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## FIRST VERIFIABLE RECORDS OF BLUE-WINGED WARBLER AND MAGNOLIA WARBLER WINTERING IN FLORIDA

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Publications in this journal have documented first wintering records in Florida of four Neotropical migrants: the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*; Bowman et al. 1995), Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*; Pranty et al. 2003), Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*; Pranty 2000), and Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*; Doyle 2002). In this note, we add the Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) and the Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) to the list of recent, photographically documented winter records.

*Magnolia Warbler*—Just before 11:00 on 10 January 2003, TH observed and videotaped a Magnolia Warbler from the boardwalk at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, Collier County, Florida (Fig. 1). Clearly visible in the videotape are the grayish crown and face with conspicuous narrow white eye-ring; pale greenish mantle with faint black streaking; gray wings with two white wing-bars; yellow chin, throat, breast, and belly; yellow flanks with rather bold black streaking ventrally; and white vent and undertail coverts. The underside of the tail showed the distinctive white basal half and black distal half.

Magnolia Warblers breed across central Canada and around the Great Lakes, southeast locally to the southern Appalachian Mountains. Their primary winter range is southern Mexico through Panama, with lesser numbers in the West Indies, and rare reports from several southern states (Hall 1994, Dunn and Garrett 1997, AOU 1998). In Florida, Magnolia Warblers were reported during 29 of the past 30 Christmas Bird Count seasons (1973-1974 to 2002-2003; National Audubon Society 2004). Annual counts ranged from 0-17 individuals from as many as eight CBC circles (National Audubon Society 2004). Thus, the Magnolia Warbler seems to be a rare but regular winter resident, primarily of the extreme southern peninsula and the Keys. However, apparently no winter observation prior to January 2003 can be verified by photograph or specimen evidence (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992, Stevenson and Anderson 1994). Prior to our record, a specimen collected by Dennis Paulson at Miami on 5 March 1959 (Stevenson and Anderson 1994) appears to come the closest to document wintering.

*Blue-winged Warbler*—On 10 December 2003, Wally George and Russell MacGregor discovered an adult male Blue-winged Warbler at Topeekeegee Yugnee Park, Broward County, Florida. The bird was among a large mixed wood-warbler flock that included Northern Parula (*Parula americana*), Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), Black-throated Green Warbler (*D. virens*), Yellow-throated Warbler (*D. dominica*), Pine Warbler (*D. pinus*), Prairie Warbler (*D. discolor*), Palm Warbler (*D. palmarum*) and Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). The flock favored live oaks (*Quercus virginiana*) in the northwest part of the park, and at times associated loosely with feeding Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*). At approximately 09:00 on 25 January 2004, the last date that it was observed, MB videotaped the Blue-winged Warbler as it foraged actively in the canopy of a 7-m tall live oak. Visible in the videotape are the yellow forehead, crown, and face with bold black eye-line; greenish unstreaked mantle; grayish wings with two



**Figure 1. Magnolia Warbler at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, Collier County, Florida on 10 January 2003. Note the gray upperparts with the conspicuous eye-ring and wing-bars, the yellow underparts (that appear pale in this photograph) with faint black streaking on the flanks, and the distinctive black and white tail pattern. This observation furnishes the first published, verifiable winter record in Florida. Photograph from digital videotape by Tom Hince.**

bold white wing-bars; yellow chin, throat, breast, and belly; and white vent and under-tail coverts. The bird foraged acrobatically in the foliage, at times hanging upside-down as it examined surfaces of leaves.

Blue-winged Warblers breed in extreme southeast Canada and across the northeast United States west to Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, and south to north Alabama. The species normally winters in a 900 × 500 km area along the Atlantic Ocean from southern Mexico to Honduras. Wintering birds occur casually in parts of the Caribbean, and from several states, but there are few verifiable records (Gill et al. 2001, AOU 1998, Garrett and Dunn 1997). In Florida, single Blue-winged Warblers were reported on up to three Christmas Bird Counts each during 9 of the past 30 CBC seasons (1973-1974 to 2002-2003; National Audubon Society 2004). Thus, it seems to be a very rare and irregular winter resident, primarily of the southern peninsula and the Keys. Specimen records range from 26 March-17 October, and no photograph outside this period is known (Stevenson and Anderson 1994). MB's videotape furnishes the first verifiable wintering record of Blue-winged Warbler for Florida.

A videotape with both warbler observations is catalogued at the Florida Ornithological Society Archives (FOSA) at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

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