

WESTERN BIRDS



Volume 47, Number 2, 2016

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE (2010–2013)

STEVEN G. MLODINOW, 530 Peregrine Circle, Longmont, Colorado 80504; SGMlod@aol.com

MATT BARTELS, 611 N 50th St., Seattle, Washington 98103; mattxyz@earthlink.net

ABSTRACT: Since its ninth report (Merrill and Bartels 2015) the Washington Bird Records Committee has reviewed 352 reports representing 97 species and seven subspecies. A total of 280 reports were endorsed, an acceptance rate of 80%. Ten species were added to the Washington state list: the Lesser Sand-Plover (*Charadrius mongolus*), Wilson's Plover (*C. wilsonia*), Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), Scripps's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus scrippsi*), Guadalupe Murrelet (*S. hypoleucus*), Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*), McCown's Longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*), Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*), Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), and Lawrence's Goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*); as well as four subspecies: the Vega Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus vegae*), Eastern Nashville Warbler (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla*), Thick-billed Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca megarhyncha* group), and Eastern Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus purpureus*). The Washington state list now stands at 507 species.

This 10th report of the Washington Bird Records Committee (WBRC) is the result of evaluation of 352 records of 97 species and 7 subspecies from February 2011 through October 2013. Most records were from 2010 into 2013, though 42 were from earlier years; 15 reports had been reviewed by the committee previously but were revisited in light of recent taxonomic changes. Of the 352 reports, 280 were accepted, resulting in an acceptance rate of 80%. Six reports, four of the Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*) and two of the Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), were not accepted because of concerns regarding origin, the remaining 66 because of insufficient documentation. Among the accepted records were those of eight species new for Washington: the Lesser Sand-Plover (*Charadrius mongolus*), Wilson's Plover (*C. wilsonia*), Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*), McCown's Longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*), Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*), Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), and Lawrence's Goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*). Furthermore, the split of Xantus's Murrelet resulted in its being replaced by both Scripps's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus*

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

scripsis) and the Guadalupe Murrelet (*S. hypoleucus*). Additionally, the WBRC accepted first records of four subspecies new to Washington: the Vega Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus vegae*), Eastern Nashville Warbler (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla*), Thick-billed Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca megarhyncha* group), and Eastern Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus purpureus*). The Washington state list now stands at 507 species.

The following species were removed from the list of review species: Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) (30 records), Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platyterus*) (24 records), Horned Puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*) (75 records), Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) (25 records), Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) (30 records), Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) (21 records), and Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) (19 records). In addition, review of reports of the Interior or Lead-colored Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus*) (three sightings reviewed) is discontinued.

PROCEDURES

The WBRC's procedures are consistent with those detailed in the introduction to its first report (Tweit and Paulson 1994), expanded on in the introduction to the sixth report (Mlodinow and Aanerud 2006), and repeated most recently in the ninth report (Merrill and Bartels 2015).

Species accounts begin with English and scientific names, followed by the total number of records for Washington and the number of records accepted in this report in parentheses. An asterisk following the total number of records indicates that the species has been reviewed for a restricted period of time, so the number does not represent the total number of reports for the state. Each entry includes the following information: location and county of observation, date span, and (for accepted records) initials of the observer(s). To aid with record-keeping and future reference, each report includes a unique file number consisting of the species' four-letter code, year of the sighting, and entry number, determined by the order received by the committee. For the sake of brevity, in the species accounts below, the four-letter code is omitted from file numbers after the first mentioned report. The initials of the observers who submitted only written descriptions are by convention listed first, followed by those who submitted photographic, video, or audio documentation. The discoverer of the bird is listed only if that person contributed evidence for committee review. Additional details including information such as the number of birds present, sex, age and/or plumage notes are included when possible but do not reflect a formal decision by the committee. For reports not accepted, observers are not listed but the committee vote is included ("votes to accept"—"votes not to accept"—"abstentions").

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The WBRC is a committee of the Washington Ornithological Society. Committee members during the period covered by this report were Kevin Aanerud (until 2013), Shawneen Finnegan (from 2012), Ryan Merrill, Steve Mlodinow, Dennis Paulson (until 2012), Ryan Shaw (from 2013), Bill Tweit, Brad Waggoner, and Charlie Wright. Shawneen Finnegan joined the com-

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

mittee in 2012, replacing Dennis Paulson. Ryan Shaw joined the committee in 2013, replacing Kevin Aanerud. At the same time, Brad Waggoner replaced Kevin Aanerud as committee chair. Matt Bartels (nonvoting) was the secretary throughout the period.

THE RECORDS

Reports Accepted by the Committee

Emperor Goose (*Chen canagica*) (10*, 2). A first-winter bird was at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 25 Nov 2011–7 Jan 2012 (EMGO-2011-1; photos: CRi, RSu, GTh, BW). Two more Emperor Geese were near Dungeness Spit, Clallam Co., 31 Dec 2011–30 Apr 2012 (2011-3; Sch, photo: DL). Since the Emperor Goose was added to the review list in 1999, all 10 occurrences have been in western Washington. Between 1982 and 1999, there were 29 published sightings, also all from western Washington (Wahl et al. 2005), suggesting a real decline in occurrence. The reason for this decline is unclear, as breeding populations in Alaska slowly increased from 1985 through 2005 (Pacific Flyway Council 2006), following a precipitous decline of over 70% from 1964 to 1986 (www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=382).

Bewick's Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) (15*, 3). One was at Fir I., Skagit Co., 28 Dec 2010 (BESW-2010-1; SM), an adult was at Juanita Bay Park, Kirkland, King Co., 8–16 Nov 2012 (2012-1; photos: BBe, QM, RjM, JMi, DSn, GTh, MT), and an adult was at Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Clark Co., 5 Dec 2012 (2012-2; photo: AHi).

Of the 15 records accepted since the WBRC began reviewing this subspecies in 2003, all but one are from western Washington. The source population in the Old World was severely depressed by hunting from the 1950s to the 1970s but rebounded vigorously during the 1980s and 1990s (Syroechkovski 2002), with range expansion eastward in the Russian Far East during the 2000s (Rees 2006). For a summary of Bewick's Swan occurrence in North America see Mlodinow and Schwitters (2010).

Falcated Duck (*Anas falcata*) (4, 1). The male at Samish I., Skagit Co., 27 Feb 2005 (FADU-2005-1: DnP) may have been the same individual at that locality during February and March 2002 (Mlodinow and Aanerud 2006). All four sightings have been in late winter (January to March) and in western Washington.

Notably, this species is somewhat regular on the Aleutian and Pribilof islands but remains unrecorded in mainland Alaska, and there are only approximately seven records from North America's Pacific coast, from Vancouver I. to California (Howell et al. 2014).

Garganey (*Anas querquedula*) (3, 1). The committee was finally able to review Washington's earliest report of this species, of an adult male 6 km west of Mt. Vernon, Skagit Co., 27–30 Apr 1961 (GARG-1961-1: LSp, specimen, Univ. Calif. Davis WFB-1119)—the first specimen of the Garganey for North America. Washington's two previously accepted records are from western Washington, April–May 1991 (Tweit and Paulson 1994), and eastern Washington, December 1994 (Aanerud and Mattocks 1997). Howell et al. (2014) outlined ~175 North American records, 45% from Alaska and 20% from Pacific Coast states and provinces. A sharp decline since the late 1990s parallels significant declines reported from eastern Asia (Delany and Scott 2006).

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) (30*, 12). Accepted during this period were records of one at Hoquiam, Grays Harbor Co., 22 Jan 2011 (TUDU-2011-1; photo: RSh); an adult male at Rocky Ford Creek, Grant Co., 17 Apr 2011 (2011-2; photo: JMR fide HJ); another male at Bradley Lake, Pierce Co., 18 Nov–3 Dec 2011 (2011-3; photos: GTh, CW); an adult male at Stevenson, Skamania Co., 11 Dec 2011 (2011-4;

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

WC); another adult male at Marine Park, Vancouver, Clark Co., 31 Dec 2011–14 Jan 2012 (2011-5; DI, photos: SF, RaH, RJM); an adult male at Lacamas Park, Camas, Clark Co., 2–4 Feb 2012 (2012-1; photos: ToM, LT); a male at the Montlake Fill, Seattle, King Co., 3–12 Feb and 13 Apr 2012 (2012-2; photos: LHu, ToM); an adult male at Priest Rapids Dam, Yakima and Grant counties, 24 Nov 2012–18 May 2013 (2012-3; MiH, ASt, EIS, photo: DG); an adult male at Marine Park in Vancouver, Clark Co., 11–12 Dec 2012 (2012-5; photo: RA); another adult male seen variously at Round, Lacamas, and Fallen Leaf lakes in Clark Co., 9 Jan–13 Mar 2013 (2013-1; photos: HH, GO, OO, LT, JW); an adult male along Iverson Road, Walla Walla Co., 5 Mar 2013 (2013-2; WT); and a first-winter male at Woodland Bottoms, Cowlitz Co., 13–26 Apr 2013 (2013-3; NnB, photos: JL, BW). With 30 Washington records since review began in 1999, the WBRC removed the Tufted Duck from its review list in 2013.

Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) (3, 1). A first-year male of subspecies *S. m. v-nigrum* was at Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 19–30 Oct 2012 (COEI-2012-1; BT, photos: RBj, TBj, EBj, MCh, MDy, MLD, RG, DG, SHg, KH, ZH, GO, OO, RSu, GTh, LT, MWn).

As of 2013, the Common Eider had been recorded 10 times along the North American Pacific coast south of Alaska, seven representing *S. m. v-nigrum*, which breeds in Alaska and easternmost Russia, two of birds not identified to subspecies, and the last (from California in 2011) of *S. m. dresseri*, the Atlantic subspecies, which breeds from Labrador to Maine (Able et al. 2014).

Short-tailed Albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*) (15, 6). All of these records are of immature birds: one off Westport (46.88° N, 124.89° W), Grays Harbor Co., 31 Jul 2010 (STAL-2010-1; BT, photo: RSh); one off Cape Flattery, Clallam Co., 29 Aug 2010 (2010-2; photo: MDr); one off Westport (47.01° N, 124.82° W), Grays Harbor Co., 25 Jun 2011 (2011-1; BSh, photo: RSh); one off Clallam Co., 31 Jan 2012 (2012-1; MDr); one off Willapa Bay, Pacific Co., 4 May 2012 (2012-2; photo: KLa); and one over Grays Canyon, Grays Harbor Co., 4 May 2012 (2013-1; photos: CE, RJM). Thirteen of Washington's records, all of immature birds, are within the last 20 years.

After volcanic eruptions on Torishima, site of the last nesting colony, in 1933 and 1941, the Short-tailed Albatross was thought extinct, until 25 were found there in 1954. The population has rebounded dramatically, reaching 2200–2500 individuals as of 2009 (Brazil 2009).

Murphy's Petrel (*Pterodroma ultima*) (7, 1). One was 42–64 km off Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 21 May 2011 (MUPE-2011-1; GSM). Far more records are to be expected in coming years, given the large numbers detected by birds newly exploiting the repositioning voyages of cruise ships, which typically travel farther offshore than traditional single-day pelagic trips. For instance, during such cruises in April/May 2012, seven Murphy's Petrels were seen in Oregon waters and one in Washington waters (not reviewed by the committee) (Irons et al. 2013a). As of 1995, Oregon had only four records of seven birds, Washington two records of 25 (Mlodinow and O'Brien 1996).

Mottled Petrel (*Pterodroma inexpectata*) (17, 9). One was found dead (specimen not preserved) by the Coastal Observation and Seabird Survey Team (COASST; a citizen-science project coordinated by the University of Washington) at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 28 Feb 2006 (MOPE-2006-1; photo COASST, fide CW); another was seen 56 km off Westport, Grays Harbor Co. (46.85° N, 124.9° W), 21 May 2011 (2011-1; GSM). Seven additional reports come from a seabird survey sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in March 2012, including four over Nitinat Canyon, Clallam Co., 3 Mar 2012, 72 km, 74 km, 76 km, and 80 km offshore (respectively, 2012-4; RJM, GSM; 2012-1; GSM, photo: RJM; 2012-2; RJM, GSM; 2012-3; RJM, GSM) and three off Cape Disappointment, Pacific Co.,

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

5 Mar 2012, 43, 48, and 54 km offshore (respectively, 2012-5; GSM, photo: RJM; 2012-6; RJM, GSM; 2012-7; RJM, GSM). Most records of the Mottled Petrel from Washington and Oregon are from mid-February to mid-May, with a smaller peak from mid-November to mid-December.

Great Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*) (5, 2). A subadult was off Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 24 Aug 2013 (GRSH-2013-1; photos: LPa, RSh), and an adult was in the same area the following day, 25 Aug 2013 (2013-2; BT, photo: JPu). All five of Washington's records are for August or September.

Through 2015, California has 15 records of the Great Shearwater, 12 of them from August through October (Tietz and McCaskie 2016), Oregon has two records, from August and September (Nehls 2014), and Alaska has one record, also from August (Pearce 2002). Notably, only one of the northeastern Pacific Ocean records of the Great Shearwater precedes 1991, suggesting a change in status. Supporting this conclusion is that all of Washington's Great Shearwaters have been seen on pelagic birding trips off Westport since 2002, even though these trips have taken place at roughly the same frequency since 1971. This species spends the austral summer at least as far south as the tip of Tierra del Fuego, and it is conceivable that some have wandered west into the Pacific and then migrated northward in the "wrong" ocean.

Wedge-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus*) (2, 1). One of the light morph was found dead on the beach at Ocean City, Grays Harbor Co., 18 Jan 2011 (WTSH-2011-1; photo: KLi, fide CW and JaD, specimen not preserved). Washington's first Wedge-tailed Shearwater was also found dead on Ocean City's beach, 10 Sep 1999 (Aanerud 2002, Univ. of Wash. Burke Mus. 63735).

Through 2013, there were 13 records of the Wedge-tailed Shearwater from North America north of Mexico, seven in fall, three in spring, one in summer, and two in winter (Howell et al. 2014). This species' range includes much of the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans, with the nearest breeding populations off western Mexico, on the Galápagos Islands, and in Hawaii (AOU 1998). The proportion of the dark and light morphs varies from population to population, as does the molt schedule (Howell 2012). On the basis of such factors, Howell et al. (2014) suggested that the bird at Grays Harbor in January 2011 likely arose from the Hawaiian or Japanese breeding populations.

Frigatebird species (*Fregata* sp.) (3, 1). A frigatebird, not seen well enough to be identified to species, was observed in West Richland, Benton Co., 3 Nov 2007 (FRIG-2007-1; MCr). Though the Magnificent Frigatebird (*F. magnificens*) is the frigatebird most likely in North America, there are four North American records of the Lesser (*F. ariel*) from across the contiguous United States, July–September, and three records of the Great Frigatebird (*F. minor*), from California and Oklahoma during March, October, and November (Howell et al. 2014). Of note, the frigatebird at West Richland occurred in November, whereas most vagrant Magnificent Frigatebirds in western North America have occurred from late June to late September (Mlodinow 1998b).

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) (8, 3). In late March 2011, an adult female landed on a crab boat off Westport, Grays Harbor Co., came in to Westport Harbor on the boat, and was given to the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, from which it later escaped (BRBO-2011-1; AMe, CaH, HR, photos: CRo, DaO). An adult female was off West Point, Discovery Park, Seattle, King Co., 18 Nov 2012 (2012-1; GO, OO). A first-year bird was observed on the pelagic trip off Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 13 Jul 2013 (2013-1; photo: MCh).

These records bring the state total to eight, seven since 2002, and four since 2010. Washington records are scattered through the year, in January, March, May, August, October, and November. Notably, Brown Booby numbers along the Pacific coast of Baja California and California have been increasing since the 1990s, with breeding on Los Coronados Islands off northernmost Mexico since 2005 (Whitworth et al. 2007).

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) (34, 2). One was at Ridgefield NWR, Clark Co., 14–15 Aug 2011 (SNEG-2011-1; photos LT, RWm), another at Columbia NWR, Grant Co., 6–15 Jun 2013 (2013-1; photos: MCh, JI).

Twenty of Washington's records were from 1993 through 2006, so it is surprising that the 2011 record was the first in five years. The reason for this fluctuation is unclear. Twenty-eight of the 34 records are from late April through mid-August.

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) (4, 1). An adult was at Wells Reservoir, Douglas Co., 26 Aug 2010 (LBHE-2010-1; BeP). The three prior records are widely scattered across Washington, from Whatcom, Island, and Kittitas counties in June and October.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) (43*, 2). The WBRC reviewed two reports submitted before the 2008 decision to remove this species from the review list. One Red-shouldered Hawk was along West Valley Highway, Kent, King Co., 14 Jul 2007 (RSHA-2007-1; photo: KAN); and an adult was at Cinebar, Lewis Co., 1 Oct 2007 (2007-3; photo: CCL). All Washington birds identifiable to subspecies have been *B. l. elegans*.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) (24*, 6). Six records: an adult at Wash-tucna, Adams Co., 10 Sep 2010 (BWA-2010-1; photo: SM); a juvenile at Cascade Pass, Skagit Co., 28 Sep 2011 (2011-2; photo: RJM); a juvenile near Bald Mountain, State Route 410, Yakima Co., 7 Aug 2011 (2011-3; photo: LM); an adult above the Peone Wetlands, Spokane Co., 29 Sep 2011 (2011-5; TL); and a dark-morph juvenile at Corkindale, Skagit Co., 26 Sep 2012 (2012-3; photo: RJM). The only spring record for this period was of an adult in Johnsonville, Kitsap Co., 1 May 2013 (2013-1; BW, DWa). Considering not only the 24 accepted records but the large number of unreviewed reports from hawk-observation sites, the committee removed the Broad-winged Hawk from the review list in 2013.

The species' peak occurrence in Washington is during mid and late September, though there are also spring records, most scattered from early May into early June, and fall records into October.

Lesser Sand-Plover (*Charadrius mongolus*) (3, 3). Washington's first was found at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 26 Aug 2010 (LSAP-2010-1; BT, photos: TA, JPa, DbP, RJM, GTh; Figure 1); it appeared to be an adult female in alternate plumage (D. Paulson, in litt. 2015). An adult male in alternate plumage showing some signs of prebasic molt was at Oyhut Game Range, Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 29–30 Aug 2012 (2012-1; photos: MA, FL, KLa, MWn, D. Paulson in litt.) The third bird, in its first fall, was at the same location 1–2 Sep 2013 (2013-1; photos: MCh, MDt, MDy, MLD, DG, DnP, NS, KT; Figure 2).

This species is a regular migrant on Bering Sea islands during spring and fall but is very rare in mainland Alaska (Howell et al. 2014), though there are breeding records from at least four locations there (AOU 1998). North American records south of Alaska come mainly from Pacific coast states and provinces, with about 20 records from late June to mid-October (Howell et al. 2014). North American records, even those from the east coast, appear to be represent the *mongolus* subspecies group (Howell et al. 2014).

Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*) (2, 2). Washington's first was a first-fall immature at Bennington Lake, Walla Walla Co., 26 Aug–4 Sep 2012 (WIPL-2012-1; photos: MDy, MLD, IH, RSh, LU; Figure 3). Then one month later a second individual, also in its first fall, arrived on the other side of the state at Grayland Beach State Park, Grays Harbor Co., 2 Oct–4 Nov 2012 (2012-2; photos: MA, RBj, MCh, SF, RG, DG, JG, ToM, RJM, MkP, DSn, KSl, ASl, RSu, GTh; this issue's front cover).

These records are the most northerly in western North America. There is one record from Oregon, in September 1998 (Nehls 2014), whereas nearly all of the 26 California records through 2015 are from April to June, with only one record (in October) after July (Hamilton et al. 2007, Tietz and McCaskie 2016).

Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*) (5, 1). One was at Connor Creek, Grays



Figure 1. Washington's first Lesser Sand-Plover (LSAP-2010-1) at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 26 Aug 2010, apparently an adult female from the uniformly basic wing coverts, dark primary tips, indistinct mask, and restricted pale rufous to the breast.

Photo by Gregg Thompson



Figure 2. Washington's third Lesser Sand Plover (LSAP-2013-1), a juvenile at Ocean Shores 1-2 Sep 2013 (photo 2 Sep), at the same location and on a date similar to the first.

Photo by Netta Smith



Figure 3. Wilson's Plover was not expected in Washington, certainly not in the southeastern portion of the state. Yet this first-fall bird (WIPL-2012-1) visited Bennington Lake, Walla Walla Co., from 26 Aug to 4 Sep 2012 (photo 26 Aug).

Photo by Merry Lynn Denny



Figure 4. Washington's sixth White-rumped Sandpiper (WRSA-2012-1) was a bird in alternate plumage at Reardan, Lincoln Co., 29–31 May 2012 (photo 31 May).

Photo by Tom Munson

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Harbor Co., 9 Jan 2011 (MOPL-2011-1; photo: CSu fide SPE, CRi). Three of the four previous Washington records are from November to February, as are all 11 of Oregon's records (Nehls 2014). With one exception, all records from Oregon and Washington have been coastal or from the Willamette Valley. The only exception, one from eastern Washington in May (Aanerud and Mattocks 1997), is also the only record in spring.

Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) (1, 1). Washington's first Wood Sandpiper was an adult on the Samish Flats, Skagit Co., 5–6 Aug 2011 (WOSA-2011-1; MBa, GB, DFl, photos: RJM, SWa). This species is not rare as a migrant on the Aleutians but scarcer on the Pribilofs and St. Lawrence I. It is casual in mainland Alaska (Howell et al. 2014). The bird at Samish Flats represents the eighth record from western North America away from Alaska, with other records stretching from northern British Columbia and Yukon Territory to Cabo San Lucas. All are from fall, except a May record from California and another of a bird that overwintered two consecutive years in Baja California Sur (Howell et al. 2014).

Curllew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) (11, 1). An adult in alternate plumage at Ocean City, Grays Harbor Co., 20 May 2012 was Washington's third in spring (CUSA-2012-1; photo: CW). Oregon has 17 records, all but one during southbound migration, the exception of a bird in mid-December (Nehls 2014). California averages about one per year, more than 75% during southbound migration (Hamilton et al. 2007, Tietz and McCaskie, 2016).

Red-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*) (5, 1). An adult in alternate plumage was at Bottle Beach, Grays Harbor Co., 21–22 Jul 2013 (RNST-2013-1; photo: CzH). Dates of Washington's five records, all of adults, fall between 21 June and 31 July. Oregon has 12 records, nine of adults from late June to late August and three of juveniles from mid-September to early October (Nehls 2014). Given the difficulties of identification, it seems likely that many juveniles pass unrecognized.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*) (7, 3). Three records: a bird in alternate plumage at Reardan, Lincoln Co., 29–31 May 2012 (WRSA-2012-1; photos: JI, TMu; Figure 4); an adult in nonbreeding plumage at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 26 Jul 2012 (2012-3; photo, video: DAM); and another adult in nonbreeding plumage, treated as a separate individual, at the same location on 1 Aug 2012 (2012-2; photo: CW).

Washington's four records of presumed northbound White-rumped Sandpipers are from eastern Washington, while three of presumed southbound migrants are from western Washington. This species' usual fall migration route is from the Arctic to Hudson Bay, then southeast to the Atlantic coast, followed by an overwater passage to South America (Parmelee 1992). Fall records farther west, even from the core of the spring route (e.g., Kansas), are exceptional (Thompson et al. 2011).

Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*) (20, 3). Three records of birds in basic plumage: West Point, Discovery Park, Seattle, King Co., 4 Jan 2011 (TBMU-2011-1; KAA); Edmonds, Snohomish Co., 6 Dec 2012 (2012-1; SPi); inside Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Clallam Co., 30 Dec 2012–2 Mar 2013 (2012-2; photos: BBo, MvB, CzH, RJM, DSn). Thirteen of Washington's 20 records are from 2002 onward, likely because of the increased numbers and awareness of observers. Prior records are from December and January, excepting one in September, one in October, two in February, and one in March.

Long-billed Murrelet (*Brachyramphus perdix*) (9, 2). An adult in alternate plumage was off Point of Arches, Clallam Co., 24 Jul 2012 (LBMU-2012-1; photo: RJM). The committee also reviewed a specimen record (Thompson et al. 2003) of an adult female molting into basic plumage found 19 km east of Pomeroy, Garfield Co., 14 Aug 2001 (2001-1; photos of specimen: RD, DnP, Connor Mus., Wash. State Univ., Pullman 01-37). This record, more than 500 km inland, is the first for Washington away from salt water. Interior and eastern North American records of this species are

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

surprisingly numerous, constituting 22 of the 36 records through 1996 (Mlodinow 1997). Of Washington's records of the Long-billed Murrelet, five are in July/August, three in are November/December and one is in March.

Scripps's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus scrippsi*) (13, 6). Accepted in this period were reports of one in Westport Marina, Grays Harbor Co., 9 Oct 2011 (SCMU-2011-2; KBn, RyW, photo: PD) and five from pelagic trips out of Westport, Grays Harbor Co.: two together early on 29 Jun 2013 (2013-2; BLB, GSM, BT, photos: JiH, RSh), four others found together later that day (2013-3; BLB, GSM, RSh, BT), one on 30 Jun 2012 (2012-1; photo: RSh), one on 22 Sep 2012 (2012-2; photo: RSh), and two on 22 Aug 2013 (2013-5; BT).

After the American Ornithologists' Union reclassified the Guadalupe and Scripps's Murrelets as species (Chesser et al. 2012), the WBRC reviewed all past records of Xantus's Murrelet. Three of these were published by Merrill and Bartels (2015). Six previous records were of birds described clearly enough to be accepted as Scripps's Murrelets: SCMU-1941-1, previously published as XAMU-1941-1 by Aanerud and Mattocks (1997); SCMU-1999-1 and 2000-1, previously XAMU-1999-1 and 2000-1 in Aanerud (2002); SCMU-2001-1 and 2002-1, previously XAMU-2001-1 and 2002-1 in Mlodinow and Aanerud (2006); SCMU-2003-2, previously XAMU/CRMU-2003-2 in Mlodinow and Aanerud (2008).

Guadalupe Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*) (1, 0). GUMU-2003-1, previously accepted as XAMU-2003-1 and described by Mlodinow and Aanerud (2008), is currently the only reviewed record from Washington, though unsubmitted sightings from researchers working well past the continental shelf (Michael Force in litt.) suggest that this species may be a regular visitor to Washington's waters.

Scripps's/Guadalupe Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus scrippsi/hypoleucus*) (4, 1). On two birds seen off Westport on 4 Aug 2013, white underwings were observed, eliminating Craveri's Murrelet, but further distinctions were not visible and this record was accepted as a Scripps's/Guadalupe Murrelet (SCMU/GUMU-2013-4; GSM). Previously accepted as Xantus's Murrelets were SCMU/GUMU-1987-1, XAMU-1987-1 in Aanerud and Mattocks (2000), and SCMU/GUMU-2006-1, XAMU-2006-1 in Aanerud (2011).

Scripps's/Craveri's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus scrippsi/craveri*) (5, 1). Two off Westport on 29 Jun 2013 showed dark extending below the eye, ruling out the Guadalupe Murrelet, but no additional field marks were noted, so this record was thus accepted as a Scripps's/Craveri's Murrelet (SCMU/CRMU-2013-1; BLB). Previously accepted as Xantus's/Craveri's Murrelets were SCMU/CRMU-2004-1, XAMU/CRMU-2004-1 in Mlodinow and Aanerud (2008), and SCMU/CRMU-2006-2, and 2006-3, XAMU/CRMU-2006-2 and 2006-3 in Aanerud (2011).

Scripps's/Guadalupe/Craveri's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus scrippsi/hypoleucus/craveri*) (4, 1). One west of Copalis, Grays Harbor Co., 24 Aug 2011 was viewed briefly in a feeding flock of shearwaters (SCMU/GUMU/CRMU-2011-1: JAn). Previously accepted as Xantus's/Craveri's Murrelets were SCMU/GUMU/CRMU-1970-1, 1974-1, and 1976-1, XAMU/CRMU-1970-1, 1974-1, and 1976-1 in Aanerud and Mattocks (1997).

Thus Washington now has 13 records of Scripps's (five supported by photos, one with specimen), one of the Guadalupe (photographed), and 13 as some combination of Scripps's, Guadalupe and/or Craveri's (all of them sight records).

Horned Puffin (*Fraterecula corniculata*) (75*, 49). The astoundingly large number of records the committee accepted during this period was due mostly to efforts of COASST, which now accounts for more than half of the Horned Puffins known from Washington, an indication of how valuable this project has been at improving our understanding of the state's offshore birds. The following 40 records, 19 in 2007, one in 2011, and 20 in 2012, are of Horned Puffins found dead along the shore (no specimens preserved).

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Pacific County (8 records): An adult at Long Beach, 143rd North, 15 Jan 2007 (HOPU-2007-06; photo: RP, GPo); adults at Cranberry Road South, 24 Jan 2007 (2007-08; photo: SSSt, LSt), 25 Mar 2007 (2 birds, 2007-13 and 2007-14; both photos: SSSt, LSt), 23 Apr 2007 (2 birds, 2007-23 and 2007-24; both photos: SSSt, LSt); a first-year bird at North Head Lighthouse north, 23 Feb 2012 (2012-12; photo: CHz, THe); and an adult at North Head Lighthouse south, 24 Feb 2012 (2012-13; photo: CHz, THe).

Grays Harbor County (20 records): Adults at South Taurus Beach, 16 Jan 2007 (2007-07; photo: DSE, DHE), 20 Apr 2007 (2007-21; photo: DSE, DHE), and 19 Feb 2012 (2012-11; photo: DSE, DHE); an adult at Raft River, 14 Mar 2007 (2007-11; photo: KMC); an adult at Westhaven Beach, 31 Mar 2007 (2007-15; photo: Mkr, MyR); five adults at Cranberry Road North, 14 Apr 2007 (2007-16-20, all photos: SSSt, LSt); an adult at South Butter Clam Beach, 14 Nov 2011 (2011-03; photo: McP, BaP); an adult at Ocean Park North, 20 Jan 2012 (2012-04; photo: JE); an adult at Ocean Park South, 15 Feb 2012 (2012-10; photo: JWa, PW); an adult at Twin Harbors State Park, 26 Feb 2012 (2012-14; photo: SV, EBr); one at Roosevelt Beach, 27 Feb 2012 (2012-05; photo: JRo); adults at South Chance, Ocean Shores, 3 Mar 2012 (2 birds, 2012-16 and 2012-17; both photos: NL, CSSt); adults at Grayland Beach North, 7 Mar 2012 (2 birds, 2012-19 and 2012-20; both photos: LL, BJD); an adult at Bonge South, 11 Mar 2012 (2012-21; photo: AD, JLD).

Jefferson County (1 record): An adult at Kalaloch North, 14 Mar 2007 (2007-12; photo: BuF).

Clallam County (11 records): Adults at Sooes Beach South, 28 Jan 2007 (2007-09; photo: IS, EfS), 30 Jan 2012 (2012-08; photo: IS, EfS), and 3 Feb 2012 (2012-09; photo: PP, SPa); adults at Shi Shi Beach, 28 Feb 2007 (2007-10; photo: SN, CB) and 29 Feb 2012 (2012-15; photo: SN, CB); an adult at Wedding Rocks, 22 Apr 2007 (2007-22; photo: JaB, JOj); adults at Sooes Beach North, 1 Jan 2012 (2012-03; photo: Mca, KIC) and 3 Mar 2012 (2012-2; photo: Mca, KIC fide BBo); two adults at Third Beach, 29 Jan 2012 (2012-06 and 2012-7; both photos: SKe, SHo); and an adult at Sand Point North, 4 Mar 2012 (2012-18; photo: AMa, EMP).

In addition, nine birds were observed while still alive: one at Cape Alava, Clallam Co., 2 Jul 2007 (2007-5; GSM); one at Libbey Beach, Island Co., 1 Oct 2010 (2010-2; ASe); one at Green Point, Anacortes, Skagit Co., 9 Oct 2010 (2010-3; GB); an adult in alternate plumage 3 km east of Pillar Point, Clallam Co., 14 Jul 2011 (2011-1; photo: CCl); one adult mostly in alternate plumage off Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 23 Jul 2011 (2011-2; photo: RSh); a first-year bird at Grayland Beach State Park, Pacific Co., 3 Mar 2012 (2012-1; photos: PC, CLe); an adult in basic plumage at Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Clallam Co., 3 Mar 2013 (2013-01; FMH, photo: DYQ); an adult in alternate plumage at Shipwreck Point, Clallam Co., 28 Feb 2013 (2013-2; SN); and an adult in alternate plumage off Shark Reef, Lopez I., San Juan Co., 12-15 Jul 2013 (2013-3; photos: KJ, BSc).

With 75 records for Washington, 58 of them in the past decade, it is clear that the Horned Puffin is regular in small numbers offshore throughout the year, especially in the late winter and early spring. In 2013, the committee removed the Horned Puffin from the review list.

Red-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa brevirostris*) (9, 2). An adult was found dead (specimen not preserved) by COASST at Hobuck Beach, Clallam Co., 19 Dec 2006 (RLKI-2006-1; photo: COASST, fide CW). Another adult was observed about 69 km west of Cape Alava, Clallam Co., 3 Mar 2012 (2012-1; GSM, photo: RJM). Seven of Washington's nine records of this species are from December to March and two are from June to August. This species breeds on the Pribilof, Aleutian, and Commander islands (AOU 1983) and is exceptional at any season south of its winter range in the Gulf of Alaska and at the ice edge in the south Bering Sea (Kessel and Gibson 1978, Everett et al. 1989). A few wander far, however, with records as far south as Orange Co., California (McCaskie and San Miguel 1999), and Las Vegas, Nevada (Alcorn 1988).

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Black-headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) (18, 2). An adult in alternate plumage at Point No Point, Kitsap Co., 18 Apr 2011, was Washington's first in April (BHGU-2011-1; VN). Another adult, in basic plumage, was off Cypress I., Skagit Co., 27 Oct 2012 (2012-1; GB). Nine of Washington's 18 records are from late August to early November; four more are in December. Twelve of the 18 records are of adults between 1986 and 1998; although the locations were scattered, one or two individuals may have accounted for many or most of these records. No similar peak is evident from California records (Hamilton et al. 2007).

Ross's Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) (2, 1). Washington's second Ross's Gull, an adult in basic plumage, visited Palmer Lake, Okanogan Co., 15–22 Dec 2011 (ROGU-2011-1; MSc, photos: JeH, ToM, RJM, GO, OO, RSh, GTh; Figure 5). The first fed along the Columbia River near McNary Dam, Benton Co., 27 Nov–1 Dec 1994 (Aanerud and Mattocks 1997). Records of this charismatic arctic gull are scattered even farther south, the southernmost at the Salton Sea, California (McCaskie 2007).

Black-tailed Gull (*Larus crassirostris*) (7, 2). An adult in basic plumage was in Tacoma, Pierce Co., 15 Sep–8 Oct 2011 (BTGU-2011-2; BLB, BT, photo: GTh). The first found offshore of Washington was 26 km west of Long Beach, Pacific Co. (46.374° N, 124.406° W), on a NOAA research cruise, 5 Mar 2012 (2012-1; photo: RJM). All of Washington's seven records, scattered from early March to late October, have been since 2004, and two are for east of the Cascades. This species has occurred across the breadth of North America, with most records since 1990, possibly due to increased observer awareness or climate change via melting of polar ice (Howell et al. 2014). Though most records are from Alaska south to the northern United States (e.g., Washington, the Great Lakes, New York, New England), some have come from as far south as Belize (Howell and Webb 1995), Mexico (Garrett and Molina 1998), and Brownsville, Texas (Lockwood 1999).

Vega Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus vegae*) (2*, 2). One first-cycle bird was at Gene Coulon Park, Renton, King Co., 28 Dec 2006 (HERG-2006-1; photos: CaC, CW); an adult was at Banks Lake, Electric City, Grant Co., 14 Jan 2012 (2012-1; BLB, BT, CW, photo: RSh). Identification criteria were based largely on those of Howell and Dunn (2007). First-cycle Vega Herring Gulls show a white base of the tail more extensive than in the American Herring Gull (*L. a. smithsonianus*) along with crisply



Figure 5. Appearing quizzical is Washington's second Ross's Gull, an adult (ROGU-2011-1) that enlivened Palmer Lake, Okanogan Co., 15–22 Dec 2011 (photo 21 Dec). The state's first was just over 17 years earlier.

Photo by Tom Mansfield

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

patterned coverts. Adults are best distinguished by their darker mantle and darker iris. We know of no previous reports of this Asian subspecies from Washington.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*) (19, 5). An adult was at the Asotin Co. landfill and on the Snake River near Clarkston, Asotin Co., 6–7 Mar 2011 (ICGU-2011-1; TO, photos: KeC, TG); a second-cycle bird was on the Long Beach Peninsula, Pacific Co., 3 Dec 2012 (2012-2; photo: RJM); a first-cycle bird was in LaPush, Clallam Co., 28 Jan 2013 (2013-1; photos: NkB, RJM); and Clarkston, Asotin Co., again had an adult from 15 Feb to 12 Mar 2013 (2013-2; photos: MvB, KeC, KD, TG) and a first-cycle bird from 22 Feb to 12 Mar 2013 (2013-3; photos: MvB, KeC, MCl). Eleven of Washington's 19 records are from 2004 onward, likely because of increased observer knowledge and effort. Records currently extend from 5 November to 16 April. The WBRC uses largely the criteria of Howell and Dunn (2007) for distinguishing the Iceland Gull from Thayer's Gull.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) (25*, 7). Six adults in basic plumage were found in eastern Washington: one at Burbank, Walla Walla Co., 30–31 Jan 2010 (LBBG-2010-4; photo: MDy, MLD); one along the Snake River, Asotin Co., 3 Dec 2010 (2010-3; photo: ToM); one at the Asotin Co. landfill, Asotin Co., 25 Jan 2011 (2011-1; photo: JI); one on the Snake River, Asotin Co., 23 Oct 2011 (2011-2; photo: TG); one at Banks Lake, Electric City, Grant Co., 8 Jan 2012 (2012-1; DSD); and one at Nelson I., Leslie Groves Park, Richland, Benton Co., 6–7 and 23 Jan 2012 (2012-2; photo: JAb, KAb). The second record from western Washington was of an adult in alternate plumage near Midway Beach, Pacific and Grays Harbor counties, 19–20 Aug 2010 (2010-2; photos: MDy, MLD, RJM). With the species established as a regular winter visitor to Washington, in 2012 the committee removed the Lesser Black-backed Gull from the review list.

Slaty-backed Gull (*Larus schistisagus*) (17, 2). An adult was at Gog-Le-Hi-Te in Tacoma, Pierce Co., 8 Oct–23 Dec 2012 (SBGU-2012-1; photos: RBj, MCh, HdG, ZH, CzH, JI, OO, SR, DSn, MWn). One adult was in Everett, Snohomish Co., 31 Dec 2012 (2012-2; photo: GTh). All of Washington's 17 records are from or near marine habitats, mostly from December to March. Since many of the records are of adults, at only a few locations, possibly a few individual gulls account for multiple records.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*) (6, 1). The first Least Tern for eastern Washington was an alternate-plumaged adult at the north end of the Potholes Wildlife Area, Grant Co., 14–16 Jun 2012 (LETE-2012-1; MY). Five of Washington's records are from early May to mid-July, the remaining record from late August. This pattern is similar to that of Oregon, which has 10 records (Nehls 2014).

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) (10, 1). An adult was in Ferndale, Whatcom Co., 2 May 2013 (WWDO-2013-1; EG). Nine of Washington's 10 records are from 1997 onward, eight from west of the Cascades. Since the 1970s this species' breeding range has expanded north from Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas and currently includes Colorado and Kansas (Rabe and Sanders 2010, Thompson et al. 2011). Concurrently, vagrancy through much of North America has increased (Schwertner et al. 2002).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) (11*, 1). One was singing at Little Pend Oreille NWR, Stevens Co., 21 Jul 2012 (YBCU-2012-1; MMu). Although Washington had six records of this species in the 1990s, this bird is the only one yet recorded in the 21st century. The Yellow-billed Cuckoo once bred in the Pacific Northwest, including areas along the Fraser River in British Columbia, the Puget Trough and the Columbia River in Washington, and the Willamette Valley of Oregon. It has been extirpated from British Columbia since the 1920s (Campbell et al. 1990), Washington since the 1930s (Wahl et al. 2005), and Oregon since the 1920s (Marshall et al. 2003). The population collapse in western North America is thought to be due mainly to habitat loss and pesticide use (Laymon and Halterman 1987).

Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*) (30*, 4). Three recently fledged young at the

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Pasayten Wildlife Area, Okanogan Co., 25 Jul 2011, provided the second confirmed record of the Northern Hawk Owl breeding in Washington (NHOW-2011-1; photo: ASt, EIS). The first was at an undisclosed location in Okanogan Co. in 2007 (Merrill and Bartels 2015). Other recent records of the species are of one along Union Valley Road, Chelan Co., 29 Dec 2011–14 Jan 2012 (2011-2; BT, photos: MSp, BSG); one at West Plains, Spokane Co., 7–8 Jan 2012 (2012-1; videos: MiB, PM, photos: JI, PM); and one at Wauconda Pass, Okanogan Co., 29 Jan–26 Feb 2012 (2012-2; photos: LJ, ToM). With 30 records, and breeding confirmed, the WBRC removed the Northern Hawk Owl from its review list in 2012.

Jewett et al. (1953) listed 12 records for Washington between 1897 and 1926, but the state's next record was not until 1982 (Aanerud and Mattocks 1997). The remaining 27 records the WBRC has endorsed all accrued from 1992 through 2012. The Northern Hawk Owl is well known for southward irruptions during winter and temporary southward extensions of its breeding range due to population and prey fluctuations (Duncan and Duncan 2014), but the species' 20-year-long increase in Washington seems to represent a less transitory change, especially given recent breeding records, and may represent a return to the status of the early 20th century. Nevertheless, fluctuations in neither the range nor population have been noted in the Okanogan Valley (Cannings et al. 1987) or in British Columbia as a whole (Campbell et al. 1990).

Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) (11, 2). Adult males were in Lyle, Klickitat Co., 1 Dec 2010 (COHU-2010-1; photo: PE and 21 Apr–21 Jun 2013 (2013-1; photos: IH, ToM, GO, OO, JRa, BW). All but one of Washington's 11 records of Costa's Hummingbird have been since 1998. Oregon experienced a similar surge in records, starting there in the late 1970s, leading to the species' removal from the Oregon review list in 2000 (Nehls 2014).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) (11, 3). A female was at Omak Creek, Okanogan Co., 3 Jun 2012 (YBSA-2012-1; RSh, CW); an immature female was at the Clear Creek wetland south of Darrington, Snohomish Co., 31 Mar–15 Apr 2013 (2013-1; photos: SAs, GA, MCh, HH, ToM, RJM; videos: HH, RJM); and an adult female was in Granger, Yakima Co., 4 Apr 2013 (2013-2; photo: EHe).

The June date is of particular interest, as migration in Minnesota, the nearest state within the species' breeding range at the same latitude as Washington, occurs primarily from late March through early May, with nesting commencing in May (Janssen 1987). There are two summer records of apparent Yellow-bellied × Red-naped Sapsuckers in Washington, one of a specimen collected in Okanogan Co. (Mlodinow et al. 2006), the other from Pend Oreille Co. (Irons et al. 2013b).

Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*) (1, 1). Washington's first Eastern Wood-Pewee was an adult singing at a chestnut farm near Lind Coulee, Grant Co., 21–31 Aug 2013, returning 30 Jul–17 Aug 2014 and 30 Jul–19 Aug 2015 (EAWP-2013-1; in 2013, audio: MBa, photos: DG, MaH, GO, OO; videos: GO, OO, MY; in 2014: MBa, photo: MCh, videos: SR, MY; in 2015: audio: MBa, photo, video: MY; Figure 6). Oregon has two records, both of singing birds, one in May and one in August (Nehls 2014), but this species has not been detected in Idaho (www.idahobirds.net/ibrc/reviewspecies.html).

Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) (21*, 6). The Black Phoebe continued its range expansion into Washington with individuals found at Fir I., Skagit Co., 29 Aug 2010 (BLPH-2010-2; GB); Woodland Bottoms, Cowlitz Co., 17–30 Oct 2010 (2010-3; SF, photo: ToM); Ridgefield NWR, Clark Co. from 22 Oct until at least 6 Dec 2010 (2010-5; RaH, photos: BSu, LT); Little Puget I., Wahkiakum Co., 31 Dec 2010 (2010-4; photo: RaH); Vancouver, Clark Co., 8 Jan 2011 (2011-2; photo: LT); and Ridgefield NWR, Clark Co., 17 Jan 2011 (2011-1; photo: CHI). With 21 records and the species now confirmed breeding in Clark and Wahkiakum counties (Irons et al. 2012), the committee removed the Black Phoebe from the review list in 2011.

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

The Black Phoebe's range expansion into Washington is an extension of its colonization of Oregon. Though the species was recorded there as early as the 1920s, its range grew dramatically starting in the 1970s, with nesting first detected in the late 1980s (Marshall et al. 2003).

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) (12, 5). One was recorded singing but was not seen in Ephrata, Grant Co., 2 Jun 2012 (EAPH-2012-1; audio: MY); one was in the Oak Creek Wildlife Area, Yakima Co., 4–8 Jun 2012 (2012-3; SD, SPi, LSa); another was in Rosalia, Whitman Co., 9–24 Jun 2012 (2012-2; MBa, photos: MDy, MLD, TG, TMu; Figure 7); one appeared at the Montlake Fill, Seattle, King Co., 8–10 Dec 2012 (2012-4; CSi, photos: RBj, JG, EHo, RJM, GO, OO, DSn; video: EHo); and another was at Calispell Lake, Pend Oreille Co., 21 May–4 Jun 2013 (2013-1; photo: JI; audio, video: MCI, JI). Nine of the 12 Washington records are from eastern Washington, and the Seattle record was the first in winter.

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) (6, 1). An immature female spent three weeks at Ridgefield NWR, Clark Co., 24 Oct–11 Nov 2011 (VEFL-2011-1; photos: RSh, GTh, LT, RWm). All six of Washington's records are from western Washington, four of them from late October to late November.

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) (19*, 5). One was in Bellingham, Whatcom Co., 31 Oct–13 Nov 2010 (TRKI-2010-2; SAR, photos: LD, RiH, JMe, FS, GTh); one was in Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 29 Oct 2011 (2011-2; photo: GO, OO); one was at the Sooes River mouth, Clallam Co., 4 Nov 2011 (2011-2; photo: BW); one was at Driftwood Keys, Kitsap Co., 12 Nov 2011 (2011-5; photo: BW); and one was at Three Crabs, Dungeness, Clallam Co., 24–28 Oct 2011 (2011-1; photos: DL, SM). All of these were heard making the diagnostic call of the Tropical Kingbird. The last was an adult on the basis of the shape of the primaries (P. Pyle in litt. 2012)—Washington's only Tropical Kingbird conclusively aged as an adult. With 19 records of the Tropical and 24 more of Tropical/Couch's Kingbirds (see below), the Tropical's regular late-fall arrival in Washington is now well established, and the species was removed from the review list in 2012.

Tropical/Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus/couchii*) (24*, 3). These three Tropical/Couch's Kingbirds were not heard vocalizing: one at Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 9 Oct 2010 (TRKI/COKI-2010-1; BSh); one at Jamestown, Clallam Co., 27 Oct 2011 (2011-6; BBo); one at Neah Bay, Clallam Co., 4 Nov 2011 (2011-4; photo: BW). The vast majority of Pacific coast Tropical/Couch's Kingbirds are likely Tropical Kingbirds (Mlodinow 1998a).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*) (12, 4). An adult visited Concrete, Skagit Co., 17–19 May 2011 (STFL-2011-2; photo: CK, KK); another adult was on Cockreham Road, Lyman, Skagit Co., 6 Jun 2011 (2011-1; JMa); an adult was on Leadbetter Point, Pacific Co., 17 Jun 2013 (2013-1; photo: DRF); and a juvenile appeared in Wenas, Yakima Co., 9 Aug 2013 (2013-2; photo: BH). The 12 records for Washington are from May to October, with seven on the west side and five on the east side. This pattern is somewhat similar to that in Oregon, which has 19 records, including three for November and one extending into December (Nehls 2014).

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) (4, 1). One at St. Andrews, Douglas Co., 6 Jun 2010 (BEVI-2010-1; photo: BW) was Washington's first Bell's Vireo supported by photographs. The photos, as well as the descriptions attending all of these records, suggested the Eastern Bell's Vireo (*V. b. bellii*) and eliminated the California-breeding Least Bell's Vireo (*V. b. pusillus*).

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) (7, 1). One at Washtucna, Adams Co., 7 Sep 2010 (BHVI-2010-1; photo: JI), was the sixth in eastern Washington. All but one of these are from 28 August to 8 September, concurrent with the peak of many "eastern" vagrants in Washington, such as the Tennessee Warbler (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) and Blackpoll Warbler (*Setophaga striata*). As for many "eastern" passerines, the peak



Figure 6. A singing Eastern Wood-Pewee (EAWP-2013-1) frequented Lind Coulee, Grant Co., 21–31 Aug 2013 (photo 24 Aug), returning 30 Jul–17 Aug 2014 and 30 Jul–19 Aug 2015. Note the olive upperparts with grayish wash to the head and back and entirely yellow mandible.

Photo by Grace & Ollie Oliver



Figure 7. This adult Eastern Phoebe (EAPH-2012-2), the 10th for Washington, resided at Rosalia, Whitman Co., 9–24 Jun 2012 (photo 13 Jun). At the time of this report, nine of the state's 12 records were from eastern Washington.

Photo by Tom Munson

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

of occurrence in Washington is about a month earlier than that in California, late September to mid-October (Hamilton et al. 2007).

Lead-colored Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus*) (3*, 2). A small population was discovered in the Columbia Basin near Potholes Reservoir, Grant Co., in 2002. Two were reported there 13 Mar 2011 (BUSH-2011-1; photo: BW). Nesting was confirmed in 2012. A group of 15 on 3 Dec 2012 was seen again on 7 Feb 2013 (2012-1; MY, photo: ToM).

Although the WBRC has accepted but three records, the frequent (albeit unsubmitted) reports from Potholes Reservoir (well away from any known population of any brown-crowned subspecies of the Bushtit, *P. m. minimus* group) plus documented nesting led the committee to remove the Lead-colored Bushtit from the Washington review list. Nonetheless, this colonization is extraordinary, as the nearest population of *plumbeus* is in east-central Oregon (Phillips 1986, Marshall et al. 2003), approximately 250 km distant.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*) (13, 3). One was in Harrington, Lincoln Co., 2 Oct 2010 (BGGN-2010-1; RWf, photo: CrC), another in Washougal Oaks, Clark Co., 20–21 Jul 2011 (2011-1; CA). One at Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 20 Oct–11 Dec 2011 was identified as being of the western race, *P. c. obscura*, by the amount of black in the tail and the call (2011-2; MBo, KBy, photos: RJM, GSM, GO, OO, RSh; Figure 8; see Kershner and Ellison 2012, <http://earbirding.com/blog/archives/3518>), the only one of Washington's 13 Blue-gray Gnatcatchers identified to subspecies. A review of past records with photographs or sound recordings is warranted.

Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) (2, 1). A first-fall female Northern Wheatear frequented the Westport jetty, Grays Harbor Co., 26 Oct–5 Nov 2012. (NOWH-2012-1; JBy, BT, photos: RG, KH, ZH, JHi, RJM, GO, OO, JSa, GTh, LT; Figure 9). The similar Isabelline Wheatear (*O. isabellina*) was eliminated, in part, by the buffy supraloral stripe. Washington's first record (sight only) came from Thurston Co., 4 Sep 2004 (Mlodinow and Aanerud 2008). Oregon has six records, five from western Oregon, from 17 September to 28 October (Nehls 2014).

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) (13, 3). One was at Sentinel Bluffs, Grant Co., 21 May 2011 (BRTH-2011-1; RJM); one at Potholes State Park, Grant Co., 26–28 May 2011 (2011-2; SSc, photo: JI); and one at Montlake Fill, Seattle, King Co., 12 Jun 2011 (2011-3; THa, CSi). All 13 of Washington's Brown Thrashers have occurred since 1994 and now span most of the state and calendar.

Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*) (8, 1). An adult male in alternate plumage was in Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 21–26 Jul 2012 (CCLO-2012-1; photo: RSh). Five of Washington's eight records are from the outer coast, three of them from 26 June to 26 July, when the species should be on its breeding grounds.

Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*) (2, 1). One found at the Oyhut Game Range, Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., on 24 Aug 2013 lingered until 2 Sep (SMLO-2013-1; photos: MCh, CJ, TJ, ToM, GO, OO, LPa, DnP, DSu, RSh, DSI, NS, BW; audio: DSI). Washington's first record was from King Co., 30 Aug 2006 (Aanerud 2011). The two records seem early, as the species' peak in Minnesota and North Dakota, along its primary migration route, is from mid-September to mid-October (www.eBird.org). However, Smith's Longspur departs its western breeding grounds in the Yukon early, mostly from late July to mid-August (Sinclair et al. 2003), and southbound migration in southern Manitoba extends from late August into October (Manitoba Avian Research Committee 2003) and peaks in Alberta during the first half of September (Salt and Salt 1976). Furthermore, the only two coastal records from British Columbia are from late August (Campbell et al. 2001).

McCown's Longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*) (1, 1). Washington's first was an alternate-plumaged male at the Montlake fill, Seattle, King Co., 8 Jun 2013.



Figure 8. Washington's 12th Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (BGGN-2011-2) was the first identified to subspecies: the western *P. c. obscura*. Critical to that identification is the more extensive dark to the bases of the rectrices, as seen in this photo. This bird visited Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., from 20 Oct to 11 Dec 2011 (photo 24 Oct).

Photo by Ryan Merrill



Figure 9. Washington's second Northern Wheatear (NOWH-2012-1), the first documented by photograph, was this cooperative first-fall female on the Westport jetty, Grays Harbor Co., 26 Oct-5 Nov 2012 (photo 2 Nov).

Photo by Lyn Topinka



Figure 10. Washington's fifth Hooded Warbler (HOWA-2013-1), a one-year-old male, at Cape Horn, Skamania Co., 4 Jul-31 Aug 2013 (photo 5 Jul).

Photo by Brad Waggoner

Though the report was not supported by photographs, the descriptions (including field sketches) from multiple observers were compelling and conclusive (MCLO-2013-1; HG, HN, MkW). Oregon has seven records, six from eastern Oregon, and the only western Oregon record is for winter.

McKay's Bunting (*Plectrophenax hyperboreus*) (4, 1). An adult female in basic plumage was noted at Damon Point, Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor Co., 16 Dec 2011, then again 2-12 Feb 2012 (MKBU-2011-1; MBa, JBy, RSh, DWe, photos:



Figure 11. This first-fall female Canada Warbler (CAWA-2010-1) was Washington's first. It graced McNary NWR, Walla Walla Co., 5-6 Sep 2010 (photo 6 Sep).

Photo by Larry Umthun



Figure 12. A brilliant adult male Summer Tanager (SUTA-2012-1) at Seattle, King Co., 7–13 Dec 2012 (photo 11 Dec), representing Washington’s second record for December and fourth overall.

Photo by Doug Schurman



Figure 13. This worn adult male Painted Bunting (PABU-2012-1) sang persistently along Siwash Creek, Okanogan Co., from 6 Jul to 3 Aug 2012 (photo 6 Jul), providing Washington’s second record.

Photo by Ryan Merrill

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

PBa, LHu, CRi, CW). Two of the three prior records are from the same location, also during winter, the third from the Puget Trough in late November. Oregon has three records one as far south as Coos County along the southern coast (Nehls 2014).

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*) (23, 4). An adult was banded at the St. Cloud Ranch Day Use Area, Skamania Co., 29 Aug 2010 (OVEN-2010-1; S_J, photo: C_{JF}); one was at the aggregate ponds 5 km southwest of Newhalem, Whatcom Co., 7 Jun 2011 (2011-1; MvB); one was recorded singing in the Sauk Valley, Skagit Co., 22 Jun 2012 (2012-1; photo, audio: R_{JM}); and one was heard singing in East Wenatchee, Douglas Co., 2 Jun 2013 (2013-1; J_T). Over half of Ovenbird records are from summer and most are of singing birds. Given that this species breeds as close as southwestern Alberta (Dunn and Garrett 1997), many of the records may involve birds on territory.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) (4, 2). A male was found near Forks, Clallam Co., 23 Jun 2011 (BWWA-2011-1; D_{Dr}), and another was at College Place, Walla Walla Co., 4–5 Aug 2012 (2012-1; M_{LD}, B_{De}). Three of Washington's four records of the Blue-winged Warbler are from late June to early August. In contrast, only one of Oregon's four records is for summer, the others being in May and September (Nehls 2014).

Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) (35, 5). One was at Corkindale Creek, Skagit Co., 19–20 Jun 2010 (BAWW-2010-4; G_B, M_{Wn}); one at Washtucna, Adams Co., 19 May 2011 (2011-3; photo: L_{AP}); one in Bellingham, Whatcom Co., 19 Sep 2011 (2011-2; F_S); a singing male at Diablo, Whatcom Co., 25 May 2012 (2012-2; R_{Kn} fide R_{JM}); and one singing male at Ephrata, Grant Co., 29–30 May 2012 (2012-1; M_Y). Records are scattered throughout the year but are concentrated in late May and early June, which account for 10 of the 35.

Tennessee Warbler (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) (31, 8). A male in alternate plumage was at Sprague Lake, Lincoln Co., 28 Aug 2010 (TEWA-2010-2; T_L); one was at the same location, 9 Sep 2010 (2010-3; R_{JM}); a molting adult was banded in Spokane, Spokane Co., 5 Aug 2011 (2011-1; photo: C_M); a male in alternate plumage was in Chesaw, Okanogan Co., 12 Jul 2012 (2012-1; B_W); a male in basic plumage was in Spokane, Spokane Co., 16 Aug–4 Sep 2012 (2012-2; photo: L_{Ha}); an immature was in Marblemount, Skagit Co., 11 Sep 2012 (2012-4; photo: R_{JM}); one was at Davenport, Lincoln Co., 21 Sep 2012 (2012-3; J_L); and a male was at Neah Bay, Clallam Co., 12 Nov 2012 (2012-4; photos: R_{JM}, B_W). Washington's records peak from 24 August to 15 September (19 of 31), about three weeks earlier than the peak of mid-September to early October in California (Dunn and Garrett 1997).

Eastern Nashville Warbler (*Oreothlypis ruficapilla ruficapilla*) (1*, 1). The identification of Washington's first Eastern Nashville Warbler, a singing male at Taylor Lake, Stevens Co., 3 Jul 2012 (NAWA-2012-1; photo, audio: R_{JM}, S_M), based on a combination of characters including song, structure, behavior, and upperparts brighter green and yellow more extensive below than in the western *O. r. ridgwayi*. The song matched songs of the nominate subspecies and would have been highly atypical for *ridgwayi*. The relatively short tail was not wagged despite prolonged observation, behavior abnormal for *ridgwayi* but typical of *ruficapilla*. This subspecies breeds west to westernmost Saskatchewan (Smith 1996); records of vagrants include a specimen from northwestern Baja California (Dunn and Garrett 1997).

Hooded Warbler (*Setophaga citrina*) (5, 1). A one-year-old male summered at Cape Horn, Skamania Co., 4 Jul–31 Aug 2013 (HOWA-2013-1; W_C, D_{aH}, S_{Hy}, audio: M_{Ba}, R_{Sh}; photos: M_{Ch}, W_D, C_J, T_{oM}, R_{JM}, G_O, O_O, L_T, B_W; Figure 10). Other Washington records comprise two in spring and two in winter.

Northern Parula (*Setophaga americana*) (16, 3). Two singing males were at Columbia Park, Kennewick, Benton Co., 18 Jun–4 Jul 2012 (NOPA-2012-1; photos: S_{At}, I_H, T_{oM}, R_{JM}, S_M, L_U); another singing male was at Potholes State Park, Grant Co., 4–9 Jul 2012 (2012-2; photo: S_M); and a male was at the Leavenworth Fish

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Hatchery, Chelan Co., 7 Jul 2012 (2012-3; MK). Half of Washington's 16 records are of singing birds in June or July.

Magnolia Warbler (*Setophaga magnolia*) (24, 4). One was at Fishhook Park, Walla Walla Co., 25 Sep 2010 (MAWA-2010-1; MDy, MLD); one was at Harrington Cemetery, Lincoln Co., 7 Sep 2012 (2012-1; photo: JI); a male in alternate plumage was at Gingko State Park, Vantage, Kittitas Co., 5 Jun 2013 (2013-1; photos: KBI, GPa); and one was on Mount Baker, Whatcom Co., 22 Aug 2013 (2013-2; RKn fide RJM). Fifteen of Washington's 24 records are from late August to late September, including nine from early September.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Setophaga castanea*) (3, 1). One was at Vantage, Kittitas Co., 15 Sep 2010 (BBWA-2010-1; TL). Of the two previous records, one was also from a Columbia Basin vagrant trap in September, while the other was of a singing bird in apparently suitable breeding habitat in June. In Oregon, 7 of 11 records are from late May to mid-June (Nehls 2014), but in the West as a whole approximately two-thirds of the records are from fall (Dunn and Garrett 1997).

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Setophaga pensylvanica*) (27, 6). The six records comprise a first-fall bird at Little Goose Dam, Columbia Co., 11 Sep 2010 (CSWA-2010-1; photo: RT, TT); a singing male at Protection I., Jefferson Co., 21 Jun 2011 (2011-1; photo, audio: AMo); a first-fall bird at Davenport, Lincoln Co., 10 Sep 2011 (2011-2; photo: JI); a male at Oak Creek Wildlife Area, Yakima Co., 3-7 Jun 2012 (2012-1; KBn, AR, photo AT); one at Johnson Park, Richland, Benton Co., 3 Sep 2012 (2012-3; photo: IH); and a male in alternate plumage at Ritzville, Adams Co., 2 Jun 2013 (2013-1; RKo).

Only 11 of Washington's 27 records come from the last decade, a distinct contrast to most other vagrant warblers, for which the number of records has increased dramatically in the last 10 to 15 years. Additionally, the pattern of Chestnut-sided Warbler vagrancy has changed markedly. Prior to 2000, most records were from mid June through July; since 2000, most have been from early to mid-September and in early June.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Setophaga striata*) (32, 5). Accepted were one seen at Wash-tucna, Adams Co., 9 Sep 2007 (BLPW-2007-2; RaH); one in Davenport, Lincoln Co., 14 Sep 2008 (2008-5; photo: MWO); a female at Ephrata, Grant Co., 25-26 May 2011 (2011-1; TBr, video: MY); a male in alternate plumage at Horn Rapids Park, Benton Co., 5 Jun 2011 (2011-2; MvB); and an immature banded at Turnbull NWR, Spokane Co., 1 Sep 2011 (2011-3; photo: MF).

Of any species in Washington, the Blackpoll Warbler has one of the best-defined patterns of vagrancy. All but two records are from the Columbia Basin, and all but five records are from 25 August through 30 September, with 23 from 1 to 15 September. Peak fall passage in California is in late September and early October (Dunn and Garrett 1997), again about three weeks after that in Washington.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Setophaga caerulescens*) (11, 2). A male was in Mill Canyon, Lincoln Co., 8 Oct 2010 (BTBW-2010-1; TL), another in Black Diamond, King Co., 8 Jun 2012 (2012-1; photo: DDN). This species migrates later in the fall than many warblers, and, consistent with this, 7 of the 11 records are from early October to early November. The June record above is Washington's first in spring.

Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*) (1, 1). Washington's first was an immature female at McNary NWR, Walla Walla Co., 5-6 Sep 2010 (CAWA-2010-1; MDy, MLD, photo: LU; Figure 11). This species was long overdue in Washington, as Oregon has nine records (seven from eastern and two from western Oregon), five of them in September (Nehls 2014).

Thick-billed Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca megarhyncha* group) (1*, 1). Washington's first confirmed record of this subspecies group was of a pair at Leech Lake, White Pass, Yakima Co., 5-28 Jul 2013 (TBFS-2013-1; BT, photos: DG, GSM).

The range of Thick-billed Fox Sparrows has traditionally been thought to extend



Figure 14. Washington's first Eastern Meadowlark (EAME-2012-1) was in Marblemount, Skagit Co., 1–4 Jun 2012 (photo 1 Jun). Note white malar (A) and extent of white in the outer rectrices (B).

Photos by Ryan Merrill

no farther north than central Oregon on the east side of the Cascades (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940). Identification is complicated, however, by the most northerly Thick-billed Fox Sparrows (*P. i. fulva*) approaching the Slate-colored Fox Sparrows (*P. i. schistacea* group, including *P. i. olivacea* of Washington) in color (Swarth 1918, 1920) and bill size (Pyle 1997). Marshall et al. (2003) suggested that *fulva* ranges to the northern limit of the Cascades in Oregon, on both the east and west slopes.



2012 Ryan Shaw

Figure 15. Washington's second Lawrence's Goldfinch (LAGO-2012-1), Keyport, Kitsap Co., 20–21 May 2012 (photo 21 May)—a year and a few days after the first, in nearby San Juan County.

Photo by Ryan Shaw

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Since the early 2000s, undocumented summer reports of Thick-billed Fox Sparrows have come from Skamania and Klickitat counties in southern Washington, but the record from Leech Lake is the first to be supported with photographs. The identification relied heavily on the distinctive call notes as well as apparent bill size. Given the morphological similarities with *olivacea*, the committee remains wary of accepting any record of a Thick-billed Fox Sparrow without audio evidence.

Red Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca iliaca* group) (18*, 5) Accepted were one from Stanwood, Snohomish Co., 28 Nov 2010 (RFSP-2010-3; photo: SM); one from Tenino, Thurston Co., 6 Apr 2011 (2011-1; photo: RJM); one in Monroe, Snohomish Co., 30 Nov 2011 (2011-3; photo: RJM); one from Fir I., Skagit Co., 2 Dec 2011 (2011-2; photo: RJM); and one on Bainbridge I., Kitsap Co., 11 Jan 2013 (2013-1; photo: BW). The April record is the first outside September to February since the committee started reviewing subspecies in 2004. There are now 18 records in a 9-year period.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) (4, 2). Adult males were in Ilwaco, Pacific Co., 1–5 Dec 2012 (SUTA-2012-2; photos: RJM, RSh, DS w fide SW h) and Seattle, King Co., 7–13 Dec 2012 (2012-1; photos: RBj, JG, EHo, ToM, RJM, RR, DS n; video: HF; Figure 12). These two records are Washington's first in winter. Oregon has 21 records of the Summer Tanager, with two of the seven western Oregon records in winter (Nehls 2014).

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) (33, 5). One adult male was in South Seattle, King Co., 30–31 Mar 2011 (INBU-2011-1; photo: EN); one was at Sauk Prairie, Skagit Co., 6 Oct 2011 (2011-2; photo, audio: RJM); another was there 7 Aug 2012 (2012-2; RJM); an adult male was in Vancouver, Clark Co., 29 Jun–4 Jul 2012 (2012-1; BT, photos: ScC, SM, JSa, LT); and an adult male was in Skamokawa, Wahkiakum Co., 16–17 May 2013 (2013-1; AE, KMN, photos: ToM, BM). Twenty-four of Washington's 33 records are from May to July, most of singing males. The March record is well before this species' normal migration period and suggests that this individual might have wintered locally. Washington has one similar record, from Snohomish Co. in late March, though the landowner had noted the bird since at least late February.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) (2, 1). An adult male was singing along Siwash Creek, Okanogan Co., 6 Jul–3 Aug 2012 (PABU-2012-1; DDa, JOw, JRi, BT, photos: LJ, ToM, RJM, GO, OO, STo; video: RJM; Figure 13). The only prior Washington record was of one at a King Co. feeder, 10 Feb–3 Mar 2002 (Mlodinow and Aanerud 2006). Although in California the Painted Bunting occurs predominantly from September to November, in eastern North America its pattern of vagrancy is bimodal, with peaks in late spring/summer and late fall/winter (Mlodinow and Hamilton 2005). Oregon has eight records, six from west of the Cascades, three from December through March and two from November; the only summer record for Oregon is from east of the Cascades (Nehls 2014).

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) (9, 3). One was at Windust, Franklin Co., 4 Sep 2010 (DICK-2010-1; SM); a male was in Bow, Skagit Co., 28–29 May 2011 (2011-1; photo: GW); another male came to a feeder in Shelton, Mason Co., 7–9 May 2012 (2012-1; photo: KSh). Seven of Washington's nine records are from west of the Cascades. Oregon has 17 records, 15 from west of the Cascades (Nehls 2014).

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) (1, 1). Washington's first was found singing at Marblemount, Skagit Co., 1–4 Jun 2012 (EAME-2012-1; GB, photo, video, audio: RJM; Figure 14). Records of this species nearest to Washington come from east of the Rocky Mountains, with vagrants west to Alberta (Slater 2001) and Montana (Montana Audubon Society 2014). In song and plumage, this individual agrees with *S. m. magna* of eastern North America, not the southwestern *S. m. liliana*e.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) (19, 1). A pair was at Potholes State Park,

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Grant Co, 12–18 May 2013 (COGR-2013-1; PL, photos: HH, CJ, ToM, GO, OO, GTh). As with previous records, both appeared to be of subspecies *versicolor*. Eleven of Washington's 19 records have been since 2001, with peak occurrence (10 records) from mid-May to early July. Oregon has 33 records but, unlike Washington, has not had a recent surge of sightings, with only 11 since 2001 (Nehls 2014).

Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) (10, 2). A male was in Pacific Co. at Naselle on 29 May 2013 and at Bay Center from 17 to 26 Jun 2013 (GTGR-2013-1; AMu, AR, photos: DoH, MHa, MO, DO). Another male found at Sam Peach Park, Puyallup, Pierce Co., 7 Aug 2013 remained at least until September 2014 (2013-3; photos: JBs, MCh, ToM, GO, OO, DSn, RSh). Washington's 10 records are split evenly between eastern and western Washington, with nine since 2001. Eight of the birds were first found between mid-May and early August.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) (7, 1). A first-fall male was in Neah Bay, Clallam Co., 21 Oct–14 Nov 2012 (OROR-2012-1; photos: RJM, BW). Western Washington now has six records, scattered from early September to late December. The sole record from east of the Cascades is from late June (Mlodinow and Aanerud 2008).

Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*) (9, 2). An adult male at College Place, Walla Walla Co., 28 Jul 2008 (HOOR-2008-1; photo: JK, DK fide MDy, MLD) was the first for eastern Washington. An adult male was in Kelso, Cowlitz Co., 2–10 August 2011 (2011-1; JJ, CJ, RKO, photo: MHi). Records span 25 April to 10 August, with four in early or mid-May.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) (6, 2). An adult male was at Juanita Bay Park, Kirkland, King Co., 4 Mar 2013 (BAOR-2013-1; GTr). Another adult male was in Kennewick, Benton Co., 8 May 2013 (2013-2; JAb, KAb, CHb, photo: LTs fide MDy, MLD); it was found injured and later died (specimen not preserved). Four of Washington's six records are from May or June, split between east and west. Oregon has 17 records, only eight of them from May and June; five are from August to October (Nehls 2014).

Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) (16, 2). One was in Seattle, King Co., 24 Nov 2012 (BRAM-2012-1; EV fide ED), another in Birch Bay Village, Whatcom Co., 24–26 Dec 2012 (2012-2; photos: ToM, RJM, RSm, VS fide JMe). All but three of Washington's 16 Bramblings are from the west, and nine occurred from 1989 through 1993. The species' occurrence in continental North America is irregular, with a spike during the early 1990s (Mlodinow and O'Brien 1996).

Eastern Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus purpureus*) (1*, 1). Washington's first was a female or immature male in Conconully, Okanogan Co., 19 Feb 2009 (PUFI-2009-1; TA, photo: RJM).

The Purple Finch has two rather distinct subspecies, *H. p. purpureus* and *H. p. californicus*, the latter breeding widely across western Washington. The nominate subspecies breeds west into the central interior of British Columbia with a few occurring west to the central coast of the province (Campbell et al. 2001). Since this subspecies is highly migratory, or at least irruptive (Wootton 1996), its occurrence in Washington has been expected. For good discussions of the identification of Purple Finch subspecies, see Rutt et al. (2014) and Sibley (2014).

Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) (19, 5). Accepted were one at Mary Anne Creek, Chesaw, Okanogan Co., 27 Feb and 2 Mar 2010 (HORE-2010-1; GG, BLB, MRo); one on Samish I., Skagit Co., 2 Jan 2012 (2012-3; photo: RJM); one at Umptanum Falls, Yakima Co., 5 Feb 2012 (2012-7; SD); one at Anatone, Asotin Co., 6 Mar 2012 (2012-5; JI, GSh); and one first-winter bird at Steptoe Butte, Whitman Co., 25–27 Nov 2012 (2012-9; photos: CrC, JI). Given the exceptional difficulty of distinguishing this species from Common Redpoll (*A. flammea*), the committee

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

treats reports of the Hoary Redpoll conservatively; it may occur more regularly than the data indicate.

Lawrence's Goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*) (2, 2). A male in Friday Harbor, San Juan Co., 2 May 2011 (LAGO-2011-1; photo: MPr fide BJ) was Washington's first. The second, also male, appeared in Keyport, Kitsap Co., 20–21 May 2012 (2012-1; BW, photos: SKI, RSh; Figure 15). These occurrences are consistent with the pattern of vagrancy in Oregon, which has eight records, five of them from 12 April to 16 May (Nehls 2014).

Reports Not Accepted by the Committee—Identification Uncertain

Emperor Goose (*Chen canagica*) (10*, 2). A supposed Emperor Goose seen at Everson, Whatcom Co., 15 Dec 2011 (EMGO-2011-2, vote: 2-5-0) later died, but the specimen was lost. Extensive white on the undertail coverts, seen in photos of the bird while alive, raised suspicions that it might have been a hybrid.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) (0, 0). The details in a report from the Auburn/Enumclaw Plateau in King Co., 19 Jul 1998 (ABDU-1998-1, vote: 0-7-0), recalled from memory several years later, were insufficient.

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) (30*, 12). A report from Priest Rapids Dam, Yakima and Grant counties, 1 Dec 2012–9 Feb 2013 (TUDU-2012-4, vote: 0-7-0) failed to eliminate a hybrid Tufted Duck × scaup. A female reported from the Washougal sewage ponds, Clark Co., 24 Mar 2013 (2013-6, vote: 0-7-0) was seen only briefly, with a tuft on the head being the only relevant field mark noted.

Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) (3, 1). Six reports were not accepted in this period: Photographs of one in alternate plumage in Sequim, Clallam Co., in August 2010 (ARLO-2010-1, vote: 0-7-0) and the description of one at Bainbridge I., Kitsap Co., 5 Feb 2011 (2011-1, vote: 2-3-2) did not fully eliminate the Pacific Loon (*G. pacifica*); one at Alki, West Seattle, King Co., 1 Jan 2011 (2011-2, vote: 2-5-0) was inadequately described. Report of loons in basic plumage from Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Clallam Co., 27 Jan 2013 (2013-1, vote: 2-5-0) and Neah Bay, Clallam Co., 6 Mar 2013 (2013-2, vote: 1-6-0) failed to eliminate the Common Loon. A report of one from just south of the Beebe Bridge in Douglas Co., 15 Feb 2013 (2013-3, vote: 0-7-0), provided minimal details, not allowing for identification beyond "loon."

Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) (0, 0). A report of this species, unknown in North America, from Lake Chelan, Chelan Co., 28 Jan 2013 (GCGR-2013-1, vote: 0-7-0) did not eliminate far more likely options such as the Red-necked Grebe (*P. grisegena*).

Ashy Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma homochroa*) (2, 0). The description of a bird off Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 1 May 2010 (ASSP-2010-2, vote: 3-2-2) suggested the Ashy Storm-Petrel but was inadequate to establish the identification.

Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*) (0, 0). A report from 142 km west of Ilwaco, Pacific Co., 10 Jul 2008 (BSTP-2008-1, vote: 1-5-1) was not accepted because of the brevity of the sighting and the difficulty of the identification.

Red-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax urile*) (1, 0). A report from the Salt Creek Wildlife Area, Clallam Co., 17–20 Mar 2011 (RFCO-2011-1, vote: 1-5-1) was insufficiently detailed to exclude a breeding-plumaged Pelagic Cormorant (*P. pelagicus*).

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) (24*, 6). A report from Ellensburg, Kittitas Co., 16 Oct 2011 (BWH-2011-1, vote: 1-6-0) was too brief to eliminate other species. A report from Myrtle Edwards Park, Seattle, King Co., 19 Sep 2011 (2011-4, vote: 0-7-0) included no description and only one small photo not identifiable to species. A report of a juvenile from Bennington Lake, Walla Walla Co., 27 Aug 2012 (2012-2, vote: 0-7-0) did not rule out an accipiter. The size and shape of

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

one reported from Corkindale, Skagit Co., 1 Oct 2012 (2012-4, vote: 5-2-0) fit the Broad-winged Hawk but were insufficient to establish the bird's identification.

Common Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) (1, 0). A single-observer report of one calling at Nisqually NWR, Thurston Co., 7 Oct 2011 (CRPL-2011-1, vote: 5-2-0) enjoyed significant initial support among the committee but was ultimately not accepted as its vocalizations were not recorded and it was not seen well enough to eliminate the Semipalmated Plover (*C. semipalmatus*).

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) (11, 1). One in basic plumage, reported from Deer Lagoon, Island Co., 27 Sep 2012 (CUSA-2012-2, vote: 1-6-0), was too distant to allow the observers to see the necessary field marks adequately. A report of two in alternate plumage at the Whidbey Golf Course, Island Co., 30 May 2013 (2013-1, vote: 0-7-0) did not eliminate the Red Knot (*C. canutus*).

Red-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*) (5, 1). A report from Three Crabs, Dungeness, Clallam Co., 6-7 Aug 2010 (RNST-2010-1, vote: 0-5-2) did not clearly eliminate the Little Stint (*C. minuta*) or brightly colored juveniles of North American peeps.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*) (7, 3). One reported from Ridgefield NWR, Clark Co., 10-11 May 2013 (WRS-2013-1, vote: 2-4-1) was seen poorly, and some field marks noted, such as a sandy color and the lack of prominent supercilium, were incorrect for an alternate-plumaged White-rumped Sandpiper.

Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*) (20, 3). One reported at Anacortes, Skagit Co., 6 Nov 2010 (TBMU-2010-1, vote: 1-6-0) was seen at too great a distance in poor light for the Common Murre (*U. aalge*) to be eliminated convincingly. One reported from Southworth, Kitsap Co., 25 Dec 2010 (2010-2, vote: 1-6-0) was seen at a distance of 300 m, and the identification relied primarily on a perceived gape line.

Long-billed Murrelet (*Brachyramphus perdix*) (9, 2). Two reported in President Channel off San Juan I., San Juan Co., 13 Dec 2004 (LBMU-2004-2, vote: 0-6-0) were seen for only 2 seconds, with the identification based solely on the perceived dark nape.

Scripps's/Guadalupe/Craveri's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus scrippsi/hypoleucus/craveri*) (4, 1). A report of one from Edmonds, Snohomish Co., 18 Sep 2011 (SCMU/GUMU/CRMU-2011-3, vote: SCMU/GUMU = 5, not accepted = 2) did not eliminate other possibilities, including the Long-billed Murrelet.

Crested Auklet (*Aethia cristatella*) (0, 0). A report of two birds seen briefly from Point No Point, Kitsap Co., 7 May 2013 (CRAU-2013-1, vote: 0-7-0) did not convincingly eliminate other species, such as the Whiskered Auklet (*A. pygmaea*).

Horned Puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*) (75*, 49). Remains found on Cranberry Road South, Pacific Co., 23 Apr 2007 by COASST (HOPU-2007-25, vote: 5-2-0) were too scant to be identified to species from a photo.

Black-tailed Gull (*Larus crassirostris*) (7, 2). The identification of one reported from Bowerman Basin, Hoquiam, Grays Harbor Co., 13 May 2011 (BTGU-2011-1, vote: 0-7-0) relied primarily on a black tail band, and the description did not eliminate other, more common species, such as the California (*L. californicus*), Ring-billed (*L. delawarensis*), or Western (*L. occidentalis*) gulls in pre-definitive plumages.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*) (19, 5). Reports from Westport, Grays Harbor Co., 31 Dec 2011 (ICGU-2011-2, vote: 5-2-0), the Snake River near Clarkston, Asotin Co., 22 Jan-19 Feb 2012 (2012-1, vote: 4-3-0) did not eliminate Thayer's Gull or a hybrid. The bulkiness and muddy, rather than marbled, plumage evident in photos and description of a second-cycle gull at LaPush, Clallam Co., 28 Jan 2013 (2013-4, vote: 2-4-1) eliminated the Iceland Gull.

Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) (11, 2). The photographs and description of a hummingbird reported from Camas, Clark Co., 31 Dec 2012 (COHU-2012-1,

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

vote: 1-5-1) did not eliminate Anna's (*C. anna*) or the Black-chinned (*Archilochus alexandri*).

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) (4, 0). A report of one from College Place, Walla Walla Co., 7 Sep 2007 (BTAH-2007-1, vote: 0-7-0) was based on photos of multiple birds, some or all Rufous Hummingbirds (*S. rufus*). One reported from Biscuit Ridge, Dixie, Walla Walla Co., 17 Jul 2012 (2012-1, vote: 0-7-0) appeared to be a hybrid, with a Calliope Hummingbird (*S. calliope*) as one of the parents and a Black-chinned or Anna's as the other.

Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*) (3, 0). The description of one reported from Montlake Fill, Seattle, King Co., 12 Jun 2013 (ALFL-2013-1, vote: 1-5-1) did not eliminate the Willow Flycatcher (*E. traillii*). The described calls were also similar to some of the less frequent calls of the Willow Flycatcher.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) (12, 5). The description of one reported from Washtucna, Adams Co., 4 Sep 2010 (EAPH-2010-1, vote: 3-3-1) did not rule out the Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*).

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) (7, 1). Photos and recordings of a vireo singing in Bellingham, Whatcom Co., 14–19 Jul 2013 (BHVI-2013-1, vote: 0-5-2) were inconclusive; the recordings suggested Cassin's Vireo (*V. cassinii*).

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*) (1, 0). Details in a report from Fishhook Park, Walla Walla Co., 23 Sep 2012 (GCTH-2012-1, vote: 1-5-1) fit an interior Hermit Thrush such as *C. guttatus auduboni* more closely.

Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) (1, 0). A report from Seattle, King Co., 23 Nov 2010 (REDW-2010-1, vote: 0-7-0) did not convincingly distinguish the bird from an American Robin (*T. migratorius*).

Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*) (1, 0). The report of a male in Seattle, King Co., 5 Jun 2013 (PHAI-2013-1, vote: 0-7-0) lacked essential field marks such as the wing patches (despite the bird's being seen in flight).

Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) (35, 5). One reported from Crocker Lake, Jefferson Co., 18 Aug 2011 (BAWW-2011-1, vote: 0-7-0) was seen and described too briefly to be identified. A report from Magnuson Park, Seattle, King Co., 27 Jul 2012 (2012-3, vote: 2-4-1) did not rule out the Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Setophaga nigrescens*). Two birds reported from North Fork I., Whatcom Co., 4 Mar 2013 (2013-1, vote: 0-7-0) were described as having yellow underparts and obviously not this species.

Tennessee Warbler (*Oreothlypis peregrina*) (31, 8). A description of one at Frenchman's Bar County Park, Clark Co., 2 Sep 2013 (TEWA-2013-1, vote: 2-5-0) mentioned a white eyebrow and yellow undersides, field marks suggesting a different species.

Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) (2, 0). One recorded singing at Altair Campground, Clallam Co., 8 Jul 2013 (MOWA-2013-1, vote: 1-6-0) was not seen adequately to be identified visually, and the song may have been within the repertoire of MacGillivray's Warbler (*G. tolmiei*). Furthermore, warblers occasionally sing other species' songs, and a hybrid Mourning × MacGillivray's Warbler might sing the song of either species.

Hooded Warbler (*Setophaga citrina*) (5, 1). Differences between observers' details in a report of one at Newhalem, Whatcom Co., 1 Jun 2012 (HOWA-2012-1, vote: 5-2-0) left the committee unconvinced of the bird's identification.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Setophaga castanea*) (3, 1). One reported from the Ellenger Homestead, Washtucna, Adams Co., 15 Sep 2012 (BBWA-2012-1, vote: 1-5-1) was seen briefly and described scantily.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Setophaga fusca*) (6, 0). A report from Washtucna, Adams

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Co., 3 Sep 2010 (BLBW-2010-1, vote: 4-3-0) lacked details sufficient to eliminate Townsend's Warbler (*S. townsendi*).

Blackpoll Warbler (*Setophaga striata*) (32, 5). A report from Cape Disappointment, Pacific Co., 12 Sep 2007 (BLPW-2007-1, vote: 3-4-0) was not endorsed chiefly because the bird's underparts were described as being, in part, orange-buff.

Red Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca iliaca* group) (18*, 5). Photographs of a Fox Sparrow in Davenport, Lincoln Co., 1 Sep 2010 (RFSP-2010-2, vote: 0-7-0) showed a bird more consistent with subspecies *altivagans* or with a Red × Sooty Fox Sparrow rather than a "pure" Red Fox Sparrow.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) (2, 1). The report of a Painted Bunting seen briefly at Port Angeles, Clallam Co., 23 Aug 2011 (PABU-2011-1, vote: 1-3-3) lacked an adequate description.

Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) (16, 2). The report of a male from the Bow Rest Area along Interstate 5 in Skagit Co. in early September 2012 (BRAM-2012-3, vote: 1-6-0) was not accompanied by a thorough description.

Eastern Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus purpureus*) (1*, 1). An adult male Purple Finch in Friday Harbor, San Juan Co., 19 Dec 2010 (PUFI-2010-1, vote: 1-3-3) was seen by a single observer and not sufficiently described to establish a first state record. One reported in Johnson Park, Richland, Benton Co., 18 Oct 2010 (2010-2, vote: 1-3-3) appeared in photographs more likely to be of the western subspecies because of its relatively weak facial pattern.

Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) (19, 5). These 10 reports lacked description of at least one crucial field mark such as an unmarked rump patch or unstreaked or lightly streaked undertail coverts: one from the Kalispell Reservation, Pend Oreille Co., 3 Jan 2012 (HORE-2012-8, vote: 1-6-0); one in Nine Mile Canyon, Walla Walla Co., 15 Jan 2012 (2012-1, vote: 1-6-0) and another there 16 Jan 2012 (2012-6, vote: 2-5-0); one in Chesaw, Okanogan Co., 18 Feb 2012 (2012-4, vote: 1-5-1); one along Level Road, Lincoln Co., 28 Feb 2012 (2012-2, vote: 0-7-0), one in Mead, Spokane Co., 28 Nov 2012 (2012-10, vote: 3-4-0); one from Teanaway Road, Kittitas Co., 16 Dec 2012 (2012-11, vote: 2-5-0); one from the Squalicum beach trailhead, Whatcom Co., 22 Dec 2012 (2012-12, vote: 0-7-0); one from Bellevue, King Co., 12–13 Feb 2013 (2013-1, vote: 0-5-2); and one from Hungry Hollow Road, Okanogan Co., 25 Feb 2013 (2013-2, vote: 0-7-0).

Reports Not Accepted by the Committee—Identification Certain, Origin Unknown

Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*) (0, 0). The committee reviewed earlier Washington reports and concluded that for this species an origin in captivity is far more likely than natural occurrence from the wild. It will continue reviewing Barnacle Goose reports, however, in case a plausible hypothesis for a wild origin arises. Records of this species in North America are widely scattered across the continent and away from the northeast and mid-Atlantic coast do not form a pattern of natural occurrence (Mlodinow and O'Brien 1996). The reports reviewed were of one in Kent, King Co., 21 Nov 1981 (BARG-1981-1, origin vote: 0-5-2); one at the Nooksack River Delta, Whatcom Co., 9 Dec 1996 (1996-1, origin vote: 0-5-2); one at Brady Loop, Grays Harbor Co., 27 Mar–15 Apr 2007 (2007-1, origin vote: 0-5-2); and one at Ridgefield NWR, Clark Co., 22 Feb 2011 (2011-1, origin vote: 0-5-2). All were considered correctly identified.

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) (0, 0). Photographs of a female in Renton, King Co., 8 Jun 2011 (NOCA-2011-1, origin vote: 0-5-2) and an adult male in South Bend, Pacific Co., 4–10 Feb and 5–12 May 2012 (2012-1, origin vote: 0-6-1) left no doubt as to the birds' identity. But in Washington a Northern Cardinal

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

is more likely of captive rather than wild origin; there have been at least two instances of known escapees.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank WBRC committee members Kevin Aanerud, Shawneen Finnegan, Ryan Merrill, Dennis Paulson, Ryan Shaw, Bill Tweit, Brad Waggoner, and Charlie Wright for advice and comments, as well as Jon Dunn, Michael Force, Dan Gibson, Paul Lehman, Peter Pyle, and Philip Unitt for comments, advice, and support. In addition, we thank the following observers for contributing their records of birds for our consideration: Kevin Aanerud (KAa), Carlo Abbruzzese (CA), Ryan Abe (RA), Jane Abel (JAb), Keith Abel (KAAb), Mark Ahlness (MA), Jon Anderson (JAn), Kathy Andrich (KAn), Steve Aranoff (SAr), Gail Aslanian (GA), Steve Aslanian (SAs), Scott Atkinson (SAAt), Tom Aversa (TA), Paul Bannick (PBa), Robert Barnes (RBa), Matt Bartels (MBa), Blair Bernson (BBE), Randy Bjorkland (RBj), Eric Bjorkman (EBj), Tammy Bjorkman (TBj), Kevin Black (KB), Gary Bletsch (GB), Bob Boekelheide (BBo), Nina Bohn (NB), Nick Bonomo (NB), Michelle Boutiette (MBo), Paul Bowen (PBo), Keith Brady (KBy), Marv Breece (MvB), Jeremy Breece (JyB), John Bremer (JoB), Tim Brennan (TBr), Mike Britton (MiB), Jerry Broadus (JBs), Ernie Brooks (EBr), Kenneth Brown (KBn), Janet Bruening (JaB), Jeff Bryant (JBy), Penny Burns (PBu), Coleman Byrnes (CB), Wilson Cady (WC), Steven Caldwell (StC), Kenneth I. Campbell (KIC), Marianne Campbell (MCa), Keith Carlson (KeC), Scott Carpenter (ScC), Peter Carr (PC), Michael Charest (MCh), Sue Chickman (Sch), Mike Clarke (MCl), Corey Clatterbuck (CCl), Craig Corder (CrC), Liz Cormier (LC), Etta Cosey (EC), Cameron Cox (CaC), Michael Crowder (MCr), Bev J. Dage (BJD), Kirsten Dahl (KD), Debbie Dain (DDa), Lee Dallas (LD), Pat Damron (PD), Ed Deal (ED), Paul DeBruyn (PDB), Michael Deckert (MDt), Hans deGrys (HdG), Merry Lynn Denny (MLD), Mike Denny (MDy), Darrel DeNune (DDN), Bob Derling (BDe), Robert Dice (RD), Jane Dolliver (JaD), Amy Douglas (AD), Jack L. Douglas (JLD), Scott Downes (SD), Marc Dragiewicz (MDr), David Drummond (DDr), Wendy Duncan (WD), Dalene S. Edgar (DSE), Don H. Edgar (DHE), Andrew Emlen (AE), Candace Emmons (CE), Greg Englin (GE), John Epler (JE), Pam Essley (PE), Pete Fahey (PF), Shawneen Finnegan (SF), David Flaim (DF), Cj Flick (CJF), Bob Flores (BF), Houston Flores (HF), Burton Foote (BuF), Bernard Foy (BeF), Whitney Fraser (WF), Marian Frobe (MF), Daniel R Froehlich (DRF), George Gerdts (GG), Helen Gilbert (HG), Rod Gilbert (RG), Denny Granstrand (DG), Terry Gray (TG), Jordan Gunn (JG), Eric Guzman (EG), Vince Hagel (VH), Arlen Hagen (AHa), Sherry Hagen (SHg), Lindel Haggin (LHa), Don Hall (DoH), Marva Hall (MHa), John Hanna (JHa), Knut Hansen (KH), Todd Hass (THa), Zach Hawn (ZH), Dave Hayden (DaH), Sherry Hayden (SHy), Hank Heiberg (HH), Jill Hein (JiH), Jeff Heinlen (JeH), Eric Heisey (EHe), Carol Henry (CaH), Connie Herber (CHb), Connie Herzog (CHz), Thomas Herzig (THe), Chazz Hesselein (CzH), Rick Hibpshman (RiH), Joseph Higbee (JHi), Brendan Higgins (BH), Amy Hill (AHi), Lisa Hill (LHi), Mike Hill (MHi), Randy Hill (RaH), Christopher Hinkle (CHI), Michael Hobbs (MiH), Scott Horton (SHo), Evan Houston (EHo), Mark Houston (MaH), Larry Hubbell (LHu), Ivar Husa (IH), David Irons (DI), Jon Isacoff (JI), Jeff Jendro (JJ), Hugh Jennings (HJ), Barb Jensen (BJ), Chuck Jensen (CJ), Lee Johnson (LJ), Todd Johnson (TJ), Stuart Johnston (SJ), Katie Jones (KJ), Anne Kahle (AK), Sue Keilman (SKE), Matt Kizer (MK), Cindy Kleinhuizen (CK), Kris Kleinhuizen (KK), Sandy Klipper (SKl), Randy Knapp (RKn), Dorothy Knowles (DK), John Knowles (JK), Russ Koppendrayer (RKO), Liz Kuehn (LK), Bruce LaBar (BLB), Dow Lambert (DL), Fanter Lane (FL), Ken Lane (KL), Christine Lee (CLE), Nathan Lee (NL), Paul Lehman (PL), Jon Leland (JL), Laurie Lindeman (LL), Kathy Linnell (KLi), Terry Little (TL), Clarence C. Lupo (CCL), Qinglin Ma (QM), Joe Mackie (JMa), Ami Magisos (AMa), Tom Mansfield (ToM), David A Marques (DAM), Terry Martin (TeM), Faye McAdams Hands (FMH), Marsh McCord (MMC), Cindy McCormack (CM), Andrew McCormick (AMC), Kenny McCoy (KMC),

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

Patrick McKann (PM), Lamont McLachlan (LM), Brad McNally (BM), Kerrie McNally (KMN), Jim McRoberts (JMR), Guy McWethy (GMW), Joe Meche (JMe), Ryan Merrill (RJM), Angela Messmer (AMe), G. Scott Mills (GSM), Jeff Mills (JMi), Steve Mlodinow (SM), Andre Moncrieff (AMo), Roger Moyer (RMo), Diane Mulholland (DMu), Judy Mullally (JMu), Tom Munson (TMu), Mike Munts (MMu), Ann Musche (AMu), Henry Mustin (HM), Sue Nattinger (SN), Vic Nelson (VN), Ed Newbold (EN), Henry Noble (HN), Tim O'Brien (TO), Diane O'Meagher (DO), Michael O'Meagher (MO), Daniel O'Hagan (DaO), Janet Oja (JOj), Grace Oliver (GO), Ollie Oliver (OO), Jim Owens (JOw), Eric M Page (EMP), George Pagos (GPa), Bruce Paige (BrP), Debby Parker (DbP), Jim Parker (JPa), Paul Parker (PP), Sally Parker (SPa), Laurel Parshall (LPa), Beau Patterson (BeP), Mike Patterson (MkP), Barbara Patton (BaP), Michael Patton (McP), Dennis Paulson (DnP), Scott Pearson (SPe), Steve Pink (SPi), Jennifer Plombom (JPl), Lily Ann Plumb (LAP), George Power (GPo), Rosaleen Power (RP), Michele Preston (MPR), John Puschock (JPu), Scott Ramos (SR), John Rasmussen (JRa), Heather Reed (HR), Alan Richards (AR), Jeanelle Richardson (JRi), Carol Riddell (CRi), Gary Rittenmeyer (GR), Celia Robert (CRo), Randy Robinson (RR), James Roche (JRo), Marcus Roening (MRo), Mark Russell (MkR), Mary Russell (MyR), Luke Safford (LSa), Jen Sanford (JSa), Janet Schmidt (JSc), Sarah Schmidt (SSc), Bill Schmoker (BSc), Doug Schonewald (DSd), Mike Schroeder (MSc), Doug Schurman (DSn), Tony Scruton (TS), Fredrick Sears (FS), Adam Sedgley (ASe), Ryan Shaw (RSh), Bill Shelmerdine (BSH), Ken Sheppard (KSh), Gina Sheridan (GSh), Connie Sidles (CSi), Dave Slager (DSl), Arn Slettebak (ASl), Kathy Slettebak (KSl), Robert Small (RSm), Virginia Small (VJr), Gary Smith (GSm), Netta Smith (NS), Larry Spear (LSp), Karl Spees (KSp), Meredith Spencer (MSp), Beth St. George (BSG), Latresha Starling (LSt), Sumer Starling (SSt), Andy Stepniewski (ASt), Ellen Stepniewski (EIS), Clinton Stipek (CSt), Eftin Strong (EIS), Ingrid Strong (IS), Brian Sullivan (BSu), Ruth Sullivan (RSu), Cyndie Sundstrom (CSu), Doug Swanson (DSw), Jerry Tangren (JT), Rick Taylor (RT), Tina Taylor (TT), Warren Terrell (WT), Gregg Thompson (GTh), Mick Thompson (MT), Shep Thorp (STh), Asta Tobiassen (AT), Lynn Tompkins (LTs), Sam Tooley (STo), Lyn Topinka (LT), Kenneth Trease (KT), Gretchen Tremoulet (GTr), Bill Tweit (BT), Brian Uher-Koch (BUK), Igor Uhrovic (IU), Larry Umthun (LU), Eric Vandegrift (EV), Sally Vogel (SV), Brad Waggoner (BW), Dan Waggoner (DWa), Sarah Wagner (SWa), Janet Waterstrat (JWa), Paul Waterstrat (PW), Diane Weinstein (DWe), Natalie Whitman (NW), Suzy Whittey (SWH), Ryan Wiese (RyW), Mike Wile (MkW), Jack Williamson (JWi), Michael Willison (MWn), Roger Windemuth (RWm), Ginny Wolff (GW), Michael Woodruff (MWO), Roger Woodruff (RWf), Charlie Wright (CW), Matt Yawney (MY), Diane Yorgason-Quinn (DYQ).

LITERATURE CITED

- Aanerud, K. R. 2002. Fifth report of the Washington Bird Records Committee. Wash. Birds 8:1-18.
- Aanerud, K. R. 2011. Eighth Report of the Washington Bird Records Committee. Wash. Birds 11:35-55.
- Aanerud, K. R., and Mattocks, P. W. Jr. 1997. Third report of the Washington Bird Records Committee. Wash. Birds 6:7-31.
- Aanerud, K. R., and Mattocks, P. W. Jr. 2000. Fourth report of the Washington Bird Records Committee. Wash. Birds 7: 7-24.
- Able, K. P., Barron, A., Dunn, J. L., Omland, K. E., and Sansone, L. 2014. First occurrence of an Atlantic Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima dresseri*) in the Pacific Ocean. W. Birds 45:90-99.
- Alcorn, J. R. 1988. The Birds of Nevada. Fairview West, Fallon, NV.
- American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. Am. Ornithol. Union, Washington, DC.

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

- American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. Allen Press, Lawrence, KS.
- Brazil, M. 2009. Birds of East Asia: Eastern China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Eastern Russia. Christopher Helm, London.
- Campbell, R. W., Dawe, N. K., McTaggart-Cowan, I., Cooper, J. M., Kaiser, G. W., and McNall, M. C. E. 1990. The Birds of British Columbia, vol. 2. Royal Br. Columbia Mus., Victoria.
- Campbell, R. W., Dawe, N. K., McTaggart-Cowan, I., Cooper, J.M. Kaiser, G. W., Stewart, A. C., and McNall, M. C. E. 2001. The Birds of British Columbia, vol. 4. Royal Br. Columbia Mus., Victoria.
- Cannings, R. A., Cannings, R. J., and Cannings, S. G. 1987. Birds of the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. Royal Br. Columbia Mus., Victoria.
- Chesser, R. T., Banks, R. C., Barker, F. K., Cicero, C., Dunn, J. L., Kratter, A. W., Lovette, I. J., Rasmussen, P. C., Remsen, Jr., J. V., Rising, J. D., Stotz, D. F., and Winker, K. 2012. Fifty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *Auk* 129:573–588; doi 10.1525/auk.2012.129.3.573.
- Delany, S., and Scott, D. 2006. Waterfowl Population Estimates, 4th ed. Wetlands International, Wageningen, the Netherlands.
- Duncan, J. R., and Duncan, P. A. 2014. Northern Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula*), in *The Birds of North America Online* (A. Poole, ed.), no. 356. Cornell Lab. Ornithol., Ithaca, NY; doi 10.2173/bna.356.
- Dunn, J. L., and Garrett, K. L. 1997. A Field Guide to Warblers of North America. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.
- Everett, W. T., Ward, M. L., and Brueggeman, J. J. 1989. Birds observed in the ice-covered central Bering Sea in February and March 1983. *Gerfaut* 79:159–166.
- Gabrielson, I. N., and Jewett, S. G. 1940. Birds of Oregon. Ore. State College, Corvallis.
- Garrett, K. L., and Molina, K. C. 1998. First record of the Black-tailed Gull for Mexico. *W. Birds* 29:49–54.
- Hamilton, R. A., Patten, M. A., and Erickson, R. A. (eds.). 2007. Rare Birds of California. W. Field Ornithol., Camarillo, CA.
- Howell, S. N. G. 2012. Petrels, Albatrosses & Storm-Petrels of North America: A Photographic Guide. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, NJ; doi 10.1515/9781400839629.
- Howell, S. N. G., and Dunn, J. 2007. Gulls of the Americas. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.
- Howell, S. N. G., Lewington, I., and Russell, W. 2014. Rare Birds of North America. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, NJ; doi 10.1515/9781400848072.
- Howell, S. N. G., and Webb, S. 1995. A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford, England.
- Irons, D., Waggoner, B., and Merrill, R. 2012. Seasonal reports: Oregon & Washington region. *N. Am. Birds* 65:676–681.
- Irons, D., Waggoner, B., and Merrill, R. 2013a. Seasonal reports: Oregon & Washington region. *N. Am. Birds* 66:545–550.
- Irons, D., Waggoner, B., and Merrill, R. 2013b. Seasonal reports: Oregon & Washington region. *N. Am. Birds* 66:722–728.
- Janssen, R. B. 1987. Birds in Minnesota. Univ. of Minn. Press, Minneapolis.
- Jewett, S. G., Taylor, W. P., Shaw, W. T., and Aldrich, J. W. 1953. Birds of Washington State. Univ. Wash. Press, Seattle.
- Kershner, E. L. and Ellison, W.G. 2012. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*), in *The Birds of North America Online* (A. Poole, ed.), no. 23. Cornell Lab. Ornithol., Ithaca, NY; doi 10.2173/bna.23.
- Kessel, B., and Gibson, D. D. 1978. Status and distribution of Alaska birds. *Studies in Avian Biol.* 1.

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

- Laymon, S. A., and Halterman, M. D. 1987. Can the western subspecies of Yellow-billed Cuckoo be saved from extinction? *W. Birds* 18:19–25.
- Lockwood, M. W. 1999. Texas Bird Records Committee Report for 1999. Texas Bird Records Committee; www.texasbirdrecordscommittee.org/home/reports/1999-annual-report.
- Manitoba Avian Research Committee. 2003. The Birds of Manitoba. Manitoba Naturalists Soc., Winnipeg.
- Marshall, D. B., Hunter, M. G., and Contreras, A. L. 2003. Birds of Oregon: A General Reference. Univ. Ore. Press, Corvallis.
- McCaskie, G. 2007. A Ross's Gull reaches southern California. *W. Birds* 28:137–140.
- McCaskie, G., and San Miguel, M. 1999. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1996 records. *W. Birds* 30:57–85.
- Merrill, R. J., and Bartels, M. 2015. Ninth report of the Washington Bird Records Committee (2008–2010). *W. Birds* 46:299–325.
- Mlodinow, S. G. 1997. The Long-billed Murrelet (*Brachyramphus perdix*) in North America. *Birding* 29:461–475.
- Mlodinow, S. G. 1998a. The Tropical Kingbird north of Mexico. *Natl. Audubon Soc. Field Notes* 52:6–11.
- Mlodinow, S. G. 1998b. The Magnificent Frigatebird in western North America. *N. Am. Birds* 52:412–419.
- Mlodinow, S. G., and Aanerud, K. R. 2006. Sixth report of the Washington Bird Records Committee. *Wash. Birds* 9:39–54.
- Mlodinow, S. G., and Aanerud, K. R. 2008. Seventh report of the Washington Bird Records Committee. *Wash. Birds* 10:21–47.
- Mlodinow, S. G., Barry, J. H., and Cox, C. D. 2006. Variation in Red-naped and Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers. *Birding* 38:42–51.
- Mlodinow, S. G., and Hamilton, R. A. 2005. Vagrancy of Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) in the United States, Canada, and Bermuda. *N. Am. Birds* 59:172–183.
- Mlodinow, S. G., and O'Brien, M. 1996. America's 100 Most Wanted Birds. Falcon Press, Helena, MT.
- Mlodinow, S. G., and Schwitters, M. T. 2010. The status of Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) in western North America. *N. Am. Birds* 64:4–15.
- Montana Audubon Society. 2014. Birds of Montana—taxonomic list—2013 rare birds are highlighted; <http://mtaudubon.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Bird-List-of-Montana-20141.pdf>.
- Nehls, H. 2014. The Records of the Oregon Bird Records Committee through April 2014. Ore. Bird Records Committee; www.orbirds.org/acceptedthroughapril2014.6.pdf.
- Pacific Flyway Council. 2006. Pacific flyway management plan for the Emperor Goose. Emperor Goose Subcommittee, Pacific Flyway Study Committee, Portland, OR; http://pacificflyway.gov/documents/eg_plan.pdf.
- Parmelee, D. F. 1992. White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*), in *The Birds of North America* (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.), no. 29. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia; doi 10.2173/bna.29.
- Pearce, J. M. 2002. First record of a Greater Shearwater in Alaska. *W. Birds* 33:121–122.
- Phillips, A. R. 1986. Known Birds of North and Middle America, part I. A. R. Phillips, Denver.
- Pyle, P. 1997. Identification Guide to North American Birds, part 1. Slate Creek Press Bolinas, CA.
- Rabe, M. J., and Sanders, T. A. 2010. White-winged Dove population status, 2010. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Div. of Migratory Bird Mgmt., Washington, DC; <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1430&context=usfwspubs>.
- Rees, E. 2006. Bewick's Swan. T. & A. D. Poyser, London.

TENTH REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

- Rutt, C. L., Pyle, P., Collins, P. W., Brady, M. L., Tietz, J. R., and Dunn, J. L. 2014. The nominate subspecies of the Purple Finch in California and western North America. *W. Birds* 45:284–295.
- Salt, W. R., and Salt, J. R. 1976. *The Birds of Alberta with their ranges in Saskatchewan & Manitoba*. Hurtig, Edmonton.
- Schwertner, T. W., Mathewson, H. A., Robertson, J. A., Small, M., and Waggener, G. L. 2002. White-winged Dove (*Zenaidura asiatica*), in *The Birds of North America* (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.), no. 710. *Birds N. Am.*, Philadelphia; doi 10.2173/bna.710.
- Sibley, D. A. 2014. *The Sibley Guide to Birds*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Sinclair, P. H., Nixon, W. A., Eckert, C. D., and Hughes, N. L. (eds). 2003. *Birds of the Yukon Territory*. Univ. Br. Columbia Press, Vancouver.
- Slater, A. 2001. Third report of the Alberta Bird Records Committee. *Alberta Naturalist* 31:4–6.
- Smith, A. R. 1996. *Atlas of Saskatchewan Birds*. Sask. Nat. Hist. Soc., Regina.
- Swarth, H. S. 1918. Three new subspecies of *Passerella iliaca*. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 31:161–163.
- Swarth, H. S. 1920. Revision of the avian genus *Passerella* with special reference to the distribution and migration of the races in California. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.* 21:75–224.
- Syroechkovski, E. E. Jr. 2002. Distribution and population estimates for swans in the Siberian Arctic in the 1990s. *Waterbirds* 25, Spec. Publ. 1:100–113.
- Thompson, C. W., Pullen, K. J., Johnson, R. E., and Cummins, E. B. 2003. Specimen record of a Long-billed Murrelet from eastern Washington, with notes on plumages and morphometric differences between Long-billed and Marbled murrelets. *W. Birds* 34:157–168.
- Thompson, M. C., Ely, C. A., Gress, B., Otte, C., Patti, S. T., Seibel, D., and Young, E. A. 2011. *Birds of Kansas*. Univ. Press of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Tietz, J., and McCaskie, G., 2016. Update to Rare Birds of California: 1 January 2004–6 February 2016; www.californiabirds.org/cbrc_book/update.pdf
- Tweit, B., and Paulson, D. R. 1994. First report of the Washington Bird Records Committee. *Wash. Birds* 3:11–41.
- Wahl, T. R., Tweit, B., and Mlodinow, S. G. (eds.) 2005. *Birds of Washington*. Ore. State Univ. Press, Corvallis.
- Whitworth, D. L., Carter, H. R., and Koepke, J. S. 2007. Colonization of the Brown Booby at the Coronado Islands, Baja California, Mexico. *W. Birds* 38:268–279.
- Wootton, J. T. 1996. Purple Finch (*Haemorhous purpureus*), in *The Birds of North America* (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.), no. 208. *Acad. Nat. Sci.*, Philadelphia; doi 10.2173/bna.208.

Accepted 8 February 2016