

WESTERN BIRDS



Volume 38, Number 2, 2007

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

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

KURT RADAMAKER, 16313 E. Crystal Point Dr., Fountain Hills, Arizona 85268;
kurtrad@mexicobirding.com

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

ABSTRACT: This sixth report of the Arizona Bird Committee updates previous reports of birds unusual in Arizona through 2004. The 279 accepted reports include eight species new to Arizona, bringing the state's bird list to 530 species.

This is the sixth published report of the Arizona Bird Committee (hereafter ABC) (see Speich and Parker 1973, Speich and Witzeman 1975, Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998, Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999, and Rosenberg 2001). It covers records mainly from 2000 through 2004 but also includes some recently reviewed records from prior to 2000. We report here on 331 reports submitted to the ABC, of which 279 (84%) were accepted. Eight species were added to the Arizona list: the Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*), Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*), Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*) (reinstated), Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), and Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*). Additionally, one new subspecies was accepted for the state, the Mangrove Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia* presumably *rhizophorae*). Other highlights in this report include acceptance of Arizona's third and fourth Yellow-billed Loons (*Gavia adamsii*), third Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*), fourth and fifth Ruffs (*Philomachus pugnax*), second Western Gull (*Larus occidentalis*), fourth and fifth Elegant Terns (*Thalasseus elegans*), second and third Great Crested Flycatchers (*Myiarchus crinitus*), third Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*), third Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*), second Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*), second Red-throated Pipit (*Anthus cervinus*), fifth Slate-throated Redstart (*Myioborus miniatus*), second

Le Conte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*), and second Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). We also report on the rapid change in status of the Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*), which has gone from one record to nesting in the state, and the explosive colonization of the Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), which is now found almost statewide in rapidly increasing numbers.

The current Arizona Bird Committee (2007) consists of Charles Babbitt, Gavin Bieber, Chris D. Benesh, Henry Detwiler, Kurt Radamaker, Gary H. Rosenberg (secretary), Dave Stejskal, and Mark M. Stevenson. Recent committee members who also voted on records in this report include Troy Corman, Narca Moore-Craig, Tony Godfrey, Rich Hoyer, Roy Jones, Ken Kertell, Dave Krueper, Chuck LaRue, and Will Russell. Janet Witzeman serves in a nonvoting capacity as assistant secretary.

The ABC's list of reviewed species can be found on its web page, www.azfo.org/ArizonaBirdCommittee/index.html. Included on this web site as well are the Arizona state list, the ABC's bylaws, a list of current committee members, a brief history of the ABC, the past five reports by the ABC (as published in *Western Birds*), and a selection of photographs of rarities from Arizona. A new state organization, Arizona Field Ornithologists, is in its fledgling stage, with information available at www.azfo.org. An electronic reporting form is available at that site at <http://azfo.org/ABCReports/mailler.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 sent to Gary H. Rosenberg, ABC secretary, P.O. Box 91856, Tucson, AZ 85752-1856 (e-mail ghrosenberg@comcast.net). The committee would like to emphasize the importance of submitting documentation of sightings for review directly to the ABC. The posting of reports, including those with written descriptions, on local "listservs" may not safely be assumed to have been discovered by the ABC nor safely be assumed to be interpreted as documentation of a rarity. The ABC prefers reports submitted directly to the committee or to the regional editor of *North American Birds* (who forwards the material on review-list species to the secretary of the ABC). The ABC thanks the many observers from Arizona and around North America who have submitted their documentation of sightings to the ABC.

Each record listed below includes a locality, county (abbreviation: see below), date (span normally as published in *North American Birds*), and 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 sight reports unless noted otherwise with a symbol for a photograph, sound recording, or specimen. It has generally been customary for the ABC to review reports of individual birds returning for multiple successive years, and these dates are normally included within the accounts. The new ABC policy will be to review individuals 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 both the number of records accepted by the ABC and the number published in *Birds of Arizona* (Phillips et al. 1964) or the *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Arizona*

(Monson and Phillips 1981), so that records prior to the inception of the ABC are included. 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 indicates that the documentation supplied to the committee for evaluation may not be detailed enough, or meet the rigorous standards established individually and independently by each member of the committee, to substantiate the sighting as a formal historical record. The ABC attempts 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 used within this report: *, specimen; S.T.P., sewage-treatment plant; s.r., sound recording; UA, University of Arizona; v.t., video tape.

RECORDS ACCEPTED

ACKLING GOOSE *Branta hutchinsii*. With the recent taxonomic split of Cackling Goose from the larger Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) (see Banks et al. 2004), the ABC will now review reports of all “small” white-cheeked geese. A single individual at Kino Springs, SCR, 27 Dec 1998–20 Feb 1999 (ph. MMS) constitutes Arizona’s first accepted record. An additional report accepted is of a single individual at Fountain Hills, MAR, 21 Jan–24 Feb 2003 (ph. KR). Prior to 2005, “small” white-cheeked geese were not reviewed by the ABC, so the true status of the Cackling Goose in Arizona is not well known. Monson and Phillips (1981) treated the Cackling Goose as a full species, listing two specimen records of the subspecies *minima* from Arizona. The difficulty of distinguishing *Branta canadensis parvipes* from *B. h. taverneri* adds additional complication. The ABC encourages observers to document all sightings of the Cackling Goose in Arizona fully.

TRUMPETER SWAN *Cygnus buccinator*. The status of Trumpeter Swan in Arizona has been a contentious issue, with much discussion by the ABC regarding the identification and origin of reported birds. The report of a single unbanded immature at Willow Tank near Portal, COS, 19 Dec 1994 (ph. AM) was accepted on its third circulation as Arizona’s first record, at least in part on the basis of discussions with Trumpeter Swan experts Ruth Shea and Rod Drewien (Trumpeter Swan Society) regarding the “hazing” of family groups in the Green River region of Wyoming. Other accepted records are of an unbanded adult found dead at Gleeson, COS, 1 Jan 1998 (SW; *UA), and of a group of four (two adults, one immature, and one banded bird) at Camp Verde, YAV, 30–31 Dec 2002 (KF, JGr, EM; ph. MMS). The ABC considers the Trumpeter Swan’s occurrence in Arizona a result of dispersing “wild” populations, not of individuals from “translocated” populations, unless band data show otherwise.

YELLOW-BILLED LOON *Gavia adamsii*. Individuals were at Lake Mojave above Davis Dam, MOH, 13 Mar 2000 (ph. MC), accepted on a second round, and at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 1 Feb 2002–13 Apr 2002 (ph. MMS, ph. SD; see *N. Am. Birds* 56:204). These represent only the third and fourth Arizona records.

LEAST GREBE *Tachybaptus dominicus*. Accepted reports of this diminutive grebe were of single birds at Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 13 Jun–23 Jul 2000 (ph. MMS, GCo, TS), at that same location 8 May 2002–8 Aug 2002, there again during the winter of 2002–03 (†BZ, KZ, ph. GHR; see *N. Am. Birds* 57:239), Sam Lena Park, Tucson, PIM, 19 Apr–11 Oct 2003 and intermittently through 2004 (†GB; ph.

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

MMS, ph. GHR), Kino Springs, Nogales, SCR, 8 Jul 2004–15 Jul 2004 (MHy, ph. MMS), and Kearny Lake, PIN, 24–26 Nov 2004 (MPe, ph. MK). We consider the records for the Sweetwater Wetlands to pertain to the same individual. This brings the total number of records accepted from Arizona to 14.

RED-NECKED GREBE *Podiceps grisegena*. One at Lake Pleasant, MAR, 23 Feb 1998 (†RC) was well described and represents the seventh Arizona record.

RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD *Phaethon aethereus*. An immature was picked up alive in Yuma, YUM, 22 Feb 2000 (ph. RHe; *UA; see *N. Am. Birds* 54:207), after being downed by a Pacific storm that passed over Yuma the preceding day. The Red-billed Tropicbird breeds in the northern Sea of Cortez and, like other pelagic species that occur in the gulf, has strayed casually to the lower Colorado River.

FRIGATEBIRD *Fregata* sp. An apparent adult male frigatebird was photographed at Mammoth, PIN, 11 May 2004 (ph. JL). Although the frigatebird expected in Arizona is clearly the Magnificent (*F. magnificens*), the lack of written details for this sighting and the relatively distant and low-resolution photographs do not eliminate the similar Great Frigatebird (*F. minor*), which has occurred in North America at least three times, including a specimen from Oklahoma (Alderfer 2005). The ABC decided it was prudent to accept this individual as a frigatebird but not to assign it to species.

REDDISH EGRET *Egretta rufescens*. Reports of this species in southern and central Arizona have proliferated in recent years. Accepted records, all of immatures, are of one at Lake Mojave, MOH, 30 Sep 1999 (†SGo), one at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 27 Aug 2001 (†JSm), one at Roosevelt Lake, GIL, 5 Sep–3 Oct 2001 (ph. GHR), one at Picacho Reservoir, PIN, 21 Oct–22 Nov 2001 (B&LW; ph. MMS), one along the Gila River near the Route 95 bridge, YUM, 31 Aug–12 Sep 2002 (DT, †MMS; ph. HD), one to two at Paloma Ranch, MAR, 8–12 Oct 2002 (ph. HD), one at Lakeside Park, Tucson, PIM, 11–12 Oct 2003 (†MMS; ph. MMS, ph. CDB), one at Paloma Ranch, MAR, 2 Jan 2004 (ph. BGr; see *N. Am. Birds* 58:266), one at Avra Valley S. T. P., PIM, 28 Jun–6 Jul 2004 (RF; ph. MMS), two at Paloma Ranch, MAR, 4 Jul 2004 (†BGr; ph. PMo, ph. BGr, ph. PD), one at Dateland, YUM, 9–13 Jul 2004 (ph. HD, DS), and one at Lakeside Park, Tucson, PIM, 9–22 Jul 2004 (ph. MMS). These more than double the number of records from Arizona, bringing the total to 23.

WHITE IBIS *Eudocimus albus*. Accepted records are of a single adult near Arlington, MAR, 27 Dec 2003–19 Jan 2003 (†D&JL; ph. TC, MMS) and what was likely the same individual at Palo Verde, MAR, 10 May 2003 and again 27 Nov 2004 (EC, D&JL; ph. PD). There were only six previous records from Arizona.

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus*. Arizona's first documented Glossy Ibis was an adult at Arlington, MAR, 19–21 May 2001 (ph. RJ; †MMS; v. t. GHR; Figure 1). The next accepted report was of a molting adult in southwest Phoenix, MAR, 11 Aug 2001 (†TC). The Glossy Ibis has spread west significantly in recent years (Patton and Lasley 2000), with accepted California records now totaling six (Cole et al. 2006). The latter include at least two near Arizona in the Imperial Valley (San Miguel and McGrath 2005). The identification of the Glossy Ibis in Arizona, as well as other western states, requires caution because of known hybridization between Glossy and White-faced (*P. chihi*) Ibises (see Arterburn and Grzybowski 2003, Faulkner 2005). At least one ibis showing the characters of other presumed hybrids has been documented in Arizona (at Willcox, COS, 18 Jul 2004; ph. JLD).

ROSEATE SPOONBILL *Platalea ajaja*. Accepted records are of two along the Gila River near El Mirage Rd., southwest Phoenix, MAR, 10 Sep 2000 (ph. BGr), three at Arthur Pack Golf Course, Marana, PIM, 22–23 Jul 2004 (RWe; ph. MMS, ph. GHR; see *N. Am. Birds* 58:632), and one at Nogales, SCR, 23 Aug–22 Sep 2004 (MG; ph. WT, ph. MMS; see *N. Am. Birds* 59:126). Although this species was considered



Figure 1. This adult Glossy Ibis at Arlington, Maricopa County, 19–21 May, 2001 provided a first record for Arizona.

Photo by Roy Jones

a semiregular post-breeding summer wanderer from Mexico during the 1970s, there have been fewer than ten accepted records for the state since 1990.

WOOD STORK *Mycteria americana*. One was at Roosevelt Lake, GIL, 20–21 Aug 2002 (ph. JEs, v.t. MPo). Earlier in the 20th century the Wood Stork was a regular postbreeding visitor to the lower Colorado River (Phillips 1964, Rosenberg et al. 1991) and to the Salton Sea in California, but source populations in Mexico have declined dramatically over the last 50 years and continue to shrink (Patten et al. 2003). Since 1990 there have only been four reports of this species from Arizona.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK *Buteo lineatus*. Accepted records are of an immature at Page, COC, 18 Sep 2000 (†CL), an adult at Hassayampa River Preserve, Wickenburg, MAR, 6 Dec 2000 (ph. MMS; one of two individuals reported at this location for at least a year), an immature along the Santa Cruz River, Tucson, PIM, 3 Nov 2002 (WR; ph. GHR), an immature at Katherine Landing, MOH, 3 Dec 2002 (†MMS, MPo), an adult at Green Valley, PIM, 10–28 Dec 2002 (RWO, †MMS; ph. KKe), one at Patagonia, SCR, 18 Dec 2004 (†EW), and one along Granite Creek near Prescott, YAV, 16 Oct–13 Dec 2004 (†CT). The Red-shouldered Hawk continues to gradually expand east into agricultural regions of the arid desert West (Patten et al. 2003) from cismontane California. Most if not all of the birds reported in Arizona appear to originate from this population, subspecies *B. l. elegans*.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK *Buteo platypterus*. Recent accepted records from the Grand Canyon, where, on the basis of recent hawk-watching counts (Hawk Watch

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

International), this species may occur annually, are of single immatures at Yaki Point, COC, 14 Sep 2001 (ph. CVC) and Lipan Point, COC, 25 Sep 2002 (ph. CVC; see *N. Am. Birds* 57:100). The only other records accepted were of an adult picked up alive in Chandler, MAR, 26 Jan 2003 (ph. AP), a surprise as most prior winter reports of this species in the West are of immatures, and another adult in north Tucson, PIM, 7 Oct 2003 (†RHo). The ABC would still like to review all reports of this species in the state away from the Grand Canyon hawk-watch stations.

SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus*. Two Short-tailed Hawks photographed in Miller Canyon, COS, Jul-Sep 1999, were the first of their species documented in Arizona with more than a sighting (Rosenberg 2001). The ABC re-evaluated and accepted two prior sight reports that it had reviewed but previously not accepted, of single adults near Barfoot Junction, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 7 Aug 1985 (†JA), and in Sawmill Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 21 Jul 1988 (†JLD). Another accepted report predating the photograph from Miller Canyon birds is of one light-morph bird near Onion Saddle, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 5 Apr 1999 (†ML), with likely the same individual reported near Onion Saddle, COS, 22 Aug 1999 (†CDB). Subsequent accepted records are of a juvenile in Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 5 Aug–3 Sep 2001 (FG, †CDB), another adult and juvenile at Barfoot Park, COS, 21–25 Aug 2001 (†CDB, †KH, JHv, BSc), two light-morph individuals at Barfoot Park, COS, from 31 Mar through at least Aug 2002 (CMi, RT; ph. CDB, ph. JBu; see *N. Am. Birds* 57:144; Figure 2), an adult (28 Jun 2003) along with two juveniles at Barfoot Park, COS, 7–16 Aug 2003 (ph. RHo), and two adults at Barfoot Park, COS, 1 May through at least 3 Jul 2004 (ph. BSu, ph. RS). These reports suggest the likely success-



Figure 2. The status of the Short-tailed Hawk in Arizona has changed in recent years, with at least one pair returning to the Chiricahua Mountains apparently to breed. This adult was at Barfoot Park August 2002.

Photo by Jim Burns

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

ful nesting of the Short-tailed Hawk in Arizona (although no nest has yet been found), as well as an almost annual presence in the Barfoot Park region of the Chiricahua Mts. since 1999. Williams et al. (2007) reviewed the species' spread north.

PURPLE GALLINULE *Porphyrio martinica*. A single juvenile at the Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 26 Jul–21 Aug 2002 (BSh, †MMS; ph. JHa) provided only the tenth documented state record. An erroneously published record of one from Gila Farms Pond near Phoenix, MAR, 1–3 Aug 1991 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998) had in fact not been accepted by the ABC.

AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER *Pluvialis dominica*. Accepted records of this casual migrant are of one in basic plumage at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 26 Apr–7 May 2000 (DW; ph. MMS), two juveniles at Palo Verde/Arlington, MAR, 27–28 Oct 2002 (ph. BGr, ph. GB), one juvenile at Paloma Ranch, MAR, 20 Sep 2003 (ph. BGr), and one at Willcox, COS, 24–26 Mar 2004 (RWb; ph. JWo, ph. MMS). A previously published report of this species from Willcox 16 Sep 1992 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998) had in fact been accepted only as an unidentified golden-plover, not as an American.

UPLAND SANDPIPER *Bartramia longicauda*. One at Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge, PIM, 9 May 1989 (†DAS) was accepted on the second round. This record had been published erroneously as accepted in a previous report (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998). Only two additional Upland Sandpiper records have been accepted by the ABC, as well as a few older specimens and sight reports listed by Monson and Phillips (1981).

RED KNOT *Calidris canutus*. One juvenile was at Willcox, COS, 25–30 Sep 2004 (JHi, ph. NH). Records of the Red Knot in Arizona are remarkably few (<20) in light of the species' abundance along the Sea of Cortez and the neighboring Salton Sea.



Figure 3. Arizona's seventh White-rumped Sandpiper was at Willcox, Cochise County, 15–26 May 2003.

Photo by Gary Rosenberg

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER *Calidris fuscicollis*. One at Sierra Vista S. T. P., COS, 16–17 May 2000 (†KZ, †BZ; ph. MMS, ph. BZ) and one at Willcox, COS, 15–26 May 2003 (ph. DS, ph. GHR; see *N. Am. Birds* 57:387; Figure 3), were both well documented and fit the established timing of spring occurrence in Arizona of mid-May to early June (the earliest being 13 May). There were only five previously accepted Arizona records.

SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER *Calidris acuminata*. A juvenile of this palearctic species was at Paloma Ranch, Gila Bend, MAR, 2–3 Nov 2003 (ph. BGr; †, ph. RHo, †, ph. RJ, ph. MMS; see *N. Am. Birds* 58:122) providing just the third Arizona record (all from Maricopa County).

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER *Tryngites subruficollis*. Arizona's first documented record was of one juvenile at Paloma Ranch, MAR, 11–12 Sep 2002 (†BGr, †MMS; ph. BGr, ph. RJ). Amazingly, a second juvenile was discovered at Rouseau Sod Farms, Scottsdale, MAR, 22–29 Sep 2002 (†RJ, ph. RDi, GHR; see *N. Am. Birds* 57:100). This species was considered long overdue in Arizona, given its nearly annual occurrence along the coast of southern California.

RUFF *Philomachus pugnax*. Accepted records are of a juvenile at Picacho Reservoir, PIN, 31 Oct 1997 (†DM), accepted on the second round, and of a well-documented juvenile at the Dateland shrimp ponds, YUM, 21 Sep 2004–3 Oct 2004 (†, ph. BGr, ph. GHR, ph. MMS; see *N. Am. Birds* 59:127). These bring the total number of Arizona records to five.

LAUGHING GULL *Larus atricilla*. Records accepted are of one immature at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 26 Jul–13 Aug 2001 (RT, †MMS), two others at Willcox, COS, 2 Jun 2002 (†MMS) and 27 May 2003 (TG; ph. RFa), and one adult at San Carlos Lake, GRA and GIL, 30 Apr 2004 (†KKa). About 20 records have been accepted from Arizona.

MEW GULL *Larus canus*. One in its first winter at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 27 Nov 1999 (ph. PL) establishes about a tenth Arizona record.

WESTERN GULL *Larus occidentalis*. One subadult was at Green Valley S.T.P., PIM, 13–15 Jul 2001 (BSh; ph. MMS). The only other accepted Arizona record was of an immature collected at Parker Dam, LAP, 12 Dec 1946 (*UA).

GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL *Larus glaucescens*. A juvenile was at Palo Verde, MAR, 23 Nov 2003–2 Jan 2004 (†TC, ph. GHR, ph. RJ, ph. MMS, ph. GB, ph. CDB; see *N. Am. Birds* 58:123). It provided only the sixth record for Arizona and the first since 1981.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE *Rissa tridactyla*. An old report of one immature at Painted Rock Dam, MAR, 16 Nov 1980 (†GHR) was accepted. This species has become decidedly scarce in Arizona over the past 20 years, with only six sightings accepted since 1990.

ELEGANT TERN *Thalasseus elegans*. One first-summer individual was at Avra Valley S.T.P., Tucson, PIM, 18–31 Jul 2001 (RT; ph. MMS, ph. GHR; see *N. Am. Birds* 55:506—misabeled), where it was eventually found dead (*UA), and one was at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 21 Jul 2001 (†KKe). These provided only the fourth and fifth Arizona records for this species.

BLACK SKIMMER *Rynchops niger*. Accepted records are of a juvenile at the Gilbert/Riggs Rd. pond, Chandler, MAR, 14 Oct 2000 (JT, †RJ †RHo; ph. MMS, ph., v.t. RJ) and of an adult at Lakeside Park, east Tucson, PIM, 9 May 2002 (BR; ph. MMS; see *N. Am. Birds* 56:338). These bring the total of accepted records in Arizona to seven.

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

POMARINE JAEGER *Stercorarius pomarinus*. A truly amazing inland sight record of four (one adult) flying along Interstate 19 just north of Green Valley, PIM, 26 Apr 2002 (†LL) was accepted on the second round. The ABC's decision to accept this report without photographic evidence was based partially on a similar accepted record from the north end of the Salton Sea in California, where a flock of 27 Pomarine Jaegers occurred 4 May 1986 (Patten et al. 2003). This establishes a sixth Arizona record and the first for southeastern Arizona.

PARASITIC JAEGER *Stercorarius parasiticus*. One juvenile at Willcox, COS, 11–21 Sep 2002 (†, ph. MMS; ph. SHe, ph. GHR) provided about the tenth Arizona record.

LONG-TAILED JAEGER *Stercorarius longicaudus*. Accepted records are of an adult at Nelson Reservoir, APA, 11 Aug 2002 (ph. DG) and of a juvenile at Ashurst Lake, COC, 28–29 Aug 2004 (JHi, CL; †, ph. JP, ph. JEs; see *N. Am. Birds* 59:128). There were nine previously accepted Arizona records for this species.

EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE *Streptopelia decaocto*. This dove's rapid expansion across North America has been extraordinary, and its proliferation in Arizona has been no exception. Documented occurrences are of two at Eagar, APA, 11 Mar 2000 (GC, DR; ph. BJ), two at Aguila, MAR, 5 May 2000 (ph. BGr), two at Willcox, COS, 24 Sep 2000 (ph. MMS), one at the Pinal Air Park pecan grove, PIM, 25 Sep 2000 (†CDB), 10 at Fredonia, COC, 26 Nov 2000 (†TC, †MMS), one at Palo Verde, MAR, 20 May 2001 (ph. TC), and one at Roper Lake S.P., GRA, 10 Jan 2002 (†MMS). Because of this rapid expansion in Arizona, and the species' now occurring commonly, but still rather locally, throughout the state, the Eurasian Collared-Dove has been removed from the ABC's review list.

RUDDY GROUND-DOVE *Columbina talpacoti*. One accepted from Portal, COS, 31 Dec 1989 (RSc), and one from Granite Reef Recreation Area, MAR, 17 Dec 1992 (†JWa). After 1996 the ABC discontinued reviewing reports of this now regular visitor and occasional breeder.

GROOVE-BILLED ANI *Crotophaga sulcirostris*. Single birds were in southwest Phoenix, MAR, 23 Nov 2000 (†JZ), at Arivaca, SCR, 16 Jun 2004 (ph. BSp, CS), and at San Pedro House, COS, 22 Oct 2004 (EW, JWh, ph. CMe). There have been very few recent records of this vagrant from Mexico, and it will remain on the review list.

BUFF-COLLARED NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus ridgwayi*. Accepted records of singing individuals were of one at Chino Canyon, SCR, 16 Jul 2001 (†DQ), accepted on the second round, one at Oro Blanco Mine, SCR, 26 Apr–25 Aug 2002 (KN, JEl, †MMS), another there 26 May–22 Aug (†MMS, RHo), and one along Proctor Rd. below Madera Canyon, PIM, 6–18 Jun 2004 (DCo, BSu, †MMS). Since it was first found in Arizona in 1960, this species has been a scarce and intermittent late spring and summer visitor from Mexico, with breeding being documented only twice. Numbers have seemingly declined since the 1980s, perhaps because of drought (see Corman and Wise-Gervais 2005). Given this recent decline, the Buff-collared Nightjar will remain on the ABC's review list.

BLACK SWIFT *Cypseloides niger*. One was observed in direct comparison with White-throated Swifts (*Aeronautes saxatalis*) at Mormon Lake, Flagstaff, COC, 13 May 2000 (†JGr), and another was observed in a flock of White-throats at Sky Harbor Airport, Phoenix, MAR, 19 Sep 2001 (†EB). This brings the total number of accepted Arizona records to four, yet there still remains no physical evidence for this species in the state.

BERYLLINE HUMMINGBIRD *Amazilia beryllina*. Accepted records are of a female with a nest at Ramsey Canyon, COS, 22 Apr–14 May 2001 (STu, MPr †MMS; ph. GHR) and another female tending a nest with two young in the same canyon

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

8–10 Aug 2004 (TMo; ph. JHy). This species remains a casual spring and summer visitor to the canyons of southeastern Arizona. In recent years, multiple apparent hybrids involving the Berylline Hummingbird have been photographed in canyons of the Huachuca Mts., resulting in repeated misidentifications.

PLAIN-CAPPED STARThROAT *Helimaster constantii*. Individuals were at the Patons' residence in Patagonia, SCR, 7–16 Oct 1997 (WP; v.t. CDB), at French Joe Canyon, COS, 25 Jul–3 Sep 2001 (BSh, †MMS, †MJJ), at Miller Canyon, COS, 29 Jun–2 Jul 2002, where banded (SW, ph. TW, ph. GW), then in Ash Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 12 Jul–3 Sep 2002 (MJB). The banded individual returned to the same feeders in Ash Canyon 19 Jun–17 Sep 2003 (RRo, CSr; ph. MMS, DS, KR, JWo). These bring the total number of accepted records from Arizona to 13, yet no fewer than ten published reports have not been reviewed by the ABC.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD *Archilochus colubris*. Arizona's first Ruby-throated Hummingbird was a female first discovered at a feeder in Tucson, PIM, 20 Dec 2004, confirmed 1 Jan 2005, and remaining there until 14 Apr 2005 (†, ph. RHo; ph. DS, ph. SW; see *N. Am. Birds* 59:306; Figure 4). Close-up photographs, in-hand measurements (SW), and excellent treatment in Pyle (1997) of the identification of this species from the very similar Black-chinned Hummingbird (*A. alexandri*) allowed for the confirmation of this long-sought first state record.

CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD *Stellula calliope*. A first-year female frequented a feeder in Tucson, PIM, 15 Dec 2000–13 Apr 2001 (SB, RHo; ph. MMS, BSa, TE), providing Arizona with its second winter record.



Figure 4. This female Ruby-throated Hummingbird was well-studied (including in the hand) 20 December, 2004–14 April, 2005, providing a first record for Arizona.

Photo by Rich Hoyer

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

EARED QUETZAL *Euptilotis neoxenus*. An adult male was in Miller Canyon, COS, 14 Nov–20 Dec 1999 (MT, STu; ph. MMS; v.t. GHR), and another adult male was in central Arizona along Snake Creek near the Black River, GRE, 24 Aug 2002 (†DCA). About 20 records have been accepted from Arizona, yet only four since 1995.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER *Sphyrapicus varius*. Accepted records are of one at Patagonia Lake, SCR, 21 Jan 2000 (†SMo), one at Kino Springs, Nogales, SCR, 21 Jan–22 Feb 2003 (†RHo; ph. GHR), one in Pasture Canyon, COC, 5 Nov 2003 (ph. JC), one along Sonoita Creek below Patagonia Lake, SCR, 24–31 Oct 2004 (WR; ph. GHR), another there 18 Feb 2004 (†MMS, DS), one in Madera Canyon, SCR, 18 Feb 2004 (ph. RHo), and one at Betty's Kitchen, YUM, 18 Dec 2004 (JCK). This species was removed from the ABC's review list in 2006.

RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER *Sphyrapicus ruber*. Accepted records are one at the Pinal Air Park pecan grove, PIN, 9–18 Feb 2001 (MPI, ph. DSm, ph. MMS), one in east Tucson, PIM, 10 Feb 2001–4 Mar 2001 (ph. MMS), accepted on the second round, an adult at Oak Flat Campground, PIN, 4 Jan 2004–7 Feb 2004 (PMo, ph. CD, ph. MMS), one at Mittry Lake, YUM, 18 Dec 2004 (†JCK, HD), and one at Betty's Kitchen, YUM, 18–30 Dec 2004 (†JCK, HD). All of these individuals were considered "relatively pure" and within the published degree of individual variation within the Red-breasted Sapsucker (Johnson and Johnson 1985). Because of the high degree of apparent hybridization among sapsuckers, the Red-breasted will remain an ABC review species.

EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE *Contopus virens*. A singing individual well described along the San Pedro R. near Fairbank, COS, 13 Jun 2001 (†JMc) represents only a fourth accepted record for the state.

LEAST FLYCATCHER *Empidonax minimus*. Accepted records include a previously unpublished report of one along the Salt R. near Blue Point, MAR, 22 Dec 1986 (†DS), a nonvocalizing individual described very well by experienced observers along Sonoita Cr. near Patagonia, SCR, 13 May 2000 (†BZ, KZ), one at Page, COC, 14 Sep 2000 (†CL), and a well-described individual at Cameron, COC, 5 Sep 2004 (†JC, CL). Published historical records (Monson and Phillips 1981) of this difficult-to-identify flycatcher include three specimens collected along the Big Sandy Valley, MOH, 20 Oct 1951, one collected in the Tule Mts., YUM, 29 Sep 1956, and one collected in southwest Phoenix, MAR, 12 Apr 1978. The only other sight report accepted by the ABC was of one at Arivaca L., PIM, 28 Nov 1996 (Rosenberg 2001).

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER *Myiarchus crinitus*. A previously published report (Monson and Phillips 1981) of one near Kayenta, NAV, 9 Oct 1980 (†DSi) was reevaluated and accepted by the ABC. Committee members noted the observer's experience, long duration of observation, several supporting field characters (including olive back and pale base to the lower mandible), and lack of any Brown-crested Flycatcher records from northern Arizona as contributing factors warranting acceptance. Another Great Crested at Portal, COS, 17 Sep 2002 (†RWb) provided only a third accepted record for Arizona. There is one old specimen from the state, collected in the Huachuca Mts., COS, 3 Jun 1901 (Monson and Phillips 1981).

GREAT KISKADEE *Pitangus sulphuratus*. One seen along Sonoita Creek above Patagonia L., SCR, 18 Mar 2000 (†BWo) established only a third accepted record for Arizona.

WHITE-EYED VIREO *Vireo griseus*. Accepted records are of one at Portal, COS, 6–7 May 2000 (BRa, ph. MS), one in Florida Canyon, PIM, 21 Jul–27 Aug 2000 (WL; †MMS), one in northeast Tucson, PIM, 13–14 Apr 2002 (BN, †MMS), one in Flagstaff, COC, 14 May 2003 (†JP), one near Onion Saddle, Chiricahua Mts., COS,

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

2 Aug 2004 (†KG), and one in E. Whitetail Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 22 Aug 2004 (†RT). These bring the total number of records accepted from Arizona to 18.

BLACK-CAPPED VIREO *Vireo atricapillus*. A report of this distinctive vireo, based on an individual netted and banded (but not photographed) in Tucson, PIM, 8 Apr 1970 (CC), with the details published in *Western Bird Bander* 46:42, 1971, was evaluated and accepted by the ABC, adding this species to the Arizona list. There still remains no physical documentation for this vireo in Arizona.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO *Vireo flavifrons*. Three accepted records, one from Madera Canyon, SCR, 21 Aug 1993 († MMe), one from Miller Canyon, COS, 24 Jun–5 Jul 2001 (JHu, SGa, †MMS et al.; s.r. CDB), and one from Sonoita Creek near Patagonia, SCR, 24 Aug 2004 (PG, †DS; ph. GA).

BLUE-HEADED VIREO *Vireo solitarius*. One accepted record of a very bright individual in Sabino Canyon, Tucson, PIM, 23 Oct 2004 (†WR, †MMS, †GHR; ph. GHR). Although the photograph alone was thought by some ABC members to be consistent with the identification but *not* diagnostic, the bird was heard singing in direct comparison with a Cassin's Vireo (*V. cassinii*), and the multiple descriptions submitted were adequate for unanimous acceptance. There were only two previously accepted records from Arizona (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999), and there remains no definitive physical documentation of this species for the state.

RED-EYED VIREO *Vireo olivaceus*. Six records accepted for this report. One was at the Pinal Air Park pecan grove, PIM, 25 May 2000 (ph. RHo), one was at Ganado L., APA, 26–29 Sep 2002 (†CBa, †MMS), one was at Roger Rd. S.T.P., Tucson, PIM, 9–11 Oct 2002 (†GB, †MMS), one was at Kitt Peak, PIM, 11 Oct 2002 (†RHo), one was at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum, PIN, 1–7 Sep 2003 (†CST; ph. KR), and one was at Dudleyville, PIN, 29 May 2004 (†DJe). Because the frequency of reports in Arizona has declined during the past 20 years, and because of the Red-eyed's similarity to the Yellow-green Vireo (*V. flavoviridis*), the Red-eyed will remain a review species in Arizona.

YELLOW-GREEN VIREO *Vireo flavoviridis*. The only accepted record was of one at Portal, COS, 14 Jul 2001 (†TD, ph. MHa). Of the six Yellow-green Vireos accepted from Arizona, four have been discovered in July, one in late June, and one in May (Rosenberg 2001), a pattern of vagrancy similar that in the Rio Grande valley, Texas, and dissimilar to that in California, where most of the records are for fall.

CAVE SWALLOW *Petrochelidon fulva*. One well described from Willcox, COS, 20 Oct 2004 (†DS) represents only a fifth accepted record from Arizona and the first since 1991 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE *Poecile atricapillus*. Reports of two individuals at Tsegi Canyon, Navajo N. M., NAV, 25 May 2000 (†RG), one at Colorado City, MOH, 27 Nov 2000 (†TC, †MMS), and two at Teec Nos Pos, APA, 15 Dec 2000–3 Feb 2001 (†TC, CL; ph. MMS, v.t. GHR) were accepted. These bring the total number of records accepted for Arizona to nine, all for the northern portion of the state close to the Utah border.

CAROLINA WREN *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. One individual frequenting a yard in Tolleson, MAR, 7 Sep–11 Oct 2003 (ph. BGr; see *N. Am. Birds* 58:124) made only a second Arizona record. Arizona's first was of one along the lower San Pedro R. at Cook's Lake Jun 1999–fall 2000 (Rosenberg 2001).

BLACK-CAPPED GNATCATCHER *Poliophtila nigriceps*. Accepted records are of two in Leslie Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 16 Apr 2003+ (v.t. NMC), one along Proctor Rd., Santa Rita Mts., PIM, 9 Aug 2003 (†SF), two in Montosa Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., SCR, 1 Oct–1 Dec 2003+ (†RHo), two at Patagonia L., SCR, 22 Apr 2003–2005 (ph. JZ et al.; ph. RHo, PK, SHe), two at Rock Corral Spring, SCR, 30

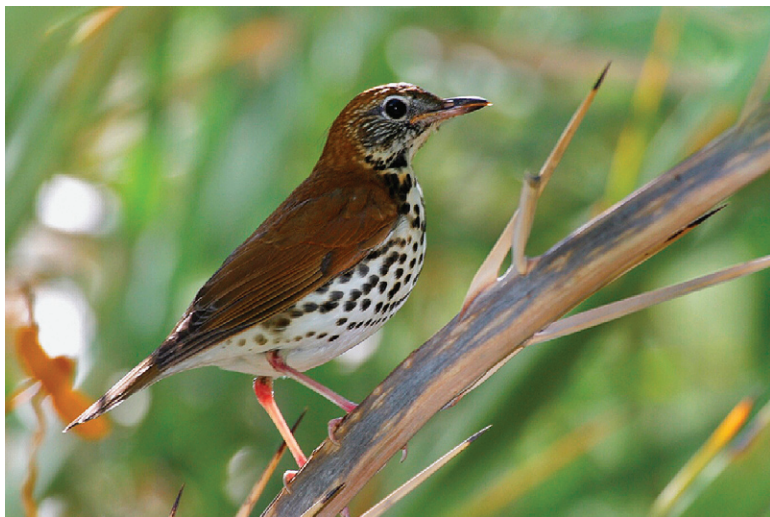


Figure 5. This Wood Thrush at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Pinal County, 20 October–3 November 2002 provided only the 12th documented record for Arizona.

Photo by Kurt Radamaker



Figure 6. This Mangrove Warbler was netted and photographed at Roosevelt Lake, Gila County, 31 July 2004, providing a first record for Arizona (and the western United States) of this complex of subspecies of the Yellow Warbler.

Photo by Nathan Banfield

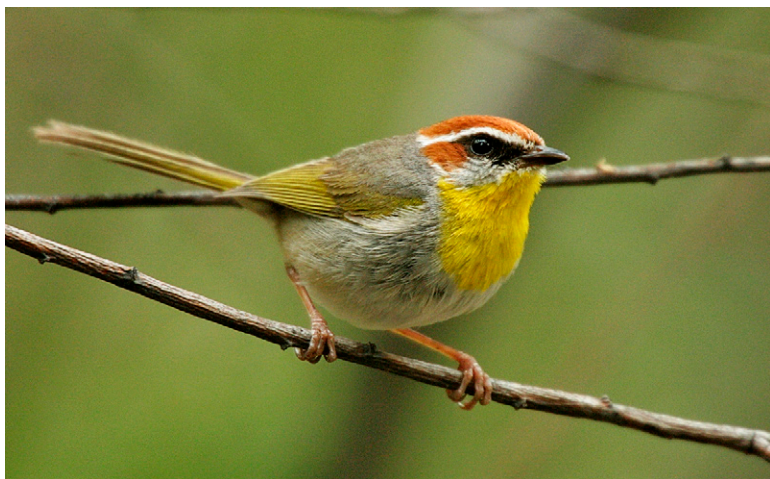


Figure 7. Once considered an extreme rarity in Arizona, the Rufous-capped Warbler has now been recorded at least 16 times in the state. This individual was at Portal, Cochise County, 27 April 2004.

Photo by Robert Shantz



Figure 8. This male Flame-colored Tanager was first detected in Madera Canyon in May 2003 and has returned each subsequent spring through 2006. This photo is dated 12 May 2004.

Photo Gary H. Rosenberg

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

Jan–23 Feb 2004 (†MMS; MK, DS, DP et al.), and two along Sonoita Creek below Patagonia L., SCR, 18 Feb 2004 (†MMS, †DS). Although most of these sightings involved pairs, the only confirmed nesting involved a pair at Patagonia L., SCR, originally found Oct 2002 (MPo; †RHo; ph. DN), which nested successfully there in 2003, 2004, and 2005. Influxes of this species from Mexico have been sporadic, the birds persisting for a few years afterward, but the 2003 incursion appears to be the most widespread and longest lasting yet.

WOOD THRUSH *Hylocichla mustelina*. Two accepted records, of one at Scottsdale, MAR, 28 Nov 2000 (MV; ph. RD; Figure 5) and one at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, PIN, 20 Oct–3 Nov 2002 (CW; †MMS, ph. KR; see *N. Am. Birds* 57:101). There are about 12 accepted records for Arizona.

AZTEC THRUSH *Ridgwayia pinicola*. The only accepted record was of one at Madera Canyon, SCR, 10–18 Aug 2000 (ph. DS). It is about the 15th accepted for Arizona (not including several published but undocumented reports) and the first report since the invasion of 16+ individuals in southeastern Arizona during August and September 1996 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

RUFIOUS-BACKED ROBIN *Turdus rufopalliatu*s. One accepted from Patagonia L. State Park, SCR, 12 Feb 1998 (ph. BZ). The ABC discontinued reviewing reports of this species after 1999.

WHITE WAGTAIL *Motacilla alba*. This previously published Arizona record of a wagtail on the south rim of the Grand Canyon, COC, 6–10 Oct 1985 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999:101) was reevaluated to determine whether it was a White (*M. a. ocularis*) or Black-backed Wagtail (*M. a. lugens*), given a recent increase in our understanding of identification of the two forms (Sibley and Howell 1998). Careful studies of the photos of the Grand Canyon bird confirm that it was a White Wagtail. Since this record was evaluated by the committee, the A.O.U. lumped the two forms into a single species, the White Wagtail (Banks et al. 2005).

RED-THROATED PIPIT *Anthus cervinus*. At the request of a committee member, the details of a spring male Red-throated Pipit from the Avra Valley S.T.P., PIM, 2 May 1989 (†JHo) were reevaluated, given that this species had been photographed in Arizona at Kayenta, NAV, 12–17 Oct 1989 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999). The ABC agreed unanimously that the details were indeed sufficient to warrant acceptance and noted several features within the description that ruled out an alternate-plumaged American Pipit.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING *Bombycilla garrulus*. A single Bohemian was feeding with a flock of 12 Cedar Waxwings (*B. cedrorum*) in Lutz Canyon, COS, 16 Dec 2004 (†SK), establishing the first accepted report since 1984 (Rosenberg 2001).

TENNESSEE WARBLER *Vermivora peregrina*. One accepted record of one at the Phoenix Zoo, MAR, 5–17 Oct 2002 (†RJ). A decrease in reports in recent years has prompted the ABC to retain this species on its review list.

CRESCENT-CHESTED WARBLER *Parula supercilliosa*. Accepted records are both from Madera Canyon, SCR, of one 24 May–1 Jun 2001 (†MMS, KKr) and another 25–28 Apr 2003 (JK, PK, RWo; †MMS, †GB). These represent only the fourth and fifth records from Arizona.

TROPICAL PARULA *Parula pitiayumi*. Arizona's second Tropical Parula was a singing male at Miller Canyon, COS, 22 Jun–14 Jul 2001 (JBo; †, ph. MMS; v.t. GHR, s.r. CDB). The first was in Madera Canyon, SCR, 14 Jul–13 Sep 1984 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

MANGROVE YELLOW WARBLER *Dendroica petechia* presumably *rhizophorae*. One of Arizona's more astounding reports in recent times was of a worn adult male

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

Mangrove Warbler netted in a stand of salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) and photographed in the hand along the northern edge of Roosevelt L., GIL, 31 Jul 2004 (PN; ph. NBa; see *N. Am. Birds* 58:632; Figure 6). This represents the first record of this form for Arizona as well the western U.S. The closest this form occurs to Arizona is coastal central Sonora, Mexico, where *D. p. rhizophorae* is a summer visitor only (Russell and Monson 1998).

MAGNOLIA WARBLER *Dendroica magnolia*. Seven reports were accepted, of one along Hospital Ridge near Clint's Well, COC, 4 Jun 2000 (†PSw), one in Scottsdale, MAR, 24–25 Oct 2000 (JBa; †MMS, ph. TC), one in Continental, PIM, 15 Feb–16 Apr 2001 (SJ, †MMS), one at the Patagonia Roadside Rest, SCR, 23 May 2002 (JMo; †MMS; v.t. MPo), one at the Phoenix Zoo, MAR, 11 Oct 2002 (†RJ), one at Topock Marsh, MOH, 2 Dec 2002 (†MMS, MPo), and one along Yellow Jacket Creek near Prescott, YAV, 1 Oct 2003 (†WA). These bring the total number of records in the state to about 30.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER *Dendroica fusca*. Two accepted records, of one at Cameron, COC, 23–24 Sep 2003 (JC, CL; †MMS) and one at Morgan City Wash, along the Agua Fria River near Lake Pleasant, MAR, 9–11 Oct 2003 (TC, JBa; †RJ). Only about 16 records from Arizona have been accepted by the ABC.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER *Dendroica dominica*. Two July records accepted, one from Casa Grande, PIN, 5 Jul 2001 (†NBa), and one from Ramsey Canyon, COS, 3 Jul 2004 (†JMn). These bring the total number of records accepted from the state to 17, with an additional five published reports not reviewed by the ABC (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

PINE WARBLER *Dendroica pinus*. Once considered one of the rarer eastern warblers reaching Arizona, the Pine has become more frequent in recent years. An additional five records were accepted, of one at Bisbee, COS, 5–10 Jan 2000 (WWa, HB; †MMS; ph. MMS), one at the Phoenix Zoo, MAR, 1 Oct 2000 (†, v.t. RJ), one in southwest Phoenix, MAR, 8 Oct 2001 (†CBa), one in Marana, PIM, 8–11 Mar 2002 (†RHo), and one in Tolleson, MAR, 19 Dec 2004 (†, ph. BGr). These bring the total number of records accepted from Arizona to 12, with the first as recent as 1988 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

PRAIRIE WARBLER *Dendroica discolor*. Like that of the Pine Warbler, the status of the Prairie Warbler in Arizona appears to be changing, with an additional six records accepted, of one in Spencer Canyon, COC, 26 Feb 1998 (†CL), one at Topock, MOH, 27 Nov 1999 (ph. PL), one along the Verde River, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, MAR, 16 Dec 1999 (†TC), one at St. David, COS, 8 May 2000 (†PW), one at Roper Lake S.P., GRA, 5–13 Jan 2002 (BMe; ph. MMS), and one in Madera Canyon, SCR, 21 May 2003 (†PS). Only three records had been accepted from Arizona previously (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999, Rosenberg 2001); an additional three published reports have not been reviewed by the ABC (Monson and Phillips 1981).

PALM WARBLER *Dendroica palmarum*. Accepted records are of one at Avra Valley S.T.P., PIM, 23–31 Oct 2002 (MPo; †MMS), one at Sweetwater Wetlands, PIM, 31 Oct 2002 (†DJ), one at Golden Shores, Colorado R., MOH, 2 Dec 2002 (†MMS, MPo), one at Kino Springs, SCR, 12 Dec 2002–21 Mar 2003 (HBa et al.; ph. KKe), one at Prescott, YAV, 4 Oct 2004 (†BP), and one at Portal, COS, 30 Oct 2004 (†NMC). Although there are nearly 50 published reports of this species from Arizona, a recent paucity of sightings has prompted the ABC to return the Palm Warbler to the review list again.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER *Dendroica castanea*. An old record from Ganado L., APA, 6 Oct 1978 (ph. StE, †GHR), that had not been accepted on the basis of brief written details, was resubmitted along with a photo and subsequently accepted.

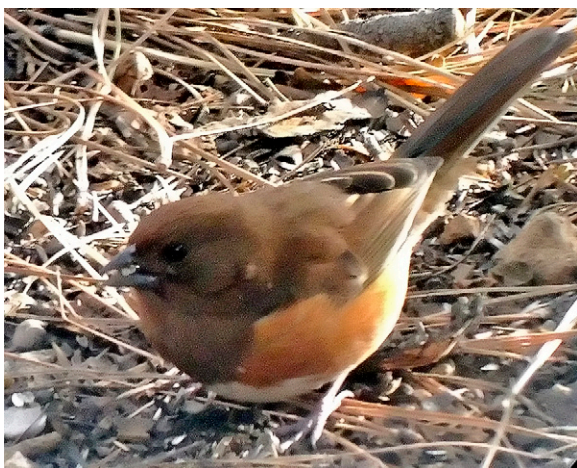


Figure 9. Arizona's second Eastern Towhee was in a yard in Flagstaff, Coconino County, 15 December 2002–24 April, 2003.

Photo by John Coons



Figure 10. Arizona's second Le Conte's Sparrow was along the Santa Cruz River, Tucson, Pima County, 19 December, 2004–10 February, 2005.

Photo by David Stejskal

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS



Figure 11. This Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow was at the Avra Valley sewage-treatment plant, Tucson, Pima County, 7–8 October, 2003, representing a first Arizona record.

Photo by Chris D. Benesh

Additional accepted records were of one at Tuba City, COC, 20 Oct 1996 (†CL) and one at Box Bar Recreation Area, Verde R., MAR, 13 Oct 2004 (ph. JBu). Ten Arizona records had been accepted previously.

BLACKPOLL WARBLER *Dendroica striata*. Only two new records accepted by the ABC, one from Page, COC, 8 Sep 2000 (†CL), the other from the Phoenix Zoo, MAR, 27 Sep 2000 (†, v.t. RJ). After a relatively large number of reports in the 1980s and early 1990s, this species has become inexplicably scarce in Arizona in recent years, despite its regularity (though also reduced frequency) in fall along the California coast.



Figure 12. Arizona's second Snow Bunting was at Thatcher, Graham County, 11–20 April 2002.

Photo by Gary H. Rosenberg

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

CANADA WARBLER *Wilsonia canadensis*. One record accepted, of a spring male at South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 23 May 2004 (†CMA). There are fewer than ten accepted records of this species from Arizona, the last being from 1992 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

SLATE-THROATED REDSTART *Myioborus miniatus*. A single accepted record of one at Madera Canyon, SCR, 16 May 2003 (†SBA) was only the fifth from Arizona.

RUFIOUS-CAPPED WARBLER *Basileuterus rufifrons*. A single Rufous-capped Warbler was located in French Joe Canyon, COS, 1 Nov 1999 (†KKe), relocated there 14 Dec 1999 (†MMS et al.), and subsequently noted there intermittently with a second individual through at least 27 Jun 2004 (ph. MR, ph. GHR, m.ob.). Nesting was confirmed 7 Aug 2001 (†JZi), as well as in 2002 and 2003. Additional accepted records are of one near Old Sawmill Spring, Carr Canyon, COS, 23 Sep 2000 (ph. RHo), one in Garden Canyon, COS, 2 Sep 2002 (†HBe), one in Paradise, COS, 30 Nov 2002 (†JGe), one along South Fork of Cave Creek near Portal, COS, 27 Apr 2004 [DJa; ph. RWb, ph. RSh; see cover *North American Birds* 54 (2); Figure 7], and one in Sycamore Canyon, SCR, 28 July 2004 (ph. DS). The birds in French Joe Canyon may represent a continual presence in that canyon after the original sightings there in 1995 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999). These bring the total number of Arizona records accepted by the ABC to about 16.

SCARLET TANAGER *Piranga olivacea*. Accepted records are of one at the Phoenix Zoo, MAR, 4 Oct 2001 (†RJ), an adult male at Patagonia, SCR, 20–23 May 2002 (RBA; †MMS, ph. JMu), one at Parker, LAP, 6 Dec 2003 (†CBA), one at Wenima Wildlife Area near Springerville, APA, 11 May 2004 (†GC), and one in Eagar, APA, 10–11 Sep 2004 (†CBA). There are about 20 accepted records for the state, with an additional eight reports, mostly from the 1970s and 1980s, published in *American Birds* but never reviewed by the ABC (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

FLAME-COLORED TANAGER *Piranga bidentata*. The status of the Flame-colored Tanager in Arizona continues to be complicated by the possibility of hybridization with the Western Tanager (*P. ludoviciana*) (see Rosenberg 2001). Accepted records of Flame-colored showing no signs of hybridization are of a male along South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 5 May 2001 (†CG), a female in Miller Canyon, COS, 5 May 2001 (†MMS), a male in Miller Canyon, COS, 4 Jul 2001 (†MMS et al.), a singing male there 10–21 Apr+ 2002 (†RHo; †, ph. JPa), a male in Madera Canyon, SCR, 2 May–30 Jul 2003 (†MMS, MZ; ph. RFA, ph. BF; see *N. Am. Birds* 57:431), with a female there 18 May 2003+ (†MMS, SBA; ph. RFr) and likely the same pair there 1 Apr–29 Jun 2004 (BGi, †MMS; ph. MMS, ph. GHR et al.; see *N. Am. Birds* 58:463; Figure 8), with a nest confirmed 10 May 2004 (ph. MMS). Hybrids remain a concern, with at least one photographed in Garden Canyon, COS, 16 May 2000 (ph. BZ; †MMS).

EASTERN TOWHEE *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. A male Eastern Towhee along Sonoita Creek near Patagonia, SCR, 3 Jan–13 Feb 2000+ (JMc, †RHo; ph. MMS, ph. GHR, ph., s.r. RHo) established a first Arizona record. A second was a male in a yard in Flagstaff, COC, 15 Dec 2002–24 Apr 2003 (ph. JC; Figure 9).

BOTTERI'S SPARROW *Aimophila botterii*. Although Botteri's Sparrow is not a review species, the ABC evaluated and accepted a winter report from near Sierra Vista, COS, 2 Jan 2000 (†DK, JR), establishing a first winter record for Arizona.

AMERICAN TREE SPARROW *Spizella arborea*. Accepted records are of one from Wenima Wildlife Area near Springerville, APA, 12 Dec 2002–10 Feb 2003 (DR; †MPo) and one at Sedona, YAV, 21 Dec 2002 (†JPr). This species remains casual in Arizona, with virtually all records from the northern portion of the state.

FIELD SPARROW *Spizella pusilla*. Accepted records are of one well-described

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

individual at Willow Tank near Portal, COS, 13 Mar 2000 (†RT), one near Sonoita, SCR, 19–20 Mar 2000 (†PMc), and one in Portal, COS, 31 Oct 2004 (v.t. NMC). Only three other records have been accepted from Arizona previously (Rosenberg 2001).

LE CONTE'S SPARROW *Ammodrammus leconteii*. A well-documented individual was along the Santa Cruz River in Marana, PIM, 19 Dec 2004–10 Feb 2005 (†KK, PS; ph. DS, ph. GHR; see *N. Am. Birds* 59:371; Figure 10); the only previous Arizona record was of one at Topock, MOH, 29 Nov 1981 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW *Ammodramus nelsoni*. A stunning Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow was photographed at Avra Valley S.T.P., PIM, 7–8 Oct 2003 (†GB, †, ph. RHo; ph. CDB; Figure 11), documenting a first record for Arizona.

SOOTY FOX SPARROW *Passerella iliaca unalaschensis* group of subspecies. Accepted records are of one in Sahuarita, PIM, 26 Mar 2002 (ph. CCa) and one that wintered at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum, PIN, 26 Oct 2002–Mar 2003 (PMo, CD; ph. GHR). These photos support two of the few substantiated Arizona records of Fox Sparrows originating from the Pacific coast of Alaska or British Columbia. Monson and Phillips (1981) listed only one specimen of this group, of *P. i. townsendi*.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR *Calcarius lapponicus*. Three fall and winter records accepted, one in the San Rafael grasslands, SCR, 20–24 Jan 2000 (†PL; ph. MMS), a group of at least seven in sod fields on the Salt River Indian Reservation near Scottsdale, MAR, 5–9 Mar 2001 (ASp; ph. RJo), and another one at this location 7 Nov 2003 (ph. RJo). There are still fewer than 15 accepted records of this longspur from Arizona.

SNOW BUNTING *Plectrophenax nivalis*. Arizona's second Snow Bunting was at the

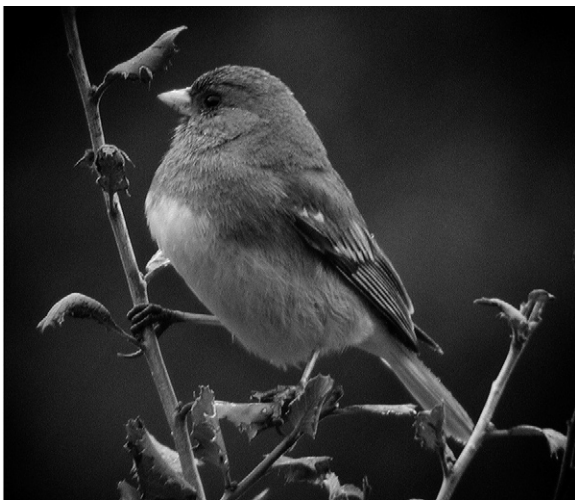


Figure 13. An invasion of the White-winged Junco in Arizona during the winter of 2000–01 yielded no fewer than four documented in the state. This individual was at Molino Basin, Santa Catalina Mts., Pima County, 11 March, 2001.

Photo by Gary H. Rosenberg

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

Thatcher S.T.P., GRA, 11–20 Apr 2002 (BMe, JWi, †RHo; ph. GHR; Figure 12). The first was a specimen from Littlefield, MOH, 3 Nov 1981 (Boyce and Elliot 1983).

WHITE-WINGED DARK-EYED JUNCO *Junco hyemalis aikenii*. The winter of 2000–01 winter saw an invasion of the White-winged Junco into Arizona and elsewhere in the West. Accepted records are of one at Mormon Lake, COC, 8–14 Dec 2000 (†CL; ph. RHo), one at Many Farms, APA, 15 Dec 2000 (ph. GHR; †MMS;), one at Tucson, PIM, 19 Dec 2000–5 Mar 2001 (KKr, †, ph. MMS; v.t. GHR), and one at Molino Basin, Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, 8–11 Mar 2001 (†MMS; ph. GHR; see *N. Am. Birds* 55:208; Figure 13). The only other Arizona records appear to be of at least seven collected at Flagstaff and in the White Mts. Nov 1936–Feb 1937 (Phillips et al. 1964) and another specimen from Flagstaff 23 Feb 1971 (Monson and Phillips 1981). Caution should be exercised in identifying this form in Arizona, as a small percentage of Slate-colored Juncos (*J. h. hyemalis* and *J. h. cismontanus*) show white wing-bars.

YELLOW GROSBEAK *Pheucticus chrysopheplus*. Two accepted records, of one in Ash Canyon, COS, 18–28 Jun 2002 (ph. TMu, †JWh) and one at the Arizona–Sonora Desert Museum near Tucson, PIM, 17–21 May 2004 (†LH; ph GHR, MMS; see *N. Am. Birds* 58:463; Figure 14). It should be noted that no Yellow Grosbeak was missing from the aviary at the museum. Twelve records of this Mexican stray have been accepted previously from Arizona (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999), virtually all of them from either June or July.



Figure 14. This male Yellow Grosbeak at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum near Tucson 17–21 May 2004 established a 14th accepted record for Arizona. Virtually all of Arizona's Yellow Grosbeaks have occurred between late May and the end of July.

Photo by Gary Rosenberg

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

VARIED BUNTING *Passerina versicolor*. Although the Varied Bunting is not a review species in Arizona, an unseasonal report of a male along the San Pedro River near Hereford, COS, 7–21 Mar 2004 (ph. JWo) was evaluated and accepted by the ABC, establishing the species' earliest known spring arrival in the state, or possibly only a second wintering record from Arizona.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD *Euphagus carolinus*. Accepted records are of one in Pasture Canyon near Tuba City, COC, 26 Dec 2002–10 Jan 2003 (CL; ph. MMS) and one at Ganado Lake, APA, 22 Jan 2003 (†PL). Only about ten records have been accepted previously from Arizona, all except one before 1990 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

COMMON GRACKLE *Quiscalus quiscula*. Single individuals were at Apache Lake Marina Resort, MAR, 27 Feb–18 Mar 2001 (†, ph. RJo; ph. MMS), near Jake's Corner, GIL, 2 Nov 2002 (ph. KR), in Flagstaff, COC, 9 Sep 2004 (ph. JC), and in Eagar, APA, 15 Oct 2004 (ph. DR). These bring the total number of records accepted by the ABC to 12.

ORCHARD ORIOLE *Icterus spurius*. Accepted records are of one coming to a feeder in Tucson, PIM, 7–8 Jan 1997 (EGo; ph. MMS), one along the Santa Cruz R. near Marana, PIM, 9–15 Feb 2003 (KKe, ph. RHo), and one in Tucson, PIM, 4–27 Mar 2004 (JO; †MMS, ph. GB) that returned 10 Apr 2005 (JO; †MMS). All of the accepted records of this species in Arizona in the past ten years have been for winter.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE *Icterus galbula*. One male in northeast Tucson, PIM, 8 May 2002 (†MMS), another male at Hunt, APA, 8–10 May (†, ph. JV), and yet another adult male in Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 15–17 May 2002 (†SHn; v.t. SMI) were the only reports of this species received.

BLACK ROSY-FINCH *Leucosticte atrata*. A belated report of six at Sunset Crater N.M. near Flagstaff, COC, 6 Dec 1996 (†GHR) coincided with a flock along the Echo Cliffs south of Page, COC, during the winter of 1996–97. Amazingly, a flock of up to 65 was at the same site along the Echo Cliffs, 26 Nov 2000–3 Feb 2001 (†, ph. MMS, †, ph. TC, CL, ph. RHo).

PURPLE FINCH *Carpodacus purpureus*. One accepted report of a pair coming to a feeder in Patagonia, SCR, 15–21 Mar 2003 (†SA; ph. DS). The ABC has reinstated this species, at best casual in Arizona and seldom reported, on its review list.

REPORTS NOT ACCEPTED

TUFTED DUCK *Aythya fuligula*. The report of a female at the Sedona S.T.P., YAV, 21 Dec 2002 was not accepted because of the lack of a documenting photo and because other observers felt the bird in question was a Greater Scaup (*A. marila*), explaining a lack of any visible tuft. There is only one accepted Arizona record of the Tufted Duck.

BLACK VULTURE *Coragyps atratus*. The description of one at Clarkdale, YAV, 5 Sep 1998 lacked detail sufficient to rule out the more expected immature Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*). The Black Vulture is unexpected anywhere in Arizona north of the Phoenix area.

MISSISSIPPI KITE *Ictinia mississippiensis*. The report of one out of range from Prescott, YAV, 20 Jun 1999 indicated that the bird was seen only briefly (5–8 seconds) and lacked detail sufficient to eliminate similar species.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK *Buteo lineatus*. Records submitted but not accepted were of one at Cottonwood, YAV, 31 Dec 1985, one at the mouth of Quartermaster

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

Canyon, Colorado R., COC, 27 Feb 1998, and one in Pasture Canyon, COC, 3 Oct 2000. Although the ABC considered each of these reports likely correct, giving them six positive votes in the second round of voting, at least two committee members concluded that the descriptions were too brief for acceptance.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK *Buteo platypterus*. A report from Barfoot Lookout Trail, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 6 Aug 1995, was erroneously reported as accepted by Rosenberg and Witzeman (1998). Other reports, one from Skull Valley near Prescott, YAV, 10 Mar 2002, not accepted on a second round, and one from the Pinal Air Park pecan grove, PIM, 24 Apr 2004, both lacked detail sufficient to eliminate similar species.

SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus*. An old report of one from near Paradise, COS, 7 Mar 1990 was reviewed again, given the recent acceptance of this species onto the state list, but it was ultimately not accepted on a second round because of the lack of enough convincing details. Other more recent reports not accepted are of five at one time in the Santa Rita Mountains, SCR, 25 Aug 2002 and one in Carr Canyon, COS, 26 Jun 2004.

LAUGHING GULL *Larus atricilla*. A description of one at Willow Lake, YAV, 11 June 1999 lacked detail sufficient to eliminate similar species.

ARCTIC TERN *Sterna paradisaea*. The written description of an immature at Ashurst Lake near Flagstaff, COC, 26 Sept 2004 was ultimately not accepted after two rounds. The observer himself was hesitant in reporting this single-observer sight record without physical documentation. Given the difficulty in distinguishing this species from the more regular Common Tern (*S. hirundo*), the ABC is also cautious accepting a sight report without photos.

ELEGANT TERN *Thalasseus elegans*. The description of one at Reid Park Tucson, PIM, 11 Jun 2000 was not detailed enough to confirm the identification.

BLACK SKIMMER *Rynchops niger*. A report of one in Green Valley, PIM, 19 Apr 2004 lacked details sufficient for acceptance.

BLACK SWIFT *Cypseloides niger*. A report of three at Montezuma Pass, Huachuca Mts., COS, 26 May 2003 went to a second round but was eventually not accepted because members were concerned with the lack of direct comparison with other swift species. There still remains no physically documented record of the Black Swift from Arizona.

LUCIFER HUMMINGBIRD *Calothorax lucifer*. One reported from a high elevation in Pinery Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 25 Jun 2004 was believed by the ABC to be in inappropriate habitat, and the described red feathers on throat suggested the Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*), which occurs regularly at this location.

RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER *Sphyrapicus ruber*. An individual photographed at Patagonia Lake, SCR, 5 Dec 2004 was considered to be an intergrade between the Red-breasted and Red-naped Sapsuckers.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER *Sphyrapicus varius*. Details of one reported along the San Pedro River near Hereford, COS, 2 Apr 1998 did not completely rule out the more expected Red-naped Sapsucker.

AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER *Picoides dorsalis*. Two reports, one from Manning Camp, Saguaro National Park, PIM, 8 May 1996 and one from Rose Canyon, Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, 7 Aug 2000, were both thought likely to have been based on juvenile Hairy Woodpeckers (*P. villosus*) showing some yellow on the head. There are no confirmed records of the American Three-toed Woodpecker from southern Arizona.

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

ALDER FLYCATCHER *Empidonax alnorum*. An intriguing report of one at Cameron, COC, 26 Aug 2002 was not accepted because no physical documentation (sound recording or photograph) accompanied the sighting. Because of this species' extreme similarity in plumage to the eastern subspecies of the Willow Flycatcher (*E. t. traillii*) and a well-established variation in the Willow's call notes, the ABC is conservative in accepting a single-observer sight report of the Alder as a first Arizona record.

LEAST FLYCATCHER *Empidonax minimus*. Owing to the difficulty in distinguishing this species from the Dusky Flycatcher (*E. oberholseri*) and the plumage variation, in general, of all *Empidonax* species, the ABC remains very conservative with regard to sight records of the Least Flycatcher. Reports of this species that many committee members commented "may have been correct," but lacked sufficient critical details (such as description of diagnostic calls) that eliminated similar species, were of one at Many Farms, APA, 4 Sep 1999, one in the Tucson Mts., PIM, 14 May 2002, and one at Tuba City, COC, 2 Sep 2003.

NUTTING'S FLYCATCHER *Myiarchus nuttingi*. Although the record was never formally submitted to the ABC for review, the committee evaluated a published report of this Mexican species based on a bird netted and photographed at the Audubon Research Ranch southeast of Elgin, SCR, 15 Jul 1985 (Bowers and Dunning 1987). It was the unanimous opinion of the ABC that the individual photographed was, in fact, an Ash-throated Flycatcher (*M. cinerascens*) in very worn plumage. Aspects of the rectrix pattern (as shown in the published photographs) confirm this identification. Erroneous conclusions based on characters presented in the article as diagnostic for Nutting's, such as an "orange" mouth lining, and, less importantly, various plumage characteristics, were likely misinterpretations of discolored photos and misinterpretations of important distinguishing characters presented by Lanyon (1961). Another report of Nutting's from Patagonia L., SCR, 29 Dec 2002 was perhaps correct, but confusing aspects of the description, the lack of photographs or sound recordings, and the subsequent presence there of both Ash-throated and Dusky-capped (*M. tuberculifer*) flycatchers led to the ABC's reluctance to accept this report. Extreme caution should be used in the identification of Nutting's Flycatcher wherever the Ash-throated is possible (throughout Arizona). Recordings of vocalizations will play an essential role in the evaluation of any future report. See San Miguel and McGrath (2005) for interesting discussion of a recent California report of Nutting's Flycatcher.

YELLOW-BILLED MAGPIE *Pica nuttalli*. Most of the ABC agreed that the report of this sedentary California endemic from Prescott, YAV, 3 Apr 2004 was based on a correct identification, but virtually all of the committee members had trouble believing that the bird was a natural vagrant and had not been in captivity.

SINALOA MARTIN *Progne sinaloae*. An intriguing written report of this Mexican species from Barfoot Jct., Chiricahua Mts., COS, 5 Sep 1998 was not documented adequately to warrant acceptance as a first U.S. record. Little is known about the migration schedule, route, and winter distribution of this species (Howell and Webb 1995), yet it has been recorded within 100 miles of the U.S. border in Sonora (Russell and Monson 1998, A. M. Craig pers. comm.), and future vagrants to southeastern Arizona would not be altogether unexpected.

SEDGE WREN *Cistothorus platensis*. Despite garnering six positive votes on the second round, a report along with a drawing of this species from Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 26 Aug 2001 ultimately was not accepted as a first state record, one committee member citing concern over the observer's possible lack of familiarity with western subspecies of the Marsh Wren.

BLACK-CAPPED GNATCATCHER *Poliophtila nigriceps*. A male gnatcatcher photographed in Chino Canyon, SCR, 7 Apr–21 Jul 1996, originally accepted

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

as a male Black-capped (see Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999), returned in 1997, when close-up photographs revealed it to be a hybrid Black-capped × Black-tailed Gnatcatcher; bill length, amount of white in the tail, and vocalizations all appeared intermediate between the two species.

NORTHERN WHEATEAR *Oenanthe oenanthe*. The ABC was divided 4–4 after two rounds for a Northern Wheatear reported from Green Valley, PIM, 19 Oct 2002. Although some members noted that several characteristics favored the identification as a Northern Wheatear (dark mask, buff on breast, etc.), others considered the description too incomplete to be accepted as a second Arizona record without photographic evidence.

VEERY *Catharus fuscescens*. At the request of a committee member, the ABC reevaluated an old accepted report of the Veery (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999) from Patagonia, SCR, 25 May 1976. The documentation was found lacking detail sufficient for acceptance. There remains only one accepted record away from the White Mts. (where this species historically summered), of a bird photographed at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum 4 Jul–25 Aug 1992 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

AZTEC THRUSH *Ridgwayia pinicola*. The description of a juvenile reported from Geology Vista, Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, 25 Aug 2000 lacked detail sufficient for acceptance. Several committee members mentioned that a juvenile Aztec Thrush is more “scalloped,” not “streaked,” as this bird was described. Although the first documented U.S. record of the Aztec Thrush (from Texas) was of a juvenile (Wolf 1978), none of the Arizona records pertain to that plumage.

BROWN-BACKED SOLITAIRE *Myadestes occidentalis*. An unequivocal Brown-backed Solitaire was photographed in lower Madera Canyon, PIM, 4 Oct 1996 (NC; ph. GHR, ph. CDB). The ABC was nearly unanimous in suggesting that this species not be accepted onto the Arizona (and U.S.) list because of the uncertainty about this individual's origin. Because of its amazing song, the Brown-backed Solitaire is one of the most common cage birds seen in Mexican towns. If the species ever establishes a pattern of vagrancy Arizona, this report will be reevaluated.

SPRAGUE'S PIPIT *Anthus spragueii*. An out-of-season individual reported on a dirt road near Elgin in the Sonoita grasslands, SCR, 1 June 2003 was thought by several members to have likely been a juvenile Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), consideration of which was not mentioned in the description.

BREWSTER'S WARBLER *Vermivora pinus* × *chrysoptera*. An intriguing report of this hybrid combination, which would have represented a first from Arizona, from Portal, COS, 21 May 1998, unfortunately lacked enough detail for the committee to accept it.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER *Dendroica fusca*. An old report consisting of only partial details of one at South Fork near Springerville, APA, 5 Oct 1978 was considered by most on the committee to be likely correct but not detailed enough for acceptance.

SWAINSON'S WARBLER *Limnethlypis swainsonii*. A report of one from Tolle-son, MAR, 25 Aug 2002 was considered likely correct by several committee members, but all felt the description was missing elements critical to substantiating the sighting as a second Arizona record.

SCARLET TANAGER *Piranga olivacea*. One reported from Round Valley, north of Portal, COS, 24 Oct 2002 was not accepted. Although the observer was very experienced, the details submitted were too brief to substantiate the sighting.

FLAME-COLORED TANAGER *Piranga bidentata*. A second-year male was reported from Miller Canyon, COS, 10 Jun 2002, but the description did not rule

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

out the possibility of a hybrid with the Western Tanager. This sighting was made while an adult male Flame-colored Tanager as well as several apparent hybrids were in the canyon.

FIVE-STRIPED SPARROW *Aimophila quinquestrata*. A winter extralimital report from Catalina State Park north of Tucson, PIM, 16 Dec 1999 was considered not detailed enough for acceptance of what would represent the northernmost occurrence of this species.

TIMBERLINE BREWER'S SPARROW *Spizella breweri taverneri*. A bird thought to be of this form was well described from Hereford, COS, 22 Jan 2000. The committee was nearly unanimous in its decision not to accept this report without physical documentation and to revisit this submission at a later date if definitive field characters distinguishing this form from the nominate subspecies of Brewer's Sparrow. Monson and Phillips (1981) mentioned two specimens from Arizona that *may be taverneri*.

YELLOW GROSBEAK *Pheucticus chrysopheplus*. The report of one seen only briefly (4 seconds) in Sabino Canyon, PIM, 9 May 2001 was not detailed enough for acceptance.

TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD *Agelaius tricolor*. A bird photographed in Tucson, PIM, 20 Jul 2002, showing what appeared to be "white" tips to the epaulet, likely a bleached Red-winged Blackbird, showing a condition common in the Red-winged in midsummer. The photograph was, unfortunately, of poor quality, and committee members disagreed as to the true shape of the bill. There remain no Arizona records of this California specialty.

BLACK-BACKED BULLOCK'S ORIOLE *Icterus bullocki abeillei*. A written report of an adult male at Nogales, SCR, 13–19 Jun 2002 was not detailed enough to rule out a potential hybrid, aberrant individual, or escaped cage bird.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE *Icterus galbula*. Photos of a female coming to a feeder in Portal, COS, 16 May 1997 did not definitively rule out a possible hybrid Baltimore × Bullock's Oriole.

CONTRIBUTORS

Walt Anderson, George Armistead, John Arvin, Scott Atkinson, Charles Babitt (CBa), John Bache-Wiig (JBw), Mary Jo Ballator, Nathan Banfield (NBa), Steve Barlow (SBa), Jack Bartley (JBa), Robin Baxter (RBa), Tom Beatty, Chris D. Benesh, Harry Bergtholdt (HBe), Gavin Bieber, Susan Birky, Jerry Bock (JBo), Rick Bowers (RBo), Ned Boyajian (NBo), Ed Boyd, Hank Brodtkin, Jim Burns (JBu), R. G. Burton (RBu), Dave Cagle (DCa), Eleanor Campbell, David Carlstrom (DCs), Cliff Cathers (CCa), Robert Chapman, Glen Coady (GCo), Jeff Coker (JCK), John Coons, Doug Cooper (DCo), Charles Corchran, Troy Corman, Gary Crandall, Marion Cressman, Marcy Dalmer, Robert Darby, Stephen Davies, Tyler Davis, Henry Detwiler, Pierre Deviche, Rich Ditch (RDt), Cynthia Donald, Jon L. Dunn, Tina Eggert, Joel Ellis (JEl), Jeff Estis (JEs), Shawneen Finnegan, Bob Fogg, Richard Fray (RFa), Reid Freeman, Kurt Fultz, Frank Gallo, Steve Ganley (SGa), Murray Gardler, Kurt Gaskill, Joseph Gebler (JGe), Brian Gibbons (BGi), Tony Godfrey, Elaine Goldman, Shawn Goodchild (SGo), John Grahame (JGr), Dan Green, Phil Gregory, Chet Gresham, Robert Grimmond, Bill Grossi (BGr), Jennifer Hanley (JHy), Linda Harris, Ned Harris, Michael Harvey (MHa), Karen Havlena, Jim Havlena (JHv), James Haw (JHw), James Hays (JHa), Stuart Healy (SHe), Steve Heintz (SHn), Robert Henry (RHe), George Hentz, John Hildebrand (JHi), Jack Holloway (JHo), Rich Hoyer (RHo), J. Hudson (JHu), Matt Hysell (MHy), Marshall J. Iiff, Dave Jasper (DJa), Doug Jenness (DJe), Sally Johnsen, Bud Johnson, Roy Jones, Keith

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

Kamper (KKa), Patrick Kearney (PKe), Melody Kehl, Jo Ann Kelly, Phil Kelly, Scott Kennedy, Ken Kertell (KKe), Kendall Kroeson (KKr), Dave Krueper, Brynne Langan, Mike Lanzone, Chuck LaRue, Paul Lehman, Wade Leitner, Dean and Joan Leuhrs, John Levy, Larry Liese, Craig Marken (CMa), Janine McCabe (JMc), Paul McConnell (PMc), Chet McGaugh (CMg), Carol McIntyre (CMi), Charles Melton (CMe), M. Mencotti (MMe), Bill Metheny (BMe), Scott Mills (SMi), Steve Mlodinow (SMo), Janet Moore (JMo), T. Moore (TMo), Narca Moore-Craig, Arnold Moorhouse, Terry Morgan (TMg), Joseph Morlan (JMn), Elaine Morral, David Morrison, Bob Morse (BMo), Pete Moulton (PMo), Ted Mouras (TMu), John Munier, Jr. (JMu), Dave Nelson, Kristi Nelson, Patti Newell, Brian Nicholas, Jeryl Ogden, Jim Parker (JPa), Walter Paton, Bob Pearson, Dave Pearson, Mark Peterson (MPe), Anne Peyton, M. Plotkin (MPi), Molly Pollock (MPo), Bonnie Pranter, John Prather, Mark Pretti (MPr), Dave Quady, Kurt Radamaker, Roger Radd (RRa), Brian Rapoza (BRa), Betty Rathjen, Mike Rogers, Rick Romea (RRo), Gary H. Rosenberg, Donna Roten, C. Rudd, Will Russell, Janet Ruth, Robert Scholes (RSc), Bill Sparks (BSp), Connie Sparks, John Saba (JSa), Peter Salomon, Bob Schutsky (BSh), Bill Scott (BSc), Robert Shantz (RSh), David A. Sibley, D. Small, James Smith (JSm), Troy Smith, Michael Solot, Bob Spalin (BSa), Cindy Sprecher (CSr), Dave Stejskal, Mark M. Stevenson, Joshua Stewart (JSt), Doug Stotz (DSt), Brian Sullivan (BSu), Paul Sweet (PSw), David Taylor, J. Taylor, Rick Taylor, Scott Terrill (STe), Bob Thomen, Carl Tomoff, Walter Tordoff, Mark Turner, Sandy Turner (STu), Andrew Vallely, Christie Van Cleve, Marceline Van DeWater, David Vander Pluym, Jimmy Videle, J. Wallick (JWa), Wezil Walraven, Peggy Wang, Richard Webster (RWb), Ralph Welter (RWe), David West, George West, Jack Whetstone (JWh), David Whiteley, John Williams (JWi), Sheri Williamson, Erika Wilson, Barb & Lou Winterfield, Cathy Wise, Robin Wolcott (RWo), Tom Wood, Joe Woodley (JWo), Brian Wooldridge (BWu), James Zabriskie, Barry Zimmer, James Zimmer (JZi), Kevin Zimmer, Mark Zloba.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the members of the ABC for review of earlier drafts of this report. Also we thank Matt Heindel and Philip Unitt for improving the quality of the report.

LITERATURE CITED

- Alderfer, J., ed. 2005. National Geographic Complete Birds of North America. Natl. Geogr. Soc., Washington, D.C.
- American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. Am. Ornithol. Union, Lawrence, KS.
- Arterburn, J. W., and Grzybowski, J. A. 2003. Hybridization between Glossy and White-faced Ibises. *N. Am. Birds* 57:136–139.
- Banks, R., Cicero, C., Dunn, J. L., Kratter, A. W., Rasmussen, P. C., Remsen, J. V., Jr., Rising, J. D., and Stotz, D. F. 2004. Forty-fifth supplement to the *American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds*. *Auk* 121:985–995.
- Banks, R., Cicero, C., Dunn, J. L., Kratter, A. W., Rasmussen, P. C., Remsen, J. V., Jr., Rising, J. D., and Stotz, D. F. 2005. Forty-sixth supplement to the *American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds*. *Auk* 122:1026–1031.
- Bowers, R., and Dunning, J. B. 1987. Nutting's Flycatcher in Arizona. *Am. Birds* 41:5–10.

ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2000–2004 RECORDS

- Boyce, W., and Elliot, L. 1983. First record of Snow Bunting in Arizona. *W. Birds* 14:54.
- Cole, L. W., Nelson, K. N., and Sterling, J. C. 2006. The 30th report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2004 records. *W. Birds* 37:65–105.
- Corman, T. E., and Wise-Gervais, C. 2005. Arizona Breeding Bird Atlas. Univ. of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Faulkner, D. 2005. Hybridization and nesting of Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) in Wyoming. *N. Am. Birds* 59:382.
- Johnson, N. K., and Johnson, C.B. 1985. Speciation in Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus*): II. Sympatry, hybridization, and mate preference in *S. ruber daggetti*, and *S. nuchalis*. *Auk* 102:1–15.
- Lanyon, W. E. 1961. Specific limits and distribution of Ash-throated and Nutting's Flycatchers. *Condor* 63:421–449.
- Monson, G., and Phillips, A. R. 1981. Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Arizona, 2nd ed. Univ. of Ariz. Press, Tucson.
- Patten, M. A., and Lasley, G. W. 2000. Range expansion of the Glossy Ibis in North America. *N. Am. Birds* 54:241–247.
- Patten, M. A., McCaskie, G., and Unitt, P. 2003. Birds of the Salton Sea. Univ. of Calif. Press, Berkeley.
- Pyle, P. 1997. Identification Guide to North American Birds, part 1: Columbidae to Ploceidae. Slate Creek Press, Bolinas, CA.
- Rosenberg, G. H., and Witzeman, J. L. 1998. Arizona Bird Committee report, 1974–1996: Part 1 (Nonpasserines). *W. Birds* 29:199–224.
- Rosenberg, G. H., and Witzeman, J. L. 1999. Arizona Bird Committee report, 1974–1996: Part 2 (Passerines). *W. Birds* 30:94–120.
- Rosenberg, G. H. 2001. Arizona Bird Committee report: 1996–1999 Records. *W. Birds* 32:50–70.
- Rosenberg, K. V., Ohmart, R. D., Hunter, W. C., and Anderson, B. W. 1991. Birds of the Lower Colorado River Valley. Univ. of Ariz. Press, Tucson.
- Russell, S. M., and Monson, G. 1998. The Birds of Sonora. Univ. of Ariz. Press, Tucson.
- San Miguel, M., and McGrath, T. 2005. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2003 records. *W. Birds* 36:78–113.
- Sibley, D. A., and Howell, S. N. G. 1998. Identification of White and Black-backed Wagtails in basic plumage. *W. Birds* 29:180–198.
- Speich, S., and Parker, T. A. 1973. Arizona bird records, 1972. *W. Birds* 4:53–57.
- Speich, S. M., and Witzeman, J. L. 1975. Arizona Bird Records, 1973, with Additional Notes. *W. Birds* 6:145–155.
- Williams, S. O. III, De Long, J. P., and Howe, W. H. 2007. Northward range expansion by the Short-tailed Hawk, with first records for New Mexico and Chihuahua. *W. Birds* 38:2–10.
- Wolf, D. 1978. First record of Aztec Thrush in the United States. *Am Birds* 32:156–157.

Accepted 14 February 2007