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## Fifteenth Report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2003-2005

Reed Bowman

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## FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE FLORIDA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY RECORDS COMMITTEE: 2003-2005

The Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee (FOSRC) critically reviews all written sight reports and specimens and/or photographic records (including audio recordings) submitted to it to determine the validity of the reports. The Committee's findings are published periodically in the *Florida Field Naturalist* (FFN). Of the 82 reports received and logged from June 2002 through September 2005, 80 were reviewed; 56 were accepted, 20 were not accepted, and four were not resolved and are still under consideration: White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*, 03-504), Yellow-green Vireo (*Vireo flavoviridis*, 04-526), Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*, 05-561), and Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*, 05-562). Two additional reports were catalogued, but not acted upon by the Committee: South Polar Skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*, 04-540), which was observed outside of Florida's territorial waters and was forwarded to the Bahamas Avian Records Committee for review, and Heermann's Gull (*Larus heermanni*, 03-508), which was considered to be the same individual as that in a previously resolved report. In addition, the committee considered six reports submitted prior to June 2002 that previously had been either not resolved or tabled in anticipation of additional evidence, and three reports that were re-evaluations of previous resolved reports. Of the six unresolved reports, two were accepted and four were not accepted. Of the three previously resolved reports, the committee decided that the new evidence did not warrant re-evaluation of one record and two were changed from Accepted to Not Accepted. In one of these latter instances (91-222), an alternative species identification was considered and accepted, but a new catalog number was not assigned. In addition, the committee considered evidence that an exotic species was established in Florida and this report was accepted. Thus, of all reports considered, new or re-evaluated, previously unresolved, and exotics that have become established, a total of 86 reports were resolved, of which 60 (70%) were accepted and 26 (30%) were not accepted. Of the reports accepted, 43 (72%) included photographs. However, photographs are not always diagnostic; of the reports that were not accepted, seven (30%) included photographs.

In 1998, the FOSRC adopted the "Verified Species" listed in *Florida Bird Species: an Annotated List* (Robertson & Woolfenden, 1992, F.O.S. Spec. Pub. 6) as its baseline scientific list of Florida's avifauna ("State List"). This list consisted of 461 species. The FOSRC publishes updates to the State List from time to time based upon its Final Decisions and other activity. Since the publication of Robertson and Woolfenden (1992), hereinafter referred to as (R&W 1992), and prior to this report, a total of 25 species has been added to the official FOSRC state list. In this report, we add 11 new species to the state list, but also remove two for which prior evidence has been re-evaluated. The list of species added to the official FOSRC state list since publication of R&W (1992) are (those new to this re-

port marked with an \*): Red-necked Grebe, *Podiceps grisegena* (01-437); Short-tailed Shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris* (02-468); Rough-legged Hawk, *Buteo lagopus* (00-415); Zone-tailed Hawk, *Buteo albonotatus* (00-433); \*Eurasian Kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* (03-512); Northern Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus* (99-401); South Polar Skua, *Stercorarius maccormicki* (FFN 23:38-43); Heermann's Gull, *Larus heermanni* (01-452); Gray-hooded Gull, *Larus cirrocephalus* (99-396); California Gull, *Larus californicus* (99-392); \*Slaty-backed Gull, *Larus schistisagus* (03-509); Elegant Tern, *Sterna elegans* (00-430, 02-477, 02-486); Thick-billed Murre, *Uria lomvia* (00-419); White-tipped Dove, *Leptotila verreauxi* (95-337); Black-hooded Parakeet, *Nandayus nenday* (04-546); Snowy Owl, *Bubo scandiacus* (00-406); Vaux's Swift, *Chaetura vauxi* (FFN 24:122-134); \*Broad-billed Hummingbird, *Cyanthus latirostris* (04-549); Broad-tailed Hummingbird, *Selasphorus platycercus* (00-409); Allen's Hummingbird, *Selasphorus sasin* (97-380); Western Wood-Pewee, *Contopus sordidulus* (FFN 24:122-134); Cuban Pewee, *Contopus caribaeus* (FFN 24:122-134); Tropical Kingbird, *Tyrannus melancholicus* (00-416); Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes luteiventris* (96-362); \*Piratic Flycatcher, *Legatus leucophaius* (91-222), re-evaluation of a report previously accepted as Variegated Flycatcher, *Empidonotus varius*; \*Mangrove Swallow, *Tachycineta albilinea* (03-507); \*Mountain Bluebird, *Sialia currucoides* (03-496); \*Bicknell's Thrush, *Catharus bicknelli* (FFN 33:102-104); MacGillivray's Warbler, *Oporornis tolmiei* (98-385); American Tree Sparrow, *Spizella arborea* (98-386); \*Varied Bunting, *Passerina versicolor* (05-574); and \*Hooded Oriole, *Icterus cucullatus* (02-494). In addition, four taxonomic splits have occurred adding new species to the list: Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) was split into Canada Goose and \*Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*), and Cackling Goose was verified from the state with this report (05-560); Rufous-sided Towhee was split into Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) and Spotted Towhee (*P. maculatus*), both verified from Florida; Sharp-tailed Sparrow was split into Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*) and Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*A. nelsoni*), also both verified from Florida; and Northern Oriole was split into Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) and Bullock's Oriole (*I. bullockii*), both verified from Florida (FFN 28:138-160). However, on the basis of new evidence (Smith et al. 2000) and additional documentation, re-evaluations of records of species currently on the official FOSRC state list, resulted in the removal of two species; Loggerhead Kingbird, *Tyrannus caudifasciatus* (03-517) and Variegated Flycatcher (91-222). The recent actions of the Committee bring the number of species included on the FOSRC official state list to 495 species (see R&W 1992, FFN 23:38-43, FFN 24:122-134, FFN 28:138-160, FFN 32:7-33, this report) (Appendix 1).

The Rules and Procedures of the FOSRC (cf. the FOSRC Web page at <http://www.fosbirds.org>) state that the Committee may add species to its official state list without verifiable evidence, providing it so annotates them. However, since the new rules were adopted, no reports of species new to the state list submitted without verifiable evidence have satisfied the Committee's criteria for acceptance. Thus, all 495 species currently on the FOSRC state list are independently verifiable.

FOSRC members who evaluated these reports and their expiration date of tenure are as follows: Lyn S. Atherton (2003), Reed Bowman (2005), R. Todd Engstrom (2009), Jon S. Greenlaw (2006), Sally Jue (2010), Andy Kratter (2011), Fred E. Lohrer (2007), and Mickey C. Wheeler (2008).

In this report is a list of species known to occur in Florida that the Committee has deemed sufficiently rare or difficult to identify to warrant FOSRC evaluation. Any species included on this list should be documented by the observer. All observers are encouraged to submit these reports to the FOSRC, including those intended for publication in the *Florida Field Naturalist* or in any other publication.

While in the field, the observer should record a detailed description of all body parts (e.g., bill, legs, and feet; noting size, shape, and colors). Although a specimen or photograph and vocal recordings are preferred, a sketch of the bird and vocal descriptions are

beneficial. Even though we may assume photographs are unambiguous, it often is not the case and photographs should be accompanied by descriptions of plumage characteristics not evident in the photo, behavioral traits, details about the habitat, and other details about the observation, such as distance to the bird, weather conditions, optics etc. It is necessary to describe how all similar species were eliminated (e.g., similar members within a genus), not only those known or suspected to occur in Florida, but also any species that could possibly stray here or possibly escape from captivity. All observations should be submitted on the standard report form available from the Secretary or on the FOSRC web page at [www.fosbirds.org](http://www.fosbirds.org). In addition to uniformity, the report form provides the Committee and the observer with guidelines to those criteria used by the FOSRC for its evaluation. Completed forms with supporting material should be submitted to the Secretary of the FOSRC.

Since 1994, the Committee has consisted of 7 members. Since adoption of the current FOSRC Rules and Procedures in 1998, an accepted report requires 7 accepting votes; or, 6 accepting votes and either 1 non-accept or abstain; or 5 accepts and 2 abstains. However, a report remains in circulation until it either is accepted, or it receives 7 non-accepting votes; or, 6 non-accepting votes and either 1 accept or abstain; or 5 non-accepts and 2 abstains. Prior to 1998, a unanimous vote was required to accept a report. When a report is accepted for a species new to the state, it is added to the official FOSRC state list only when its natural occurrence is probable. If supporting specimens, photographs, or audio recordings exist it is considered verifiable; otherwise it is annotated as unverifiable. When a report is not accepted, it does not necessarily mean that a species was not correctly identified. Sometimes a sighting is too brief or the written account lacks sufficient detail to eliminate all possibilities. The Committee will reconsider a report if additional information is submitted that might alter a previous decision. All supporting documentation is deposited in the FOS Archives at the Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville.

Contributors to this report: Edward Alexander (EA), Carlos Alfonso (CA), Lyn S. Atherton (LSA), Chris Baker (CB), Peggy Baker (PB), Fred Bassett (FB), Jeff Bouton (JB), Patricia E. Burns (PEB), Steven Collins (SC), Michelle Davis (MD), Robin M. Diaz (RMD), David W. Dortch (DWD), Robert A. Duncan (RAD), Robert and Lucy Duncan (RLD), R. Todd Engstrom (RTE), Charlie Ewell (CE), Barry Fleming (BF), Murray Gardler (MGA), Wally George (WG), Carl A. Goodrich (CAG), Marvin Greenberg (MGr), Jon S. Greenlaw (JSG), David Hartgrove (DH), Roger Hammond (RH), Elbert M. Heath (EMH), John H. Hintermister V (JHH), Andrew W. Kratter (AWK), Ed Kwater (EK), Janet R. Lloyd (JRL), Casey Lott (CL), Larry Manfredi (LM), James A. Melvin (JAM), Brian C. Monk (BCM), Brennan Mulrooney (BM), Peggy Powell (PP), William C. Pranty (WCP), Robert A. Richter (RAR), Bryant Roberts (BR), Stefan Schlick (SS), Paul W. Sykes, Jr. (PWS), Glen E. Woolfenden (GEW), Andy Wraithmell (AW), Julie B. Wraithmell (JBW). For obvious reasons, we do not include observers whose reports were not accepted or resolved by the committee. Nonetheless we extend them our thanks and gratitude for their observations and for submitting their report to the FOSRC.

#### ACCEPTED REPORTS

(Arranged in currently recognized nomenclature and sequence [AOU 1998, 2006])

GREEN-WINGED ("EURASIAN") TEAL, *Anas crecca crecca* (PEB, SC, AWK 05-564). An adult male in breeding plumage was observed and photographed, 15-25 February 2005, in Chapman's Pond, Gainesville, Alachua Co. Photographs diagnostic, showed clean white scapular stripe, complete absence of vertical, white breast stripe, strong facial frame, and relatively strong flank vermiculations, all characteristic of nominate *A. crecca*. No evidence of hybrid status, and no known waterfowl collections in the region. The Committee considered this report because of the possibility of a future

- change in the taxonomic status of the North American and Eurasian populations by the AOU. British ornithologists already regard the Eurasian birds as distinct from the North American ones at the species level, and call the species Eurasian Teal (The British List online, [www.bou.org.uk/recbrlst1dna.html](http://www.bou.org.uk/recbrlst1dna.html)). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- MASKED DUCK**, *Nomonyx dominicus* (EMH, 05-567). Two female-plumaged individuals associating with one another, off Wickham Road in water treatment pond, Viera, Brevard Co., 16 March 2005. Description terse, photograph of one bird submitted and diagnostic: two parallel black stripes on the head, ground color of head buffy-brown, strong blackish mottling on dorsum, heavy bill. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 83-045; not accepted: 90-197, 94-311.
- MASKED DUCK**, *Nomonyx dominicus* (RH, 05-568). A single adult male in breeding plumage on a pond in the Stonybrook subdivision off central Sarasota Parkway, Sarasota, Sarasota Co., 7 June 2005. Photographs diagnostic: heavy pale blue bill with conspicuous dark nail, extensive black half-hood on fore-part of head, rest of head and exposed body rusty brown, spiky tail. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 83-045, 05-567; not accepted: 90-197, 94-311.
- ROSS'S GOOSE**, *Chen rossii* (JAM, 03-523). Brief written description but excellent photographs of a bird observed 20 November 2003 at the Melbourne Water Treatment Plant, Brevard Co. Photographs diagnostic. All key features visible in photos including a side-by-side comparison with Lesser Snow Goose which clearly emphasized differences in body and bill size. No reason to suspect hybrid origin of birds. At publication of R&W (1992) only three occurrences of Ross's Goose known from Florida, but it appears to be increasing in its winter frequency. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 88-133, 92-252, 99-399, 00-423, 00-424, 01-445; not accepted: none.
- ROSS'S GOOSE**, *Chen rossii* (RAD, 03-524). Written description and photographs of four birds (two adults and two first-winter birds) observed 17 November 2003 on Mama Rosa Pond at the Fort Walton Beach Spray Fields, Okaloosa Co. Photographs include side-by-side comparison with Lesser Snow Geese. Previous reports include up to four birds wintering with large flocks of snow geese. No reason to suspect hybrid origin of birds. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 88-133, 92-252, 99-399, 00-423, 00-424, 01-445, 03-523; not accepted: none.
- CAKCLING GOOSE**, *Branta hutchinsii* (RTE, 05-560). First state record. Specimen (TTRS 50) taken 24 December 1956 at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, Wakulla Co. Species is a recent split from the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) complex (Banks et al. 2004). To evaluate the identity of this specimen, we used information from Wilson (2004) and measurements from Palmer (1976). Both *hutchinsii* and the smallest subspecies of Canada Goose, *B. c. parvipes*, co-occur west of Hudson Bay. The specimen was very small: wing chord 355 mm, exposed culmen 36 mm (bill stubby, triangular), body mass 1702 g (described as "very fat"). The measurements fell in the smaller end of the respective character ranges for *hutchinsii*, but well outside the respective ranges of these characters for *parvipes*. Thus, the evidence was consistent for Cackling Goose, and excluded the smallest subspecies of Canada Goose as now viewed. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.
- WESTERN GREBE**, *Aechmophorus occidentalis* (AW, 03-497). Detailed written description and photographs of a bird observed 13 January 2003 in Fort Myers, Lee Co. Photos diagnostic, clearly showed dark lores with the black extending below the eye, ruling out a potential Clark's/Western hybrid. R&W (1992) considered Western Grebe a very rare and irregular winter visitor and although many reports (*ca* 15) exist, most cannot eliminate Clark's Grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*) or possible hybrids between the two species. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-446 (to genus only), 01-453; not accepted: 89-166, 91-242.

- AECHMOPHORUS GREBE** (AW, 01-446, submitted as Western Grebe, *A. occidentalis*). Written description of a bird observed 2 January 2001 in Ft. Clinch State Park, Nassau Co. Photographs thought to exist but none could be obtained. Description diagnostic of *Aechmophorus* grebe, and most characteristics seem to suggest Western Grebe rather than Clark's Grebe; however, some characteristics that might also have ruled out hybrids were not mentioned in report, such as supraloral color; thus the committee agreed to accept the observation to genus only. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC to genus only: 01-446.
- MANX SHEARWATER, *Puffinus puffinus*** (AWK, 04-553). A specimen (UF 33973) of an immature female found on the beach 1.5 km south of Lake Worth Public Beach, Palm Beach Co., 21 or 22 November 1997, bearing a British Museum of Natural History band. Photograph and discussion in Kratter et al. (2002). The Committee affirmed the identification. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-322, 97-374, 01-457; not accepted: none.
- MANX SHEARWATER, *Puffinus puffinus*** (AWK, 04-554). A specimen (UF 40551) of an immature female received in December 1998, and evidently obtained in the vicinity of Fort Lauderdale/Boca Raton area on the beach. Photograph and discussion in Kratter et al. (2002). The Committee affirmed the identification. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-322, 97-374, 01-457, 04-553; not accepted: none.
- RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD, *Phaethon aethereus*** (RAD, 03-514). Written description of a bird observed 14 September 2002 near Destin, Okaloosa Co. The bird was found on the beach after Tropical Storm Hanna. The initial report was tabled because photographs of the bird were thought to exist. Those were received and were diagnostic, and clearly showed the large red bill, black barred back, and long tail streamers. The bird was eventually released in the Tampa area. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 93-334, 96-368, 03-514; not accepted: 02-492.
- RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD, *Phaethon aethereus*** (RDW, 04-539). Written description and excellent photographs of a bird observed 9 April 2004, 10 nautical miles SE of Looe Key Marine Sanctuary, Monroe Co. Description and photographs diagnostic of an adult bird. Red bill, long tail streamers, barred back, and extensive black in primaries. Very rare, irregular visitor, but most reports from northeast Florida (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 93-334, 96-368, 03-514; not accepted: 02-492.
- RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD, *Phaethon aethereus*** (AWK, 04-556). Specimen (UF 40996) of an adult female found sick at Patrick Air Force Base, Brevard Co., on 2 October 1999. Discussion and photograph in Kratter et al. (2002). The Committee affirmed the identification. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 93-334, 96-368, 02-514, 04-539; not accepted: 02-492.
- RED-FOOTED BOOBY, *Sula sula*** (SS, 04-528). Excellent written description and photographs of an adult bird observed 8-9 November 2003 at Boynton Inlet, Palm Beach Co. Description and photographs diagnostic, clearly showing the overall topography of the bird and bright reddish orange legs. Tail extremely worn and bird appeared to have been in molt, consistent with the observation date. Very rare summer and fall visitor; R&W (1992) cite several specimens and photographs of birds from Florida. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 82-013, 95-344, 98-387; not accepted: none.
- WHITE-FACED IBIS, *Plegadis chihi*** (JHH, 04-530). Written description submitted by only one observer of a bird seen by many observers 17-21 January 2004 at Alligator Lake Park, Lake City, Columbia Co. Photographs taken by other observers and not submitted with the report were obtained and reviewed by the Committee. Description and photos consistent, showing reddish tint to legs, pink facial skin, and red iris, which is diagnostic for this species. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-312, 00-427, 00-428, 02-466; not accepted: none.
- WHITE-FACED IBIS, *Plegadis chihi*** (BCM, 04-537). Written description submitted by one person, but bird observed by several people 19 April 2004, at the Okaloosa County

- landfill ponds. Photographs taken by other observers and not submitted with the report were obtained and reviewed by the Committee. Descriptions and photographs diagnostic of an adult bird in breeding plumage. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-312, 00-427, 00-428, 02-466, 04-530; not accepted: none.
- EURASIAN KESTREL, *Falco tinnunculus* (WCP, 03-512). First state record. Written description and photographs of an adult female observed at the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area near Zellwood, Orange Co. The bird was present at the site from 26 February to 16 March 2003 and seen and photographed by many observers. Photos diagnostic of adult female. Primaries did not extend beyond the subterminal tail band and the toenails were dark, rather than light, thus distinguishing this bird from Lesser Kestrel (*Falco naumanni*). Not likely an escape because most or all would be banded or wearing jesses. Although known from several reports in North America and at least 4 reports from the northeast, this is the first confirmed report for the southeastern US (Pranty et al. 2004). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.
- SURFBIRD, *Aphriza virgata* (PP, DH, RAR, 05-566). An adult, sex unknown, observed and photographed on the south jetty, Ponce de Leon Inlet, New Smyrna Beach, Volusia Co., 10-11 April 2005. Descriptions and photographs diagnostic: chunky body, gray head streaking, heavy bill, stout yellow legs, and white tail with broad, black terminal band combined to identify the bird. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 02-476; not accepted: none.
- ICELAND GULL, *Larus glaucooides* (RAR, 03-495). Clearly written description and excellent photos of a bird observed 31 December 2002, in Huguenot Park, Jacksonville, Duval Co. The photos were diagnostic of first-winter bird, which clearly showed small head and dark bill, pink legs, uniform light color, but with distinct mottling in coverts, distinguishing it from a Thayer's Gull. Widely reported from both coasts of Florida between October and May, but R&W (1992) considered the status of this species in Florida highly uncertain. Although many reports exist, including both specimens and published photographs, Stevenson and Atherton (1984) reported that many were in fact Glaucous Gulls (*L. hyperboreus*). Two reports previously accepted by the FOSRC occurred in March in Pompano Beach, Broward Co. (1993 and 2002). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 93-270, 02-465; not accepted: 93-277, 98-384.
- SLATY-BACKED GULL, *Larus schistisagus* (JSG, 03-509). First state record. Written description and photographs of a third-year gull seen 6 October 2002 in Key West, Monroe Co. The bird was first discovered in Key West on 21 September and was observed by many people through 17 October 2006. Photographs diagnostic of a third-year bird entering fourth-winter plumage. Plumage, bill, and leg color consistent. Dark smudge behind eye and light subterminal spotting on trailing edges of primaries diagnostic. The bird was neither large nor dark enough to be a Great Black-backed Gull and its pink legs ruled out other potentially similar species. Slaty-backed Gulls have dark bills through second-winter plumage and yellow bills as adults. This bird's bill was pinkish at the base with a forward-sloping dark band in front of the nares and a yellow tip consistent with a bird in third-year plumage. The Slaty-backed Gull is a northern Pacific species that occurs relatively frequently in western Alaska, but is very rare elsewhere in North America. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.
- RAZORBILL, *Alca torda* (AWK, 04-555). Specimen (UF 43059) of an adult male found weakened on 30 March 2003 at Satellite Beach, Brevard Co. It died on 31 March in captivity. A large alcid, black above, white below including undertail coverts, and with a distinctive, diagnostic large, deep black bill bearing a vertical, white arching line. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 85-089, 93-282; not accepted: none.
- LONG-BILLED MURRELET, *Brachyramphus perdix* (AWK, 04-552). Specimen (UF 44170) of a winter-plumaged female, obtained in the Ft. Lauderdale area, Broward Co., 22

December 2003, taken to a rehabilitation center where it died. A small alcid, very short-tailed with a white scapular patch, narrow white eye crescents, blackish above, white below, and a moderately long black bill. Bill shape discounted Least Auklet (*Aethia pusilla*); long bill, black extending below eyes, lack of white semi-collar discounted other *Brachyramphus* alcids that also have some white on the scapulars. Absence of bursa and slightly enlarged ovary and oviduct suggested that it probably was an adult bird (A. W. Kratter, pers. communication). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 87-118, 93-281, 94-304; not accepted: none.

LONG-BILLED MURRELET, *Brachyramphus perdix* (AWK, 05-559). Specimen (UF 39297) of a male taken about 4 km west of St. Petersburg, Pinellas Co., in the Gulf of Mexico, 28 November 1994. Discussion and photograph in Kratter et al. (2002). The Committee affirmed the identification. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 87-118, 93-281, 94-304, 04-552; not accepted: none.

ATLANTIC PUFFIN, *Fratercula arctica* (AWK, 04-558). Specimen (UF 44357) of a hatch-year bird found at St. Augustine Beach, St. Johns Co. on 23 December 2004, as a weakened bird that died subsequently at a rehabilitation center. Photograph published on 23 December in the *Augustine Record* (newspaper, mistakenly identified as a Dovekie [*Alle alle*]). Distinctive puffin-like bill. Specimen separated from Horned Puffin (*F. corniculata*), which has no known Atlantic records, by smaller body size and bill shape. Chin and throat of the specimen are pale gray in contrast to darker dusky tones expected in the Horned Puffin. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 87-120; not accepted: none.

ZENAIDA DOVE, *Zenaida aurita* (MD, 04-550). An adult observed closely at Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park, Key Biscayne, Miami-Dade Co., on 14 October 2004. MD provided a detailed report on the bird, accompanied by a copy of fieldnotes and a field sketch that was later rendered into a colored drawing “for clarity.” White-tipped secondaries were noted, and are diagnostic. All other characters were consistent with the identification. This species is regarded as a rare, sporadic to occasional visitor to the Florida Keys and the southeast Atlantic coast (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 97-379, 01-456, 02-474; not accepted: 82-018, 83-035, 88-141.

BLACK-HOODED PARAKEET, *Nandayus nenday* (WCP, 04-546). The committee reviewed a galley proof of an *in press* manuscript (subsequently published, Pranty and Lovell 2004) documenting the size and trends of populations of Black-hooded Parakeets in Florida. Using recently revised criteria specified in Appendix A3 of the FOSRC Rules and Procedures (Criteria for Establishment, [www.fosbirds.org/RecordsCommittee/RulesAndProcedures.htm](http://www.fosbirds.org/RecordsCommittee/RulesAndProcedures.htm)), the Committee concluded that the manuscript presented convincing evidence that the Black-hooded Parakeet is established in Florida. The manuscript was treated as an original report of this species in Florida and appropriately cataloged. Populations of this species have increased since the 1980s, demonstrating more rapid, almost exponential growth during the 1990s. At the same time, the apparent range of the species in Florida has expanded from being detected on only 4 Christmas Bird Counts (CBC) in the early 1980s to 16 CBCs by 2003. In all of the 10 counties that have recorded Black-hooded Parakeets, once the birds were first observed, their populations have persisted. Breeding has been reported at many of these areas. The total population size was conservatively estimated at 850 birds. Species add to the official FOSRC state list as an established exotic.

FLAMMULATED OWL, *Otus flammeolus* (RAD, EA, 02-461). Written description and photographs of a bird observed 8 January 2002 on St. George Island, Franklin Co. Photo was slightly blurry and key details were difficult to distinguish. Bill size and small ear tufts consistent with Flammulated Owl. Gray form, but with rufous edge to facial disk. After the initial review the report was tabled while the Committee evaluated the extent of rufous in gray form of Eastern and Western screech-owls. In contrast to gray-morph screech-owl, Flammulated has more distinct rusty-brown on facial disk



- that contrasts with lighter inner facial feathers. In addition, both specimens and the bird in the photographs had rufous scapular coverts. R&W (1992) reported a bird captured at Redington Beach, Pinellas Co. in November 1972. Only other verifiable report was of a bird observed 4 December 2001 at Navarre Beach, Santa Rosa Co. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-455; not accepted: none.
- LONG-EARED OWL, *Asio otus* (MGa, 03-503). Photographs and a written description of a bird observed 17 April 2003 on Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Miami-Dade Co. Photos diagnostic and clearly showed forehead and facial disc colors that differentiate from a Stygian Owl (*A. stygius*). R&W (1992) considered this bird a casual winter visitor to Florida, but only a single specimen from Florida (MCZ 248345) can be located. A bird observed in March 1994 at Archbold Biological Station was photographed and the report published (Tarvin 1994). Another bird observed within 1000 m of the previous sighting in March 1995 might have been the same individual. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-290, 95-330; not accepted: none.
- BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD, *Cynanthus latirostris* (JRL, 04-549). First state record. An adult male was photographed at a feeder in Pensacola, Escambia Co., on 17 September 2004. Photograph and description provided all the diagnostic information necessary to identify the bird: red-billed, blue-throated, green-bodied hummingbird, with white undertail coverts (visible in photo) and a dark, notched tail (description). These features eliminate any other North or Middle American, or Caribbean hummingbird. A number of accepted records exist of this species in Louisiana. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.
- CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD, *Stellula calliope* (FB, 03-498). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a second-year male banded 10 January 2003 in Tallahassee, Leon Co. Photos diagnostic, measurements consistent with Pyle (1997), central tail feather wedge-shaped. Records of winter birds increasingly common from southeastern U.S. Several published photos (R&W 1992) and specimens of this species (TTRS 3855 [tail feathers], GEW 5901 [from FOSRC report 95-352]) in Florida exist. Many recent reports to FOSRC include detailed tail measurements and photographs. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 90-192, 95-350, 95-351, 95-352, 95-353, 96-357 (may have been same individual as 95-353), 96-363, 01-435, 01-436, 01-438, 02-472; not accepted: none.
- CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD, *Stellula calliope* (FB, 03-499). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a second-year male banded 28 February 2003 in Tallahassee, Leon Co. Photos diagnostic, measurements consistent with Pyle (1997), central tail feather wedge-shaped. See above for details of recent occurrences. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 90-192, 95-350, 95-351, 95-352, 95-353, 96-357 (may have been same individual as 95-353), 96-363, 01-435, 01-436, 01-438, 02-472, 03-498; not accepted: none.
- BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus platycercus* (FB, 04-532). Written description, photographs, and various feather and wing measurements of a bird captured and banded 30 December 2003 in Pensacola, Escambia Co. All characteristics consistent with an adult male. Full red gorget visible. Photo of attenuated P10, rufous edging to rectrices 2 and 3, make species identity clear. Records of this species and other western hummingbirds increasing in Florida, especially in the panhandle. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-409, 01-434, 02-470; not accepted: 96-385, 01-444.
- ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus sasin* (FB, 03-500). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a hatch-year male banded 20 December 2002 in Pensacola, Escambia Co. Photos diagnostic and tail measurements consistent with Pyle (1997). Clear photo showing absence of a notch in the second rectrix, which is characteristic of male Allen's and distinguishes it from Rufous Hummingbird. Unreported from Florida before the mid-1980s, several reports since then, including pub-

- lished photographs: Cedar Key, Levy Co. (*American Birds* 42:371) (R&W 1992). The FOSRC concluded that measurements of the widths of rectrices are necessary to identify extralimital Rufous/Allen's hummingbirds (McKenzie and Robbins 1999). Previous reports of all green-backed hummingbirds were likely Allen's but were not accepted without tail measurements. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 97-380, 02-471; not accepted: 88-138, 93-276, 99-390.
- ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus sasin* (FB, 04-533). Written description, photographs, and various feather and wing measurements of a bird captured and banded 15 December 2003 in Tallahassee, Leon Co. All characteristics diagnostic of an after-hatch-year (AHY) female. Difficult to tell from female Rufous Hummingbird, but wing length and the width of rectrix R5 were far outside the 95% confidence intervals of those measures in the larger Rufous Hummingbird. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 97-380, 02-471, 03-500; not accepted: 88-138, 93-276, 99-390.
- ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus sasin* (FB, 04-534). Written description, photographs, and various feather and wing measurements of a bird captured and banded 16 February 2004, in Pensacola, Escambia Co. All characteristics diagnostic of an AHY female. Difficult to tell from female Rufous Hummingbird, but wing length and the width of rectrix R5 were far outside the 95% confidence interval of those measures in the larger Rufous Hummingbird. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 97-380, 02-471, 03-500, 04-533; not accepted: 88-138, 93-276, 99-390.
- ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus sasin* (FB, 05-565). Written description, photographs, and various feather and wing measurements of a bird captured and banded 18 December 2004 in Tallahassee, Leon Co. All characteristics diagnostic of an AHY female. Difficult to separate from female Rufous Hummingbird, but wing length and width of R5, and absence of apical notch on R2 confirmed the identification. In recent years at least, this species has been regular in the Florida panhandle in winter. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 97-380, 02-471, 03-500, 04-533, 04-534; not accepted: 88-138, 93-276, 99-390.
- SAY'S PHOEBE, *Sayornis saya* (DWD, RLD, BF, 03-520). Written descriptions by four observers and photographs of a bird observed 15 October 2003 at Pensacola Beach, Escambia Co. Descriptions and photographs diagnostic and clearly showed the cinnamon belly plumage diagnostic of this species. Very rare, irregular fall-winter visitor (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 88-158, 98-382; not accepted: none.
- SULPHUR-BELLIED FLYCATCHER, *Myiodynastes luteiventris* (MBM, LM, 05-570). A single individual, apparently hatch-year age (conspicuous, pale rictus), sex unknown, observed at "Lucky Hammock" near the entrance to Everglades National Park, Miami-Dade Co., 6-13 November 2005. Excellent photographs and description provided all diagnostic details sufficient to eliminate similar species in the genera *Myiodynastes* and *Empidonomus*, notably the convergent lateral throat streaks joining on the chin. Before 1992, only one or two unresolved reports of this species (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 96-362, 01-439, 02-485; not accepted: none.
- PIRATIC FLYCATCHER, *Legatus leucophaeus* (RB, 91-222a). First state record. Reevaluation of a previously decided report which included a written description and photographs of what seemed to be a Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*) seen 15 March 1991 at the Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co. A key feature that supported the original identification was the conspicuous rusty tones on upper tail coverts and tail edges. This feature mainly provided the basis for acceptance of the report, which added Variegated Flycatcher to the FOSRC official state list. However plumage characteristics, such as the distinct malar and more distinct, but restricted, streaking on the underparts, and the small all-dark bill led some (e.g., D. Lane, J. V. Remsen, A. Kratter) to question this identification, and suggested that this may be a Piratic Flycatcher [also, see Check-list of North American Birds, seventh edition, 1998: 411]. Immature (juve-

nile) Piratic Flycatchers also exhibit rusty edgings on the upper tail coverts and rectrix edges. The Committee reopened the original report, examined 15 slides archived at the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH), and looked at specimens of both species from the FLMNH collections. Characters supporting Piratic Flycatcher were small size (bill-head length ratio from photos equivocal); all-black bill; ventral streaking confined to the breast, well demarcated from clear (unstreaked) abdomen; and fruit-eating behavior. The bird appeared to be in fresh plumage, with adult-like forebody plumage. The rusty edging obvious caudally implied immature plumage there. Thus, the bird appeared to be wearing a mosaic feather coat of two plumages that nobody on the Committee could account for. The key character that resolved the issue in the minds of Committee members was the distribution of emarginated (notched) outer primaries reported in the literature between the two genera in question. Specimens available to us supported the view that *Legatus* has entire, non-emarginated outer primaries, while *Empidonomus* has distinctly emarginated outer primaries. One slide taken at the Dry Tortugas (FOSA 99-222-15) showed the bird with a partly fanned outer wing that clearly revealed an entire (non-emarginated) outer primary (P10 or 9). Based on the accumulated evidence, the committee rejected the original identification of Variegated Flycatcher (see below) and removed this species from the FOSRC state list. The Committee then accepted the report as a Piratic Flycatcher. Only several records of this species from North America exist and all from either New Mexico or Texas. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.

CASSIN'S KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus vociferans* (WCP, 03-516). Written description and photographs of an adult bird observed 1 March 2003 at the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area near Zellwood, Orange Co. Based on observations of others, this bird was present throughout the winter at a communal flycatcher roost that often included many Western Kingbirds and Scissor-tailed Flycatchers. Photos diagnostic for species. Yellow belly and dark breast contrasted with white throat and malars. Pale terminal tail tip not visible in photographs but mentioned in written description. Prior to publication of R&W (1992) and Stevenson and Anderson (1994) only one verifiable record of this species in Florida, although a few others were reported. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 85-074, 89-175, 92-255, 97-375, 00-407, 00-432; not accepted: none.

FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER, *Tyrannus savana* (WCP, 04-538). Written description submitted by one person, but bird observed by many people 23-27 July 2004 at Coquina Key, St. Petersburg, Pinellas Co. Excellent photographs clearly showed the black head, gray back, and long forked tail diagnostic of an adult bird. A regular but rare vagrant throughout Florida, but only one verifiable report prior to 1992 (R&W 1992); several published photos since then. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 83-039, 84-068, 86-101, 90-210, 92-259, 94-292, 95-388; not accepted: none.

THICK-BILLED VIREO, *Vireo crassirostris* (JB, LM, 04-447). A bird observed and photographed on Boot Key, Monroe Co., Florida Keys, from 2-23 October 2004. A series of excellent digital photographs, a good written account, and a tape recording of the call permitted a detailed evaluation of the report. The bird was in the white-eyed vireo group, with a relatively heavy bill, a dark eye, pale dingy yellow underparts, white wingbars, a yellow loreal-supraloral patch slightly separated from a very pale yellow spot at the upper rear corner of the eye, and a narrow subocular (whitish) arc. The dark eye, uniform pale yellow underparts to undertail coverts, and relatively heavy bill distinguished it from White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*). The similar Mangrove Vireo (*V. pallens*), another possibility considering the occurrence of the bird in the Keys, was discounted because of the reported vireo's heavier bill and olive-greenish forecrown that contrasted with the slightly grayer hindcrown and nape (thinner bill, and uniform, greenish crown and nape in *V. pallens*). The scold call was well-recorded

and diagnostic. This species continues to be very rare to rare in Florida along the seacoast, but possibly of regular occurrence, at least in recent years (R&W 1992, Stevenson and Anderson 1994). Usually occurs in winter. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 89-179, 90-202, 91-226, 94-308, 96-355; not accepted: 88-151, 93-279.

**THICK-BILLED VIREO**, *Vireo crassirostris* (JBW, CE, 05-571). A single bird observed and photographed at Ann Kolb Nature Center, Dania Beach, Broward Co., from 4-15 May 2005. Photos and description were diagnostic. White-eyed Vireo and Mangrove Vireo were discounted by combinations of plumage and structural characters pertaining to bill size, eye color, distribution of yellow on underparts, eyering pattern, and subtle color contrast between crown and nape/hindneck area. This report and the previous one (04-447) extend the occurrence range in Florida from “winter” to fall-spring. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 89-179, 90-202, 91-226, 94-308, 96-355, 04-447; not accepted: 88-151, 93-279.

**YELLOW-GREEN VIREO**, *Vireo flavoviridis* (LSA, 03-515). Written description of a bird observed 11 September 2002 at Ft. Desoto Park, Pinellas Co. Seen in vicinity of fruiting mulberry (*Morus* sp.) tree and with many Red-eyed Vireos for comparison. Bright yellow flanks, lower breast, belly and undertail coverts. Yellow-green dorsally with gray crown. Eye stripe less prominent and lower mandible distinctly horn-colored. Faint whiskers not nearly as prominent as in Black-whiskered Vireo (*V. altiloquus*). Occasional straggler to Florida, but most reports from the panhandle (R&W 1992). One specimen exists at Louisiana State University of a bird collected in 1958 in Santa Rosa Co. (LSUMZ 22492). Prior to 2000 considered a subspecies of Red-eyed Vireo (*V. olivaceus*). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 84-064, 86-102, 00-422; not accepted: 82-019.

**YELLOW-GREEN VIREO**, *Vireo flavoviridis* (BM, 04-527). Written description of a bird observed 30 August 2003 in Indigenous Park, Key West, Monroe Co. This was the second of two written reports of this species from Key West from the late summer and fall of 2003. This report was prepared only four days after sighting and the description was more detailed than the previous report, but still lacked some pertinent details. No mention of color of crown or supercilium, yellow edgings to remiges not typically “bright”, as described in the report, in Yellow-green Vireo. No mention of wing bars or lack thereof. Apparently field notes were not taken because none accompanied the report. However, description was sufficient to eliminate both Black-whiskered and Red-eyed vireos. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 84-064, 86-102, 00-422, 03-515; not accepted: 82-019.

**MANGROVE SWALLOW**, *Tachycineta albilinea* (PWS, LSA, MGa, JHH, 03-507). First North American and state record. Report consisted of a manuscript (Sykes et al. 2004) and photographs of a bird observed 18-24 November 2002 at the Viera Wetlands in southern Brevard Co. Smaller overall body size and shorter wings than Tree Swallow (*T. bicolor*) or Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*), or several other similar swallow species. White supraloral stripe joining forehead patch is characteristic of both Mangrove and White-rumped (*T. leucorroha*) swallows, but White-rumped is larger and about the same size as Tree Swallow. Prominent spots on rump patch distinguish *T. albilinea* from White-rumped Swallow. Tertiaries prominently edged with white on both sides; white less extensive in White-rumped Swallow. A coastal resident of Mexico, south to Panama, the species was not known in North America although its occurrence was recently predicted (see Jones 1998 and Lasley and Lockwood 1999 in Sykes et al. 2004). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.

**MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD**, *Sialia currucoides* (RMD, WG, 03-496). First state record. Detailed written description and excellent photographs of a bird observed 22 December 2002 along Research Road in Everglades National Park in Miami-Dade Co. Bird first seen 18 December during Long Pine Key CBC and observed through 24 December.

Photos diagnostic, showing characteristic bluebird shape and overall gray color with relatively little blue, consistent with winter female plumage. Written description and photos emphasized long primary extension, which helped eliminate winter first-basic Eastern Bluebird (*S. sialis*) and Western Bluebird (*S. mexicana*). Although winters as far east as Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, casual records exist to Louisiana and Mississippi (Powers and Lombardo 1996). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.

**BICKNELL'S THRUSH, *Catharus bicknelli* (CL, 04-547).** First state record. An adult captured, measured, photographed, and banded on Key Largo, Monroe Co., 8 May 2002. The evidence available to the Committee consisted of measurements, photographs, and a manuscript (later published, Brand et al. 2005). Distinguishing this species from the very similar Gray-cheeked Thrush (*C. minimus*) even in the hand is problematic. Appropriate critical measurements were provided in the manuscript and in a written report. The Committee used the amount of overlap and 95% confidence limits of these critical measurements and measurement differences obtained from Lane and Jaramillo (2000), Ouellet (1993), Pyle (1997), and Rimmer et al. (2001) to evaluate this report and the next one. Plumage color provides only supplemental but non-diagnostic information, so available photographs *per se* were corroborative only. Wing chord and differences between certain primary lengths (wing shape, see Woolfenden and Greenlaw 2005) were diagnostic for Bicknell's Thrush and non-overlapping with Gray-cheeked Thrush. Supporting information was consistent with Bicknell's Thrush. The status of this species on the Florida list, ever since its split out of the Gray-cheeked Thrush complex (A.O.U. 1995), remained uncertain until now. Because this species winters in the Greater Antilles, its migration path should regularly bring individuals to Florida. New recently published information on identification criteria (see above) made it possible to critically evaluate this report. Woolfenden and Greenlaw (2005) also reviewed specimen evidence pertaining to *C. minimus* and *C. bicknelli* in Florida, and clarified the status and occurrence of both species in the state. They concluded that verifiable evidence of Bicknell's Thrush in Florida was limited to four museum specimens; in all instances the collection dates of these specimens predate this report, the first to be reviewed and accepted by the FOSRC. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.

**BICKNELL'S THRUSH, *Catharus bicknelli* (CL, 04-548).** An adult captured, photographed, and banded on Key Largo, 11 May 2002. The evidence available to the Committee consisted of measurements, photographs, and a manuscript (later published, Brand et al. 2005). See information on criteria for identification in 04-547 above. In this case, wing chord and the difference between P8-P6 were consistent with those of male Bicknell's Thrushes, but with a small overlap with the smallest Gray-cheeked Thrushes. However, all measurements fell within the 95% confidence limits of Bicknell's Thrushes, and outside the 95% limits for Gray-cheeked Thrushes. Soft part and plumage colors were consistent with colors often provided for "typical" Bicknell's Thrushes. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 04-547; not accepted: none.

**WESTERN SPINDALIS, *Spindalis zena* subsp. (CAG, LM, 05-572).** The first green-backed adult in Florida, an adult male seen by many observers at Indigenous Park, Key West, Monroe Co., from 25 October 2004 to 24 March 2005. Although the species is no longer on the state review list, the Committee chose to review this sighting because it represents a population (green-backed birds) not previously verified in Florida, and because the taxonomic status of this polytypic species may be revised. We examined one observer's description and a series of excellent photographs. We evaluated geographic variation in plumage color and pattern using the most recent source (Garrido et al. 1997). Comparative photographs of *S. z. pretrei* (Cuba) and *S. z. salivini* (Cayman Islands), including a photograph in Bradley (1985), were used as supplementary material. Black-backed races occur in the central and northern Bahamas, although some

green-backed individuals occur on Great Abaco and many on Grand Bahama (*S. z. townsendi*). The relatively bright nuchal collar, olive-green (rather than dusky-green) back, scapulars, and upper secondary coverts (“mantle” in traditional usage), and absence of a distinct blackish chest band that segregates the yellow throat from the yellow breast discount *townsendi*. The westernmost population on Cozumel Island and adjoining Quintana Roo, Mexico, is discounted by the brighter nuchal collar, smaller beak, and yellower breast in the Key West bird. The characters visible in the photographs of the Key West *Spindalis*, in particular mantle color, relatively bright nuchal collar, medium-sized bill, and clean white supercilium suggests origin from Cuba or Grand Cayman (*pretrei* or *salvini*, respectively). Individuals from the Grand Cayman population tend to have a speckled black supraloral area (anterior supercilium) and a two-toned nuchal collar, which the Key West bird evidently lacked. Thus, it is likely that the Key West *Spindalis* originated from the Cuban population. For another analysis, see Pranty and Smith (2001). In any event, the Committee did not affirm the tentative subspecies determination (JSG) provided here, but only the proposition that the bird represented a green-backed population of *S. zena*. Reports of green-backed Western *Spindalis* previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.

BLACK-FACED GRASSQUIT, *Tiaris bicolor* (BR, 03-518). Written description and photographs of a subadult male observed 1 September 2003 at Long Pine Key, Everglades National Park, Miami-Dade Co. Written descriptions provided by two observers. Descriptions of bird and of its vocalizations and photographs taken together diagnostic, but observers did not look beyond possible confusion with U.S. *Passerina* buntings. No questions or reservations about natural origin. Not widely kept in captivity, especially young males. Sighting occurrence coincides with period when natural dispersal is expected. R&W (1992) mention *ca* 8 reports prior to 1992 and two specimens from Florida; likely an irregular straggler or very rare winter visitor. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 87-126, 93-272; not accepted: 88-145, 89-161, 91-251.

BLACK-FACED GRASSQUIT, *Tiaris bicolor* (MGr, 04-535). Written description and video with audio submitted by one person, but bird observed by several people 21-24 March 2004, at Jupiter Ridge Environmental Resource, Jupiter, Palm Beach Co. Description and video diagnostic. Conical bill typical of *Tiaris*, overall plumage pattern consistent with a first-winter male beginning transition to adult plumage. Vocalization audible on tape consistent. Not widely kept in captivity, especially young males. No unresolved issues. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 87-126, 93-272, 03-518; not accepted: 88-145, 89-161, 91-251.

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE, *Pipilo chlorurus* (EK, 03-511). Written description, photographs, and taped vocalizations of an adult bird observed 19 February 2004 at Honeymoon Island State Park, Pinellas Co. Photographs diagnostic showed a large, long-tailed towhee with dull green upperparts and a bright orange-rufous crown patch. Only one previous record of this species in Florida, of a bird seen by hundreds of observers from 7 January to 4 February 1990 in Polk Co. (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 90-195; not accepted: none.

AMERICAN TREE SPARROW, *Spizella arborea* (PB, DWD, RLD). Written description by three observers and photographs of a bird observed 25-26 October 2003 at Fort Pickens, Pensacola Beach, Escambia Co. Descriptions and photographs diagnostic. The yellow lower mandible typical of this species was clearly visible as were other distinguishing marks. Listed in Appendix A of R&W (1992) as an unverified straggler, the first state record of this species was of a bird observed and photographed 15 April 1998 at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge (Bowman 2000). This report constitutes only the second state record of this species. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 98-386; not accepted: 83-037.

HARRIS'S SPARROW, *Zonotrichia querula* (WCP, 03-513). Written description and photographs of an adult bird observed from 28 December 2002 to 15 February 2003 at the

- Marina Isle Fish Camp on Lake Jessup, Seminole Co. Photos diagnostic of an adult bird. A large, chunky sparrow with a pink bill; brown head with a characteristic dark auricular patch, black forehead and upper crown, and white spotting on hind crown. Harris's Sparrow is a very rare and irregular winter visitor to Florida (R&W 1992). Many published photos exist, but no specimens are known from Florida. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-315, 97-378, 02-478; not accepted: none.
- HARRIS'S SPARROW, *Zonotrichia querula* (CB, 04-551). A brief written description and an excellent color photograph were diagnostic for a first winter bird at Hontoon Island State Park, Volusia Co., on 25 November 2004. The photograph showed a large sparrow belonging to the crowned sparrow group (*Zonotrichia*) with a pink bill, white underparts patterned black on the chest, sides, and flanks, black crown, soft brown side of head and neck, and white wingbars. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-315, 97-378, 02-478, 03-513; not accepted: none.
- VARIED BUNTING, *Passerina versicolor* (GEW, 05-574). First state record. A specimen of an adult male (GEW 6004) found dead beneath a window on 1 June 2005, Siesta Key, Sarasota Co. A manuscript (Woolfenden and van Deventer 2006) was submitted to the Committee. No historical, unverified reports of this species from Florida. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.
- HOODED ORIOLE, *Icterus cucullatus* (RLD, 02-494). First state record. Although this report of a bird observed 22 and 26 October 2002 in Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa Co., provided only a brief written description, it included several photographs of the bird at a backyard feeder. These photos clearly show the orange head with black bib to upper breast, black back, white on upper coverts, but with median coverts black, and slightly decurved bill. No previous reports of Hooded Oriole from Florida. Typically winters in Mexico, but small numbers may winter in sw US; casual to e. Texas and Louisiana, but not recorded from Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.
- BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, *Icterus bullockii*. The Committee decided to review historical records of this species in Florida. At the time that the Northern Oriole was re-split into Baltimore (*I. galbula*) and Bullock's orioles, the FOSRC evaluated the occurrence of both these species for elevation to the state list. We assumed that both would require little evaluation. Two specimens of Bullock's Oriole were easily available to the Committee, one at Archbold Biological Station (ABS) and one at Tall Timbers Research Station (TTRS). The specimen at ABS was originally collected by Dennis Paulson in Dade Co., 24 December 1956. It was cataloged in the University of Miami collection as UMRC 1437, but when that collection was dissolved, the specimen was recataloged at ABS as ABS 483. The Committee evaluated this specimen and, based on overall and ventral coloration and the lack of noticeable saw-toothed markings on the median coverts (Lee and Birch 1998, 2001), decided that the specimen was likely a female or first-winter male Baltimore Oriole. Upon evaluating the TTRS specimen, collected by Storrs Olson in Franklin Co., 17 October 1964, we also concluded that this specimen was a Baltimore Oriole. At the time we did not have additional specimens to consider, thus Baltimore Oriole was added to the state list, but Bullock's Oriole was not, pending review of additional specimens. Subsequently, several reports of Bullock's Oriole in Florida were accepted, and previously published photographs of the species in Florida were reviewed and accepted. In 2001, Bullock's Oriole was added to the state list. We reviewed four additional specimens purported to be Bullock's Oriole collected in Florida and housed in various museums. Although these were historical specimens, each was assigned a modern FOSRC catalog number. Two were accepted and two were rejected (see below, Reports Not Accepted). A review of additional specimens also was recently completed (Pranty et al. 2005).

- BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, *Icterus bullockii* (04-542). Collected 11 January 1957 near Princeton, Dade Co. In the University of Miami collection as UMRC 1403, but mistakenly referred to as UMRC 1437 in Stevenson and Anderson (1994). Moved to the Field Museum of Natural History and recataloged as FMNH 375099. This specimen was obviously a first-winter male Bullock's Oriole, with the start of a black throat, yellow supercilium, and distinct black saw-toothed patterns to the median coverts. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-443, 01-450; not accepted: 04-543, 04-545.
- BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, *Icterus bullockii* (04-544). Collected 1 October 1966 near Tallahassee, Leon Co. and housed at the Florida State University. The original catalog number FSU 6848c had been crossed out and the number 2102 penciled in on the label. The bird was identified as a male on the specimen label. This bird was fairly bright and exhibited more orange than the *I. galbula* specimens. It had the distinctive black in the throat, a yellow supercilium, and the median coverts had the distinct saw-toothed pattern typical of *I. bullockii*. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-443, 01-450, 04-542; not accepted: 04-543, 04-545.

## REPORTS NOT ACCEPTED

- COMMON MERGANSER, *Mergus merganser* (02-469). Re-evaluation of a previously unresolved report. Photo of a mounted specimen purportedly collected near Aripeka, Pasco Co. The specimen was subsequently lost and not available for examination. Species identification certain, but original data about collection locale, date, etc. was also lost and information in submitted report was second-hand. Written description or notes from original collector not available, thus provenance uncertain. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: 91-241.
- RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD, *Phaethon aethereus* (02-492). Written description of bird seen 3 October 2002 at the Eglin Beach Club west jetty near Destin, Okaloosa Co. Observation under rough conditions at over 500 m. Details insufficient to eliminate immature White-tailed Tropicbird or other similar species. Tail streamers not seen and report of red bill only second-hand. Other comments vague and sometimes confusing, such as a description of the bird as "large." Evidence was insufficient to confirm identity. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 93-334, 96-368, 03-514, 04-539; not accepted: none.
- NORTHERN GOSHAWK, *Accipiter gentilis* (03-502). Written report prepared from memory two months after sighting of a bird observed 17 March 2003 along the St. Johns River near Switzerland, St. Johns Co. Description nearly complete, but a few key details missing, such as white undertail coverts. Evidence insufficient to confirm identity. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- BLACK-HEADED GULL, *Larus ridibundus* (02-493). Written description of a bird observed 3 October 2002 near Pensacola Beach, Escambia Co. Description insufficient to differentiate from aberrant Laughing Gulls, which occasionally have red bills and legs; no mention of tail or wing tip patterns. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 82-021, 91-217, 99-400, 00-410, 02-482; not accepted: none.
- THAYER'S GULL, *Larus thayeri* (02-481). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 4-13 February 2002 near Tallahassee, Leon Co. The Committee was petitioned to reevaluate this report. Additional material was provided but did not aid in resolving the bird's identity and the Committee decided not to reevaluate. Its previous review stands. Photograph shows two-tone bill with more extensive pink at base than described in written account or expected for first-winter Thayer's Gull. Back mottled, but splotchy looking rather than the neat markings typical of Thayer's Gull. Tail was as dark as primaries without a white edge. Contrast between dark secondaries and greater secondary coverts too great. Photographs and written description not sufficient to confirm identity. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 86-091, 99-389, 02-460; not accepted: none.



- ELEGANT TERN, *Sterna elegans* (03-505). Written description and photographs of a bird observed from 30 April to 3 May 2003 on Loggerhead Key, Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co. Bill shape and the extensive black on bill, short crest, bill not as long and decurved, suggests a Elegant-Sandwich Tern hybrid. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-430, 02-477, 02-486; not accepted: none.
- ELEGANT TERN, *Sterna elegans* (05-569). Written description of three individuals together on sandbar off Flamingo visitor center, Everglades National Park, Monroe Co., 17 April 2005. Birds were relatively distant from observer (to 400 yds) in mid-morning light, with observer looking southward into Florida Bay. Description suggestive, but conditions made it difficult to rule out *S. elegans* × *S. sandvicensis*. Some details of bill and crest shapes were undescribed. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-430, 02-477, 02-486; not accepted: 03-505.
- BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD, *Cyananthus latirostris* (04-536). Written descriptions submitted by three different observers of a bird observed 20-21 December 2003, near Gainesville, Alachua Co. Although some of the reports were quite detailed, the observers provided conflicting evidence. Conflicting reports included whether the tail was white tipped, the bill shape, and the color of the underparts. Each of these characteristics is critical to determining the probable identity of this species. No red was noted at the base of the mandible, a diagnostic character of the Broad-billed Hummingbird, although it may be very difficult to see in HY/SY females. In addition, no verifiable evidence, such as a photograph or video was submitted by which the contradictory evidence could be resolved. At the time of its review, this species was not currently on Florida's bird list (but see 04-549 above) and a first state record requires more convincing and consistent documentation. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- CUBAN PEWEE, *Contopus caribaeus* (02-489). Re-evaluation of a previously unresolved report. Written description of behavior and plumage of a bird observed 18 May 1996 in the Ft. Jefferson parade grounds in the Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co., published in Field Notes (1993, 50(3):272) suggested Cuban Pewee, but no description of vocalization or mention of primary extension. Written description not sufficient to confirm identity, especially to rule out Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 95-333, 01-441, 02-490; not accepted: 00-412.
- DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER, *Myiarchus tuberculifer* (04-529). Written description by a single observer of a bird observed 5 February 2004, at Emerald Marsh, Tavares, Lake Co. Description at times contradicted identification: specifically mentioned lack of rufous on tail or elsewhere, but Dusky-capped Flycatcher has conspicuous rufous edges to the primaries visible both in flight and perched. The lack of rufous on the tail is diagnostic for Dusky-capped Flycatcher (as well as La Sagra's Flycatcher, *Myiarchus sagrae*), but there was no mention of the angle at which the tail was viewed; the rufous edges to the rectrices in other *Myiarchus* flycatchers can be difficult to see from above unless the tail is spread. No comparisons made to potentially similar *Myiarchus* from Mexico, the Caribbean, or Central America. No mention of vocalizations. Typically winter vagrant flycatchers remain in Florida for some time, but no one else appears to have seen this bird. This species not currently on Florida's bird list and a first state record requires more convincing documentation. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- TROPICAL KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus melancholicus* (02-459). Re-evaluation of a previously unresolved report. Written description of a bird observed 30 November 2001 near Englewood, Charlotte Co. Written description consistent with Tropical or Couch's kingbirds. Vocalization stated to be that of Tropical Kingbird, but not described at all in report. Most agreed description too ambiguous to accept. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-416, 00-402, 00-425, 02-484; not accepted: none.
- LOGGERHEAD KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus caudifasciatus* (03-517). Based on a paper by P. W. Smith, G. E. Woolfenden, and A. Sprunt, IV, recently published in *North American*

*Birds* (2000, 54:235-240), which reevaluated the evidence for the occurrence of Loggerhead Kingbird in Florida, the Committee continued its reevaluation of the inclusion of this species on the state list. The FOSRC added the Loggerhead Kingbird to its list of species occurring in Florida based on its inclusion in the list of verified species in R&W (1992). The Committee reviewed original photographs used by R&W and, more recently, by Smith et al. in their reevaluation. In addition, the Committee evaluated new photographs by Brooks Atherton that had not been previously used by R&W or by Smith et al. None of the photos reviewed appeared diagnostic for Loggerhead Kingbird. In most cases, the birds in the photographs tended to have a rounder head and shorter bill than is typical of Loggerhead Kingbird. The accumulated documentation was assigned catalog number 03-517, and the Committee decided that the evidence did not support Loggerhead Kingbird. Thus Loggerhead Kingbird was removed from the official FOSRC state list.

TAMAULIPAS CROW, *Corvus imparatus* (03-510). Written description and photographs of a bird observed 8 January 2000 on the road between Flamingo and the entrance station of Everglades National Park, Monroe Co. Photos and vocal description could not eliminate Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.

CARIBBEAN MARTIN, *Progne dominicensis* (02-463). Re-evaluation of a previously unresolved report. Written report and video of a large flock of birds observed 29-30 October 1998 near Key West, Monroe Co. Video, mostly of females, difficult to review; written description mentioned males, but no clear view of males in video. Females of several martin species (Purple [*P. subis*], Cuban [*P. cryptoleuca*], and Sinaloa [*P. sinaloae*] martins) are too similar to distinguish. Sighting followed storm, so likely a rarity, but unable to confirm species identity. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: 95-332.

BEWICK'S WREN, *Thryomanes bewickii* (02-491). Written description of a bird observed 9 March 2000 near Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa Co. Not on review list, but collapse of eastern North American population justifies review. Report submitted >3 yrs after 4-6 sec sighting. Committee felt the observer likely saw a Bewick's Wren, but written description somewhat vague and lacked some important details, such as back color. Evidence was insufficient to confirm identity. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-454; not accepted: none.

SAGE THRASHER, *Oreoscoptes montanus* (03-522). Written description of a bird observed 23 October 2003 near Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa Co. Bird seen by two people. Description did not mention color of tail corners—a critical identification feature—even though observers were in a position to have noticed that. This is a relatively rare bird in Florida, so the Committee chose to treat the report conservatively and concluded that the evidence was insufficient to confirm identity. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 81-006; not accepted: none.

YELLOW WARBLER (Mangrove Warbler group), *Dendroica petechia erithachorides* (03-517). Written description of a bird observed 11 August 2003 in Marathon, Monroe Co. This species is not a review species, but the Committee voted unanimously to review report because of potential future split of "Mangrove Warbler" out of Yellow Warbler complex. Observer saw the bird only from rear and side. Description incomplete (no view of breast). Head described as "red" ("red hood"), not rusty or reddish-brown. Committee unable to distinguish between occurrence of possible member of the Mangrove Warbler (*erithachorides*) subspecies group and one from the Golden Warbler (*petechia*) group. There were other issues with the incomplete and oversimplified description. Evidence insufficient to confirm identity. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER, *Dendroica kirtlandii* (03-525). Written description of a bird observed 17 October 2003 near Pensacola, Escambia Co. Panhandle location and inland site on migration (not directly on coast) unusual. No mention of back streaking, or of

- tail pumping behavior. Bird was observed very closely for about 2 minutes, so these features should have been noticed, or otherwise commented on in the write-up. Evidence was insufficient to confirm identity. Reports previously accepted by the FOSRC: 82-025, 93-273, 97-376, 00-403; not accepted: 82-015, 89-176, 97-376, 00-421.
- RED-LEGGED HONEYCREEPER, *Cyanerpes cyaneus* (03-501). Written description, drawings, field notes, and photographs of a bird observed 25-27 March 2003 near Boca Chita, Biscayne National Park, Miami-Dade Co. Photos clearly show an adult male Red-legged Honeycreeper, thus only ambiguity was origin. Possible dispersal from Cuba considered, where populations may be increasing, or from Yucatan. Strong winds from southeast present prior to sightings. However, adult dispersal less likely during breeding season, March-July. Species common in the avicultural trade in Miami area, but no obvious signs of having been in captivity. Committee decided that given its history in local aviculture, provenance too uncertain. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- RED-LEGGED HONEYCREEPER, *Cyanerpes cyaneus* (03-506). Written description and photographs of a bird observed between 25 April and 3 May 2003 at Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co. See discussion for 03-501. Could not rule out that this bird was the same individual seen at Boca Chita a month earlier. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: 03-501.
- RED-LEGGED HONEYCREEPER, *Cyanerpes cyaneus* (04-531). Written description and photographs submitted by one person of a bird observed by three people 21 February 2004 at Royal Palm Hammock, Everglades National Park, Miami-Dade Co. Description and photograph diagnostic of an adult male *Cyanerpes*. No further issues regarding identification. Recent work by P. Sykes and L. Manfredi suggest *Cyanerpes* is not uncommon in Miami cage bird trade. An adult male in Florida in mid-winter is not consistent with what would be the presumed timing of vagrancy. As with previous reports of *Cyanerpes*, the Committee felt it could not rule out a captive escapee, especially for a first state record. More probable for natural vagrants would be young (HY/SY) males or females, which are more likely to occur as vagrants and less likely to be kept in captivity. Not accepted based on uncertainty of provenance. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: 03-501, 03-506.
- RED-LEGGED HONEYCREEPER, *Cyanerpes cyaneus* (05-573). Another adult male, observed on 21 April 2005 in Fort Zachary Taylor State Park, Key West, Monroe Co. Species correctly identified, but once again, the Committee could not discount the possibility that the bird originated from the avicultural industry in south Florida. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: 03-501, 03-506, 04-531.
- BLUE-BLACK GRASSQUIT, *Volatinia jacarina* (04-541). Detailed description and excellent photographs of a bird observed 27 April 2004 on St. George Island, Franklin Co. The Committee was concerned about the overall slenderness of the bill that seemed more typical of an icterid than a grassquit; however, information available to the Committee about geographical variation in bill shape was incomplete. In addition, some of the behavioral and plumage characteristics seemed inconsistent with those of *Volatinia*. Specimens at FLMNH were reviewed in January 2005, and the photographs and details in the description were re-examined in the light of new information on structure, plumage, and behavior. The very distinct icterid-like bill, robust legs, and walking gait on the ground were inconsistent with Blue-black Grassquit, but were consistent with a smaller icterid, probably a first-year Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*) with worn, retained juvenile flight feathers. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- BREWER'S SPARROW, *Spizella breweri* (03-519). Detailed written description by one observer of a bird observed by three people on 24 September 2003 near Pensacola, Escambia Co. This species is not presently on the official FOSRC list of the birds of Florida. There was some issue about whether streaking was present on rump. Streak-

ing on breast indicated a juvenile. Since immature *Spizella* sparrows are variable, there were issues about separation of observed bird from juveniles of other members of genus. Another key issue was lack of verifiable evidence on this sighting. Evidence was insufficient to confirm identity. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.

BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, *Icterus bullockii* (04-543). See discussion of Bullock's Oriole in the Accepted Reports section above. Collected 12 October 1957 near Princeton, Dade Co. In the University of Miami collection as UMRC 1631 then moved to the Field Museum of Natural History and recataloged as FMNH 375044. Based on overall and ventral coloration, plain face, lack of distinct supercilium, and lack of noticeable saw-toothed markings in wing bar on median coverts, specimen determined as a likely female Baltimore Oriole. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-443, 01-450, 04-542; not accepted: none.

BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, *Icterus bullockii* (04-543). See discussion of Bullock's Oriole in the Accepted Reports section above. Collected 4 February 1967 near Miller's Landing, Leon Co. and housed at the Florida State University. The original catalog number FSU 6848d had been crossed out and the number 2101 penciled in on the label. The bird was identified as a female on the specimen label. Face grayish with no distinct dark eye-line. Chest yellow extending far onto belly. No distinctive saw-toothed markings in wing bar on median coverts, suggesting female or first-winter male Baltimore Oriole. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-443, 01-450, 04-542; not accepted: 04-543.

#### CHANGES TO THE OFFICIAL FOSRC STATE LIST

##### ADDITIONS

CACKLING GOOSE  
 EURASIAN KESTREL  
 SLATY-BACKED GULL  
 BLACK-HOODED PARAKEET (EXOTIC)  
 BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD  
 PIRATIC FLYCATCHER  
 MANGROVE SWALLOW  
 MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD  
 BICKNELL'S THRUSH  
 VARIED BUNTING  
 HOODED ORIOLE

##### DELETIONS

VARIEGATED FLYCATCHER  
 LOGGERHEAD KINGBIRD

#### REPORTS NOT RESOLVED

SOUTH POLAR SKUA, *Catharacta maccormicki* (04-540). Written description of a bird observed 26 June 2004, 100 nautical miles ESE of Cape Canaveral. The Committee determined the bird was seen closer to the territorial waters of the Bahamas rather than those of Florida. The Committee decided that this bird was seen beyond the boundaries of our review area (see FOSRC Rules and Procedures; [www.fosbirds.org/RecordsCommittee/RulesAndProcedures.htm](http://www.fosbirds.org/RecordsCommittee/RulesAndProcedures.htm)). Although the sighting was only 100 nm from Florida, it was not nearest to Florida, but rather to the legal jurisdiction of the Bahamas. For that reason, the Committee did not consider the report and it was not voted on. With the observer's permission, the report was forwarded to Andrew Kratter, who is a member of the FOSRC and The Bahamas Avian Records Committee, so that the Bahamian committee can consider it. We believe that this report, if accepted, would constitute a first record for the Bahamas.

- HEERMANN'S GULL, *Larus heermanni* (03-508). Written description of a bird observed 20 May 2003 near Destin Pass, Okaloosa Co. The committee decided that the plumage was consistent with the Heermann's Gull that had been resident at Ft. DeSoto and had been previously reviewed and accepted (01-452). Occurrence in the panhandle is consistent with vagrancy patterns of the Ft. DeSoto bird and with the date of its last sighting at Ft. DeSoto.
- WHITE-TIPPED DOVE, *Leptotila verreauxi* (03-504). Written description and multiple photographs of a bird observed from 19 April to 2 May 2003 on Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co. Color and lighting varied among the original photographs making direct comparisons difficult. Additional photos were obtained, including photos of *L. v. fulviventris* and *L. jamaicensis gaumeri* taken in the wild in Quintana Roo, Mexico. These photos and examination of specimens in the FLMNH failed to resolve the issue of interpreting conflicting photographic evidence in the absence of a timely description by observers. This is a classic illustration of a case in which photographs alone do not always speak unambiguously to an identification.
- SAY'S PHOEBE, *Sayornis saya* (05-561). Written description of an adult observed by one person, 26 January 2006, at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, Wakulla Co. The description was basic, but it seemed to rule out alternative possibilities. The observational narrative was ambiguous, especially concerning whether the observer saw tail pumping. Vote left the report unresolved.
- YELLOW-GREEN VIREO, *Vireo flavoviridis* (04-526). Written description of a bird observed 9 September 2002, near Key West, Monroe Co. This report was the first of two of the same species at the same location, but approximately one year apart submitted by the same observer. Both reports were submitted in late 2003, thus it appeared that the 2002 observation was not written until one year later, when the observer saw the second bird. Description was detailed, but not complete, especially description of facial patterns, absence of wing bars assumed, but not explicitly stated. Committee decided to request copies of original field notes made at the time of the sighting, if available, and then re-evaluate.
- GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia atricapilla* (05-562). An adult observed by one person on 6 February 2005 at Zellwood, Orange Co. Head color and pattern fit a bird in breeding or near-breeding condition. The Committee had questions about timing and extent of molt in relation to the plumage reported, so the report was tabled until it could resolve these questions.

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FOS Records Committee report prepared by: **Reed Bowman** (Secretary-2003-2005), Archbold Biological Station, P.O. Box 2057, Lake Placid, FL 33862 and **Jon S. Greenlaw** (Secretary-2005), 2813 S.W. 43<sup>rd</sup> Lane, Cape Coral, FL 33914. Other committee members during the time of this report included: **Lyn S. Atherton**, 1100 Pinellas Bayway I-3, Tierra Verde, FL 33715; **R. Todd Engstrom**, The Nature Conservancy, Greenwood, P.O. Box 890, Thomasville, GA 31796; **Sally Jue**, 3455 Dorchester Court, Tallahassee, FL 32312; **Andrew Kratter**, Division of Ornithology, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; **Fred E. Lohrer**, Archbold Biological Station, P.O. Box 2057, Lake Placid, FL 33862; and **Mary C. Wheeler**, 11700 S.W. 104<sup>th</sup> Ave., Miami, FL 33176.

## APPENDIX 1.

OFFICIAL STATE LIST OF THE BIRDS OF FLORIDA AS COMPILED BY THE  
FLORIDA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY RECORDS COMMITTEE

The list here concerns modern bird species that have definitely occurred in Florida by natural appearance or by establishment of an exotic. The base list is the *Supplement: Checklist of Florida Birds*, pp. 255-260 in Robertson & Woolfenden (1992), as updated by final decisions of the Florida Ornithological Society's Records Committee. This list of 495 species is updated through 31 December 2005. Annotations are: exotics (e); extinct native species (x); disestablished exotics (d); and species listed without verifiable evidence (u), as directed in FOSRC Rules. Sibling species groups may be included without reference to a particular underlying species but shall not be counted in any total of species found in Florida unless none of the underlying species are on the state list.

Species in the list below annotated with an \* should be documented when detected in Florida and submitted to the FOSRC for review. In the case of *Empidonax traillii* and *E. alnorum*, only sightings that also document vocalizations should be sent to FOSRC. In addition, documentation should be submitted to the FOSRC for any species detected in Florida, believed to have occurred naturally or to have escaped, but not appearing in the main list of the aforementioned publication.

## ANATIDAE

<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose
<i>Chen rossii</i>	Ross's Goose*
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant
<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	Cackling Goose*
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck (e)
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon

<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American Black Duck
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	Mottled Duck
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	White-cheeked Pintail*
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider*
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Black Scoter
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser*
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser
<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	Masked Duck*
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck

## PHASIANIDAE

<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild Turkey
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern Bobwhite

## GAVIIDAE

<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Pacific Loon
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon

## PODICIPEDIDAE

<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Least Grebe*
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe*
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Eared Grebe
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Western Grebe*

## DIOMEDEIDAE

<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Yellow-nosed Albatross*
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## PROCELLARIIDAE

<i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Black-capped Petrel
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	Cory's Shearwater
<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	Greater Shearwater



<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater
<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater*
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx Shearwater*
<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	Audubon's Shearwater
HYDROBATIDAE	
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm-Petrel
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm-Petrel
<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Band-rumped Storm-Petrel
PHAETHONTIDAE	
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	White-tailed Tropicbird
<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird*
SULIDAE	
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby
<i>Sula sula</i>	Red-footed Booby
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet
PELECANIDAE	
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican
PHALACROCORACIDAE	
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant
ANHINGIDAE	
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga
FREGATIDAE	
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Magnificent Frigatebird
ARDEIDAE	
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis
<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Scarlet Ibis*
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis*

<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill
CICONIIDAE	
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork
CATHARTIDAE	
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
PHOENICOPTERIDAE	
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo
ACCIPITRIDAE	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk*
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk*
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk*
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk*
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle
FALCONIDAE	
<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested Caracara
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Eurasian Kestrel*
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
RALLIDAE	
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail
<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	Clapper Rail
<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora
<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot
ARAMIDAE	
<i>Aramus guarana</i>	Limpkin

## GRUIDAE

<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane
<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane (x)

## CHARADRIIDAE

<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing*
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Snowy Plover
<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Wilson's Plover
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover*

## HAEMATOPODIDAE

<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American Oystercatcher
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## RECURVIROSTRIDAE

<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American Avocet

## SCOLOPACIDAE

<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs
<i>Tringa semipalmatus</i>	Willet
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed Curlew
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit*
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit*
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
<i>Aphriza virgata</i>	Surfbird*
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher

<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher
<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Wilson's Snipe
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope

## LARIDAE

<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull
<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull
<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull*
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull*
<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull
<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's Gull*
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Gray-hooded Gull*
<i>Larus belcheri</i>	Belcher's Gull*
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull*
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Thayer's Gull*
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull*
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	Slaty-backed Gull*
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy
<i>Anous minutus</i>	Black Noddy
<i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern
<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Royal Tern
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	Elegant Tern*
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer
<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	South Polar Skua*
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger

## ALCIDAE

<i>Alle alle</i>	Dovekie
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre*
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill*

<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	Long-billed Murrelet*
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin*
COLUMBIDAE	
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon (e)
<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Scaly-naped Pigeon*
<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	White-crowned Pigeon
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon*
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-Dove*
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove (e)
<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	White-winged Dove
<i>Zenaida aurita</i>	Zenaida Dove*
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	Passenger Pigeon (x)
<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Common Ground-Dove
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove*
<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	Key West Quail-Dove
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove*
PSITTACIDAE	
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar (e)
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	Monk Parakeet (e)
<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	Carolina Parakeet (x)
<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	Black-hooded Parakeet (e)
<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i>	White-winged Parakeet (e)
CUCULIDAE	
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Mangrove Cuckoo
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani
<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Groove-billed Ani
TYTONIDAE	
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
STRIGIDAE	
<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Flammulated Owl*
<i>Megascops asio</i>	Eastern Screech-Owl
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl*
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl*
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl
<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Northern Saw-whet Owl*
CAPRIMULGIDAE	
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser Nighthawk
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk
<i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i>	Antillean Nighthawk
<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	Chuck-will's-widow
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Whip-poor-will

## APODIDAE

<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift*
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's Swift*
<i>Tachornis phoenicobia</i>	Antillean Palm-Swift*

## TROCHILIDAE

<i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	Broad-billed Hummingbird*
<i>Amazilia yucatanensis</i>	Buff-bellied Hummingbird
<i>Calliphlox evelynae</i>	Bahama Woodstar*
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Black-chinned Hummingbird
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird*
<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Calliope Hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	Broad-tailed Hummingbird*
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Rufous Hummingbird
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's Hummingbird*

## ALCEDINIDAE

<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher
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## PICIDAE

<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted Woodpecker*
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker
<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Ivory-billed Woodpecker (x)

## TYRANNIDAE

<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee*
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-Pewee
<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	Cuban Pewee*
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe*
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe*
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>	La Sagra's Flycatcher
<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher*

<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Piratic Flycatcher*
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird*
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird*
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Gray Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher*
LANIIDAE	
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike
VIREONIDAE	
<i>Vireo griseus</i>	White-eyed Vireo
<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>	Thick-billed Vireo*
<i>Vireo bellii</i>	Bell's Vireo
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo
<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-green Vireo*
<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Black-whiskered Vireo
CORVIDAE	
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-Jay
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow
ALAUDIDAE	
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark
HIRUNDINIDAE	
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin
<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	Cuban Martin*
<i>Progne elegans</i>	Southern Martin*
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>	Mangrove Swallow*
<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	Bahama Swallow*
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>	Cave Swallow
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
PARIDAE	
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse
SITTIDAE	
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch

<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Brown-headed Nuthatch
CERTHIIDAE	
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper
TROGLODYTIDAE	
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Rock Wren*
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren*
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren
PYCNONOTIDAE	
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul (e)
REGULIDAE	
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
SYLVIIDAE	
<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
TURDIDAE	
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear*
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird
<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Mountain Bluebird*
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush
<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	Bicknell's Thrush
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Varied Thrush*
MIMIDAE	
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
<i>Mimus gundlachii</i>	Bahama Mockingbird
<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Sage Thrasher*
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher
<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>	Curve-billed Thrasher*
STURNIDAE	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling (e)
MOTACILLIDAE	
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit
BOMBYCILLIDAE	
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing



## PARULIDAE

<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler (x)
<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Blue-winged Warbler
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler
<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler
<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler
<i>Parula americana</i>	Northern Parula
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler
<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler
<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler
<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler
<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler
<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked Warbler*
<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler
<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Townsend's Warbler
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler
<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler
<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Pine Warbler
<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler*
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler
<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler
<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	Worm-eating Warbler
<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Warbler
<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush
<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush
<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Kentucky Warbler
<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler
<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler
<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	MacGillivray's Warbler*
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat

## INCERTAE SEDIS

<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit
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## THRAUPIDAE

<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager
<i>Spindalis zena</i>	Western Spindalis

## EMBERIZIDAE

<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	Yellow-faced Grassquit*
<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>	Black-faced Grassquit*
<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Green-tailed Towhee*
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee*
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Eastern Towhee
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow
<i>Spizella arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow*
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow
<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Clay-colored Sparrow
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow
<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow
<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Black-throated Sparrow*
<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Lark Bunting*
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	Seaside Sparrow
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Harris's Sparrow*
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Golden-crowned Sparrow*
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur
<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut-collared Longspur*
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting

## CARDINALIDAE

<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Lazuli Bunting*
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting
<i>Passerina versicolor</i>	Varied Bunting*
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel

## ICTERIDAE

<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Agelaius humeralis</i>	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird*
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark*

<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle
<i>Quiscalus major</i>	Boat-tailed Grackle
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Shiny Cowbird
<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Cowbird
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole*
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole*
<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>	Spot-breasted Oriole (e)
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole
FRINGILLIDAE	
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch (e)
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Red Crossbill*
<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Pine Siskin
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Evening Grosbeak
PASSERIDAE	
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow (e)