

WESTERN BIRDS



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INVENTORY OF THE SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF ALASKA BIRDS, SECOND EDITION

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ABSTRACT: The most recent inventory of the birds known from Alaska discussed 448 species and an additional 110 subspecies of birds recorded through 1996 (Gibson and Kessel 1997). In the 18 years since, many additional species and subspecies have been recorded in Alaska, and molecular studies have brought profound taxonomic changes that supplant many previous perceptions of avian relationships based primarily on morphology. In addition to species and subspecies new to Alaska, we outline here and provide literature citations for all recent changes in the families, genera, species, and subspecies of Alaska birds since the 1997 inventory. We include 505 naturally occurring species and an additional 114 subspecies known from Alaska through 2014.

The northwesternmost political subdivision of North America, Alaska is a vast (586,412 mi²/1,518,800 km²), zoogeographically dynamic, and pivotally important interface between the Old World and New World avifaunas (Figure 1). We have brought this inventory up to date through 2014 to provide a current regional review of the ongoing process of learning and proving the distributions of wild birds—"established by collecting and careful subsequent studies in museums" (Phillips 1986: xxxii). For avian systematists and other ornithologists who will be interested in verifying the bases for ornithological conclusions, as well as for researchers who will seek specimens of avian taxa from northwesternmost North America, we include the numbers and locations of Alaska specimens we deem significant and the bibliographic links between historical perspective (Gibson and Kessel 1997 and citations therein) and contemporary assessments of species and subspecies—including synonymy at either of these taxonomic levels—currently known from Alaska.

Preserved specimens constitute the foundation of this paper. Where italicized, specimen references denote that we have examined the individual specimens ourselves; museums are abbreviated as follows: AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York), ANSP (Academy of Natural Sciences

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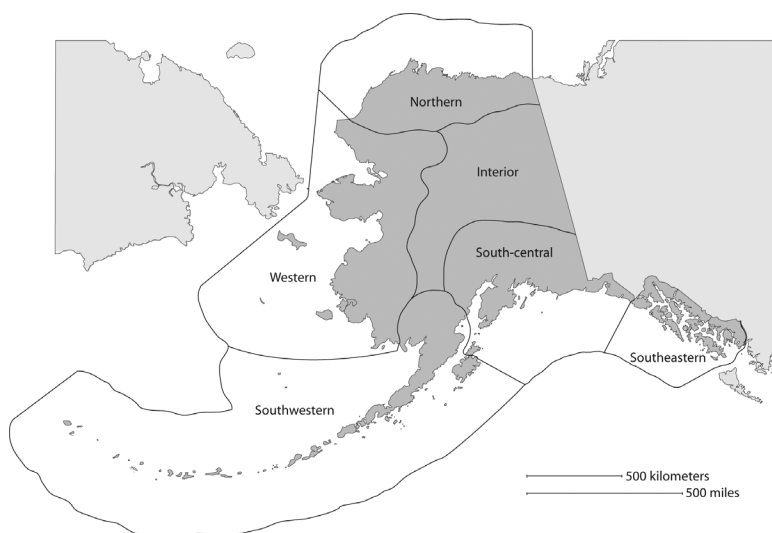


Figure 1. Map of Alaska outlining the six geographic regions identified in text. Maritime boundaries founded on the 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

of Philadelphia), BMNH (British Museum of Natural History, Tring), BYU (Brigham Young University, Provo), CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco), CHAS (Chicago Academy of Sciences), CM (Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh), CMN (Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa), CRCM (Charles R. Conner Museum, Washington State University, Pullman), CUMV (Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates, Ithaca), DMNH (Delaware Museum of Natural History, Wilmington), DMNS (Denver Museum of Nature and Science [formerly Denver Museum of Natural History]), FLMNH (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville), FMNH (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago), HSU (Humboldt State University, Arcata), KU (University of Kansas, Lawrence), LACM (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County), MCZ (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University), MMNH (James F. Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, St. Paul), MSB (Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque), MVZ (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley), OUM (Oxford University Museum, UK), PSM (University of Puget Sound, Tacoma), ROM (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto), SBCM (San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands), SBMNH (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History), SDNHM (San Diego Natural History Museum), UAM (University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks), UBC (University of British Columbia, Vancouver), UCD (University of California, Davis), UMMZ (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor), USNM (U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC), UWBM (University of Wash-

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ington Burke Museum, Seattle), YPM (Peabody Museum, Yale University), ZISP (Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg), ZMUH (Zoological Museum, University of Helsinki). For taxa better represented than others in scientific collections by Alaska specimens, we cite institutions holding series (≥ 10 specimens). Abbreviations for sources of cited published documentary photos are AB (*American Birds*), ADN (*Anchorage Daily News*), B (*Birding*), BW (*Birding World*), FDNM (*Fairbanks Daily News-Miner*), FN (*National Audubon Society Field Notes*), NAB (*North American Birds*), and WB (*Western Birds*).

We provide synopses of regional status for all species and subspecies that occur less than annually. Status terms used include *intermittent* (species that recur nearly annually), *casual* (species that recur $< 30\%$ of years), and *accidental* (species known from just one or two records in Alaska). To avoid narrow categorizations based on limited information, we sometimes use combinations of these terms, e.g., casual or accidental, casual or intermittent. If more than one subspecies of a single species is known from Alaska, we outline the nesting ranges or the status of each. We cite detailed overviews of Alaska taxa when available. We outline synonyms proposed from Alaska, those previously attributed to Alaska, and those named from nearby areas but not included by Gibson and Kessel (1997).

Nomenclature and limits of avian families, phylogenetic sequence, and English names follow the most recent American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds* (AOU 1998 and supplements through 2014). Braces enclose type localities. Multiple subspecies are listed chronologically—except those of the Rock Ptarmigan, Pacific Wren, and Fox and Song sparrows, which are arranged generally west to east, by breeding ranges—and are briefly characterized. Subspecies presented in brackets are inferences (e.g., taxa not represented by an extant specimen, taxa for which age/sex of extant specimen/s precludes certain identification to subspecies, or taxa represented only by a partial specimen [remains]). Because Alaska's avifauna includes examples of more than one facet of recent taxonomic divisions (e.g., *Antrostomus/Caprimulgus*, *Megascops/Otus*, *Haemorrhous/Carpodacus*), we provide citations for all nomenclatural changes at the generic or species level since the 1997 inventory, following the now annual (since 2002) AOU Check-list supplements. Changes at the subspecies level involve the individual works cited or are our own assessments.

We define subspecies as “geographic populations diagnosable by one or more [heritable] phenotypic [plumage or morphology] traits” (Remsen 2010:63). Thus the field of molecular genetics is largely beyond the scope of this paper (but see above regarding taxonomy at and above the species level) and irrelevant to assessments of subspecific status (Winker 2009, Patten 2015). Reference to these works is included where we feel it is particularly germane as part of the broader account. We recognize that some of the subspecies discussed here might not meet stringent contemporary standards of diagnosability (see Patten and Unitt 2002, Winker and Haig 2010), but unless and until such examples are examined in more detail and published, we maintain the historical perspective as a working hypothesis.

Thus constituted, this inventory includes 505 naturally occurring species and 114 additional subspecies of birds known from Alaska through 2014.

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Order ANSERIFORMES—Family ANATIDAE: DUCKS, GEESE, & SWANS

Anser fabalis middendorffii Severtzov, 1873 {e Siberia}. Taiga Bean-Goose. Larger than *A. s. serrirostris*, with longer, shallower bill. Russian taiga. Casual or accidental in sw Alaska (see Gabrielson 1947, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Banks et al. 2007, Gibson et al. 2008, Schwitters 2008, 2015). One specimen USNM; published photos Schwitters 2008:4, 154; 2015:4; NAB 63:530, 2009.

Anser serrirostris serrirostris Swinhoe, 1871 {near Amoy, China}. Tundra Bean-Goose. Smaller than *A. f. middendorffii*, with shorter, high-based bill. Russian tundra. Intermittent or casual in sw and w Alaska (see Bailey 1956, Fay and Cade 1959, Sladen 1966, Sealy et al. 1971, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Gibson et al. 2008, Schwitters 2008, 2015). At least five specimens (USNM, 2; CRCM, 1; DMNS, 1; UAM, 1); photos UAM—published NAB 58:418, 2004; 66:539, 2013; Schwitters 2015:5. NOTES: Formerly maintained as a subspecies of *Anser fabalis*, but now recognized as a separate, polytypic species (Banks et al. 2007).

Anser albifrons gambelli Hartlaub, 1852 (= Veracruz, Mexico). Greater White-fronted Goose. Includes subspecies *frontalis* S. F. Baird, 1858 {Fort Thorn, New Mexico}, according to Banks (2011). Large and pale. Nests from interior and n Alaska east to Hudson Bay. Series DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

A. a. elgasi Delacour and Ripley, 1975 {Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, California}. Large and dark. Nests w Cook Inlet, s-c Alaska. At least 11 specimens (U.S. Geological Survey—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, 6; UAM, 5).

A. a. sponsa Banks, 2011 {Hooper Bay, Alaska}. “Similar to ... *gambelli* of interior and n Alaska, but averages smaller” (Banks 2011:231). Nests in Bristol Bay lowlands and on Yukon–Kuskokwim delta, w Alaska. (Holotype is USNM 380325, ad. ♂, 11 May 1942, C. E. Gillham.)

Anser erythropus (Linnaeus, 1758) {n Sweden}. Lesser White-fronted Goose. Accidental in sw Alaska. Two records (one specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 67[4]: cover, 2014): ad. ♀, 5 Jun 1994, Attu I., Aleutians (Gibson and Byrd 2007); ad., 21–26 Jun 2013, St. Paul I., Pribilofs (Tobish 2014b).

Chen canagica (Sewastianoff, 1802) {l'Île Canaga ou Kyktak = Kodiak I. [Gibson 2002]}. Emperor Goose. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959), Gibson and Byrd (2007), and Petersen et al. (2011).

Chen caerulescens caerulescens (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Snow Goose. Series DMNS, UAM, USNM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959), Johnson and Herter (1989), and Hohenberger et al. (1994).

Chen rossii (Cassin, 1861) {Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories}. Ross's Goose. Casual in se, s-c, and n Alaska (see Willett 1921a, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Johnson and Herter 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Tobish 2002d). No specimen; photos UAM.

Branta bernicla nigricans (Lawrence, 1846) {Egg Harbor, New Jersey}. Brant. Series CAS, DMNS, FMNH, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, UMMZ, USNM, YPM. NOTES: Alaska reports of light-bellied *B. b. hrota* (O. F. Müller, 1776) {Iceland} might be of intergrades (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959).

Branta hutchinsii leucopareia (Brandt, 1836) {Aleutian Is.}. Cackling Goose. Small and moderately dark (paler than *minima*); adult usually has a broad white collar. Nests locally in the Aleutians, and in the Semidi Is. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: On the basis of genetic studies of white-cheeked geese as well as on differences in voice, nesting habits, habitat, timing of migration, color, and size, Banks et al. (2004) recognized *B.*

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canadensis (q.v.) as consisting of two species. *Branta hutchinsii* comprises the taxa maintained formerly as the smaller subspecies of Canada Geese, including in Alaska *leucopareia*, *minima*, and *taverneri* (see Gibson et al. 2008).

B. h. minima Ridgway, 1885 {St. Michael, Alaska}. Smallest; rather dark. Nests in coastal w Alaska “from Nushagak Bay to the vicinity of Wainwright, where it intergrades with ... *taverneri*, while it does not appear to intergrade in the rest of its range; absent from the Seward Peninsula” (Delacour 1951:9). Series FMNH, UAM, UMMZ. See NOTES under *B. h. leucopareia* (above).

B. h. taverneri Delacour, 1951 {Colusa, California}. “Resembles *B. [canadensis] parvipes*, but smaller; coloration variable, usually light as in *parvipes*, sometimes deeper [= darker?]; a small, usually incomplete white neck ring often present; bill short and high at the base, but broad near the tip, with a small rounded nail. It differs in the last characteristic from the otherwise closely similar ... *leucopareia* from the Aleutian Is., which has a tapering bill and a long, pointed nail, and also always shows a complete, usually broad white neck ring. Size and proportions highly variable” (Delacour 1951:7). Larger and paler than *minima*. Nests in nw and n Alaska, away from the coast (Delacour 1954). Series MVZ, UAM. NOTES: On the basis of work referred to under *B. h. leucopareia* (above), Banks et al. (2004) detached subspecies *taverneri* from *B. c. parvipes*, with which it had been synonymized frequently (AOU 1957, Palmer 1976, Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1997—and see AOU 1983:70 and 1998:60, Gibson et al. 2008).

Branta canadensis parvipes (Cassin, 1852) {Veracruz, Mexico}. Canada Goose. Medium sized; color of underparts variable, but the palest subspecies in Alaska. Nests in interior and n Alaska east to Hudson Bay; not coastal. Extent of overlap of nesting range with *B. h. taverneri* not known to us. Series UAM. NOTES: See comments under *B. h. taverneri* (above).

B. c. occidentalis (S. F. Baird, 1858) {Port Townsend, Washington}. Fairly large; darker, sootier. Nests n Gulf of Alaska coast. Series CRCM.

B. c. fulva Delacour, 1951 {Graham I., Queen Charlotte Is. [Haida Gwaii], British Columbia}. Distinctly larger than *occidentalis*; lighter, more fulvous; bill longer and flatter. Largely resident, se Alaska. At least 29 specimens (AMNH, 9; MVZ, 9; UAM, 6; CAS, 5). NOTES: Following unsuccessful transplants of small numbers of birds in 1973 and 1975 from se Alaska to the Kodiak archipelago (where there was no nesting population of Canada Geese), over 200 birds were introduced there successfully in 1986 by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game and USFWS (Paul 2009).

Cygnus buccinator Richardson, 1831 {Hudson Bay}. Trumpeter Swan. Series UAM, USNM.

Cygnus columbianus columbianus (Ord, 1815) {below the great narrows of the Columbia River}. Tundra Swan. Adult has yellow spot at base of black bill. Throughout the Alaska nesting range of the species. Series UAM, UMMZ, USNM.

C. c. bewickii Yarrell, 1830 {England}. Adult has entire base of bill yellow. N Paleartic. Casual in w and c Aleutians (see Evans and Sladen 1980, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). One specimen UAM; published photos NAB 60:567, 2007; Schwitters 2008:11. NOTES: Intergrade phenotypes were numerous among nesting Tundra Swans in vicinity of Cape Schmidt (68° 52' N 179° 22' W), Chukotka, in summer 2011 (Arkhipov et al. 2013).

Cygnus cygnus (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Whooper Swan. Winters in w and c Aleutians, where has nested; casual or accidental elsewhere in sw Alaska in Pribilofs and on Alaska Peninsula, as well as in w and s-c Alaska (see Wilke 1944, Kenyon 1961, 1963, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Sykes and Sonneborn 1998, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Series UAM;

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photos UAM—published Kenyon 1963:541; NAB 45:1150, 1991; 60:566, 2007; Schwitters 2008:10.

Aix sponsa (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Wood Duck. Casual or intermittent in se Alaska and casual in s-c Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Heintz and Piston 2009). Four specimens UAM; published photos NAB 53: 315, 1999; 55:213, 2001; 63:484, 2009; 65:326, 2011; and WB 40:67, 2009.

Anas strepera Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Gadwall. Monotypic (AOU 1957). Series UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Anas falcata Georgi, 1775 {Baikal region, Siberia}. Falcated Duck. Casual in sw Alaska in w and c Aleutians and in Pribilofs (see Hanna 1920a, Wilson 1948, Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Six specimens (UAM, 4; SBCM, 1; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published Schwitters 2008:12.

Anas penelope Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Eurasian Wigeon. Migrant and winter in the Aleutians; rare or intermittent elsewhere in sw Alaska and in w, n, interior, s-c, and se Alaska. Series UAM; photos UAM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Gibson and Byrd (2007).

Anas americana J. F. Gmelin, 1789 {New York}. American Wigeon. Series AMNH, UAM, USNM.

Anas rubripes Brewster, 1902 {Lake Umbagog, New Hampshire}. American Black Duck. Casual or accidental in se, s-c, and interior Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989). No specimen; photos UAM. NOTES: A specimen (UAM) from Cordova (Kessel and Gibson 1978) is a hybrid *A. rubripes* × *A. platyrhynchos* (q.v.).

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Mallard. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: Lavretsky et al. (2014) found *Anas platyrhynchos* and *Anas rubripes* to be identical in 18 genetic markers.

Anas zonorhyncha Swinhoe, 1866 {Ningpo, China}. Eastern Spot-billed Duck. Casual in sw Alaska in w and c Aleutians; accidental in s-c Alaska at Kodiak I. (see Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Trapp and MacIntosh 1978, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2008a). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published AB 25:613, 1971; NAB 61:496, 2007. NOTES: Formerly considered conspecific with *A. poecilorhyncha* Forster, 1781 {Sri Lanka}, but separated on the basis of sympatric nesting at Hong Kong (Banks et al. 2008).

Anas discors Linnaeus, 1766 {South Carolina}. Blue-winged Teal. Series UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Anas cyanoptera septentrionalium Snyder and Lumsden, 1951 {south of Jensen, Utah}. Cinnamon Teal. Casual or intermittent in se and s-c Alaska; accidental in the Interior (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Heintz and Piston 2009). Two specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 63:530, 2009.

Anas clypeata Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Northern Shoveler. Series UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Anas acuta Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Northern Pintail. Series AMNH, CMN, DMNS, FMNH, MCZ, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Anas querquedula Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Garganey. Casual or intermittent in w Aleutians; casual in the Pribilofs; casual or accidental in s-c Alaska (see Williamson and Emison 1969, Byrd et al. 1974, 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Byrd and Day 1986, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Six specimens (UAM, 5; HSU, 1); photos UAM—published NAB 62:188, 2008; Schwitters 2008:20.

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Anas formosa Georgi, 1775 [Lake Baikal]. Baikal Teal. Casual in sw, w, n, and s-c Alaska (see Bailey 1924, 1933, 1948, Gabrielson 1941, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Maher 1960, Sladen 1966, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). At least 18 specimens (USNM, 6; UAM, 5; DMNS, 4; CHAS, 2; CAS, 1); photos UAM—published AB 47:1165, 1993; NAB 60:119, 2006; Schwitters 2008:21, 2015:22–23.

Anas crecca crecca Linnaeus, 1758 [Sweden]. Green-winged Teal. Male in definitive alternate plumage has white scapular stripe and narrow white border to green face patch. Old World and the Aleutian Is. Includes *nimia* Friedmann, 1948 (Kiska I., c Aleutians). Migrant and resident breeder in the Aleutians. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: Peters et al. (2012) and Winker et al. (2013) discussed the relationships of *A. c. crecca*, *A. c. nimia*, and *A. c. carolinensis* as an example of incomplete heteropatric speciation (Figures 2, 3).

A. c. carolinensis J. F. Gmelin, 1789 [South Carolina]. Male has white breast bar, no white scapular stripe or white edge to face patch. Widespread breeder in Alaska, except Aleutians. Intergrades with nominate *crecca* in the e Aleutians (Gibson and Byrd 2007). Series UAM, USNM.

Aythya valisineria (Wilson, 1814) [United States]. Canvasback. Series UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Aythya americana (Eyton, 1838) [North America]. Redhead. At least 13 specimens (UAM, 8; USNM, 4; CRCM, 1). See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Aythya ferina (Linnaeus, 1758) [Sweden]. Common Pochard. Casual in sw Alaska; casual or accidental in w and in s-c Alaska (see Evermann 1913, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Williamson and Emison 1969, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Byrd and Day 1986, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Eleven specimens (UAM, 7; USNM, 3; KU, 1); photos UAM—published AB 25:894, 1971; Roberson 1980:84; B 32:548, 2000; Schwitters 2015:26.

Aythya collaris (Donovan, 1809) [England]. Ring-necked Duck. Series UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Aythya fuligula (Linnaeus, 1758) [Sweden]. Tufted Duck. Migrant and winter in Aleutians; casual in the Pribilofs and in w and s-c Alaska; accidental in n and interior Alaska (see Evermann 1913, Wilson 1948, Sladen 1966, Williamson and Emison 1969, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Byrd and Day 1986, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Johnson and Herter 1989, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; photos UAM—published photos include Schwitters 2008:25.

Aythya marila marila (Linnaeus, 1761) [Lapland]. Greater Scaup. Male whiter-backed in definitive alternate plumage. Old World. One record (specimen USNM): ad. ♂, 29 Jun 1966, St. George I., Pribilofs (Banks 1986b).

A. m. nearctica Stejneger, 1885 [North America]. Male with coarser and more extensive black vermiculation on mantle. The New World subspecies, found throughout the Alaska range of the species. Series FMNH, UAM, USNM.

Aythya affinis (Eyton, 1838) [North America]. Lesser Scaup. Series UAM, USNM.

Polysticta stelleri (Pallas, 1769) [Kamchatka]. Steller's Eider. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, CM, CMN, DMNS, FMNH, HSU, MCZ, MVZ, ROM, SDNHM, UAM, UBC, UCD, UCLA, UMMZ, USNM, UWBM, YPM. For overview see Johnson and Herter (1989), Fredrickson (2001), and Quakenbush et al. (2002).

Somateria fischeri (Brandt, 1847) [St. Michael, Alaska]. Spectacled Eider. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, CMN, DMNS, FMNH, MCZ, MVZ, ROM, SDNHM, UAM, UCD, UCLA, UMMZ, USNM, UWBM. For overview see Johnson and Herter (1989) and Petersen et al. (2000).

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Somateria spectabilis (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. King Eider. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, CM, CMN, DMNS, FMNH, MCZ, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, UBC, UCD, UMMZ, USNM, UWBM. See Johnson and Herter (1989) for overview.

Somateria mollissima borealis (C. L. Brehm, 1824) {Greenland}. Common Eider. Male in definitive alternate plumage has variably yellowish bill, bill processes rounded, no black V on throat. Greenland and e Canadian arctic archipelago. One record (specimen UAM): ♂ found dead, 7 Aug 1994, Point Barrow (Gibson and Kessel 1997).

S. m. v-nigrum Bonaparte and G. R. Gray, 1855 {Kotzebue Sound, Alaska}. Male has orange bill, sharply pointed bill processes, black throat V. Throughout the Alaska range of the species. Series AMNH, ANSP, CMN, DMNS, FMNH, LACM, MCZ, MVZ, ROM, SDNHM, UAM, UBC, UCD, UMMZ, USNM, UWBM. See Johnson and Herter (1989) for overview. NOTES: Bruce and David (2007) established the name's compound authorship and fixed the date of publication; neuter gender of the noun phrase *v-nigrum* follows ICZN (1999: Article 31.2.1).

Histrionicus histrionicus (Linnaeus, 1758) {Newfoundland}. Harlequin Duck. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNH, DMNS, FMNH, HSU, KU, LACM, MCZ, MVZ, UAM, UMMZ, USNM, UWBM.

Melanitta perspicillata (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Surf Scoter. Series UAM, USNM.

Melanitta fusca deglandi (Bonaparte, 1850) {North America}. White-winged Scoter. Male has rounded bill tip; bill protuberance rounded, with larger and rounder nares; black on ridge of culmen more abbreviated, wider; maxilla largely pink, yellow below naris, black along bill edge; brown flanks in definitive alternate plumage. Includes *dixonii* (W. S. Brooks, 1915) [= Griffin Point, arctic Alaska]. Throughout the Alaska range of the species. Series DMNS, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

M. f. [stejnegeri] (Ridgway, 1887) {Bering I., Commander Is.}. Male has tapered bill tip; bill protuberance square to hooked, with smaller and narrower nares; black on ridge of culmen elongated, narrower; maxilla largely pink, yellow along bill edge; black flanks in definitive alternate plumage (see Pyle 2008). Siberia and Russian Far East. Casual or intermittent recently in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I. and on the Seward Peninsula (see Garner et al. 2004, Gibson et al. 2008, Dunn et al. 2012). No specimen; photos UAM—published BW 17:338–339, 2004; WB 43:222, 2012).

Melanitta americana (Swainson, 1832) {Hudson Bay at 57°N}. Black Scoter. Monotypic. "Formerly treated as conspecific with *M. nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758) of Eurasia, but separated on the basis of courtship calls ... and color, form, and feathering of the bill in adult males and most adult females" (Chesser et al. 2010:731). Series FMNH, UAM, UCD, UMMZ, USNM, UWBM.

Clangula hyemalis (Linnaeus, 1758) {n Sweden}. Long-tailed Duck. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, CMN, DMNS, FMNH, KU, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, UCD, UMMZ, USNM, UWBM, YPM.

Bucephala albeola (Linnaeus, 1758) {Newfoundland}. Bufflehead. Series LACM, UAM, USNM.

Bucephala clangula americana (Bonaparte, 1838) {e United States}. Common Goldeneye. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: A specimen (USNM) from the Pribilofs identified (Hanna 1916) as nominate *clangula* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}, the Old World subspecies, has been reidentified as subspecies *americana* (Gibson et al. 2013).

Bucephala islandica (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Iceland}. Barrow's Goldeneye. Series LACM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Mergellus albellus (Linnaeus, 1758) {near Izmir, Turkey}. Smew. Migrant and winter in w and c Aleutians; casual in the Pribilofs and in s-c Alaska; accidental in n Alaska (see Sladen 1966, Williamson and Emison 1969, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Tobish 2002d, Gibson and

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Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Seven specimens (UAM, 5; USNM, 2); photos UAM—published AB 30:754, 1976; NAB 60:423 and 567, 2007; Schwitters 2008:36–37.

Lophodytes cucullatus (Linnaeus, 1758) (South Carolina). Hooded Merganser. Nests in se Alaska; casual in s-c and sw Alaska; accidental in the Interior and in w Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Tobish 1999b, Heint and Piston 2009). At least seven specimens (UAM, 6; MVZ, 1).

Mergus merganser merganser Linnaeus, 1758 (Sweden). Common Merganser. Male in definitive alternate plumage with black bar on greater upper wing coverts concealed by median coverts; nail deeply hooked. Migrant in w Aleutians (see Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; photos UAM—published Schwitters 2008:38.

M. m. americanus Cassin, 1852 (North America). Male has black bar on greater upper wing-coverts exposed, not concealed by median coverts; nail not so deeply hooked. The North American subspecies. Widespread in southern Alaska, reaches w Alaska and the Interior. Series UAM, USNM.

Mergus serrator Linnaeus, 1758 (Sweden). Red-breasted Merganser. Series MCZ, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Oxyura jamaicensis rubida (Wilson, 1814) (Delaware River, near Philadelphia). Ruddy Duck. Casual breeder in e interior and s-c Alaska; casual in se Alaska (see Willett 1921a, Hansen 1960, Kessel and Springer 1966, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Tobish 2007b, Heint and Piston 2009). At least three specimens (USNM, 2; UAM, 1); photos UAM.

Order **GALLIFORMES**—Family **PHASIINIDAE**: **GROUSE**

Bonasa umbellus umbelloides (Douglas, 1829) (Henry House, Alberta). Ruffed Grouse. Darker dorsally and ventrally, tarsi incompletely feathered. Se Alaska at Hyder and on the Stikine and Taku rivers. Five specimens UAM.

B. u. yukonensis Grinnell, 1916 (Fortymile, Yukon River, Yukon Territory). Grayer and paler, tarsi feathered to toes. Interior Alaska. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: Over 350 birds were transplanted in the 1980s and 1990s from the Interior to s-c Alaska—to the Matanuska River valley and the Kenai Peninsula, areas beyond the natural range of the species—by Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (Steen 1995, 1997, Paul 2009).

Falcapennis canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus, 1758) (Hudson Bay). Spruce Grouse. Male grayer; tail with chestnut terminal band; uppertail coverts not fringed white. Includes *osgoodi* (Bishop, 1900) (Lake Marsh, Yukon Territory) and *atratus* (Grinnell, 1910) (Hawkins I., Prince William Sound, Alaska). Throughout the Alaska taiga in interior and s-c Alaska; reaches sw Alaska and northern se Alaska. Series AMNH, MSB, MVZ, UAM, UWBM.

F. c. isleibi Dickerman and Gustafson, 1996 (Prince of Wales I., Alexander Archipelago, Alaska). Male blacker; tail without terminal band; uppertail coverts tipped narrowly with white. Includes Alaska birds previously referred to *franklinii* (Douglas, 1829) (Okanagan, British Columbia). Resident on Prince of Wales I. and satellites; Zarembo I. Series UAM.

Lagopus lagopus alba (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (Hudson Bay). Willow Ptarmigan. Smaller than *alascensis*, with shorter wing and tail and narrower bill. Winters in e Interior (West et al. 1970). Series AMNH, UAM. NOTES: Long regarded as masculine, the generic name *Lagopus* is feminine (David and Gosselin 2002).

L. l. alexandrae Grinnell, 1909 (Baranof I., Alexander Archipelago). Large, autumn coloration darker than *alascensis*, especially dorsally, and bill slightly smaller and narrower. Includes *muriei* Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1949 (Nagai I., Shumagin

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Is.). Coastal southern Alaska from easternmost of the Aleutians (Unimak—see Gibson and Byrd 2007), the Shumagin Is., and Alaska Peninsula east, including Kodiak archipelago, to southern se Alaska (Prince of Wales and Revillagigedo islands—see Heint and Piston 2009). Intergrades with *alascensis* north of the base of the Alaska Peninsula, and with *alba* in nw British Columbia (AOU 1957). Series AMNH, CAS, LACM, MVZ, UAM, UWBM.

L. l. alascensis Swarth, 1926 (Kobuk River Delta, Alaska). Large; buffier in autumn and with slightly broader bill than *alexandrae*; the widespread race. Throughout most of mainland Alaska. Maintained as a synonym of nominate *lagopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Swedish Lapland) by Peters (1934) and Hellmayr and Conover (1942). Series CAS, DMNS, MSB, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM.

Lagopus muta evermanni Elliot, 1896 (Attu I., w Aleutians). Rock Ptarmigan. Summer male is blackish, especially ventrally; usually invaded somewhat by brown dorsally. Attu I. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: From 2003 to 2006 the USFWS transplanted 75 birds to Agattu I., w Aleutians (Kaler et al. 2010).

L. m. townsendi Elliot, 1896 (Kiska I., c Aleutians). Summer male is reddish to orangish, with broader, coarser dark vermiculations than in *atkensis*. Includes *gabrielsoni* Murie, 1944 (Amchitka I., c Aleutians). Rat Is. (Kiska to Amchitka). Series AMNH, BYU, MCZ, UAM, USNM.

L. m. atkensis Turner, 1882 (Atka I., c Aleutians). Summer male is rufous, dark to pale, with fine black/brown vermiculations. Includes *sanfordi* Bent, 1912 (Tanaga I., c Aleutians) and *chamberlaini* Clark, 1907 (Adak I., c Aleutians). Andreanof Is. (Tanaga to Amlia). Series AMNH, CMN, MCZ, UAM, USNM.

L. m. nelsoni Stejneger, 1884 (Unalaska I., e Aleutians). Summer male is dark brown with fine blackish vermiculations. Includes *yunaskensis* Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951 (Yunaska I., e Aleutians) and *kelloggae* Grinnell, 1910 (Montague I., Prince William Sound). Ne Asia, n and interior Alaska south to sw and s-c Alaska (to Is. of Four Mountains in e Aleutians, Shumagin Is., Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak archipelago) and east apparently to northernmost se Alaska. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, MCZ, MSB, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM, YPM.

L. m. dixonii Grinnell, 1909 (Chichagof I., Alexander Archipelago). Summer male is dark brown but grayer than *nelsoni*, with fine vermiculations. Se Alaska (Coast Mountains and Chichagof, Baranof, Admiralty, and Revillagigedo islands). Series MVZ. See Heint and Piston (2009) for limit of range.

Lagopus leucura peninsularis Chapman, 1902 (Kenai Mountains). White-tailed Ptarmigan. Series AMNH, UAM. NOTES: Species maintained as monotypic by Pyle (2008).

Dendragapus fuliginosus sitkensis Swarth, 1921 (Kupreanof I., Alexander Archipelago). Sooty Grouse. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: Formerly merged with *D. obscurus* (Say, 1822) (= about 20 miles north of Colorado Springs, Colorado) as the Blue Grouse, but separated on the basis of genetic evidence and differences in voice (hooting), behavior, and plumage (Banks et al. 2006).

Tympanuchus phasianellus caurus (Friedmann, 1943) (Fairbanks). Sharp-tailed Grouse. Series UAM. NOTES: Pyle (2008) maintained *caurus* as a synonym of nominate *phasianellus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Hudson Bay).

Order **GAVIIFORMES**—Family **GAVIIDAE**: LOONS

Gavia stellata (Pontoppidan, 1763) (Denmark). Red-throated Loon. Series AMNH, CAS, CRCM, DMNS, SDNHM, UAM, USNM.

Gavia arctica viridigularis Dwight, 1918 (Gizhiga, Sea of Okhotsk). Arctic Loon. Nests in w Alaska north of Bering Strait; migrant in Bering Sea and Aleutians (see

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Preble and McAtee 1923, Bailey 1925a, 1948, 1956, Douglas and Sowl 1993, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). At least 10 specimens (CHAS, 4; USNM, 2; DMNS, 1; MCZ, 1; SDNHM, 1; UAM, 1).

Gavia pacifica (Lawrence, 1858) {San Diego, California}. Pacific Loon. Series AMNH, ANSP, DMNS, SDNHM, UAM, USNM.

Gavia immer (Brünnich, 1764) {Faeroe Is.}. Common Loon. Series UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Gavia adamsii (G. R. Gray, 1859) {Alaska}. Yellow-billed Loon. Series DMNS, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Order **PODICIPEDIFORMES**—Family **PODICIPEDIDAE: GREBES**

Podilymbus podiceps podiceps (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Pied-billed Grebe. Migrant and winter in se Alaska; has nested se and s-c Alaska (see Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Heidl and Piston 2009, Tobish 2012a). Two specimens UAM; published photos NAB 64:632, 2011; 65:140, 2011.

Podiceps auritus cornutus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Hudson Bay}. Horned Grebe. Series LACM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Podiceps grisegena holboellii Reinhardt, 1854 {s Greenland}. Red-necked Grebe. Series USNM, UWBM.

Podiceps nigricollis californicus Heermann, 1854 {California}. Eared Grebe. Casual in se, s-c, and interior Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2003, Tobish 2005c, 2010a, 2011b). One specimen UAM; photos UAM.

Aechmophorus occidentalis occidentalis (Lawrence, 1858) {Fort Steilacoom, Washington}. Western Grebe. Winters southern se Alaska (see Bishop 1900, Willett 1923, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Heidl and Piston 2009). Four specimens (UAM, 2; LACM, 1; USNM, 1).

Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES**—Family **DIOMEDEIDAE: ALBATROSSES**

Thalassarche salvini (Rothschild, 1893) {New Zealand}. Salvin's Albatross. Accidental in sw Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published WB 36:136–137, 2005): subadult, 4 Aug 2003, 18 km northwest of Kasatochi I., c Aleutians (Benter et al. 2005). NOTES: On the basis of genetic studies, the AOU (1997) divided the albatrosses known in Alaska (formerly in the genus *Diomedea* Linnaeus) into the genera *Thalassarche* Reichenbach and *Phoebastria* Reichenbach. Until recently maintained as a subspecies of *T. cauta* (Shy Albatross), *salvini* is now treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in plumage and genetic data (Chesser et al. 2014).

Phoebastria immutabilis (Rothschild, 1893) {Laysan I., Hawaii}. Laysan Albatross. Series UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: See comments under *Thalassarche* (above).

Phoebastria nigripes (Audubon, 1839) {Pacific Ocean at 30° 44' N, 146° W}. Black-footed Albatross. Series UAM. NOTES: See comments under *Thalassarche* (above).

Phoebastria albatrus (Pallas, 1769) {Bering Sea, off Kamchatka}. Short-tailed Albatross. Summer visitant in Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea (see Hasegawa and DeGange 1982, Piatt et al. 2006, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Series USNM; photos UAM—published NAB 61:174–175, 2007. NOTES: See comments under *Thalassarche* (above).

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—Family **PROCELLARIIDAE: SHEARWATERS AND PETRELS**

Fulmarus glacialis rogersii Cassin, 1862 {North Pacific Ocean}. Northern Fulmar. Series AMNH, DMNS, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Pterodroma solandri (Gould, 1844) {Bass Strait}. Providence Petrel. Accidental in sw Alaska. One record (no specimen; published photos NAB 65:704–706, 2012): at least 10 birds, 15 Sep 2011, vicinity of 53° 16' N, 171° 05' E, off Attu I., Aleutians (Cooper and Mackiernan 2012).

Pterodroma inexpectata (Forster, 1844) {Antarctic Ocean}. Mottled Petrel. Includes *Aestrelata fisheri* Ridgway, 1883 {Kodiak I.}, following AOU (1931) and Hellmayr and Conover (1948a). Summer visitant in s Bering Sea and Alaska waters of North Pacific (see Ridgway 1883, Willett 1914, Kuroda 1955, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Murie 1959, Deignan 1961, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Williamson and Emison 1969, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2013c). At least six specimens (USNM, 4; AMNH, 1; UWBM, 1).

Pterodroma cookii (G. R. Gray, 1843) {New Zealand}. Cook's Petrel. Accidental off the Aleutians. Two records (one specimen FMNH): ♂, 4 Aug 1933, off Adak I. (Anthony 1934); one, 24 Jul 1983, 240 km south-southwest of Agattu I. (Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Puffinus creatopus Coues, 1864 {San Nicolas I., California}. Pink-footed Shearwater. Summer/autumn visitant in Gulf of Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2003, Tobish 2013c, 2014c). Two specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 64:133, 2010. NOTES: A “rare summer visitant ... in southcoastal and southeastern Alaska” (Kessel and Gibson 1978:12), but not substantiated by specimen or photograph until 2000.

Puffinus carneipes Gould, 1844 {small islands off Cape Leeuwin, Western Australia}. Flesh-footed Shearwater. Intermittent summer/autumn visitant (see Tobish 2013c, 2014c; photos UAM). Only recently substantiated in n Gulf of Alaska, by photos UAM (one bird, 21 Aug 2013, ~43 km west-southwest of Icy Bay, A. J. Lang and others) and specimen UAM (ad. ♂, 8 Sep 2014, off Middleton I., L. H. DeCicco and N. R. Hajdukovich). NOTES: A “casual summer and fall visitant in southcoastal and southwestern Alaska” (Kessel and Gibson 1978:12; see also Gibson and Byrd 2007), but not substantiated by specimen or photograph until 2013.

Puffinus gravis (O'Reilly, 1818) {Latitude of Cape Farewell and Staten Hook, frequenting Newfoundland in summer}. Great Shearwater. Casual in Gulf of Alaska (see Pearce 2002, Gibson et al. 2003, Tobish 2012b). No specimen; photos UAM—published WB 33:121, 2002; NAB 66:147, 2012.

Puffinus bulleri Salvin, 1888 {New Zealand}. Buller's Shearwater. Summer/autumn visitant in Gulf of Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson et al. 2003, 2008, Tobish 2014c). Series UAM; photos UAM—published WB 34:124, 2003. NOTES: A “rare summer visitant ... in southcoastal Alaska in the vicinity of the Alaska Gyre” (Kessel and Gibson 1978:13), but not substantiated by specimen or photograph until 1997 (Gibson et al. 2003, 2008).

Puffinus griseus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {New Zealand}. Sooty Shearwater. Series USNM, UWBM.

Puffinus tenuirostris (Temminck, 1836) {Japan}. Short-tailed Shearwater. Series DMNS, LACM, MVZ, UAM, UMMZ, USNM, UWBM.

Puffinus puffinus (Brünnich, 1764) {Faeroe Is.}. Manx Shearwater. Monotypic, following Dickinson (2003). Summer/autumn visitant in Gulf of Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2008, Tobish 2013c, 2014c). Two specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 60:422, 2006; WB 39:192–193, 2008. NOTES: A “casual summer visitant ... in southcoastal Alaska” (Kessel and Gibson 1978:13), but not substantiated by specimen or photograph until 2005 (Gibson et al. 2008).

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—Family **HYDROBATIDAE: STORM-PETRELS**

Oceanodroma furcata furcata (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Bering Sea}. Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel. Larger and paler. Includes *Procellaria orientalis* Pallas, 1811 {Kuril Is. and Unalaska}. Nests in Aleutian Is. Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Boersma and Silva (2001) for overview.

O. f. plumbea (Peale, 1848) {off Cape Flattery, Washington}. Smaller and darker. Nests in se Alaska. Series CAS, LACM, MVZ.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa (Vieillot, 1818) {France}. Leach's Storm-Petrel. Includes *beali* Emerson, 1906 {Sitka Bay}. Series AMNH, LACM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Order **SULIFORMES**—Family **FREGATIDAE: FRIGATEBIRDS**

Fregata magnificens Mathews, 1914 {Galápagos Is.}. Magnificent Frigatebird. Accidental in sw Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM; Figure 4): juvenile, 15 Aug 1985, Belkofski Bay, Alaska Peninsula (Gibson and Kessel 1992).

—Family **SULIDAE: BOOBIES AND GANNETS**

Sula leucogaster [*brewsteri* Goss, 1888 {Isla San Pedro Mártir, Gulf of California}]. Brown Booby. Accidental in se and s-c Alaska. Two records (no specimen; photos UAM): one bird, 28 Oct 2014, Gulf of Alaska at 56° 02' N, 148° 04' W, 296 km east-southeast of Kodiak I. (Justin Smith); one bird, captured after landing aboard ship, 29 Oct 2014, off Kruzof I., Alexander Archipelago (M. Goff and J. Cedarleaf). NOTES: These birds occurred in the wake of unusually large numbers in summer and fall 2014 in coastal California (fide R. G. McCaskie and S. Rottenborn, in litt., 2014) and following or concurrently with records in coastal Oregon (fide S. E. Finnegan, in litt., 2014), Washington (fide B. Waggoner, in litt., 2014), and British Columbia (fide K. Morgan, in litt., 2014). For status in those regions, see Hamilton et al. (2007), Marshall et al. (2003), Mlodinow and Aanerud (2006), and Morgan et al. (2009), respectively. The only Brown Booby previously recorded in Alaska, an ad. ♂ (UAM) collected 15 Jul 2000 after landing aboard ship on 13 and 15 Jul in the c Bering Sea at 58° 44' N, 174° 09' W (K. Swiney) and identified as an example of *S. l. plotus* (Forster, 1844) {near New Caledonia}, is unlikely, in the absence of a midsummer storm, to have reached the Bering Sea without human assistance.

—Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE: CORMORANTS**

Phalacrocorax penicillatus (Brandt, 1837) {Vancouver I.}. Brandt's Cormorant. Winters southern Alexander Archipelago; has nested Hazy Is. (see Willett 1918, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heil and Piston 2007, 2009). Three specimens (UAM, 2; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published WB 38:143, 2007; NAB 62:288, 2008.

Phalacrocorax auritus cincinatus (Brandt, 1837) {Kodiak I.}. Double-crested Cormorant. Series UAM, USNM.

Phalacrocorax urile (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Kamchatka}. Red-faced Cormorant. Series AMNH, KU, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Causey (2002).

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas, 1811 {Aleutian Is.}. Pelagic Cormorant. Monotypic. Includes subspecies *robustus* Ridgway, 1884 (coast of Alaska), according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948a), and *resplendens* Audubon, 1838 {Cape Disappointment, Washington}, following Pyle (2008) and Hobson (2013). Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, KU, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Hobson (2013) for overview. NOTES: *Stictocarbo kenyoni* Siegel-Causey, 1991 {Amchitka I., c Aleutians} has been

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maintained as a synonym of *P. pelagicus* by AOU (1993, 1998), Kessel and Gibson (1994), Gibson and Kessel (1997), Rohwer et al. (2000), and Gibson and Byrd (2007).

Order **PELECANIFORMES**—Family **PELECANIDAE: PELICANS**

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos J. F. Gmelin, 1789 [Hudson Bay]. American White Pelican. Casual in se Alaska (see Osborne 1982, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Heint and Piston 2009). No specimen; photos UAM—published AB 35:852, 1981; 47:1140, 1993.

Pelecanus occidentalis californicus Ridgway, 1884 [La Paz, Baja California Sur]. Brown Pelican. Casual recently in se Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2008, Heint and Piston 2009). No specimen; published photos ADN, B-3, 5 Jun 2003; NAB 57:390, 2003; WB 40:86, 2009.

—Family **ARDEIDAE: HERONS, BITTERNS, & ALLIES**

Botaurus lentiginosus (Rackett, 1813) [England]. American Bittern. Casual in se Alaska (see Willett 1921a, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Tobish 2006). Two specimens UAM.

Ixobrychus sinensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) [China]. Yellow Bittern. Accidental in w Aleutians. One record (specimen UAM; published photo B 23:190, 1991): ad. ♀, 17–22 May 1989, Attu I. (Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Ardea herodias fannini Chapman, 1901 [Graham I., Haida Gwaii, British Columbia]. Great Blue Heron. Series UAM.

Ardea cinerea jouyi Clark, 1907 [Seoul, Korea]. Gray Heron. Casual or accidental in sw Alaska in the Aleutians and in the Pribilofs (Burton and Smith 2001, Gibson et al. 2008, Tobish 2010c, 2014a, Schwitters 2015). No specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 64:480, 2010; 67:535, 2014; Schwitters 2015:54.

Ardea alba egretta J. F. Gmelin, 1789 [French Guiana]. Great Egret. Larger. Casual in se and s-c Alaska; accidental in interior and in n Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson et al. 2008, Tobish 2013a, 2014b). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 61:627, 2008; 66: 539, 2013.

A. a. modesta J. E. Gray, 1831 [India]. Smaller. Casual in w and c Aleutians (Gibson and Byrd 2007, Gibson et al. 2008, Schwitters 2008). Two specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 56:344, 2002; Schwitters 2008:53.

Mesophoyx intermedia intermedia (Wagler, 1829) [= Thailand]. Intermediate Egret. Accidental in w Aleutians. Two records (two specimens UAM): one found dead, 30 May 2006, Buldir I. (Lorenz and Gibson 2007); and ad. ♀, 28 Sep 2010, Shemya I. (Schwitters 2015).

Egretta eulophotes (Swinhoe, 1860) [Amoy, China]. Chinese Egret. Accidental in w Aleutians. One record (specimen UAM): ad. ♀, 16 Jun 1974, Agattu I. (Byrd et al. 1978).

Egretta garzetta garzetta (Linnaeus, 1766) [ne Italy]. Little Egret. Accidental in w Aleutians. One record (specimen UAM): ad. ♂ found dead, 27 May 2000, Buldir I. (Gibson et al. 2003).

Egretta tricolor ruficollis Gosse, 1847 [Jamaica]. Tricolored Heron. Includes *E. t. occidentalis* (Huey, 1927) [Scammon Lagoon [Laguna Ojo de Liebre], Baja California Sur], following Hellmayr and Conover (1948a), Erickson and Howell (2001), and Unitt (2004). Accidental in se Alaska. One record (no specimen; photo UAM): ad., 22–24 May 1985, Chickamin River, mainland se Alaska, P. Bethel (Gibson et al. 2013).

Bubulcus ibis ibis (Linnaeus, 1758) [Egypt]. Cattle Egret. Smaller. Casual in late fall in se Alaska (see Gibson and Hogg 1982, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Heint and Piston 2009). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM.

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B. i. coromandus (Boddaert, 1783) {Coromandel coast of India}. Larger; in nuptial plumage has cinnamon-colored ornamental feathering over entire head (including cheek, chin, and throat) and on foreneck, breast, and back. S and e Asia. One record (specimen UAM): ad. ♀ found dead, 19 Jun 1988, Agattu I., w Aleutians (Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Ardeola bacchus (Bonaparte, 1855) {Malay Peninsula}. Chinese Pond-Heron. Casual or accidental in sw and w Alaska. Three records (one specimen UAM; published photos FN 51:102 and 953–954, 1997; NAB 65:713, 2012): one bird, 4–9 Aug 1996, St. Paul I., Pribilofs (Hoyer and Smith 1997); ad. ♂, 20 May 2009, Attu I., w Aleutians (Withrow and Sonneborn 2011); one bird, 14–15 Jul 2011, Gambell, St. Lawrence I. (Tobish 2012a, Gibson et al. 2013).

Butorides virescens [anthonyi] (Mearns, 1895) {Salton River, Baja California}. Green Heron. Accidental in se Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM): one bird, 29 May 1983, Juneau (Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus, 1758) {s Europe}. Black-crowned Night-Heron. Smaller, supercilary line all white. Casual in sw Alaska in w and c Aleutians and in the Pribilofs (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Gibson et al. 2013). Five specimens UAM; photos UAM.

N. n. [hoactli] (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Valley of México}. Larger, supercilary stripe narrower with posterior portion dull blackish brown (Palmer 1962). One record (no specimen; photos UAM): flock of up to eight birds, 17 May–4 Jul 1987, Juneau (Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Order ACCIPITRIFORMES—Family CATHARTIDAE: NEW WORLD VULTURES

Cathartes aura meridionalis Swann, 1921 {Colombia}. Turkey Vulture. Casual in interior, se, s-c, sw, w, and n Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, 1997, Heinl and Piston 2009). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published FN 51:911, 1997; NAB 63:139, 2009; 65:140, 2011.

—Family PANDIONIDAE: OSPREYS

NOTES: For a time maintained as a subfamily of the Accipitridae but returned to rank of family because of genetic and morphological distinctiveness (Chesser et al. 2010).

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {South Carolina}. Osprey. Series USNM.

—Family ACCIPITRIDAE: HAWKS, EAGLES, & ALLIES

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus, 1766) {South Carolina}. Bald Eagle. Monotypic. Palmer (1988a:194) wrote, “Since no satisfactory geographical subdivision is known, it is preferable to avoid categorizing the Bald Eagle into subspecies.” Indeed, his observation (loc. cit.)—“[in] recent years many Juv. birds have been translocated long distances for restocking; for example, Canadian birds into n. U.S. and Alaskan birds to N.Y.”—points to likely dilution of any size differences by which subspecies of the Bald Eagle were ever recognized. Series CAS, LACM, USNM, UWBM.

Haliaeetus albicilla (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. White-tailed Eagle. Casual in sw and w Alaska; has nested w Aleutians; accidental in s-c Alaska (see Tobish and Balch 1987, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). One (partial) specimen UAM; photos UAM—published AB 36:884, 1982; B 14(3–4): cover, 1982; AB 46:1166, 1992; B 32:546, 2000; Watters 2003:128; NAB 61:628, 2008; 66:540 and 572, 2013.

Haliaeetus pelagicus (Pallas, 1811) {Tauisk, Sea of Okhotsk}. Steller’s Sea-Eagle. Casual in sw Alaska; accidental in w, s-c, and se Alaska (see Gilbert 1922, Gabrielson

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and Lincoln 1959, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). No (extant) specimen; photos UAM—published *Condor* 24:66, 1922; Schwitters 2008:55.

Circus cyaneus [*cyaneus* (Linnaeus, 1766) {vicinity of London, England}]. Northern Harrier. Adult male with all-white flanks; juvenile lighter brown. Casual in w Aleutians (Gibson and Byrd 2007). One (partial) specimen UAM.

C. c. hudsonius (Linnaeus, 1766) {Hudson Bay}. Longer wing and heavier bill; adult male slightly browner above, with wedge-shaped rufous spots on flanks and thighs; juvenile darker brown (Cramp and Simmons 1980; see Pyle 2008). Widespread breeder in Alaska. Series USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview of this subspecies.

Accipiter striatus velox (Wilson, 1812) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Paler. Most of Alaska range of the species. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

A. s. perobscurus Snyder, 1938 {Graham I., Haida Gwaii, British Columbia}. Darker; difference most pronounced in immature plumage. Se Alaska. Series UAM. See Webster (1988) for overview.

Accipiter gentilis atricapillus (Wilson, 1812) {near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Northern Goshawk. Paler than *laingi*. Most of Alaska range of the species. Series UAM, USNM.

A. g. laingi (Taverner, 1840) {Graham I., Haida Gwaii, British Columbia}. Darker than *atricapillus*. Se Alaska. Series UAM. See Webster (1988) for overview.

A. g. albidus (Menzies, 1882) {e Siberia, Amurland, and Kamchatka}. “About 50 percent of the birds are white” (Vaurie 1965:160). E Asia. Two records in w Aleutians (no specimen—published photo Schwitters 2008:55); ad., 25–27 May 2001; one “off-white goshawk,” 17 Sep 2001—both Shemya I. (Gibson and Byrd 2007:88).

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte, 1838 {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Swainson’s Hawk. Nests in the Interior and has nested in s-c Alaska (see Dall and Bannister 1869, Dice 1920, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Palmer 1988b, Isleib and Kessel 1989). At least seven specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 3; MVZ, 1); photos UAM—published NAB 60:423, 2006; 62:601, 2009; 63:638, 2010.

Buteo jamaicensis harlani (Audubon, 1830) {St. Francisville, Louisiana}. Red-tailed Hawk. “Typical” adult exhibits extreme melanism and an unbarred mottled whitish tail (Mindell 1985). Nests in interior and s-c Alaska. Series UAM. NOTES: Mindell (1983) recognized *harlani* as the widespread nesting subspecies of w interior Alaska and noted that intergrades with *calurus* (q.v.) were numerous in the e Interior. Palmer (1988b) discussed “Harlan’s Hawk” as a color morph of subspecies *calurus* (q.v.).

B. j. calurus Cassin, 1855 {Fort Webster [Rio Mimbres], New Mexico}. Large; adult’s tail red; light-morph adult’s back paler than that of *alascensis*. Intergrades with *harlani* are numerous in the e Interior, and most Alaska reports of *calurus* might be of intergrades (Mindell 1983). At least two specimens (USNM, 2).

B. j. alascensis Grinnell, 1909 {Glacier Bay}. Small; resembles *calurus*, but dark areas blacker and more extended and more richly colored ventrally. Nests in se Alaska. At least six specimens (MVZ, 5; UAM, 1). NOTES: Without a clearer understanding of the limits of geographically partitioned variation in this species, and in the absence of specimen evidence from Alaska, we regard as inconclusive Liguori and Sullivan’s (2010, 2014) Alaska reports of subspecies *borealis* (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {South Carolina} and of subspecies *abieticola* Todd, 1950 {St. Margaret Falls (above Clarke City), Quebec}. Subspecies *borealis* is the eastern Red-tailed Hawk, the limit of whose nesting range extends from ne Alberta south on the e Great Plains to e Texas (see AOU 1957, Godfrey 1986, Pyle 2008, Dickinson and Remsen 2013); it is not known in far w Canada (see Campbell et al. 1990, Sinclair et al. 2003). Regarding *abieticola*, the “northern” Red-tailed Hawk, most authorities (e.g., AOU 1957, Godfrey

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1986, Palmer 1988b, Pyle 2008, Preston and Beane 2009) have not recognized it as separable (e.g., “birds that fit this description occur infrequently and do not support a recognizable separate population” [R. W. Dickerman in Wheeler 2003:318]; identification is “confounded by substantial individual variation” [Pyle 2008:445]).

Buteo lagopus sanctijohannis (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {Newfoundland}. Rough-legged Hawk. Slightly smaller, darker. Nests throughout the North American range of the species (Palmer 1988b). Series DMNS, UAM, USNM. NOTES: Cade (1955) identified all Alaska-breeding Rough-legged Hawks as intergrades between *sanctijohannis* and *kamtschatkensis*; the AOU (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) included *kamtschatkensis* as the nesting bird of coastal w and n Alaska.

B. l. kamtschatkensis Dementiev, 1931 {Kikhchik River mouth, Kamchatka}. Larger and paler (hoary); no dark morph. E Asia. Intermittent in w Aleutians (see Gibson 1981, Byrd and Day 1986, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Gibson et al. 2008, Schwitters 2008, 2015). One specimen UAM.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Golden Eagle. Series USNM.

Order **GRUIFORMES**—Family **RALLIDAE: RAILS AND COOTS**

Rallus limicola limicola Vieillot, 1819 {Pennsylvania}. Virginia Rail. Casual in se Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2002d, Heidl and Piston 2009). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM.

Porzana carolina (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Sora. Nests on se Alaska mainland, probably in eastern Interior (see Nelson 1958, Kessel and Springer 1966, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Trapp et al. 1981, Isleib and Kessel 1989). Nine specimens (UAM, 8; USNM, 1).

Gallinula chloropus chloropus (Linnaeus, 1758) {Middlesex, England}. Common Moorhen. Includes *indica* Blyth, 1842 [vicinity of Calcutta], following Vaurie (1965). Accidental in w Aleutians. One record (specimen UAM): first-year ♂, 12–14 Oct 2010, Shemya I. (Withrow and Schwitters 2012).

Fulica atra atra Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Eurasian Coot. Accidental in the Pribilofs. One record (specimen USNM): first-year ♀, 5 Nov 1962, St. Paul I. (Sladen 1966).

Fulica americana americana J. F. Gmelin, 1789 {North America}. American Coot. Migrant and winter in se Alaska; migrant in the Interior, where has nested; casual in s-c Alaska; accidental in sw and in n Alaska (see Willett 1923, Murie 1959, Kessel and Springer 1966, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Trapp et al. 1981, Heidl and Piston 2009). At least seven specimens (UAM, 4; LACM, 2; USNM, 1).

—Family **GRUIDAE: CRANES**

Grus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Sandhill Crane. Smaller, especially in bill and tarsus. Nests throughout the Alaska range of the species, except se Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

G. c. tabida (Peters, 1925) {Humboldt River, Nevada}. Larger, especially in wing and bill. Includes the intermediate subspecies *rowani* Walkinshaw, 1965 [near Fawcett, Alberta], following Pyle (2008) and Dickinson and Remsen (2013). Nests se Alaska in southern Alexander Archipelago (see Willett 1921a, Heidl and Piston 2009). Two specimens UAM.

Grus grus [lilfordi Sharpe, 1894 [e Siberia, wintering in the Yangtze basin]]. Common Crane. Accidental in the Interior. Two records (no specimen; photos UAM—published *Auk* 75:465, plate 22, 1958): one bird, 24 Apr–10 May 1958,

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Fairbanks (Kessel and Kelly 1958); one bird with Sandhill Cranes, 15–20 Sep 1998, Delta Junction (Tobish 1999a).

Order **CHARADRIIFORMES**—Family **RECURVIROSTRIDAE**: **STILTS AND AVOCETS**

Himantopus himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus, 1758) (s Europe). Black-winged Stilt. Casual or accidental in sw Alaska in w Aleutians and Pribilofs. Three records (one specimen *UAM*); published photos AB 39:241, 1985; NAB 57:431, 2003; Schwitters 2008:68): one bird, 24 May–3 Jun 1983, Nizki I. (Zeillemaker et al. 1985); ad. ♀, 16 May 2003, St. George I. (Gibson et al. 2013); two together, 1–9 Jun 2003, Shemya I. (Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Recurvirostra americana J. F. Gmelin, 1789 (North America). American Avocet. Casual or accidental in se and s-c Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2001, 2004, 2012a). No specimen; photos *UAM*.

—Family **HAEMATOPODIDAE**: **OYSTERCATCHERS**

Haematopus ostralegus [*osculans* Swinhoe, 1871 (s Liaotung Peninsula, Manchuria)]. Eurasian Oystercatcher. Accidental in w Aleutians. One record (no specimen; published photos NAB 66: 570, 2013; WB 44:185, 2013): one bird, 26 May–13 Jun 2012, Buldir I. (Gibson et al. 2013).

Haematopus bachmani Audubon, 1838 (Columbia River mouth). Black Oystercatcher. Series AMNH, MVZ, *UAM*, USNM.

—Family **CHARADRIIDAE**: **LAPWINGS AND PLOVERS**

Vanellus vanellus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sweden). Northern Lapwing. Accidental in w Aleutians One record (specimen *UAM*): ad. ♀, 12 Oct 2006, Shemya I. (Schwitters 2007).

Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sweden). Black-bellied Plover. We follow Hellmayr and Conover (1948b) in maintaining this species as monotypic (cf. Engemoer and Roselaar [1998], whose average differences do not fit our operational definition of subspecies). Series DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, *UAM*, USNM. See Paulson (1995) for overview.

Pluvialis apricaria (Linnaeus, 1758) (Öland I., s Sweden). European Golden-Plover. Accidental in se Alaska. One record (specimen *UAM*): second-year ♂, 13–14 Jan 2001, Ketchikan (Piston and Heint 2001).

Pluvialis dominica (Statius Müller, 1776) (Hispaniola). American Golden-Plover. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, SDNHM, *UAM*, USNM. See Johnson and Connors (2010a) for overview.

Pluvialis fulva (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (Tahiti). Pacific Golden-Plover. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, *UAM*, USNM. See Johnson and Connors (2010b) for overview.

Charadrius mongolus stegmanni Portenko, 1939 (Bering I., Commander Is.). Lesser Sand-Plover. Migrant in sw Alaska, where probably has nested; casual in w Alaska, where has nested; casual or accidental in n and s-c Alaska (see Harting 1871, Nelson 1887, Swarth 1928, 1934, Friedmann 1934b, 1936, Bailey 1948, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Thompson and DeLong 1969, Pitelka 1974, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2007a, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series *UAM* (and widely represented elsewhere—*USNM*, 6; *CAS*, 2; *OUM*, 2; *DMNS*, 1; *SBCM*, 1); photos *UAM*—published photos include AB 45:484, 1991; B 32:546, 2000; NAB 60:594, 2006; Schwitters 2008:65; 2015:68.

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Deleted from Inventory: *Charadrius alexandrinus [nivosus]* (Cassin, 1858) {San Francisco, California}. Snowy Plover. When Chesser et al. (2011) divided into two species the Old World Kentish Plover, *C. alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 {Egypt}, and the New World Snowy Plover, *C. nivosus*, the supporting evidence for the sole Alaska report (photos UAM: one bird, 23–24 May 1991, Nome River mouth, Seward Peninsula [Gibson and Kessel 1992]) was re-examined by the Alaska Checklist Committee, who voted that, although of a “Snowy Plover” the photos do not point conclusively to either species (Gibson et al. 2013).

Charadrius hiaticula tundrae (Lowe, 1915) {Yenisei Valley}. Common Ringed Plover. Nests in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I.; casual in sw Alaska in w Aleutians (see Sealy et al. 1971, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Seven specimens (UAM, 5; USNM, 2); photos UAM—published photos include AB 45: 513, 1991; 46:464, 1992; WB 36:19, 2005.

Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte, 1825 {New Jersey coast}. Semipalmated Plover. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Charadrius dubius curonicus J. F. Gmelin, 1789 [= Latvia]. Little Ringed Plover. Casual or accidental in w Aleutians. Three records (one specimen UAM; photos UAM): ad. ♂, 15–16 Jun 1974, Buldir I. (Byrd et al. 1978); one bird, 18–30 May 1986, Attu I. (Gibson and Byrd 2007); and one bird, 18–19 May 1988, Shemya I. (ibid.).

Charadrius vociferus vociferus Linnaeus, 1758 {South Carolina}. Killdeer. Series UAM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Heinl and Piston (2009).

Charadrius morinellus Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Eurasian Dotterel. Casual in w, n, and sw Alaska; has nested w Alaska (see Stone 1900, Bailey 1930, Friedmann 1932, Bailey et al. 1933, Bailey 1948, Cade 1952, Sauer and Urban 1964, Sealy et al. 1971, Andersson 1973, Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). At least 16 specimens (UAM, 7; CHAS, 3; FMNH, 2; USNM, 2; ANSP, 1; SBCM, 1); photos UAM—published photos include Schwitters 2008:67.

—Family SCOLOPACIDAE: SANDPIPERS, PHALAROPES, & ALLIES

Xenus cinereus (Güldenstädt, 1775) {Caspian Sea, near Terek River mouth}. Terek Sandpiper. Casual in sw, w, and s-c Alaska (see Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Nine specimens (UAM, 8; UWBM, 1); photos UAM—published photos include B 32(6):cover, 2000.

Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Common Sandpiper. Migrant in w Aleutians, where has bred; casual elsewhere in sw, and in w Alaska (see Thompson and DeLong 1969, Byrd et al. 1974, 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Series UAM; photos UAM—published photos include AB 45:513, 1991; NAB 56:344, 2002; 60:565, 2007.

Actitis macularius (Linnaeus, 1766) {Pennsylvania}. Spotted Sandpiper. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Tringa ochropus Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Green Sandpiper. Casual in w Aleutians, Pribilofs, and at St. Lawrence I. (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2009c, 2014a). No specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 67:502, 2014.

Tringa solitaria solitaria Wilson, 1813 {Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania}. Solitary Sandpiper. Smaller; more distinctly spotted dorsally in adult nuptial plumage, white tail bars broader (Conover 1944). Se Yukon to Labrador. One record (specimen MCZ): ♀, 1 Jun 1914, Griffin Point, n Alaska (Brooks 1915).

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T. s. cinnamomea (Brewster, 1890) {San José del Cabo, Baja California}. Larger; much less distinctly spotted dorsally with whitish; white tail bars narrower. The Alaska-breeding subspecies. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Tringa incana (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Moorea, Society Is., Polynesia}. Wandering Tattler. Series CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Gill et al. (2002a). NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Heteroscelus* S. F. Baird, which analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences suggests is embedded within *Tringa* Linnaeus (Banks et al. 2006).

Tringa brevipes (Vieillot, 1816) {Timor, Indonesia}. Gray-tailed Tattler. Migrant in sw and w Alaska; casual in s-c Alaska (see Hanna 1920a, b, Friedmann 1933, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Series UAM; photos UAM—published photos include B 32:547, 2000; 38(5): 30, 2006. NOTES: See comments under *T. incana* (above).

Tringa erythropus (Pallas, 1764) {Holland}. Spotted Redshank. Casual in w and c Aleutians and in Pribilofs; accidental in s-c Alaska (see Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1974, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Six specimens (UAM, 4; USNM, 2); photos UAM—published Schwitters 2015:75.

Tringa melanoleuca (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Labrador}. Greater Yellowlegs. Series AMNH, UAM, USNM. See Elphick and Tibbitts (1998) for overview.

Tringa nebularia (Gunnerus, 1767) {Norway}. Common Greenshank. Migrant (spring) in w Aleutians; casual in the Pribilofs and in w Alaska; accidental in s-c Alaska (see Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; photos UAM—published Roberson 1980:141; AB 45:485, 1991; FN 49:292, 1995; 52:407, 1998; B 32:551, 2000; Schwitters 2008:72.

Tringa semipalmata [inornata] (Brewster, 1887) {Larimer Co., Colorado}. Willet. Accidental in s-c Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 66:717, 2013; WB 44:188, 2013): one bird, 22–30 Jun 2012, Kenai River mouth, Kenai Peninsula (Gibson et al. 2013).

Tringa flavipes (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {New York}. Lesser Yellowlegs. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Tibbitts and Moskoff (2014) for overview.

Tringa stagnatilis (Bechstein, 1803) {Germany}. Marsh Sandpiper. Casual in w and c Aleutians and Pribilofs (see Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2015). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 59:184, 2005; Schwitters 2015:77.

Tringa glareola Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Wood Sandpiper. Migrant in Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands; has nested in w and c Aleutians (see Littlejohn 1904, Hanna 1916, Kenyon 1961, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Sladen 1966, Williamson and Emison 1969, Byrd et al. 1974, Pitelka 1974, White et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Byrd and Day 1986, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM, USNM; photos UAM—published photos include AB 27(5): cover, 1973.

Bartramia longicauda (Bechstein, 1812) {North America}. Upland Sandpiper. Series UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Numenius minutus Gould, 1841 {New South Wales, Australia}. Little Curlew. Accidental in w Alaska. Two records, both from Gambell, St. Lawrence I. (one specimen UAM; published photos AB 43:395, 1989): ad. ♀, 8 Jun 1989 (Gibson and Kessel 1992); one bird, 10 Jun 2013 (Tobish 2014b).

Numenius borealis (Forster, 1772) {Albany River mouth, James Bay, Ontario}. Eskimo Curlew. Extinct. At least 15 extant Alaska specimens, collected 1841–1886 (Gibson and Kessel 1997).

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Numenius phaeopus variegatus (Scopoli, 1786) {Luzon, Philippines}. Whimbrel. Feathers of back and rump white with dark centers. Migrant in sw and w Alaska—in Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands (see Bailey 1939, Gabrielson 1952, Sladen 1966, Gibson 1981, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM.

N. p. hudsonicus Latham, 1790 {Hudson Bay}. Concolor gray-brown dorsally, head to tail. The North American subspecies and widespread breeder in Alaska. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM. NOTES: Maintained as the North American race of *N. phaeopus* for many years (from AOU 1944), *hudsonicus* was tentatively discussed as a full species [“Hudsonian Curlew”] by Engelmoer and Roselaar (1998), who identified its two disjunct nesting populations as separate subspecies, the Alaska birds to be known as *N. h. rufiventris* Vigors, 1829 {western shores of North America [Hellmayr and Conover 1948b]}.

Numenius tahitiensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Tahiti}. Bristle-thighed Curlew. Series CUMZ, FMNH, UAM, USNM. See Marks et al. (2003) for overview.

Numenius americanus Bechstein, 1812 {New York}. Long-billed Curlew. Monotypic (Hellmayr and Conover 1948b). Casual in se Alaska (see Tobish and Isleib 1992, Tobish 2008c). No specimen; photos UAM; Figure 5.

Numenius madagascariensis (Linnaeus, 1766) {“Madagascar” = error for Philippines [Vaurie 1965]}. Far Eastern Curlew. Casual in w and c Aleutians and in the Pribilofs (see Sladen 1966, Thompson and DeLong 1969, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Three specimens (UAM, 2; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published NAB 59:532, 2005; 60:422, 2006; Schwitters 2008:77.

Limosa limosa melanuroides Gould, 1846 {Port Essington, Australia}. Black-tailed Godwit. Casual in the Aleutians, on Bering Sea islands, and on mainland of w and sw Alaska; accidental in n and s-c Alaska (see Jones and Gibson 1975, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Eleven specimens (UAM, 9; FMNH, 1; MCZ, 1); photos UAM—published B 20:293, 1988; 32:549, 2000; Watters 2003:119; NAB 65:562, 2011; Schwitters 2015:81.

Limosa haemastica (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Hudsonian Godwit. Series MVZ, UAM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Kessel and Gibson (1978).

Limosa lapponica baueri Naumann, 1836 {Australia}. Bar-tailed Godwit. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See McCaffery and Gill (2001) for overview.

Limosa fedoa beringiae Gibson and Kessel, 1989 {Ugashik Bay, Alaska Peninsula}. Marbled Godwit. Nests in sw Alaska on the Alaska Peninsula; migrant (spring) in se and s-c Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson and Kessel 1989, Isleib and Kessel 1989, North et al. 1996, Mehall-Niswander 1997, Heintz and Piston 2009). Series UAM ($n = 27$).

Arenaria interpres interpres (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Ruddy Turnstone. Darker dorsally, with more black. Includes *oahuensis* (Bloxham, 1826) {Oahu, Hawaii}, following Engelmoer and Roselaar (1998). Nests Chukchi and Bering seacoasts. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

A. i. morinella (Linnaeus, 1766) {coast of Georgia}. Paler dorsally. Nests from Alaska coast of Beaufort Sea east (AOU 1957, Vaurie 1965). Series AMNH, SDNHM, USNM.

Arenaria melanocephala (Vigors, 1829) {nw coast of North America}. Black Turnstone. Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Handel and Gill (2001) for overview.

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Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield, 1821) {Java}. Great Knot. Casual in sw and w Alaska (see Bailey 1924, 1925b, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2015). Three specimens (UAM, 2; DMNS, 1); photos UAM—published AB 41:380, 1987; 45:512, 1991; NAB 57:431, 2003; 65:562, 2011; Schwitters 2015:164.

Calidris canutus roselaari Tomkovich, 1990 (Wrangel I., Chukchi Sea). Red Knot. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Calidris virgata (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (Prince William Sound). Surf-bird. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Senner and McCaffery (1997). NOTES: Long maintained in the monotypic genus *Aphriza* Audubon (from AOU 1886), which analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences imply is nested within *Calidris* Merrem (Chesser et al. 2013).

Calidris pugnax (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sweden). Ruff. Migrant in sw and w Alaska; casual in n, s-c, and se Alaska; has nested n Alaska (see Evermann 1913, Friedmann 1934a, Murie 1936, Sealy et al. 1971, Gibson 1977, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015, Heintz and Piston 2009). Series UAM; photos UAM—published photos include Schwitters 2008:94–95. NOTES: Long maintained in the monotypic genus *Philomachus* Merrem (from AOU 1923), which analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences imply is nested within *Calidris* Merrem (Chesser et al. 2013).

Calidris falcinellus sibirica (Dresser, 1876) (Siberia and China). Broad-billed Sandpiper. Casual (in fall) in w and c Aleutians and accidental in the Pribilofs (see Day et al. 1979, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, Tobish 2010b). Four specimens UAM; photos UAM—published AB 33:205, 1979; Roberson 1980: plate 11; Schwitters 2008:93; NAB 64:133, 2010. NOTES: Formerly maintained in the monotypic genus *Limicola* Koch, which analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences imply is nested within *Calidris* Merrem (Chesser et al. 2013).

Calidris acuminata (Horsfield, 1821) {Java}. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. Series UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Calidris himantopus (Bonaparte, 1826) (Long Branch, New Jersey). Stilt Sandpiper. Series UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan, 1763) (Denmark). Curlew Sandpiper. Casual in n, w, sw, and s-c Alaska; has nested n Alaska (see Holmes and Pitelka 1964, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Gibson and Kessel 2006, Gibson and Byrd 2007). At least five specimens (MVZ, 3; UAM, 2).

Calidris temminckii (Leisler, 1812) (Germany). Temminck's Stint. Casual in sw and w Alaska; accidental in n Alaska (see Thompson and DeLong 1969, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Eleven specimens (UAM, 9; KU, 1; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published AB 45:513, 1991; NAB 59:184, 2005; 61:123, 2007; Schwitters 2008:84–85.

Calidris subminuta (Horsfield, 1853) (Stanovoi Mountains, Russian Far East). Long-toed Stint. Migrant in w Aleutians; casual on Bering Sea islands (see Townsend 1887, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; photos UAM—published Roberson 1980:166; B 32:550, 2000; Watters 2003:118; Schwitters 2008:85–86.

Calidris pygmaea (Linnaeus, 1758) {"in Surinami" = error for east Asia [AOU 1998]}. Spoon-billed Sandpiper. Casual in sw, w, and n Alaska (see Dixon 1918, Day et al. 1979, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Three specimens (LACM, 1; UAM, 1; UCLA, 1); published photos AB 40:513, 1986; B 18(3): cover, 1986; 32:547, 2000; Watters

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2003:100. NOTES: Long maintained in the monotypic genus *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson (from AOU 1886), which analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences imply is nested within *Calidris* Merrem (Chesser et al. 2013).

Calidris ruficollis (Pallas, 1776) {Kulussutai, Transbaikalia}. Red-necked Stint. Migrant in sw and w Alaska; nests in w Alaska; casual or intermittent in n Alaska, where has bred; casual or accidental in s-c and se Alaska (see Thayer 1909, Bailey 1924, 1926, Swarth 1927a, b, Ford 1934, Hanna 1940, Bailey 1948, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Springer 1966, Wik and Streveler 1968, Byrd et al. 1974, 1978, Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Kessel 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015, DeCicco et al. 2013). Series UAM; published photos B 20:296, 1988; 38(5):30, 2006; FN 51:936, 1997; Watters 2003:100; WB 36:32, 2005; 44(4): cover and 276, 2013; NAB 60:597, 2007; 61:178, 2007; 66:747, 2013.

Calidris alba (Pallas, 1764) {North Sea coast}. Sanderling. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: Engelmoer and Roselaar (1998) recognized a North American subspecies, *rubida* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (Hudson Strait, Canada), breeding in Canada, Alaska, and possibly parts of Russia.

Calidris alpina pacifica (Coues, 1861) {Simiahmoo, Washington}. Dunlin. Larger; dorsum brighter; culmen longer. Nests w Alaska. Series ANSP, CAS, UAM, MVZ, USNM.

C. a. arctica (Todd, 1953) {Point Barrow}. Smaller; dorsum darker; culmen shorter. Nests n Alaska (Browning 1977, 1991). Series DMNS, UAM, USNM. NOTES: Some Dunlin specimens from the w Aleutians and Bering Sea islands might well be representatives of e Asia nesting populations (Sauer and Urban 1964, Gibson 1981, Browning 1991, Gibson and Byrd 2007), but we are skeptical of the diagnosability (*sensu* Patten and Unitt 2002) of *individuals* of subspecies *sakhalina* (Vieillot, 1816) (headwaters of Kanchalan River (75 km west of Egvekinot), Chukotka), *kistchinski* Tomkovich, 1986 (Maroshechnaya River, Kamchatka), *arctica*, and *pacifica*. See Browning (1977, 1991) and Engelmoer and Roselaar (1998) for recognition of these taxa.

Calidris ptilocnemis ptilocnemis (Coues, 1873) {St. George I., Pribilofs}. Rock Sandpiper. Largest; pale (gray) throughout, with more prominent wing stripe. Nests in the Pribilofs and at St. Matthew and Hall islands. Series AMNH, CAS, UAM, USNM. See Gill et al. (2002b) and Ruthrauff (2014) for overview.

C. p. couesi (Ridgway, 1880) {Attu I., w Aleutians}. Smaller; darker gray, with narrower reddish or orangish edging on dorsum. Resident in Aleutian Is. Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

C. p. quarta (Hartert, 1920) {Bering I., Commander Is.}. Small; darker gray as in *couesi*, but edgings on dorsum broader and paler orange. Casual in w Aleutians (see Gibson and Byrd 2007). Two specimens (DMNS, 1; USNM, 1).

C. p. tshuktschorum (Portenko, 1937) {Uelen, Chukotski Peninsula}. Small; darkest; blacker dorsally, with reddish edging. Nests on Bering Sea coasts of ne Asia and mainland Alaska, and at St. Lawrence and Nunivak islands. Series CAS, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Calidris maritima (Brünnich, 1764) {Denmark and Norway}. Purple Sandpiper. Accidental in n Alaska. One record (specimen UAM): first-year ♀, 29 Sep 1990, Point Barrow (Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Calidris bairdii (Coues, 1861) {Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories}. Baird's Sandpiper. Series AMNH, ANSP, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM.

Calidris minuta (Leisler, 1812) {Germany}. Little Stint. Casual in n, w, and sw Alaska (see Myers and Greenberg 1978, Byrd and Day 1986, Gibson and Kessel



Figure 2. Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*) intergrades, 16 October 2014, Unalaska Island, e Aleutians.

Photo by S. Golodoff



Figure 3. *Anas crecca crecca* (left); two intergrades (middle two); *A. c. carolinensis* (right). Note the intermediacy of the breast bar and the extent of white scapular streak in the middle birds, as well as the coarseness of flank vermiculation and amount of white in facial outline.

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1992, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Seven specimens (*UAM*, 6; *USNM*, 1); photos *UAM*—published Roberson 1980: plate 11; *WB* 17(2): cover, 1986; *AB* 42: 1224, 1988; *B* 20:296, 1988; *NAB* 56:91, 2002; 62:188, 2008; 63:184, 2009; Watters 2003:118.

Calidris minutilla (Vieillot, 1819) {Halifax, Nova Scotia}. Least Sandpiper. Series *CAS*, *MVZ*, *UAM*, *USNM*, *UWBM*.

Calidris fuscicollis (Vieillot, 1819) {Paraguay}. White-rumped Sandpiper. Series *MVZ*. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Johnson and Herter (1989).

Calidris subruficollis (Vieillot, 1819) {Paraguay}. Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Series *DMNS*, *MVZ*, *UAM*, *USNM*. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: Long maintained in the monotypic genus *Tryngites* Cabanis (from *AOU* 1886), which analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences imply is nested within *Calidris* Merrem (Chesser et al. 2013).

Calidris melanotos (Vieillot, 1819) {Paraguay}. Pectoral Sandpiper. Series *AMNH*, *CAS*, *DMNS*, *MVZ*, *SDNHM*, *UAM*, *USNM*, *UWBM*.

Calidris pusilla (Linnaeus, 1766) {Hispaniola}. Semipalmated Sandpiper. Series *AMNH*, *DMNS*, *MVZ*, *UAM*, *USNM*, *UWBM*.

Calidris mauri (Cabanis, 1857) {South Carolina}. Western Sandpiper. Series *AMNH*, *CAS*, *DMNS*, *MVZ*, *UAM*, *USNM*, *UWBM*. See Franks et al. (2014) for overview.

Limnodromus griseus caurinus Pitelka, 1950 {Yakutat}. Short-billed Dowitcher. Series *MVZ*, *UAM*, *USNM*.

Limnodromus scolopaceus (Say, 1822) {Council Bluffs, Iowa}. Long-billed Dowitcher. Series *AMNH*, *CAS*, *DMNS*, *MVZ*, *UAM*, *USNM*, *UWBM*. See Takekawa and Warnock (2000) for overview.

Lymnocyrtus minimus (Brünnich, 1764) {Denmark}. Jack Snipe. Casual in sw and w Alaska; accidental in s-c Alaska (see Hanna 1920b, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Tobish 2013b). One specimen *CAS*; photos *UAM*—published *NAB* 63:184, 2009; 65:141, 2011.

Gallinago delicata (Ord, 1825) {Pennsylvania}. Wilson's Snipe. Nests widely in Alaska. Series *MVZ*, *UAM*, *USNM*. NOTES: Formerly maintained (from *AOU* 1945) as a subspecies of *G. gallinago*, but now recognized as a distinct species because of "differences in winnowing display sounds associated with differences in the outer tail feathers ... that are comparable to differences between other closely related species in the genus" (Banks et al. 2002:899).

Gallinago gallinago gallinago (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Common Snipe. Migrant in w Aleutians; casual in c Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands (see Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Gibson et al. 2003, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series *UAM*, *USNM*.

Gallinago stenura (Bonaparte, 1830) {Sunda Archipelago}. Pin-tailed Snipe. Casual or accidental in w Aleutians. Three records, all from Attu I. (three specimens *UAM*): ♀, 25 May 1991; ♂, 19 May 1998 (Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007); ♀, 17 May 2010 (Withrow and Sonneborn 2011). NOTES: Sight reports have not satisfactorily eliminated Latham's Snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* (J. E. Gray, 1831) (= Tasmania) or Swinhoe's Snipe, *Gallinago megala* Swinhoe, 1861 {Hopeh, China}.

Gallinago solitaria japonica (Bonaparte, 1856) {Japan}. Solitary Snipe. Accidental in sw Alaska. Two records (one specimen *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published *NAB* 64:480, 2010): one bird, 10 Sep 2008, St. Paul I., Pribilofs (Bieber and Schuette 2009); ad. ♂, 24 May 2010, Attu I., Aleutians (Withrow and Sonneborn 2011).

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Subspecies *japonica* is not well differentiated (Vaurie 1965), and the Alaska specimen has not been compared with series.

Phalaropus tricolor (Vieillot, 1819) (Paraguay). Wilson's Phalarope. Casual or intermittent in interior, s-c, sw, and se Alaska; accidental in n Alaska; has nested recently in the Interior (see Kessel and Springer 1966, Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, 1994, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Erwin et al. 2004). Four specimens (UAM, 3; MVZ, 1); photos UAM—published AB 35:853, 1981; NAB 66:540, 2013.

Phalaropus lobatus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Hudson Bay). Red-necked Phalarope. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus, 1758) (Hudson Bay). Red Phalarope. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

—Family **GLAREOLIDAE: PRATINCOLES**

Glareola maldivarum Forster, 1795 (open sea, in the latitude of the Maldive Is.). Oriental Pratincole. Accidental in w Aleutians and at St. Lawrence I. Two records (one specimen UAM; photos UAM—published AB 39: 339, 1985; published illustration AB 40:512, 1986): ♂, 20 May 1985, Attu I. (Gibson and Kessel 1992); one bird, 5 Jun 1986, Gambell (ibid.).

—Family **STERCORARIIDAE: JAEGER**

NOTES: Briefly maintained as a subfamily of the Laridae; returned to family status because analyses of DNA sequence data imply the family to be sister to the Alcidae and not part of the Laridae (Banks et al. 2006).

Stercorarius maccornicki Saunders, 1893 (Possession I., Victoria Land). South Polar Skua. Casual in se, s-c, sw, w, and n Alaska (see Watson and Divoky 1972, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson and Byrd 2007). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 63:639, 2010. NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Catharacta* Brünnich; on the basis of studies of molecular genetics and reconsideration of other data, *Catharacta* was merged in *Stercorarius* Brisson (AOU 2000).

Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck, 1815) (arctic Europe). Pomarine Jaeger. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Scandinavian coast). Parasitic Jaeger. Series AMNH, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Stercorarius longicaudus pallescens Løppenthin, 1932 (ne Greenland). Long-tailed Jaeger. The paler, nearctic subspecies (Manning 1964, Cramp and Simmons 1983, Webster 1988). Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

—Family **ALCIDAE: AUKS, MURRES, & PUFFINS**

Alle alle alle (Linnaeus, 1758) (Greenland). Dovekie. Nests in w Alaska at Little Diomede and St. Lawrence islands, probably at St. Matthew I.; casual in the Pribilofs and off the Aleutians (see Bailey 1948, Hanna 1961, Bédard 1966, Breckenridge 1966, Holmes 1968, Sealy et al. 1971, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Day et al. 1988, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Eleven specimens (UAM, 5; UBC, 2; CHAS, 1; MMNH, 1; SBCM, 1; USNM, 1).

Uria aalge inornata Salomonsen, 1932 (St. Matthew I.). Common Murre. Series AMNH, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Uria lomvia arra (Pallas, 1811) (Kamchatka). Thick-billed Murre. Series AMNH, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

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Figure 4. Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*), 15 August 1985, Belkofski Bay, Alaska Peninsula.

Photos by J. E. Lowe

Cepphus grylle mandtii (Lichtenstein, 1822) {Spitzbergen}. Black Guillemot. Includes subspecies *tajani* Portenko, 1944 {Wrangel I.}, following Vaurie (1965). Series AMNH, ANSP, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM. For overview see Divoky et al. (1974), Kessel and Gibson (1978, 1994), Johnson and Herter (1989), and Hohenberger et al. (1994).

Cepphus columba columba Pallas, 1811 {Kamchatka and Bering Strait}. Pigeon Guillemot. Larger. Includes subspecies *adiantus* Storer, 1950 {Nanaimo, British Columbia}, following Gibson and Byrd (2007). Most of the Alaska range of the species. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM. NOTES: See David and Gosselin (2002) for gender of subspecies *adiantus* (cf. Storer 1950).

C. c. kaiurka Portenko, 1937 {Copper I., Commander Is.}. Smaller. Commander Is., and w Aleutians east at least to Kiska. Series UAM, USNM.

Brachyramphus perdix (Pallas, 1811) {Tauisk Bay, Sea of Okhotsk}. Long-billed Murrelet. Casual or accidental in sw and s-c Alaska, possibly se Alaska (see Sealy et al. 1991, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Konyukhov and Kitaysky 1995, Mlodinow 1997, Gibson et al. 2003, Tobish 2012a). Three specimens (FMNH, 1; UAM, 1; ZISP, 1); photos UAM—published NAB 60:421, 2006; 65:709, 2012. NOTES: Formerly maintained as a subspecies of *B. marmoratus*. Elevated to species status by AOU (1997) on the basis of genetic data.

Brachyramphus marmoratus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Bering Sea}. Marbled Murrelet. Includes *B. wrangelii* Brandt, 1837 {Aleutian Is.}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b). Series AMNH, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Brachyramphus brevirostris (Vigors, 1829) {“San Blas [Mexico]” = error for North Pacific [AOU 1998]}. Kittlitz’s Murrelet. Series AMNH, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Day et al. (1999) for overview.

Synthliboramphus antiquus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Bering Sea}. Ancient Murrelet. Includes *Uria senicula* Pallas, 1811 {“Kurile and Aleutian Islands, Kamchatka, and Peshina Bay”}, *Brachyramphus brachypterus* Brandt, 1837 {Unalaska I., e Aleutians}, and *Uria cana* Kittlitz, 1858 {Amaknak I., e Aleutians}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b:359). Series AMNH, LACM, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Gaston and Shoji (2010) for overview.

Ptychoramphus aleuticus aleuticus (Pallas, 1811) {North Pacific Ocean}. Cassin’s Auklet. Series AMNH, UAM, UWBM. See Ainley et al. (2011) for overview.

Aethia psittacula (Pallas, 1769) {Kamchatka}. Parakeet Auklet. Series AMNH, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Jones et al. (2001) for overview.



Figure 5. Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*), 6 May 2014, Juneau.

Photo by R. H. Armstrong

NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Cyclorhynchus* Kaup, which the AOU (1997) merged in *Aethia* Merrem on the basis of molecular work (Friesen et al. 1996).

Aethia pusilla (Pallas, 1811) {Kamchatka}. Least Auklet. Series AMNH, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Bond et al. (2013) for overview.

Aethia pygmaea pygmaea (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Unalaska I., e Aleutians [Gibson and Banks 2010]}. Whiskered Auklet. We follow Feinstein (1959) in recognizing nominate *pygmaea* (smaller and blacker, wing of 16 ad. ♂♂ 99.4–108.1 [mean 103]) in the Aleutians and *camtschatica* (Lepechin, 1801) {Kamchatka} (larger and browner; wing of nine ad. ♂♂ 109.2–115.4 [mean 111.9]) in the Kuril Is.; he characterized the birds of the Commander Is. as intergrades between the two. Series AMNH, UAM, UMMZ, USNM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978), Byrd and Williams (1993a), and Gibson and Byrd (2007).

Aethia cristatella (Pallas, 1769) (= Kamchatka). Crested Auklet. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Jones (1993) for overview.

Cerorhinca monocerata (Pallas, 1811) {Cape St. Elias, Alaska}. Rhinoceros Auklet. Series AMNH, LACM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Gaston and Dechesne (1996) for overview.

Fratercula corniculata (Naumann, 1821) {Kamchatka}. Horned Puffin. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, KU, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Piatt and Kitaysky (2002) for overview.

Fratercula cirrhata (Pallas, 1769) {Bering Sea}. Tufted Puffin. Includes *Sagmatorrhina lathamii* Bonaparte, 1853 {"western Arctic regions of America"}, according

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to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b:368). Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, KU, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Piatt and Kitaysky (2003) for overview.

—Family **LARIDAE: GULLS AND TERNS**

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris Ridgway, 1884 [Kotzebue Sound]. Black-legged Kittiwake. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Kessel and Gibson (1978).

Rissa brevirostris (Bruch, 1853) [Northwestern America]. Red-legged Kittiwake. Series AMNH, SDNHM, UAM, USNM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978), Byrd and Williams (1993b), and Gibson and Byrd (2007).

Pagophila eburnea (Phipps, 1774) [Spitzbergen]. Ivory Gull. Series AMNH, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Hohenberger et al. (1994).

Xema sabini (Sabine, 1819) [w coast of Greenland]. Sabine's Gull. Monotypic: includes subspecies *woznesenskii* Portenko 1939 [Hooper Bay, Alaska]. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM. See Day et al. (2001) for overview.

Chroicocephalus philadelphia (Ord, 1815) [near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania]. Bonaparte's Gull. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. NOTES: Separated from the genus *Larus* Linnaeus on the basis of analyses of genetic data (Banks et al. 2008).

Chroicocephalus ridibundus (Linnaeus, 1766) [England]. Black-headed Gull. Migrant in w and c Aleutians and Pribilofs; intermittent farther north in Bering Sea. Accidental in the Interior (see Murie 1945, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Williamson and Emison 1969, Bartonek and Gibson 1972, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Byrd and Day 1986, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; photos UAM—published Schwitters 2008:99; 2015:104–105. NOTES: See comments under *C. philadelphia* (above).

Hydrocoloeus minutus (Pallas, 1776) [Berezovo, Tobolsk, Siberia]. Little Gull. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in s-c Alaska (see Heintz 1997, Gibson et al. 2003, Heintz and Piston 2009, Tobish 2010c). No specimen; UAM photos—published NAB 55:340, 2001; 64:481, 2010; Figure 6). NOTES: Separated from the genus *Larus* on the basis of analyses of genetic data (Banks et al. 2008).

Rhodostethia rosea (MacGillivray, 1824) [Melville Peninsula, Nunavut]. Ross's Gull. Series AMNH, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Leucophaeus atricilla (Linnaeus, 1758) [Bahamas]. Laughing Gull. Casual in se and s-c Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2013). No specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 64:309, 2010. NOTES: Separated from the genus *Larus* on the basis of analyses of genetic data (Banks et al. 2008).

Leucophaeus pipixcan (Wagler, 1831) [Mexico]. Franklin's Gull. Intermittent in southern se Alaska; casual in s-c and sw Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heintz 1997, Heintz and Piston 2009). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published AB 47:1140, 1993; WB 28:21, 1997. NOTES: See comments under *Leucophaeus atricilla* (above).

Larus crassirostris Vieillot, 1818 [Nagasaki, Japan]. Black-tailed Gull. Casual in sw, w, s-c, and se Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Heintz 1997, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Gibson et al. 2008, Schwitters 2008, 2015, Heintz and Piston 2009). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published AB 47:166, 1993; FN 50:97, 1996;

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WB 28:22, 1997; NAB 57:102, 2003; 58:126, 2004; 66:330, 2012; Schwitters 2015:105–106.

Larus heermanni Cassin, 1852 {San Diego, California}. Heermann's Gull. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in s-c Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Heisl 1997, Tobish 2008b, Heisl and Piston 2009). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 62:130, 2008; 64:633, 2011; 65:140, 2011.

Larus canus brachyrhynchus Richardson, 1831 {Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories}. Mew Gull. Smaller, with small bill and paler mantle: the Short-billed Gull. Nests throughout the Alaska taiga. Series AMNH, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM, UWBM. See Moskoff and Bevier (2001) for overview.

L. c. kamtschatschensis Bonaparte, 1857 {Kamchatka}. Larger, with larger bill and darker mantle (Figure 7). E Asia. Migrant in w Aleutians; casual in w Alaska (see Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Eight specimens UAM.

Larus delawarensis Ord, 1815 {Delaware River, below Philadelphia}. Ring-billed Gull. Migrant in se Alaska; casual in s-c and in interior Alaska (see Gibson 1972, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Heisl 1997, Heisl and Piston 2009). Four specimens UAM; photos UAM.

Larus occidentalis occidentalis Audubon, 1839 {Cape Disappointment, Washington}. Western Gull. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in sw Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heisl 1997, Heisl and Piston 2009). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 58:127, 2004; 62:463, 2008; 63:485, 2009.

Larus californicus californicus Lawrence, 1854 {near Stockton, California}. California Gull. Smaller (bill, wing, tarsus); adult darker-mantled. Migrant in southern se Alaska (see Willett 1923, Bailey 1927, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heisl 1997, Heisl and Piston 2009). Series UAM. NOTES: This species (subspecies unknown) occurs intermittently as far north and west as s-c Alaska.

L. c. albertaensis Jehl, 1987 {Frog Lake, Alberta}. Larger, with paler mantle. Migrant in southern se Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heisl 1997, Heisl and Piston 2009). At least four specimens UAM.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues, 1862 {Eastern and western coasts of North America [AOU 1957]}. Herring Gull. Paler mantle, with dull black wingtips. The North American subspecies. Series UAM, USNM. For overview see Heisl (1997) and Heisl and Piston (2009).

L. a. vegae Palmén, 1887 {Pidlin, near Pitlekai, Chukotski Peninsula}. Slightly darker-mantled than *smithsonianus*, with glossy black wingtips. Nests at St. Lawrence I.; migrant in w and sw Alaska (see Fay and Cade 1959, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007). At least 22 specimens (UAM, 9; MVZ, 5; USNM, 5; FMNH, 3).

Larus glaucooides glaucooides Meyer, 1822 {Iceland}. Iceland Gull. “Adult has pale gray upperparts (Kodak 3–4) with white wingtips” (Howell and Dunn 2007:468). Casual in n, s-c, and se Alaska (see Bailey et al. 1933). Two specimens FMNH; photos UAM—published NAB 62:289, 2008; 63:530, 2009; 64:309, 2010.

L. g. kumlieni Brewster, 1883 {Cumberland Sound, Baffin I., Nunavut}. Adult averages “darker upperparts (Kodak 4–5) and heavier dusky head and neck markings in winter; most have gray subterminal marks on the outer primaries, and many have dusky eyes” (Howell and Dunn 2007:468). Casual in n and se Alaska (see Bailey et al. 1933, Heisl and Piston 2009, Tobish 2013c). Three specimens FMNH; photos UAM—published NAB 61:312, 2007; WB 40:94, 2009.

L. g. thayeri W. S. Brooks, 1915 {Buchanan Bay, Ellesmere I., Nunavut}. “Adult has pale gray upperparts (Kodak 5–6) with slaty blackish wingtips (typically with white mirrors or mirror-tongues on P9–P10, distinct white tongue-tips on P6–P8) and, in basic plumage, extensive dusky mottling and streaking on head and neck” (Howell



Figure 6. Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*), 23 April 2010, Ketchikan.

Photo by L. H. DeCicco



Figure 7. Mew Gulls, *Larus canus kamtschatschensis* (left) and *L. c. brachyrhynchus* (right). The more massive bill of the Asian subspecies *kamtschatschensis* is apparent in close comparison, but certain field identification is difficult.

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and Dunn 2007:471). We continue to follow Vaurie (1965), Godfrey (1986), Snell (1989), and Sibley and Monroe (1990) in maintaining *thayeri* as a subspecies of *L. glaucooides* instead of as a subspecies of *L. argentatus* (e.g., AOU 1957, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959) or as a separate species (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998, Cramp and Simmons 1983). The three taxa included here as subspecies of *L. glaucooides* constitute a continuum of phenotypes (see Weber 1981, Godfrey 1986, Snell 1989). Migrant in n, s-c, and se Alaska, in winter in s-c and se Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1973, Johnson and Herter 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Heisl 1997, Heisl and Piston 2009). Series FMNH, UAM.

Larus fuscus graellsii A. E. Brehm, 1857 [Spain]. Lesser Black-backed Gull. Slightly smaller. "Larger than nominate *fuscus* [Linnaeus, 1758 [Sweden]] with relatively short wing, short and heavy bill, pale mantle, and most extensively streaked head in winter" (Cramp and Simmons 1983:814). Iceland, Faeroes, w Europe. Casual in se and s-c Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2013b). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published AB 45:141, 1991. NOTES: This species (subspecies unknown) is casual or accidental in n Alaska (see Tobish 2014b).

L. f. heuglini Bree, 1876 [= Somalia]. Slightly larger. "Wing long and narrow, intermediate between *graellsii* and nominate *fuscus*.... Mantle color matches *graellsii* over most of range, showing weak cline from darkest in the west... to lightest in the east" (Cramp and Simmons 1983:814–815). N Russian Northwest and n Siberian Federal District. Includes *taimyrensis* Buturlin, 1911 [Glubokaya River, e shore of Yenisei Gulf], following Burger and Gochfeld (1996). One record (specimen UAM): ad. ♀, 15 Sep 2005, Shemya I., Aleutians (Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Larus schistisagus Stejneger, 1884 [Bering I., Commander Is.]. Slaty-backed Gull. Series UAM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978), Heisl (1997), Gibson and Byrd (2007), and Heisl and Piston (2009).

Larus glaucescens Naumann, 1840 [North America]. Glaucous-winged Gull. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM.

Larus hyperboreus barrovianus Ridgway, 1886 [Point Barrow]. Glaucous Gull. Banks (1986a) recognized two subspecies in Alaska. Small and small-billed, with darker mantle, *barrovianus* is the Alaska-nesting subspecies (except Bering Sea islands). Series ANSP, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, UWBM. NOTES: "Nelson's Gull" (*L. nelsoni* Henshaw, 1884 [St. Michael, Alaska]) is a hybrid between *L. hyperboreus* and *L. argentatus* (see Dwight 1925, Jehl 1987, and Spear 1987).

L. h. pallidissimus Portenko, 1939 [Naukan and Uelen, Chukotski Peninsula]. Larger and paler. Nests arctic Russia east to Chukotski Peninsula (Vaurie 1965, Portenko 1973), and in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I. (Lehman 2005) and St. Matthew I. (Winker et al. 2002). At least nine specimens (USNM, 8; CMN, 1).

Larus marinus Linnaeus, 1758 [Sweden]. Great Black-backed Gull. Accidental in s-c and in n Alaska. Three records (no specimen; photos UAM—published FN 49:182, 1995): imm., 12 Feb–15 Apr 1995, Kodiak I. (Gibson and Kessel 1997); ad., 8–10 Oct 2010, Barrow (Day et al. 2013); subad., 5 Jul 2013, Prudhoe Bay (Tobish 2014b).

Onychoprion fuscatus [nubilosus] (Sparman, 1788) ["Finland, error = 'India Orientalis'" [Peters 1934:339]]. Sooty Tern. Accidental in w Aleutians. One record (specimen UAM): remains of an ad., Sep 1997, Attu I. (Dickerman et al. 1998). NOTES: Separated from the genus *Sterna* Linnaeus on the basis of genetic data that correspond to plumage patterns (Banks et al. 2006).

Onychoprion aleuticus (S. F. Baird, 1869) [Kodiak I.]. Aleutian Tern. Series AMNH, CM, MCZ, MVZ, SBMNH, UAM, UMMZ, USNM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978), Winker et al. (2002), Gibson and Byrd (2007), and North (2013). NOTES: See comments under *O. fuscatus* (above).

Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas, 1770) [Caspian Sea]. Caspian Tern. Migrant since

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1980s; has nested *se*, *s-c*, and *w* Alaska; accidental in the Interior (see Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Kessel and Gibson 1994, McCaffery et al. 1997, Gill 2008, Johnson et al. 2008, Lohse et al. 2008, Heinl and Piston 2009, Tobish 2012a). Three specimens *UAM*; published photo NAB 63:140, 2009. NOTES: Separated from the genus *Sterna* Linnaeus on the basis of genetic data that correspond to plumage patterns (Banks et al. 2006).

Chlidonias niger surinamensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) [Surinam]. Black Tern. Casual in *se*, *s-c*, and interior Alaska (see Dall and Bannister 1869, Willett 1921a, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Gibson 1985b, Tobish 2002c, 2013b). One specimen *USNM*; photos *UAM*—published NAB 66:718, 2013.

Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck, 1815) [Mediterranean coast]. White-winged Tern. Casual in *sw* and *s-c* Alaska; accidental in the Interior (see Byrd et al. 1978, Tobish 2003b, 2004, 2009a, 2013a, Gibson and Byrd 2007). One specimen *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published AB 47:133, 1993; *FDNM*, B-1, 16 Jul 2003.

Sterna hirundo longipennis Nordmann, 1835 [Kukhtuy River mouth, Sea of Okhotsk]. Common Tern. Casual in *sw* and *w* Alaska (see Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Eight specimens (*USNM*, 5; *UAM*, 2; *ZISP*, 1); photos *UAM*.

Sterna paradisaea Pontoppidan, 1763 [Denmark]. Arctic Tern. Series *CAS*, *DMNS*, *LACM*, *MVZ*, *SDNHM*, *UAM*, *USNM*, *UWBM*.

Order **COLUMBIFORMES**—Family **COLUMBIDAE**: **PIGEONS AND DOVES**

[*Columba domestica* β *livia* J. F. Gmelin, 1789 [Europe]. Rock Pigeon. Feral. Introduced into each Alaska community in which it occurs, by pigeon fanciers or by falconers, this nonmigratory, quasi-wild commensal of humans has established no geographic range in Alaska beyond the points of introduction. Because it “persists locally as a commensal of man” (Gibson and Kessel 1997:47), the species has rarely been referred to in the ornithological literature of Alaska (e.g., see Heinl and Piston 2009). We do not recognize it as a wild component of the Alaska avifauna and include it here only because it is conspicuous in various communities in *se*, *s-c*, and interior Alaska.]

Patagioenas fasciata monilis (Vigors, 1839) [Monterey, California]. Band-tailed Pigeon. Summers in southern *se* Alaska; accidental in *s-c*, *w*, and *n* Alaska (see Olson 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, 1994, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Johnson and Herter 1989, Heinl and Piston 2009). Three specimens *UAM*. NOTES: New World pigeons formerly included in *Columba* Linnaeus have been segregated in *Patagioenas* Reichenbach on the basis of studies of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA and a review of morphological, serological, and behavioral characters (Banks et al. 2003).

Streptopelia orientalis orientalis (Latham, 1790) [China]. Oriental Turtle-Dove. Casual in the Aleutians and Pribilofs; accidental at St. Lawrence I. (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2012b). No specimen; photos *UAM*—published B 23:192, 1991; FN 49:964, 1995; NAB 66:194, 2012).

Streptopelia decaocto decaocto (Frivaldszky, 1838) [Bulgaria]. Eurasian Collared-Dove. Casual or accidental in *se* Alaska since 2006; accidental in *s-c* and interior Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2008, 2013, Tobish 2008a, 2009c, 2010a, 2011a, 2012a, Heinl and Piston 2009). Two specimens *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published NAB 61:628, 2008; 62:602, 2009; 63:555, 2010; 64:553, 2011; 65:141, 2012.

Zenaida asiatica mearnsi (Ridgway, 1915) [near Nogales, Arizona]. White-winged Dove. Casual or accidental in *se* Alaska. Three records (one specimen *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published NAB 62:130, 2008): ♂, Oct 1981, Skagway (Gibson and Kessel 1992); one bird, 12 Sep 2007, Wrangell (Tobish 2008b); one bird, 1–4 Dec 2014, Wrangell (B. Demerjian).

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Zenaidura macroura marginella (Woodhouse, 1852) (Canadian River, Oklahoma). Mourning Dove. Fall migrant in se Alaska; casual in s-c and interior Alaska; accidental in w Alaska (see Willett 1914, 1917, 1921a, Swarth 1922, Friedmann 1931, Webster 1941, Cottam 1948, Nelson 1958, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Williamson et al. 1965, Weeden and Johnson 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heintz and Piston 2009). At least 10 specimens (UAM, 7; USNM, 2; MVZ, 1).

Order CUCULIFORMES—Family CUCULIDAE: CUCKOOS

Cuculus canorus canorus Linnaeus, 1758 (Sweden). Common Cuckoo. Includes *telephonus* Heine, 1863 (Japan), following Vaurie (1965) and Dickinson (2003). Intermittent in w Aleutians; casual elsewhere in sw and in w Alaska (see Byrd et al. 1974, 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gill and Handel 1980, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2015). Series UAM ($n = 20$); photos UAM—published AB 42:373, 1988; 47:469, 1993; B 20(1): back cover, 1988; 20:298, 1988; 32:547, 2000; Watters 2003:117; NAB 63:185, 2009.

Cuculus optatus Gould, 1845 (Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia). Oriental Cuckoo. Casual in the Aleutians and Pribilof, at St. Lawrence I., and on the Seward Peninsula (see Palmer 1894, Friedmann and Riley 1931, Murie 1936, 1952, 1959, Hanna 1947, Deignan 1951, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Eleven specimens (UAM, 6; USNM, 4; SBCM, 1); published photos NAB 54:119, 2000; 59:185, 2005; WB 36:35, 2005; B 38(5): 31, 2006. NOTES: On the basis of differences in vocalizations and morphological characters, Banks et al. (2006) followed Payne (2005) in separating this species from *C. saturatus* Blyth, 1843 (Nepal), with which it was previously considered conspecific.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Ridgway, 1887 (Old Fort Crittenden, Arizona). Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Casual in se Alaska. Three records, all of salvaged specimens (UAM): ad. ♀, 18 Aug 1991, Ketchikan (Gibson and Kessel 1992); ad. ♀, 11 Jul 1996, Juneau (Heintz and Piston 2009); ad. ♀, 30 Aug 1997, Ketchikan (ibid.). The specimens fit the larger, w subspecies, following Franzreb and Laymon (1993). Banks (1988, 1990) regarded this species as monotypic; Pruett et al. (2001) supported recognition of *occidentalis*.

Order STRIGIFORMES—Family STRIGIDAE: TYPICAL OWLS

Otus sunia japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1844 (Japan). Oriental Scops-Owl. Accidental in w and c Aleutians. Two records, both of specimens (UAM): distal left wing salvaged, Jun 1977, Buldir I. (Day et al. 1979); ad. ♂, 1 Jul 1979, Amchitka I. (Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Megascops kennicottii kennicottii (Elliot, 1867) (Sitka). Western Screech-Owl. Resident in se Alaska (see Shortt 1939, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Tobish 2007b, Heintz and Piston 2009, Kissling et al. 2010). Series UAM. NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Otus* Pennant, but the subgenus *Megascops* Kaup was elevated to full generic status to segregate the New World screech-owls from Old World species of *Otus*, which differ in mitochondrial DNA and vocalizations (Banks et al. 2003).

Bubo virginianus saturatus Ridgway, 1877 (Sitka). Great Horned Owl. Darker than *lagophonus*, especially the upperparts. Se Alaska. At least 15 specimens (UAM, 8; AMNH, 3; LACM, 2; MVZ, 2).

B. v. lagophonus (Oberholser, 1904) (Fort Walla Walla, Washington). Color tone variable, pale to medium-dark (dorsally), variably dense barring ventrally. Includes *B. v. algistus* (Oberholser, 1904) (St. Michael, Alaska)—which is not known to nest in its alleged coastal w Alaska range, has not been seen or collected there since its description, and has no characters of its own outside the range of variation of *lagophonus*

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(R. W. Dickerman, in litt., 2014). The widespread Great Horned Owl in w, interior, and s-c Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Bubo scandiacus (Linnaeus, 1758) {Lapland}. Snowy Owl. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM. NOTES: Long maintained in the monotypic genus *Nyctea* Stephens (from AOU 1886), but osteological differences between *Nyctea* and *Bubo* Duméril are weak, and genetic studies suggest the former is nested within the latter (Banks et al. 2003).

Surnia ulula caparoch (Statius Müller, 1776) {Hudson Bay}. Northern Hawk Owl. The New World subspecies, found throughout the Alaska range of the species. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM. NOTES: Ridgway (1878) identified two specimens, from St. Michael and Bethel, as extralimital examples of (Old World) nominate *ulula* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. He later (Ridgway 1914) reassessed the first as a pale *caparoch*, though the AOU (1957) still listed it as nominate *ulula*; the second (specimen FMNH) was dropped from the AOU Check-list in the fifth edition (ibid.). Both specimens were mentioned by Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959). There has been no other Alaska record suggesting occurrence of nominate *ulula*.

Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli Ridgway, 1914 {Mad River, California}. Northern Pygmy-Owl. Intermittent in winter in se Alaska, where has nested (see Willett 1921b, Shortt 1939, Wik and Streveler 1968, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Walsh 1990, Tobish 2007b, Heinel and Piston 2009). Series UAM; photos UAM.

Strix varia varia Barton, 1799 {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Barred Owl. Resident since 1970s, nesting on se Alaska mainland and some adjacent islands (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Kessel and Gibson 1994, Heinel and Piston 2009). Seven specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 59:481, 2005.

Strix nebulosa nebulosa Forster, 1772 {Severn River, Ontario}. Great Gray Owl. The New World subspecies, found throughout the Alaska range of the species. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: Though Ridgway (1878) identified two specimens (USNM) taken in April 1876 on the Yukon River delta as examples of (Old World) subspecies *lapponica* Thunberg, 1798 {Lapland} [including *barbata* Latham, 1790 {Siberia ... mountains in the eastern parts}], he subsequently (Ridgway 1914:635) reassessed them as “rather light-colored examples of *S. n. nebulosa*.” One was still listed (as *barbata*) in the fourth AOU Check-list (AOU 1931). There has been no other Alaska record suggesting occurrence of *S. n. lapponica*.

Asio otus wilsonianus (Lesson, 1830) {Pennsylvania}. Long-eared Owl. Includes *tufsi* Godfrey, 1947 {Last Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan}, following Unitt (1984) and Dickerman (2015b), but see AOU (1957), Pyle (1997). Casual in se Alaska (see Swarth 1911, Tobish 2010b, 2012b). Two specimens (MVZ, I; UAM, I); photos UAM—published NAB 64:133, 2010; 66:194, 2012; 67:140, 2013. NOTES: A Long-eared Owl aboard ship in n Bering Sea (19 May 2006, E. Labunski) was almost certainly a migrant from Asia (Gibson et al. 2008; photo p. 198) and thus likely an example of nominate *otus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}, a taxon not recorded in the New World.

Asio flammeus flammeus (Pontoppidan, 1763) {Sweden}. Short-eared Owl. Series AMNH, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Aegolius funereus richardsoni (Bonaparte, 1838) {Bangor, Maine}. Boreal Owl. Smaller; darker. The North American subspecies. Breeds throughout the Alaska taiga. Series UAM, USNM.

A. f. magnus (Buturlin, 1907) {Kolyma River}. Larger and much paler. Russian Far East. One record (specimen USNM): ♀, 26 Jan 1911, St. Paul I., Pribilof Islands (Evermann 1913).

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Aegolius acadicus acadicus (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {Nova Scotia}. Northern Saw-whet Owl. Series UAM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Heinel and Piston (2009).

Ninox japonica japonica (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844) {Japan}. Northern Boobook. Accidental in sw Alaska. Two records (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 62[1]: cover, and 4–6, 2008; WB 41:108–109, 2010): one bird, 27 Aug–3 Sep 2007, St. Paul I., Pribilofs (Yerger and Mohlmann 2007); one bird found dead but not preserved, 1 Aug 2008, Kiska I., c Aleutians (Bond and Jones 2010). NOTES: Formerly maintained as a subspecies of *N. scutulata* Raffles, 1822 (Sumatra), with English name Brown Hawk-Owl (see Chesser et al. 2014); treated as a separate species on the basis of vocal differences (King 2002). Group name changed from Hawk-Owl to Boobook (Chesser et al. 2014) to conform to Australian usage for this species (e.g., see Dickinson and Remsen 2013).

Order **CAPRIMULGIFORMES**—Family **CAPRIMULGIDAE**: **GOATSUCKERS**

Chordeiles acutipennis texensis Lawrence, 1857 (near Rio Grande City, Texas). Lesser Nighthawk. Accidental in w Alaska. One record (specimen UAM): unsexed bird found dead, 16 Aug 1985, Sheshalik, Noatak River mouth (Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Chordeiles minor minor (Forster, 1771) {South Carolina}. Common Nighthawk. Fall migrant in se Alaska, where has nested recently on n mainland; casual or accidental elsewhere, in s-c, interior, w, and n Alaska (see Willett 1921a, Murie 1925, Bishop 1944, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Johnson et al. 2008, Heinel and Piston 2009). Series UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 61:124, 2007.

Antrostomus vociferus (Wilson, 1812) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Eastern Whip-poor-will. Accidental in se Alaska. One record (specimen UAM): remains found, 22 Nov 1972, West Petersburg, Kupreanof I. (Kessel and Gibson 1978). NOTES: In reclassifying the New World species of *Caprimulgus* Linnaeus in *Antrostomus* Bonaparte, Chesser et al. (2012) cited studies of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences finding *Caprimulgus* as traditionally recognized to represent three of the four major clades of the family Caprimulgidae, two endemic to the New World, one to the Old World. The Old World group retains the name *Caprimulgus*.

Caprimulgus indicus jotaka Temminck and Schlegel, 1844 {Japan}. Gray Nightjar. Accidental in w Aleutians. One record (specimen UAM): ♀ found dead and desiccated, 31 May 1977, Buldir I. (Day et al. 1979).

Order **APODIFORMES**—Family **APODIDAE**: **SWIFTS**

Cypseloides niger borealis (Kennerly, 1858) {Simiahmoo Bay, Washington}. Black Swift. Summers (and probably nests) in southern se Alaska, from Stikine River south (probably including Revillagigedo I.) (see Swarth 1911, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Heinel and Piston 2009). Series MVZ.

Chaetura pelagica (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Chimney Swift. Accidental in the Pribilofs. One record (specimen UAM): ♂ found moribund, 16 Jun 1981, St. George I. (Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Chaetura vauxi vauxi (Townsend, 1839) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Vaux's Swift. Nests mainland se Alaska and probably some adjacent islands (see Heinel and Piston 2009). Series UAM.

Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus (Latham, 1802) {New South Wales, Australia}. White-throated Needletail. Casual (spring) in w Aleutians. Five records (White and Baird 1977, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2014b). One specimen USNM; photos UAM.

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Apus apus pekinensis (Swinhoe, 1870) {Beijing, China}. Common Swift. Accidental in the Pribilofs. Two (midsummer) records (one specimen *USNM*; photos *UAM*): ♀, 28 Jun 1950, St. Paul I. (Kenyon and Phillips 1965); one bird, 26 Jun 1983, St. Paul I. (G. V. Byrd).

Apus pacificus pacificus (Latham, 1802) {New South Wales, Australia}. Fork-tailed Swift. Casual in sw and w Alaska; casual or accidental in s-c Alaska (see Mailliard and Hanna 1921, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2014c, Schwitters 2015). Five specimens (*UAM*, 3; *CAS*, 1; *USNM*, 1); photos *UAM*—published Schwitters 2015:127.

—Family **TROCHILIDAE: HUMMINGBIRDS**

Archilochus colubris (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Accidental in w Alaska. Two records (two specimens—*UAM*, 1; *USNM*, 1): ad. ♂ mummy, found probably summer 1925, near St. Michael (Swales 1926); one bird captured, 13 Aug 1981, Nome (Kessel 1989).

Calypte anna (Lesson, 1829) {San Francisco, California}. Anna's Hummingbird. Intermittent (primarily in fall and winter) in southern se Alaska; casual in s-c and sw Alaska; accidental in the Interior (see Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, 1994, Heil and Piston 2009, Tobish 2010b). Five specimens *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published NAB 61:125, 2007; 62:332, 2008; 64:354, 2010; 65:141, 2011.

Calypte costae (Bourcier, 1839) {Magdalena Bay, Baja California Sur}. Costa's Hummingbird. Casual in s-c Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 1999a, 2005b, 2006, 2007b). Two specimens *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published AB 43:1356, 1989; NAB 53:117, 1999.

Selasphorus rufus (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {Vancouver I.}. Rufous Hummingbird. Series *UAM*. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Order **UPUPIFORMES**—Family **UPUPIDAE: HOOPOES**

Upupa epops saturata Lönnerberg, 1909 {Kyakhta, s Buryat Republic, Russia}. Eurasian Hoopoe. Accidental in w Alaska. One record (specimen *UAM*): ♂, 2–3 Sep 1975, Old Chevak, Yukon-Kuskokwim delta (Dau and Paniyak 1977).

Order **CORACIIFORMES**—Family **ALCEDINIDAE: KINGFISHERS**

Megaceryle alcyon (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Belted Kingfisher. Monotypic (Phillips et al. 1964); *AOU* (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) recognized *M. a. caurina* (Grinnell, 1910) {Montague I., Prince William Sound}. Series *UAM*, *USNM*. NOTES: For a time maintained in the genus *Ceryle* Boie, but Banks et al. (2007) restored the subgenus *Megaceryle* Kaup to generic status on the basis of DNA and osteological evidence.

Order **PICIFORMES**—Family **PICIDAE: WOODPECKERS**

Jynx torquilla torquilla Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Eurasian Wryneck. Includes *chinensis* Hesse, 1911 {China}, following Short (1982) and Winkler and Christie (2002); see also Vaurie (1959b). Accidental in w Alaska. Two records (one specimen *DMNS*; photos *UAM*—published NAB 58:175, 2005; WB 36[1]: cover, 2005): ♂ found dead, 8 Sep 1945, near Wales (Bailey 1947; see also Bailey 1948, Wetmore and Friedmann 1949, *AOU* 1957); one bird, 2–5 Sep 2003, Gambell, St. Lawrence I. (Lehman 2005).

Sphyrapicus varius (Linnaeus, 1766) {South Carolina}. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Monotypic (Dickinson and Remsen 2013). Nests e Interior; casual in s-c Alaska (see

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Kessel 1986, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Erwin et al. 2004, Tobish 2012a). Three specimens *UAM*; photos *UAM*.

Sphyrapicus ruber ruber (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {Vancouver I.}. Red-breasted Sapsucker. Series MVZ, *UAM*, USNM.

Dendrocopos major kamtschaticus (Dybowski, 1883) {Kamchatka}. Great Spotted Woodpecker. Casual in w Aleutians and casual or accidental in the Pribilofs; accidental in s-c Alaska in winter (see Wagner 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2002b, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Two specimens *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published NAB 55:384, 2001; 56:211, 2002; FDNM, C-1, 22 Mar 2002; Schwitters 2008:123.

Picoides pubescens nelsoni (Oberholser, 1896) {Nulato, Alaska}. Downy Woodpecker. Slightly larger; underparts clear white; undertail barring very reduced or absent. The widespread nesting subspecies in (interior and s-c) Alaska. Series AMNH, *UAM*, USNM. NOTES: Intergrade specimens (*nelsoni* × *glacialis*) have been identified from Alaska (MVZ) and from Yukon Territory (Sinclair et al. 2003).

P. p. glacialis (Grinnell, 1910) {Valdez Narrows, Prince William Sound}. Slightly smaller; underparts smoky; undertail prominently barred with black. Nesting range unknown (possibly interior n and c British Columbia—see Ridgway 1914); it is not s-c and se Alaska (“southern Alaska, from the Kenai Peninsula to northern British Columbia”—AOU 1923:520; “Kenai Peninsula to Taku River”—AOU 1957:325), where *glacialis* is known only as a fall visitant/migrant (see Heil and Piston 2009). At least 11 specimens (MVZ, 4; *UAM*, 4; USNM, 3). NOTES: Regarded by AOU (1912) as an intergrade between *nelsoni* and *gairdnerii* (Audubon, 1839) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}, but Stone (1916) proposed recognition, and *glacialis* was subsequently included by Cory (1919), AOU (1923), and Peters (1948). It was not mentioned by AOU (1931), but was recognized by AOU (1949, 1957), Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959), and Gibson and Kessel (1997).

Picoides villosus septentrionalis (Nuttall, 1840) {Saskatchewan River, Saskatchewan}. Hairy Woodpecker. Large; underparts clear white; dorsum glossy black around the central white patch. The Alaska range of the species except se Alaska. Series *UAM*, USNM.

P. v. sitkensis (Swarth, 1911) {Etolin I., Alexander Archipelago}. Smaller; underparts smoky; dorsum dull black with reduced white spotting. Se Alaska. Series LACM, MVZ, *UAM*.

Picoides dorsalis fasciatus S. F. Baird, 1870 {Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories}. American Three-toed Woodpecker. Includes *alascensis* Nelson, 1884 {Fort Reliance [Deignan 1961], Yukon Territory} and *fumipectus* Grinnell, 1909 {Chichagof I., Alexander Archipelago}, following Cory (1919), Peters (1948), and (implicitly) AOU (1957). Throughout the Alaska range of the species. Series AMNH, MVZ, *UAM*, USNM. NOTES: Formerly considered conspecific with Old World *P. tridactylus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}, *P. dorsalis* S. F. Baird, 1858 {Laramie Peak, Wyoming} was separated on the basis of significant differences in mitochondrial DNA and call (Banks et al. 2003).

Picoides arcticus (Swainson, 1832) {near sources of Athabaska River, Alberta}. Black-backed Woodpecker. Series *UAM*.

Colaptes auratus cafer (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {Vancouver I.}. Northern Flicker. The Red-shafted Flicker of the s Alexander Archipelago and adjacent mainland se Alaska—where intergrades with subspecies *luteus* (q.v.) are well known (see Heil and Piston 2009). At least 11 specimens (MVZ, 5; *UAM*, 4; USNM, 2); published photo WB 40:117, 2009.

C. a. luteus Bangs, 1898 {Watertown, Massachusetts}. Includes *borealis* Ridgway,

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1911 {Nulato, Alaska}, following Phillips et al. (1964) and Short (1965). The Yellow-shafted Flicker of interior, s-c, and the n mainland of se Alaska. Series UAM, USNM.

Order **FALCONIFORMES**—Family **FALCONIDAE: FALCONS**

NOTES: Recent analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA suggest that (with the Psittaciformes) the Falconiformes and Passeriformes form a monophyletic group. Accordingly, this order is now placed immediately preceding the order Passeriformes (Chesser et al. 2012).

Falco tinnunculus interstinctus McClelland, 1840 {Assam, India}. Eurasian Kestrel. Casual in w and c Aleutians and in Bering Sea (see Gibson 1981, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, Tobish 2013c). Two specimens UAM; photos UAM—published Schwitters 2008:57.

Falco sparverius sparverius Linnaeus, 1758 {South Carolina}. American Kestrel. Series UAM.

Falco columbarius columbarius Linnaeus, 1758 {South Carolina}. Merlin. Gray dorsally, less heavily streaked ventrally than *suckleyi*, with little or no other tinge. The widespread breeding subspecies, found throughout most of the Alaska range of the species. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

F. c. suckleyi Ridgway, 1874 {Shoalwater Bay, Washington}. Blackish dorsally, with very dark streaking ventrally; “four light-colored bars in the outer rectrix, and ... light markings on the inner web of the outermost primary appear as spots, rather than as bars as in *F. c. columbarius*” (Dickerman 2013:313). Breeds southern se Alaska (see Heinel and Piston 2009). At least three specimens (USNM, 2; UAM, 1).

Falco subbuteo subbuteo Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Eurasian Hobby. Casual in w Aleutians and in Bering Sea; accidental in w and s-c Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015, Tobish 2014c). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published AB 37:1018, 1983; B 16(1): cover, 1984; NAB 58:419, 2004; 60:120, 2006; 61:122, 2007; 68:167, 2014; Schwitters 2008:57–58; 2015:60–61.

Falco rusticolus Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Gyrfalcon. Series DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Johnson and Herter (1989) for overview.

Falco peregrinus anatum Bonaparte, 1838 {Egg Harbor, New Jersey}. Peregrine Falcon. Large, richly colored, and darkish (Palmer 1988b); intergrades with *tundrius* (q.v.). Nests interior Alaska. Series UAM. For overview see Ambrose et al. (1988) and Johnson and Herter (1989).

F. c. pealei Ridgway, 1874 {Oregon}. Largest, and very dark. Nests Alaska Pacific coast, Aleutians to Dixon Entrance. Series USNM.

F. p. tundrius White, 1968 {Adelaide Peninsula, Nunavut}. Smaller than *anatum*; the palest North American subspecies. Nests n Alaska. Series MVZ.

Order **PASSERIFORMES**—Family **TYRANNIDAE: TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**

Contopus cooperi cooperi (Nuttall, 1831) {Mount Auburn, Massachusetts}. Olive-sided Flycatcher. Polytypic, following Rea (1983) and Pyle (1997). Series UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Contopus sordidulus veliei Coues, 1866 {Fort Whipple, Arizona}. Western Wood-Pewee. Slightly paler than *saturatus*; flanks yellowish. Interior and s-c Alaska. Series UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview of the species.

C. s. saturatus Bishop, 1900 {Haines, Alaska}. Darker than *veliei*, clove brown rather than grayish brown dorsally; flanks olivaceous (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959). Se Alaska. At least nine specimens (MVZ, 4; UAM, 4; USNM, 1).

Empidonax flaviventris (W. M. and S. F. Baird, 1843) {near Carlisle, Pennsylvania}.

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Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Has nested recently in the Interior; casual or accidental in se, s-c, sw, and w Alaska (see White and Haugh 1969, Benson et al. 2000, Martin et al. 2006, Tobish 2013c, 2014c). Series UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 65:709, 2012; 67:178, 2013; 67:661, 2014; 68:167, 2014.

Empidonax alnorum Brewster, 1895 (Upton, Maine). Alder Flycatcher. Includes *alascensis* Phillips, 1948 (Charlie Creek, Yukon River [Kandik River], Alaska). Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Empidonax traillii brewsteri Oberholser, 1918 (Nye Co., Nevada). Willow Flycatcher. Browner on upperparts, including wing bars. Casual in se Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2008a, 2012a). One specimen UAM; published photo NAB 65:672, 2012.

E. t. adastus Oberholser, 1932 (Hart Mt., near Adel, Oregon). Grayer on upperparts. One record (specimen UAM): ad. ♂, 16–24 Jul 1988, Anchorage (Gibson et al. 2003). NOTES: Originally reported as subspecies *brewsteri* (Gibson and Kessel 1992, 1997), this specimen was identified as *adastus* by P. Unitt (in litt., 1997), at SDNHM.

Empidonax minimus (W. M. and S. F. Baird, 1843) (near Carlisle, Pennsylvania). Least Flycatcher. Casual in se, s-c, and interior Alaska; accidental in w and n Alaska (see Gibson 1982b, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Lehman 2005, Heil and Piston 2009). Six specimens UAM; published photo NAB 64:481, 2010.

Empidonax hammondi (Xántus de Vesey, 1858) (Fort Tejon, California). Hammond's Flycatcher. Series MVZ, UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Empidonax oberholseri Phillips, 1939 (Hart Prairie, San Francisco Mt., Arizona). Dusky Flycatcher. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in s-c and n Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Tobish 2012b). Four specimens UAM; published photos NAB 58:419, 2004; 66:147, 2012.

Empidonax difficilis difficilis S. F. Baird, 1858 (Fort Steilacoom, Washington). Pacific-slope Flycatcher. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Sayornis nigricans [semiter] (Vigors, 1839) [= Monterey, California]. Black Phoebe. Accidental in the Alaska Range. One record (no specimen; photos UAM): one netted and banded, 4 Jul 2000, Denali National Park (Gibson et al. 2003).

Sayornis phoebe (Latham, 1790) (New York). Eastern Phoebe. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in n Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, 1997, Tobish 2007c, 2014b). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 67:639, 2014.

Sayornis saya yukonensis Bishop, 1900 (Glacier, White Pass, Alaska). Say's Phoebe. Series UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: Recognition of this subspecies follows Pyle (1997) and Dickerman (2005).

Myiarchus cinerascens (Lawrence, 1851) (w Texas). Ash-throated Flycatcher. Monotypic, following Patten et al. (2003). Accidental in se Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 67:24, 2013; WB 44[3]: cover, 2013): one bird, 7–17 Nov 2012, Ketchikan (Gibson et al. 2013).

Myiarchus crinitus (Linnaeus, 1758) (South Carolina). Great Crested Flycatcher. Casual or accidental in se and s-c Alaska. Three records (one specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 64:184, 2010): unsexed bird, 29 Sep 1990, Middleton I., Gulf of Alaska (Gibson and Kessel 1992); one bird, 29 Sep–11 Oct 2009, Juneau (Tobish 2010b); one bird, 11–12 Oct 2013, Petersburg (Tobish 2014c).

Tyrannus melancholicus [satrapa] (Cabanis and Heine, 1859) (Xalapa, Veracruz). Tropical Kingbird. Casual fall visitant in southern se Alaska. Four records (all at Ketchikan—Heil and Piston 2009). No specimen; photos UAM—published AB 47:169, 1993.

Tyrannus verticalis Say, 1822 (near La Junta, Colorado). Western Kingbird. Casual in se and s-c Alaska; accidental in n Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978,

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Heinl and Piston 2009). Three specimens *UAM*; published photos NAB 58:584, 2004; 63:639, 2010.

Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Eastern Kingbird. Casual or intermittent in se Alaska; casual or accidental in s-c, sw, w, n, and interior Alaska (see Bailey et al. 1933, Bailey 1948, Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Heinl and Piston 2009). At least six specimens (*UAM*, 3; *CHAS*, 1; *DMNS*, 1; *UMMZ*, 1); photos *UAM*—published AB 44:1172, 1990; NAB 54:413, 2000.

Tyrannus forficatus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Mexico}. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Casual in se Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2008). Four records. No specimen; photos *UAM*—published WB 39:195, 2008.

—Family **LANIIDAE: SHRIKES**

Lanius cristatus cristatus Linnaeus, 1758 {Bengal}. Brown Shrike. Casual in w Aleutians and at St. Lawrence I.; accidental in s-c Alaska (see King et al. 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Two specimens *UAM*; published photos NAB 61:628, 2008; Schwitters 2008:123. NOTES: The specimens have been reidentified as nominate *cristatus*, which name here supplants prior Alaska references to subspecies *lucionensis* Linnaeus, 1766 {Luzon, Philippines}.

Lanius excubitor borealis Vieillot, 1808 {New York}. Northern Shrike. “Upperparts slightly darker; lower eyelid usually with ... a white spot; bases of the secondaries ... white; r6 not entirely white ... [adult] with more distinct barring on the underparts” (Pyle 1997:271). Includes *invictus* Grinnell, 1900 {Kobuk River}, following Phillips (1986). The subspecies nesting in Alaska. Series MVZ, *UAM*, USNM.

L. e. sibiricus Bogdanov, 1881 {Chukotski Peninsula}. Upperparts slightly paler; lower eyelid usually lacks a white spot; underparts of adult less distinctly barred. Casual in w Aleutians (Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Two specimens *UAM*; published photos Schwitters 2008:124; 2015:128–129.

—Family **VIREONIDAE: VIREOS**

Vireo cassinii cassinii Xántus de Vesey, 1858 {Fort Tejon, California}. Cassin’s Vireo. Has nested recently mainland se Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson et al. 2003, DeCicco and Hajdukovich 2008). Two specimens *UAM*; published photos NAB 58:585, 2004; WB 39:36, 2008. NOTES: Elevated to species status by the AOU (1997) in dividing *Vireo solitarius* into three species. Polytypy of *V. cassinii* rests on recognition (AOU 1957) of subspecies *lucanusus* Brewster, 1891 {San José del Rancho [near Triunfo], Baja California}.

Vireo solitarius solitarius (Wilson, 1810) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Blue-headed Vireo. Accidental in s-c Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos *UAM*—published NAB 67:178, 2013; WB 44:189, 2013): one bird, 30 Sep and 2 Oct 2012, Middleton I., Gulf of Alaska (Gibson et al. 2013).

Vireo gilvus swainsoni S. F. Baird, 1858 {Petaluma, California}. Warbling Vireo. Nests mainland se Alaska and some adjacent islands (see Jewett 1942, Webster 1950, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Lehman 2005, Heinl and Piston 2009). Series *UAM*. NOTES: Phillips (1991) tentatively discussed this taxon as a species separate from *V. gilvus* (Vieillot, 1808) {New York}; see also Lovell (2011) and Floyd (2014). Acting as first reviser, David et al. (2009) selected the spelling *swainsoni* (vs. *swainsonii*; in the original description, Baird had used both).

Vireo philadelphicus (Cassin, 1851) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Philadelphia Vireo. Casual or accidental in interior and s-c Alaska; accidental in w Alaska (see Moldenhauer and Tobish 1984, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992,

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Heinl and Piston 2009, Tobish 2014c). Two specimens *UAM*; photo *UAM*—published NAB 61:178, 2007.

Vireo olivaceus olivaceus (Linnaeus, 1766) {South Carolina}. Red-eyed Vireo. Casual in se Alaska, where probably has nested; casual in s-c Alaska and accidental in the Interior (see Rausch 1958, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson et al. 1987b). Four specimens (*UAM*, 3; *USNM*, 1); published photo NAB 61:629, 2008.

—Family **CORVIDAE: CROWS AND JAYS**

Perisoreus canadensis pacificus (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {Norton Sound, Alaska}. Gray Jay. Series AMNH, MVZ, *UAM*, *USNM*. Includes *fumifrons* Ridgway, 1880 {St. Michael, Alaska}. NOTES: Phillips (1986) attributed nominate *canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) {Canada} to ne interior Alaska, but we have not seen the specimen(s) by which he made that determination.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri (J. F. Gmelin, 1788) {Vancouver I.}. Steller's Jay. Includes *borealis* Chapman, 1902 {Homer, Alaska}. Series AMNH, CAS, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, *UAM*, *USNM*.

Nucifraga columbiana (Wilson, 1811) {Clearwater River, near Kamiah, Idaho}. Clark's Nutcracker. Casual in se, s-c, interior, sw, and w Alaska (see Dall and Bannister 1869, Ridgway 1887a, b, Grinnell 1900, Osgood 1904, Murie 1924, Webster 1941, Bailey 1948, Cahalane 1959, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Kessel and Springer 1966, Heinl and Piston 2009). At least four specimens (*UAM*, 2; *USNM*, 2); photos *UAM*—published AB 47:145, 1993.

Pica hudsonia (Sabine, 1823) {Cumberland House, Saskatchewan}. Black-billed Magpie. Series AMNH, MVZ, *UAM*, *USNM*. NOTES: Separated as a North American species distinct from Old World *P. pica* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden} on the basis of differences in vocalizations and in morphological, behavioral, and genetic characters (AOU 2000).

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis Ridgway, 1887 {Fort Klamath, Oregon}. American Crow. Nests southeastermost mainland se Alaska (at Hyder—see Gibson and Kessel 1992). Six specimens *UAM*.

Corvus caurinus S. F. Baird, 1858 {Fort Steilacoom, Washington}. Northwestern Crow. Perhaps conspecific with *C. brachyrhynchos*, according to Rea (in Phillips 1986) and Sibley and Monroe (1990). Series AMNH, LACM, MVZ, *UAM*, *USNM*. See Verbeek and Butler (1999) for overview.

Corvus corax kamtschaticus Dybowski, 1883 {Kamchatka}. Common Raven. Heavier bodied, with longer tarsus, larger limb bones, and slightly more massive bill and skull. Aleutians, Alaska Peninsula east to about Chignik, and northeast to at least Cape Newenham. Series CAS, MVZ, *UAM*.

C. c. principalis Ridgway, 1887 {St. Michael, Alaska}. Less massive, with shorter tarsus and smaller limb bones. Widespread in w, n, interior, s-c, and se Alaska. Series CAS, MVZ, *UAM*, *USNM*.

—Family **ALAUDIDAE: LARKS**

Alda arvensis pekinensis Swinhoe, 1863 {Beijing, China}. Sky Lark. Migrant in w Aleutians; casual in Bering Sea; has nested Pribilofs, probably w Aleutians; accidental s-c Alaska (see Thompson and DeLong 1969, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Baicich et al. 1996, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published Schwitters 2008:127.

Eremophila alpestris flava (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Yenisei River mouth}. Horned Lark. Throat and eyebrow yellow (Figure 8). Widespread across n Eurasia. Casual in

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Figure 8. Horned Larks, *Eremophila alpestris flava* (top) and *E. a. arctica* (bottom). The bright yellow throat of the Asian subspecies *flava* is readily apparent.

w, sw, and s-c Alaska (see Sealy 1968, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Five specimens (UAM, 3; UBC, 2); photos UAM—published Schwitters 2008:127; NAB 65:232, 2011.

E. a. arctica (Oberholser, 1902) {Fort Reliance, Yukon River, Yukon Territory}. Throat and eyebrow white. The Alaska-nesting subspecies. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

—Family **HIRUNDINIDAE: SWALLOWS**

Progne subis subis (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Purple Martin. Casual or accidental in s-c, sw, w, n, and interior Alaska (see Bailey 1930, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Two specimens (CHAS, 1; USNM, 1).

Tachycineta bicolor (Vieillot, 1808) {New York}. Tree Swallow. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Tachycineta thalassina thalassina (Swainson, 1827) {Real del Monte, Hidalgo}. Violet-green Swallow. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis serripennis (Audubon, 1838) {Charleston, South Carolina}. Northern Rough-winged Swallow. Nests southern se Alaska; accidental in s-c and n Alaska (see Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Heindl and Piston 2009). Three specimens UAM.

Riparia riparia riparia (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Bank Swallow. Series UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota (Vieillot, 1817) {Paraguay}. Cliff Swallow. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: On the basis of DNA–DNA hybridization studies, the AOU (1997) resurrected the genus *Petrochelidon* Cabanis from its brief merger in *Hirundo* Linnaeus (see AOU 1982).

Hirundo rustica rustica Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Barn Swallow. Slightly larger than *gutturialis*; white-bellied, with complete chest band. Europe and n Asia. Casual in n Alaska (see Bailey 1948, Phillips 1986). Two specimens (FMNH, 1; UAM, 1).

H. r. erythrogaster Boddaert, 1783 {French Guiana}. Cinnamon-bellied; has bro-

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ken or faintly connected chest band. Includes *palmeri* Grinnell, 1902 (Amaknak I., e Aleutians). Nested in 19th and early 20th centuries as far west as e Aleutians and w Alaska, but range contracted long ago, and species now nests only in se and coastal s-c Alaska; incipient recent nesting e Interior, where only a casual visitant (see Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Murie 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, 1994, Tobish 2008a, 2011a, Heiln and Piston 2009). Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

H. r. gutturalis Scopoli, 1786 (Panay, Philippines). White-bellied with interrupted pectoral band. Asia east and southeast of nominate *rustica*. Casual in sw and w Alaska (see Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Phillips 1986, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Three specimens UAM; published photo NAB 59:480, 2005.

Delichon urbicum lagopodum (Pallas, 1811) (Transbaikalia). Common House-Martin. Casual or accidental in sw, w, and n Alaska (see Hall and Cardiff 1978, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Winker et al. 2002, Tobish 2014c). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published AB 28:937, 1974; NAB 68:131, 2014. NOTES: The generic name *Delichon* Horsfield and Moore is neuter (David and Gosselin 2002).

—Family PARIDAE: CHICKADEES

Poecile atricapillus turneri (Ridgway, 1884) (St. Michael, Alaska). Black-capped Chickadee. Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Parus* Linnaeus. On the basis of DNA–DNA hybridization studies, the AOU (1997) divided *Parus* into six genera, segregating the chickadees in *Poecile* Kaup.

Poecile gambeli baileyae (Grinnell, 1908) (Los Angeles Co., California). Mountain Chickadee. Casual in se Alaska, primarily in winter (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Tobish 2008c). One specimen UAM; photos UAM. NOTES: See comments under *P. atricapillus* (above).

Poecile rufescens rufescens (Townsend, 1837) (Fort Vancouver, Washington). Chestnut-backed Chickadee. Includes *Parus ferrugineus* Lundahl, 1848 (Sitka) and subspecies *vivax* (Grinnell, 1910) (Latouche I., Prince William Sound). Series CAS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM. NOTES: See comments under *P. atricapillus* (above).

Poecile hudsonicus hudsonicus (Forster, 1772) (Severn River, Ontario). Boreal Chickadee. Paler and browner above. The widespread subspecies in Alaska. Includes subspecies *evura* (Coues, 1884) (Nulato, Alaska) and *Parus stoneyi* Ridgway, 1887 (Kobuk River, Alaska), according to Hellmayr (1934). Phillips (1986:81–82) recognized *stoneyi* as a subspecies of *Parus hudsonicus* and wrote, “Until and unless

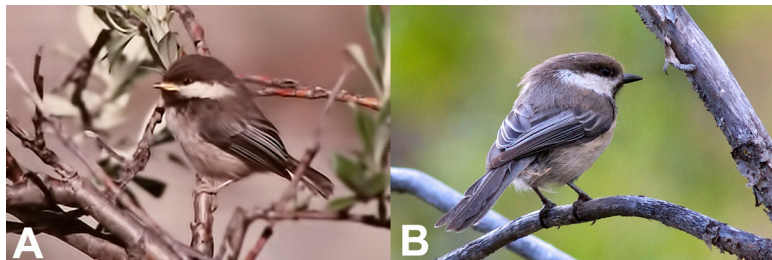


Figure 9. Gray-headed Chickadee (*Poecile cinctus*). (A) Fledgling, 15 June 1979, Firth River at Mancha Creek, Brooks Range. (B) Adult, 13 June 2012, Canning River.

Photos by M. A. Spindler, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (A) and R. Tizard (B).

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reasonably fresh, properly prepared material from most parts of the range becomes available, no definitive treatment of the subspecies [of *Parus hudsonicus*] is possible. I base mine on US[NM], the literature, and restudy by [W. E.] Godfrey (in litt.)." Series AMNH, ANSP, UAM, USNM. NOTES: See comments under *P. atricapillus* (above).

P. h. columbianus (Rhoads, 1893) (near Field, British Columbia). Slightly darker and grayer above, especially on crown and hindneck; chin and throat decidedly black; bill relatively larger (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Phillips 1986). Kenai Peninsula (and elsewhere in s-c Alaska?). Series USNM.

Poecile cinctus lathamii (Stephens, 1817) (Norton Sound, Alaska). Gray-headed Chickadee. Includes *alascensis* (Pražák, 1895) ["Alaska and Ochotsk"], following Hellmayr (1934:77) and AOU (1952). Nests in w and n drainages of Brooks Range (Figure 9). Series MVZ, USNM. NOTES: See comments under *P. atricapillus* (above).

—Family SITTIDAE: NUTHATCHES

Sitta canadensis Linnaeus, 1766 (Canada). Red-breasted Nuthatch. Series UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

—Family CERTHIIDAE: CREEPERS

Certhia americana occidentalis Ridgway, 1882 (Simiahmoo, Washington). Brown Creeper. More rufescent dorsally than *alascensis*; bill longer. Se Alaska. Series MVZ, USNM.

C. a. alascensis Webster, 1986 (Fairbanks). A pale, gray subspecies—pale brownish gray dorsally with pale gray streaks. Nests in interior and s-c Alaska. Series UAM, USNM.

—Family TROGLODYTIDAE: WRENS

Troglodytes pacificus meligerus (Oberholser, 1900) (Attu I., w Aleutians). Pacific Wren. "Dark and dull below; sootier above than ... [races to the east]" (Phillips 1986:138); large (Figure 10). Near Is., w Aleutians. NOTES: Because of differences in mitochondrial DNA and vocalizations, Chesser et al. (2010) separated (w North American) *T. pacificus* [and e North American *T. hiemalis* Vieillot, 1819 (Nova Scotia)] from (Eurasian) *T. troglodytes* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sweden). Series UAM, USNM.

T. p. kiskensis (Oberholser, 1919) (Kiska I., c Aleutians). "Near *alascensis*, but bill longer" (Phillips 1986:138). Includes *Nannus troglodytes tanagensis* Oberholser, 1919 (Tanaga I., c Aleutians), *Troglodytes troglodytes seguamensis* Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951 (Seguam I., c Aleutians), *Nannus troglodytes petrophilus* Oberholser, 1930 (Unalaska I., e Aleutians), and *Nannus troglodytes stevensoni* Oberholser, 1930 (Amak I., Bering Sea). Rat Is. (Kiska), Aleutians, east to islands off Alaska Peninsula (Amak, Amagat). Series AMNH, LACM, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

T. p. alascensis S. F. Baird, 1869 (St. George I., Pribilofs). "Paler than *meligerus* or *helleri*; darker than *semediensis*" (Phillips 1986:138); larger than races to the east. Pribilof Is. Series UAM, USNM.

T. p. semidiensis (W. S. Brooks, 1915) (Chowiet I., Semidi Is.). Palest of Alaska subspecies. "Duller, grayer than *alascensis* and bill longer" (Phillips 1986:138); larger than *helleri*. Semidis and Chirikof I. Shumagin Is. birds may be intergrades with *kiskensis*. Series UAM, USNM. See Withrow (2015) for discussion of range limits of this subspecies.

T. p. helleri (Osgood, 1901) (Womens Bay, Kodiak I.). In comparison to nominate *pacificus*, "darker above and below. Slightly paler and duller on back ... but averaging deeper, browner on flanks; individual variation is great, as in *kiskensis*" (Phillips 1986:138). Kodiak archipelago and Middleton I. Series AMNH, UAM.

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T. p. ochroleucus Rea, 1986 {Admiralty I., Alexander Archipelago}. “Smaller and paler, less rufous below than [nominat] *pacificus*” (Rea, in Phillips 1986:139). Baranof, Admiralty, Chichagof, Mitkof, and Kupreanof islands, se Alaska. “Recognition of ... putative subspecies cannot be confirmed until a thorough analysis of the geographic variation of the western populations is presented” (Browning 1990:440). Series UAM.

T. p. pacificus S. F. Baird, 1864 {Simiahmoo, Washington}. “The most deeply rufescent North American race,” restricted in Alaska to Prince of Wales I. (Rea, in Phillips 1986:139). Rea (loc. cit.) further stated that an unnamed subspecies, “larger and duller than *ochroleucus*,” is found from the Kenai Peninsula to Haines. “All Alaska material from east of the Aleutians needs to be assembled in one place and reviewed” (R. W. Dickerman, in litt., 1996). Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM.

Cistothorus palustris [*plesius* Oberholser, 1897 {Fort Wingate, New Mexico} or *iliacus* (Ridgway, 1903) {Wheatland, Knox Co., Indiana}]. Marsh Wren. Accidental in s-c Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 64:134, 2010; WB 44:189, 2013): one bird, 25 and 28 Oct 2009, Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge (Gibson et al. 2013).

—Family **CINCLIDAE: DIPPERS**

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor Bonaparte, 1827 {near source of Athabaska River, Alberta}. American Dipper. Series CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

—Family **REGULIDAE: KINGLETS**

NOTES: Formerly maintained as the subfamily Regulinae/family Sylviidae (AOU 1931, 1957) or as the subfamily Regulinae/family Muscicapidae (AOU 1983, Gibson and Kessel 1997); elevated to rank of family on the basis of DNA—DNA hybridization studies (AOU 1997).

Regulus satrapa olivaceus S. F. Baird, 1864 {Simiahmoo, Washington}. Golden-crowned Kinglet. Smaller; browner on sides of head and neck, particularly on nape; back rather dark (Phillips 1991). Se Alaska. Series AMNH, MVZ. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Kessel and Gibson (1978).

R. s. amoenus van Rossem, 1945 {El Dorado Co., California}. Larger than *olivaceus*, “coloration lighter and brighter, lower back and rump light olive green; nuchal area paler and more ashy (less olive) gray” (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959:82); underparts paler and lacking much of the buffy or olive wash of *olivaceus*. S-c Alaska and sw Alaska in Kodiak archipelago and at base of the Alaska Peninsula. Series MVZ, UAM.

Regulus calendula calendula (Linnaeus, 1766) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Paler and larger. Most of the Alaska range of the species, except se Alaska to Cook Inlet. Series UAM, USNM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Kessel and Gibson (1978).

R. c. grinnelli Palmer, 1897 {Sitka}. Smaller; darker and richer above and below than nominate *calendula*; back and rump richer greenish, a stronger ochraceous-buff wash on chest and flanks. Se Alaska west to Cook Inlet. Series USNM.

—Family **PHYLLOSCOPIDAE: LEAF WARBLERS**

NOTES: Formerly maintained as a genus in the subfamily Sylviinae/family Sylviidae (AOU 1998) or as a genus in the subfamily Phylloscopinae/family Sylviidae (Dickinson 2003). Molecular studies show that the family Sylviidae is not monophyletic, so Chesser et al. (2010, 2014) recognized several new families composed primarily of genera and species formerly considered sylviid. Three families have been added to

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the Alaska inventory (Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Locustellidae) as a result, and the composition of the Sylviidae has been changed.

Phylloscopus trochilus [*yakutensis* Ticehurst, 1935 {Verkhoyansk District, Yakutia}]. Willow Warbler. Casual in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I.; accidental in sw Alaska in the Pribilofs (see Lehman 2003, 2005, Tobish 2012b, 2014c—cf. Pitelka 1974 and Roberson and Pitelka 1983). No specimen; photos UAM—published BW 15:432, 2002; NAB 57(1): cover and 7, 2003; 62:131, 2008; 66:194, 2012; WB 36:37, 2005.

Phylloscopus collybita [*tristis* Blyth, 1843 {Calcutta}]. Common Chiffchaff. Casual or accidental in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I. Three records from Gambell (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 66:429–432, 2013; 68:167, 2014): one bird, 6–7 Jun 2012 (Lehman and Zimmer 2013); one bird, 22–23 Sep 2013 (Tobish 2014c); one bird, 9 Jun 2014 (B. Dittrock).

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechstein, 1793) {Germany}. Wood Warbler. Casual in sw Alaska, in w Aleutians and Pribilofs; accidental in s-c Alaska at Middleton I. (see Gibson 1981, Tobish 2005a, Schwitters 2015). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 59:186, 2005; Schwitters 2015:135.

Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus (Blyth, 1842) {Calcutta}. Dusky Warbler. Casual in sw and w Alaska in w Aleutians and Pribilofs, aboard ship in Bering Sea, and at St. Lawrence I.; accidental in s-c Alaska at Middleton I. (see King et al. 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 59:186, 2005.

Phylloscopus proregulus (Pallas, 1811) {Ingoda River, s Transbaikalia}. Pallas's Leaf Warbler. Monotypic, following Martens et al. (2004). Accidental at St. Lawrence I. One record (no specimen; published photos NAB 61:5, 2007): one bird, 25–26 Sep 2006, Gambell (Lehman and Rosenberg 2007).

Phylloscopus inornatus (Blyth, 1842) {near Calcutta}. Yellow-browed Warbler. Monotypic, following Dickinson (2003). Casual in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I.; accidental in sw Alaska in w Aleutians at Attu and in s-c Alaska at Middleton I. (see Lehman 2000, 2005, Tobish 2007b, 2014c). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 54:117, 2000; 57:104, 2003; 61:178, 2007; WB 31:59, 2000.

Phylloscopus borealis (Blasius, 1858) {Sea of Okhotsk}. Arctic Warbler. Includes *kennicotti* (S. F. Baird, 1869) {St. Michael, Alaska}, and we maintain the species as monotypic, following Alström et al. (2011) and P. Alström (in litt., 2014). Series MVZ, UAM, USNM, YPM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Lowther and Sharbaugh (2014).

Phylloscopus examinandus Stresemann, 1913 {Bali}. Kamchatka Leaf Warbler. Casual in w Aleutians; casual or accidental at St. Matthew I. and on Yukon delta (see Kenyon 1961, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2015). Series UAM. NOTES: Molecular studies suggest that this taxon and *P. xanthodryas* (Swinhoe, 1863) [Amoy, China] [Japanese Leaf Warbler] are separate species—distinct from *P. borealis* and from each other (Alström et al. 2011). This Kamchatka-nesting species is a migrant in the w Aleutians (Chesser et al. 2014), and the name *P. examinandus* here supplants prior Aleutian references to *P. borealis xanthodryas* and to *P. b. borealis*.

—Family SYLVIIDAE: SYLVIID WARBLERS

Sylvia curruca [*blythi* Ticehurst and Whistler, 1933 {Cawnpore (Kanpur), India}]. Lesser Whitethroat. Accidental at St. Lawrence I. One record (no specimen; videotape UAM—published photos BW 15:432, 2002; NAB 57:8, 2003): one bird, 8–9 Sep 2002, Gambell (Lehman 2003). NOTES: We here follow Dickinson and Christidis (2014), who recognized the northeastern form; Shirihai et al. (2001) maintained *blythi* as a synonym of nominate *curruca* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}.

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—Family **ACROCEPHALIDAE: REED WARBLERS**

NOTES: Formerly maintained as a genus in the subfamily Acrocephalinae/family Sylviidae (Dickinson 2003), but see comments under the family Phylloscopidae (above).

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Sedge Warbler. Accidental at St. Lawrence I. One record (no specimen; published photos NAB 62:179, 2008): one bird, 30 Sep 2007, Gambell (Rosenberg and Lehman 2008).

—Family **LOCUSTELLIDAE: GRASSHOPPER-WARBLERS**

NOTES: Formerly maintained as a genus in the subfamily Sylviinae/family Sylviidae (AOU 1998) or in the subfamily Acrocephalinae/family Sylviidae (Dickinson 2003), but see comments under the family Phylloscopidae (above).

Locustella ochotensis (Middendorff, 1853) {Udskoe Ostrog, lower Uda River, Udskaya Gulf, Sea of Okhotsk}. Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler. Monotypic (Dickinson 2003). Casual in w Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands (see Swarth 1928, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2014c). Four specimens (UAM, 2; CAS, 1; SBCM, 1); photos UAM—published FN 51:104, 1997; NAB 58:175, 2004; 59:186, 2005; WB 36:36, 2005; B 38(5):32, 2006.

Locustella lanceolata (Temminck, 1840) ["Mayence" = error for Russia [Vaurie 1959a]]. Lanceolated Warbler. Monotypic, following Vaurie (1959a) and OSJ (2012). Casual or accidental in w Aleutians, where has nested; accidental at St. Lawrence I. (Tobish 1985, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Andersen et al. 2008, Tobish 2014c). One specimen UAM; published photos NAB 54:316, 2000; WB 39(1): cover, 3, and 5, 2008.

—Family **MUSCICAPIDAE: OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS AND ALLIES**

NOTES: Recent phylogenetic studies indicate that the affinities of several genera included in the family Turdidae (AOU 1998) lie instead with the family Muscicapidae. Therefore Chesser et al. (2011) moved the genera *Luscinia* Forster, *Tarsiger* Hodgson, *Saxicola* Bechstein, and *Oenanthe* Vieillot from the Turdidae (or subfamily Turdinae—AOU 1983, Gibson and Kessel 1997) to the Muscicapidae. A recent addition to the Alaska avifauna, the genus *Phoenicurus* Forster is here inserted between *Ficedula* Brisson and *Saxicola*, following Sangster et al. (2010) and Zuccon and Ericson (2010).

Muscicapa griseisticta (Swinhoe, 1861) {Amoy and Taku, e China}. Gray-streaked Flycatcher. Casual in w and c Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands (see Kenyon 1961, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Tobish 2002d, 2014c, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 60:121, 2006; Schwitters 2008:132; 2015:138.

Muscicapa dauurica dauurica Pallas, 1811 {Onon River, Transbaikalia}. Asian Brown Flycatcher. Casual or accidental in w Aleutians, in the Pribilofs, and at St. Lawrence I. (Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 1994, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2014c). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published FN 48:978, 1994; NAB 68:131, 2014.

Muscicapa striata [neumanni Poche, 1904 (= Tanzania)]. Spotted Flycatcher. Accidental at St. Lawrence I. One record (no specimen; videotape UAM—published photos NAB 57:8, 2003): one bird, 14 Sep 2002, Gambell (Lehman 2003).

Muscicapa sibirica sibirica J. F. Gmelin, 1789 [near Lake Baikal]. Dark-sided Flycatcher. Casual in w Aleutians and Pribilofs; accidental in n Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Tobish 1999b, 2013c, 2014b, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Four specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 57:532, 2004; 61:629, 2008; 67:560, 2014; Schwitters 2008:131.

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Luscinia sibilans sibilans (Swinhoe, 1863) [Macao, se China]. Rufous-tailed Robin. Casual recently in w Aleutians and Pribilofs; accidental at St. Lawrence I. (DeCicco et al. 2009, Gibson et al. 2013, Tobish 2013b). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published WB 40:238–239, 2009.

Luscinia calliope (Pallas, 1776) [between the Yenisei and the Lena]. Siberian Rubythroat. Monotypic, including *Turdus camtschatkensis* J. F. Gmelin, 1789 (Kamchatka), subspecies *beicki* Meise, 1937 (= ne Tsinghai), and subspecies *sachalinensis* (Portenko, 1937) (Alexandrovsk, Sakhalin), following Vaurie (1959a). Migrant in w Aleutians; casual on Bering Sea islands (see Bent 1912, Williamson and Emison 1969, White et al. 1977, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Kessel 1989, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Series UAM; photos UAM—published Roberson 1980:318–319; B 32: 551, 2000; NAB 57:431, 2003; 57:576, 2004; 65:501, 2011; Schwitters 2015:138.

Luscinia suecica suecica (Linnaeus, 1758) [Sweden and Lapland]. Bluethroat. Includes *L. s. robusta* (Buturlin, 1907) (Kokhodskoe, Kolyma River delta), following Vaurie (1959a). Nests in w and n Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM. See Guzy and McCaffery (2002) for overview.

Luscinia cyane [*bochaiensis* (Shul'pin, 1928) (Fansa Station, Suchan railroad, s Ussuriland)]. Siberian Blue Robin. Accidental in w Aleutians and at St. Lawrence I. Two records (one specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 67:179, 2013): second-year ♀, 21 May 1985, Attu I. (Gibson and Kessel 1992); first-year bird, 2–4 Oct 2012, Gambell (Tobish 2013c). NOTES: Subspecies are distinguished by plumage of adult males.

Tarsiger cyanurus (Pallas, 1773) [Yenisei]. Red-flanked Bluetail. Monotypic, following Dickinson and Christidis (2014). Casual in w Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2007b, 2014c, Schwitters 2008). Four specimens UAM; photos UAM—published B 20(1): cover, 1988; Watters 2003:118; NAB 58:175, 2004; 68:132, 2014; Schwitters 2008:133.

Ficedula narcissina narcissina (Temminck, 1836) [Japan]. Narcissus Flycatcher. Accidental in w Aleutians. Two records from Attu I. (two specimens UAM; photos UAM—published B 23:191, 1991; 32:550, 2000): second-year ♂, 20–21 May 1989 (Gibson and Kessel 1992); second-year ♂, 21 May 1994 (Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Ficedula albicilla (Pallas, 1811) [Transbaikalia near the Onon]. Taiga Flycatcher. Casual in w Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands (see Gibson and Hall 1978, King et al. 1978, Gibson 1981, Tobish 1999b, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015, Tobish 2010b). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 59:531, 2005; 61:629, 2008; Schwitters 2008:131. NOTES: Formerly maintained as a subspecies of *F. parva* (Bechstein, 1794) (Thüringerwald), the Red-breasted Flycatcher, but now recognized as a separate species on the basis of differences in mitochondrial DNA, song, plumage pattern, and molt sequence (Banks et al. 2006).

Phoenicurus phoenicurus [*phoenicurus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Sweden]]. Common Redstart. Accidental in the Pribilofs. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 68:167, 2014): one bird, 8–9 Oct 2013, St. Paul I. (Tobish 2014c).

Saxicola torquatus stejnegeri (Parrot, 1908) (Etorofu, Kuriles; and Hokkaido). Stonechat. Casual in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I.; accidental in the Interior and in s-c Alaska (see Osborne and Osborne 1987, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Lehman 2005, Tobish 2014c). Two specimens UAM; published photos AB 39:340, 1985; NAB 60:175 and 420, 2006; 68:132, 2014.

Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe (Linnaeus, 1758) [Sweden]. Northern Wheatear. Series DMNS, MVZ, UAM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Kren and Zoerb (1997).

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—Family **TURDIDAE: THRUSHES**

NOTES: For a time maintained as the subfamily Turdinae/family Muscicapidae (AOU 1983, Gibson and Kessel 1997), now returned to its earlier rank on the basis of DNA–DNA hybridization studies (AOU 1997). See comments at heading for the family Muscicapidae (above).

Sialia currucoides (Bechstein, 1798) [“Virginien = w America” [AOU 1998:499]]. Mountain Bluebird. Nests e and c Interior and has nested se Alaska (at Hyder); casual in s-c Alaska, and accidental in w and n Alaska (see Hartlaub 1883, Swarth 1911, Bailey 1927, Laing and Taverner 1929, Swarth 1934, Bailey 1948, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Kessel and Springer 1966, White and Haugh 1969, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Ritchie and Ambrose 1992, Heinel and Piston 2009). At least 13 specimens (UAM, 9; CAS, 2; MVZ, 2); photos UAM—published NAB 65:378, 2011. NOTES: For discussions of the applicability of the name *currucoides*, see Banks and Browning (1995) versus Phillips (1991), who advocated using the name *Sialia arctica* (Swainson, 1831) [Fort Franklin [Deline], Northwest Territories].

Myadestes townsendi townsendi (Audubon, 1838) [near Astoria, Oregon]. Townsend’s Solitaire. Series UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Catharus fuscescens [*salicicola* (Ridgway, 1882) {Fort Garland, Colorado}]. Veery. Casual in se Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992). No specimen; no photo; two audio recordings in UAM Observations collection—*UAMObs* 1, 14 Jun 1991, Hyder (T. G. Tobish Jr.); *UAMObs* 2, 15 Jun 2014, Juneau (L. Lamm).

Catharus minimus aliciae (S. F. Baird, 1858) {West Northfield, Illinois}. Gray-cheeked Thrush. Series MVZ, UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Catharus ustulatus ustulatus (Nuttall, 1840) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Swainson’s Thrush. The bright cinnamon-colored Russet-backed Thrush of the Alexander Archipelago, se Alaska; spots on breast brown (Figure 11). Series MVZ, UAM. NOTES: Swainson’s Thrushes nesting at Hyder, mainland southeasternmost Alaska, are “a genetically mixed population” (K. Winker, in litt., 2014; see Pruett et al. 2013) and appear to be intergrades of nominate *ustulatus* × subspecies *swainsoni* (von Tschudi, 1845) [Carlton House, Saskatchewan]—including *C. u. almae* (Oberholser, 1898) [East Humboldt Mts., Nevada], following Rea (in Phillips 1991)—or of nominate *ustulatus* × subspecies *incanus* (q.v.).

C. u. incanus (Godfrey, 1952) {Lapie River at Canol Road, Yukon Territory}. The Olive-backed Thrush nesting throughout interior and s-c Alaska; spots on breast blackish. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Catharus guttatus guttatus (Pallas, 1811) [Kodiak I.]. Hermit Thrush. Dull, gray-brown above (see Phillips 1991). Pacific coast of sw and s-c Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM.

C. g. nanus (Audubon, 1839) [Columbia River]. “More rufescent (including tail) than other western races” (Phillips 1991:81). Includes *osgoodi* Phillips, 1991 [Chichagof I., Alexander Archipelago], following Dickerman and Parkes (1997); see also Gibson and Kessel (1997) and Heinel and Piston (2009). Se Alaska. Series CAS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM.

C. g. euborius (Oberholser, 1956) {Yukon River at Lewes River, Yukon Territory}. Less rufescent above than *nanus*; brighter rufous than nominate *guttatus* (Phillips 1991). Interior Alaska. Series UAM. NOTES: As a caveat, Phillips (1991:79) wrote, “The above characters ... represent merely a dubious guess.... The material seen from most of the breeding grounds ... is too foxed and worn for taxonomic use; and the rest forms no clear geographic pattern.”

Hylocichla mustelina (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) [New York]. Wood Thrush. Accidental in the Pribilofs. One record (photos UAM): one bird, 3 Oct 2014, St. Paul I. (S. Schuette and D. Gochfeld).



Figure 10. Subspecific variation in the Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*). From left to right (reflecting west-east distribution), subspecies *meligerus*, *kiskensis*, *semidiensis*, *helleri*, and *pacificus* (*alascensis* and *ochroleucus* not shown). All specimens are May adult males.

Turdus obscurus J. F. Gmelin, 1789 {Lake Baikal}. Eyebrowed Thrush. Migrant in w Aleutians; casual in c Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands; accidental in n Alaska (see Kenyon 1961, Sladen 1966, Williamson and Emison 1969, Pitelka 1974, Jones and Gibson 1975, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; published photos B 22:135, 1990; 32:551, 2000; AB 47:443, 1993; FN 52:373, 1998; NAB 55:341, 2001; 57:391, 2003; 60:594, 2006; 62:188, 2008; Watters 2003:117; Schwitters 2008:135.

Turdus naumanni eunomus Temminck, 1831 {Japan}. Dusky Thrush. Casual in sw, w, n, s-c, and se Alaska (see Pitelka 1974, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and



Figure 11. Subspecies *incanus* (top) and *ustulatus* (bottom) of Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*), clearly displaying the reasons for their names Olive-backed and Russet-backed and representing the fundamental division within the species, reflected in migration routes and winter ranges.

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Figure 12. Subspecies *naevius* (top) and *meruloides* (bottom) of the Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*). In this comparison of adult females note the overall darker wings and back and brighter underparts of *naevius*.

Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 66:370, 2012. NOTES: See Gibson and Byrd (2007) regarding Alaska reports of *T. n. naumanni* Temminck, 1820 [“Silesia and Austria ... Hungary” [Ripley 1964:203]].

Turdus pilaris Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Fieldfare. Casual in w and n Alaska. Four records (Soikkeli 1970, Gibson 1982a, 1985a, b, Gibson and Kessel 1997). One specimen MVZ; photos UAM.

Turdus iliacus [*iliacus* Linnaeus, 1766 {Sweden}]. Redwing. Accidental in s-c Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 66:194, 2012; WB 44:192, 2013): one bird, 15–27 Nov 2011, Seward (Griswold 2012, Gibson et al. 2013).

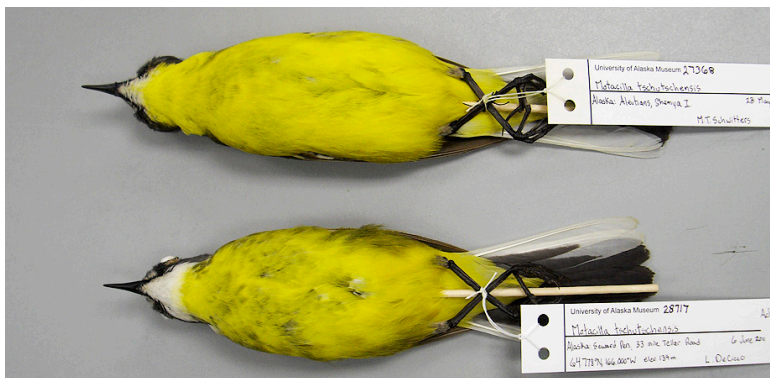


Figure 13. The Asian subspecies of the Eastern Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla tschutschensis simillima*, from the western Aleutian Islands (top) and its Alaska-breeding counterpart, *M. t. tschutschensis* (bottom). Note the white throat and smudgy breast band in *tschutschensis* vs. the cleaner yellow breast and throat of *simillima*.

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Turdus migratorius migratorius Linnaeus, 1766 (South Carolina). American Robin. Prominent white tail corners. Most of the Alaska range of the species. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

T. m. caurinus (Grinnell, 1909) (Admiralty I., Alexander Archipelago). "Near [nominat] *migratorius*, but with very little or no white in tail corners" (Phillips 1991:55). Se Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM.

Ixoreus naevius naevius (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (Vancouver I.). Varied Thrush. Female is darker above and brighter below than female of *meruloides* (Figure 12). Se Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM.

I. n. meruloides (Swainson, 1832) (Fort Franklin [Deline], Northwest Territories). Female paler above (grayer, duller), particularly the crown; averages pale and dull below (Phillips 1991). Western, interior, and s-c Alaska. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM.

—Family MIMIDAE: MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

Dumetella carolinensis (Linnaeus, 1766) (Virginia). Gray Catbird. Monotypic, following AOU (1957). Casual or accidental in se and s-c Alaska; accidental in w Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2003, Tobish 2011a). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published WB 34:126, 2003; NAB 63:672, 2010; 64:634, 2011.

Toxostoma rufum longicauda (S. F. Baird, 1858) (Republican River, Kansas). Brown Thrasher. Casual or accidental in se, interior, w, and n Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Tobish 2011a). Four specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 64:662, 2011.

Mimus polyglottos polyglottos (Linnaeus, 1758) (Virginia). Northern Mockingbird. Casual in se and s-c Alaska; accidental in the Interior and in w Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Heint and Piston 2009, Tobish 2014b, c). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published AB 47:320, 1993; NAB 67:640, 2014.

—Family STURNIDAE: STARLINGS

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758 (Sweden). European Starling. Resident locally in se and s-c Alaska since 1950s; annual in summer in the Interior; casual or accidental in n, w, and sw Alaska (see Kessel 1953, Myres 1958, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Kessel 1960, Yocom 1963, Stewart 1964, Williamson et al. 1965, Kessel and Springer 1966, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Kessel 1979, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Kessel and Gibson 1994, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, Heint and Piston 2009). Series UAM.

—Family PRUNELLIDAE: ACCENTORS

Prunella montanella badia Portenko, 1929 (Chukotski Peninsula). Siberian Accentor. Casual or intermittent in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I.; casual or accidental elsewhere in w Alaska and in n, interior, sw, s-c, and se Alaska (see Swarth 1928, 1934, Murie 1938, Pitelka 1974, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Tobish 2014c). Four specimens (CAS, 1; MVZ, 1; UAM, 1; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published FN 52:374, 1998; NAB 56:128, 2002; 57:144, 2003; 62:131, 2008; 67:325, 2013; WB 36:40, 2005.

—Family MOTACILLIDAE: WAGTAILS AND PIPITS

Motacilla tschutschensis tschutschensis J. F. Gmelin, 1789 (Chukotski Peninsula coasts). Eastern Yellow Wagtail. Grayer dorsally, paler yellow ventrally, with broken pectoral band; throat usually more white than yellow; averages slightly smaller. Nests in w and n Alaska. Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. For overview see Gabri-

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elson and Lincoln (1959), Kessel and Gibson (1978), Johnson and Herter (1989), and Badyaev et al. (1998). NOTES: On the basis of genetic studies indicating that *flava* includes two or more species, Banks et al. (2004) split *M. tschutschensis* from *M. flava* Linnaeus, 1758 (Sweden); *M. f. alascensis* (Ridgway, 1903) (St. Michael, Alaska) is a synonym of nominate *tschutschensis* (see Gibson and Byrd 2007).

M. t. simillima Hartert, 1905 (Sulu Archipelago, sw Philippines). Larger; brighter green dorsally and more intensely yellow ventrally, less of a tendency to develop the broken pectoral band; throat usually more yellow than white (Figure 13). Migrant in w Aleutians; casual or intermittent in c Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands (see Kenyon 1961, Thompson and DeLong 1969, Sealy et al. 1971, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Series UAM. NOTES: Maintained as a synonym of (nominate) *tschutschensis* by Alström and Mild (2003).

Motacilla cinerea robusta (C. L. Brehm, 1857) (Japan). Gray Wagtail. Casual in the Aleutians and Pribilofs (see Sladen 1966, Jones and Gibson 1975, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, Tobish 2014c). Six specimens (UAM, 4; FMNH, 1; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published B 20:302, 1988; NAB 59:185, 2005; Schwitters 2008:138. NOTES: Maintained as a synonym of nominate *cinerea* Tunstall, 1771 (Yorkshire, England) by Alström and Mild (2003).

Motacilla alba lugens Gloger, 1829 (Kamchatka). White Wagtail. Adult male has black back; both sexes have much more white in wing. Migrant in w Aleutians, where has nested; casual or accidental in c and e Aleutians, on Bering Sea islands, and on the mainland in w, interior, s-c, and se Alaska (see Thayer and Bangs 1921, Kenyon 1961, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Wagner 1991, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson et al. 2003, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; photos UAM—published B 20:301, 1988; 32:545, 2000; NAB 57:103, 2003; Schwitters 2008:138–139. NOTES: Maintained as a subspecies for many years (AOU 1931, 1957), then elevated to species status (AOU 1982), then once again relegated to subspecies status (Banks et al. 2005).

M. a. ocularis Swinhoe, 1860 (Amoy, China). Adult male has gray back; much less white in wing (both sexes). Nests in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I. and locally from Seward Peninsula to Cape Lisburne (see Nelson 1887, Bishop 1900, Hersey 1916, Fay and Cade 1959, Peyton 1963, Thompson and DeLong 1969, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Kessel 1989, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005). At least 16 specimens (UAM, 6; UBC, 6; MVZ, 2; USNM, 1; UWBM, 1).

Anthus trivialis trivialis (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sweden). Tree Pipit. Casual or accidental in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I. and on the Seward Peninsula (see Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Lehman 2005). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published FN 49:293, 1995.

Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis Uchida and Kuroda, 1916 (s Yunnan, China). Olive-backed Pipit. Intermittent in sw Alaska in w Aleutians, where probably has nested; casual on Bering Sea islands; accidental on the Alaska Peninsula and in s-c Alaska at Middleton I. (see Sealy et al. 1971, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, Tobish 2014c). Series UAM; published photos B 32:550, 2000; Watters 2003:119; Schwitters 2008:140.

Anthus gustavi stejnegeri Ridgway, 1883 (Bering I., Commander Is.). Pechora Pipit. Casual in w Aleutians and at St. Lawrence I.; accidental in Pribilofs (see Friedmann 1938, Kessel and Gibson 1978, King 1980, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2014c). Five specimens (UAM, 4; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published AB 45:513, 1991; B 32:546, 2000; 38(5):32, 2006; NAB 59:185, 2005; WB 36:41, 2005. NOTES: Maintained as a synonym of nominate *gustavi* Swinhoe, 1863 (Amoy) by Alström and Mild (2003).

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Figure 14. The Asian subspecies of the Bohemian Waxwing, *Bombycilla garrulus centralasiae* (bottom specimen) and its Alaska-breeding counterpart, *B. g. pallidiceps* (top three). Note the lighter coloration of *centralasiae*. Particularly in cases such as this, where relative shade is important; identification by photo, without direct comparison, would be problematic.

Anthus cervinus (Pallas, 1811) {Kolyma River}. Red-throated Pipit. Nests w Alaska mainland (Seward Peninsula); migrant on Bering Sea islands and in w Aleutians; probably annual in fall in s-c Alaska at Middleton I., Gulf of Alaska; accidental in n and se Alaska (see Turner 1886, Bailey 1932, Friedmann 1937, Bailey 1948, Kenyon and Brooks 1960, Watson 1963, Williamson et al. 1966, Breckenridge and Cline 1967, Keith 1967, Sealy et al. 1971, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson



Figure 15. The Asian subspecies of the Lapland Longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus coloratus* (top) and its Alaska-breeding counterpart, *C. l. alasensis* (bottom). Note the white supercilium, chestnut wing coverts, and the extension of black throat color onto the flanks in *coloratus*.

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1981, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Kessel 1989, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Heint and Piston 2009, Tobish 2014c). Series UAM (and widely represented elsewhere—MVZ, 7; USNM, 5; MMNH, 2; UBC, 2; UWBM, 2; CHAS, 1; KU, 1; SBCM, 1).

Anthus rubescens japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1847 (Japan). American Pipit. Somewhat larger; browner, less grayish, above; more distinctly and heavily streaked ventrally; autumn birds with whitish instead of buffy wing-bars. Includes *haermsi* Zarudny, 1909 (Tashkent, Uzbekistan), following Hall (1961) and Alström and Mild (2003—provisionally). Migrant in w Aleutians and on Bering Sea islands (see Hanna 1920a, Swarth 1928, 1934, Kenyon 1961, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015—cf. Riley and Wetmore 1928, Webster 1978). At least seven specimens (UAM, 5; CAS, 1; USNM, 1); published photos Schwitters 2008:141; NAB 66:148, 2012.

A. r. pacificus Todd, 1935 (Red Pass, 6000 ft, British Columbia). Slightly smaller; grayer dorsally in summer, usually with much less (or browner and blurred) streaking ventrally. Includes *geophilus* Lea and Edwards, 1950 (Unimak I., e Aleutians). The widespread Alaska-nesting subspecies (see AOU 1957, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Hall 1961, Knox 1988b). Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. NOTES: Maintained as a synonym of nominate *rubescens* (Tunstall, 1771) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) by Alström and Mild (2003).

—Family BOMBYCILLIDAE: WAXWINGS

Bombycilla garrulus pallidiceps Reichenow, 1908 (Shesly River, British Columbia). Bohemian Waxwing. Darker. The New World subspecies. Series CUMV, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

B. g. centralasiae Polyakov, 1915 (sw Russian Altai). Paler dorsally and ventrally than *pallidiceps*, but crissum often darker chestnut (Figure 14). Casual in Aleutians (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, 1997, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Two specimens (UAM, 1; USNM, 1). NOTES: Maintained as a synonym of nominate *garrulus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sweden) by Cramp (1988), Dickinson (2003), and Koblik et al. (2006).

Bombycilla cedrorum Vieillot, 1808 (e North America). Cedar Waxwing. Nests se Alaska; casual in s-c Alaska and accidental in the Interior (see Swarth 1911, Willett 1921a, 1927, Williams 1950, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Tobish 2007b, Heint and Piston 2009). Series UAM; published photos NAB 61:313, 2007; WB 40:118, 2009.

—Family CALCARIIDAE: LONGSPURS AND SNOW BUNTINGS

NOTES: Formerly maintained in subfamily Emberizinae/family Emberizidae (AOU 1983, Gibson and Kessel 1997), the genera *Calcarius* Bechstein and *Plectrophenax* Stejneger have been found, through analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA, to be closely allied neither to buntings of the genus *Emberiza* Linnaeus nor to other members of the Emberizidae; rather, they form instead a well-supported clade that diverged early in the radiation of the New World nine-primaryed oscines (Chesser et al. 2010).

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis Ridgway, 1898 (St. Paul I., Pribilofs). Lapland Longspur. Slightly smaller; spring male browner dorsally; black on flanks reduced, not broadly connected to black of throat; supercilium ocher. Throughout the Alaska nesting range of the species. Series AMNH, ANSP, BYU, CAS, DMNS, FLMNH, MCZ, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM, YPM.

C. l. coloratus Ridgway, 1898 (Copper I., Commander Is.). Slightly larger; spring male much blacker dorsally; wing coverts chestnut; black of throat connects solidly with black flanks; supercilium whitish (Figure 15). Commander Is. and Kamchatka. Casual in w Aleutians (Gibson 1986, Gibson and Byrd 2007). At least one specimen (UAM).

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Calcarius pictus (Swainson, 1832) {Carlton House, Saskatchewan}. Smith's Longspur. Includes *roueorum* Kemsies, 1961 {Anaktuvuk, Alaska}. Nests in Brooks Range and on south slope of Alaska Range (Denali Highway). Series UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

Plectrophenax hyperboreus Ridgway, 1884 {St. Michael, Alaska}. McKay's Bunting. Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM. For overview see Kessel and Gibson (1978) and Montgomerie and Lyon (2011).

Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis (Linnaeus, 1758) {Lapland}. Snow Bunting. Smaller. Alaska nesting range of the species except for the Pribilof, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands. Series AMNH, CAS, DMNS, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

P. n. townsendi Ridgway, 1887 {Otter I., Pribilofs}. Larger, with relatively longer bill. Pribilof, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands. Birds east of the c Aleutians might be intergrades with nominate *nivalis* (Lyon and Montgomerie 1995). Series AMNH, BYU, CAS, MCZ, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

—Family **PARULIDAE: WOOD-WARBLERS**

NOTES: For a time maintained as the subfamily Parulinae/family Emberizidae (AOU 1983); returned to rank of family on the basis of DNA–DNA hybridization studies (AOU 1997).

Seiurus aurocapilla aurocapilla (Linnaeus, 1766) {at sea, apparently off Haiti}. Ovenbird. Casual or accidental in interior, w, and n Alaska (Weeden and Weeden 1985, Gibson and Kessel 1992, 1997, Hohenberger et al. 1994). Two specimens UAM; photo UAM—published NAB 62:132, 2008.

Parkesia noveboracensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {New York}. Northern Waterthrush. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Seiurus* Swainson. Following genetic data indicating that the Ovenbird (the type species of *Seiurus*) and the waterthrushes are not closely related, Chesser et al. (2010) moved *noveboracensis* to the genus *Parkesia*, erected for the waterthrushes by Sangster (2008).

Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus, 1766) {Hispaniola}. Black-and-white Warbler. Casual or accidental in se Alaska; accidental in n Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Tobish 1998, Heint and Piston 2009). One specimen UAM; photos UAM.

Oreothlypis peregrina (Wilson, 1811) {Cumberland River, Tennessee}. Tennessee Warbler. Intermittent on se Alaska mainland, where has nested; casual or intermittent, and possibly nesting recently, in the Interior (S. Guers, Alaska Bird Observatory, in litt., 2012) and in s-c Alaska; accidental in w Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Benson et al. 2000, Lehman 2005, Tobish 2008a, 2014c, Heint and Piston 2009). Series UAM—published photos NAB 56:128, 2002; 58:585, 2004; 65:141, 2011; 67:504, 2014. NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Vermivora* Swainson. Following genetic studies, Chesser et al. (2011) moved six species (including three listed here) formerly in *Vermivora*—but not closely related to its type species (*cyanoptera*)—to *Oreothlypis* Ridgway.

Oreothlypis celata celata (Say, 1822) {Omaha, Nebraska}. Orange-crowned Warbler. Grayer headed and grayer backed, only streaked yellow ventrally (Figure 16). The widespread nesting subspecies in interior, sw, w, and n Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: See comments under *O. peregrina* (above).

O. c. lutescens (Ridgway, 1872) {Fort Kenai, Alaska}. Bright yellow ventrally, including throat and undertail coverts, yellow-green dorsally. S-c and se Alaska.

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Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. For intergradation with nominate *celata*, see Gilbert and West (2015).

Oreothlypis ruficapilla ridgwayi (van Rossem, 1929) (East Humboldt Mts., Nevada). Nashville Warbler. Casual or accidental recently in se, s-c, and w Alaska (Lehman 2005, Tobish 2007b, 2014c, Heinel and Piston 2009, Gibson et al. 2013). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 60:121, 2006; 64:184, 2010.

Geothlypis tolmiei tolmiei (Townsend, 1839) (Fort Vancouver, Washington). MacGillivray's Warbler. Series UAM. NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Oporornis* S. F. Baird. Following analyses of sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA indicating that the species *tolmiei* and *philadelphia* are more closely related to *Geothlypis* species than to the type species of *Oporornis* (*agilis*), Chesser et al. (2011) moved those two species to *Geothlypis* Cabanis.

Geothlypis philadelphia (Wilson, 1810) (near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). Mourning Warbler. Casual or accidental in se, s-c, interior, w, and n Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Benson et al. 2000, Tobish 2005a). Two specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 61:668, 2008; 67:179, 2013. NOTES: See comments under *G. tolmiei* (above).

Geothlypis trichas campicola Behle and Aldrich, 1947 (Rosebud Co., Montana). Common Yellowthroat. Includes *yukonicola* Godfrey, 1950 (Jarvis River at Alaska Highway, Yukon Territory), according to Lowery and Monroe (1968). Nests mainland se Alaska and some adjacent islands; recently in e Interior (see Swarth 1911, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Johnson et al. 2008, Heinel and Piston 2009). Series MVZ, UAM. NOTES: Alaska-nesting yellowthroats appear to arrive directly from interior nw Canada rather than coastally. Further study may reveal that some nesting birds reach se Alaska (e.g., Ketchikan) from coastal populations—*occidentalis* Brewster, 1883 (Truckee River, Nevada)—but distinguishing individuals of *occidentalis* from *campicola* can be problematic (see Behle 1950, Pyle 1997). At this time we know no sound basis for including *arizela* Oberholser, 1899 (Fort Steilacoom, Washington), maintained as a synonym of *occidentalis* by Marshall and Dedrick (1994), listed for Alaska by Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Gibson and Kessel (1997).

Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus, 1758) (Virginia). American Redstart. Monotypic (Phillips et al. 1964, Dickinson 2003), including *tricolora* (Statius Müller, 1776) (French Guiana). Nests southern mainland se Alaska; casual or accidental beyond se, in s-c, interior, w, and n Alaska (see Burroughs 1910, Dixon 1938, Webster 1950, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Wik and Strevler 1968, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Johnson and Herter 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Lehman 2005, Heinel and Piston 2009). Series UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 59:186, 2005.

Setophaga tigrina (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (Canada). Cape May Warbler. Casual or accidental in se, s-c, interior, w, and n Alaska; nested recently in s-c Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Johnson and Herter 1989, Tobish 2014b). Six specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 67:661, 2014. NOTES: Formerly maintained in the genus *Dendroica* G. R. Gray. Following analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences indicating that the American Redstart—the type species of *Setophaga* and the single species traditionally placed in that genus—is nested with a clade encompassing all species of *Dendroica*, Chesser et al. (2011) merged *Dendroica*—including 11 species in Alaska—in *Setophaga* Swainson.

Setophaga magnolia (Wilson, 1811) (Fort Adams, Mississippi). Magnolia Warbler. Casual or intermittent on se Alaska mainland; casual or accidental in s-c, interior, w, and n Alaska (see Brooks 1915, Dixon 1943, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Lehman 2005). Nine specimens (UAM, 8; MCZ, 1); published photos AB 45:485, 1991; 61:668, 2008; NAB 66:148, 2012. NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

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Setophaga petechia rubiginosa (Pallas, 1811) {Kodiak I.}. Yellow Warbler. Males darker and greener above, usually with greenish forehead. Sw, s-c, and se Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

S. p. banksi (Browning, 1994) {Old Crow Village, Yukon Territory}. Yellow above, especially rump and forehead. W, n, and interior Alaska. Series UAM, USNM. NOTES: Browning (1994) limited the ranges of subspecies *morcomi* (Coale, 1887) [= Fort Bridger [Camp Scott], Uinta Co., Wyoming], *amnicola* (Batchelder, 1918) {Curslet, Newfoundland}, and *parkesi* (Browning, 1994) {Richards I., Mackenzie River Delta, Northwest Territories} to regions east of Alaska. Pyle (1997:460) attributed *morcomi* and *parkesi* to easternmost s-c Alaska ("interior s. AK") and to n Alaska, respectively; as mentioned by Gibson and Kessel (1997), the AOU (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) used *amnicola* as the name of the widespread n subspecies.

Setophaga pensylvanica (Linnaeus, 1766) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Chestnut-sided Warbler. Casual or accidental in se and s-c Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2003, Heinl and Piston 2009). Two specimens UAM; published photo NAB 67:140, 2013. NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

Setophaga striata (Forster, 1772) {Fort Severn, Hudson Bay}. Blackpoll Warbler. Monotypic; includes *lurida* Burleigh and Peters, 1948 {Nushagak, Alaska}. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

Setophaga caerulescens [*caerulescens* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Hispaniola}]. Black-throated Blue Warbler. Accidental in se Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 56:92, 2002): ♂, 22 Nov–5 Dec 2001, Juneau (Gibson et al. 2003). NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

Setophaga palmarum palmarum (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Hispaniola}. Palm Warbler. Casual in se, s-c, interior, w, and n Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Benson et al. 2000, Heinl and Piston 2009). Series UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 66:149, 2012. NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

Setophaga coronata auduboni (Townsend, 1837) {near Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Yellow-rumped Warbler. Throat yellow, auriculars gray, and white edging in wing broader. Multiple records (see Heinl and Piston 2009). The Audubon's Warbler nesting in southern se Alaska, where intergrades with *hooveri* (q.v.) are prevalent (see published photos WB 40:120, 2009). Six specimens UAM. NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

S. c. hooveri (McGregor, 1899) {Palo Alto, California}. Throat white, auriculars blackish, white edging in wing reduced. The widespread Myrtle Warbler nesting throughout interior and s-c Alaska; also nests n mainland se Alaska and adjacent islands. Intergrades with *auduboni* (see Heinl and Piston 2009). Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

Setophaga discolor [*discolor* (Vieillot, 1809) {New York}]. Prairie Warbler. Accidental in s-c and se Alaska. Two records (one specimen UAM): unsexed first-year bird, 22 Sep 1988, Middleton I., Gulf of Alaska (Gibson and Kessel 1992); one first-year bird, 29 Sep 1990, Ketchikan (Heinl and Piston 2009). NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

Setophaga townsendi (Townsend, 1837) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Townsend's Warbler. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview. NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

Setophaga virens virens (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Black-throated Green Warbler. Accidental in se Alaska. One record (specimen SDNHM): ad. ♂, 18 Jul 1941, Chichagof I., Alexander Archipelago (McCaskie 1968). NOTES: See comments under *S. tigrina* (above).

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Cardellina canadensis (Linnaeus, 1766) [Canada]. Canada Warbler. Accidental in n Alaska. One record (specimen MVZ): ♀ found dead, 22 Jul 1965, Barrow (Pitelka 1974). NOTES: Following analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA indicating that two species (*canadensis* and *pusilla*) formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia* Bonaparte form a clade not with the type species *W. (Setophaga) citrina* but with *Cardellina rubrifrons*, Chesser et al. (2010) moved both into *Cardellina* Bonaparte.

Cardellina pusilla pileolata (Pallas, 1811) [Kodiak I.]. Wilson's Warbler. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM. NOTES: See comments under *C. canadensis* (above).

—Family **EMBERIZIDAE: EMBERIZIDS**

Pipilo maculatus [curtatus] Grinnell, 1911 [Humboldt Co., Nevada]. Spotted Towhee. Casual in se and s-c Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2009b, 2013b, 2014c). No specimen; photos UAM—published FN 49:183, 1995; NAB 60:566, 2007; 62:290, 2008; 65:142, 2011.

Spizella arborea ochracea Brewster, 1882 [Fort Walla Walla, Washington]. American Tree Sparrow. Series DMNS, FMNH, KU, MCZ, MVZ, ROM, UAM, USNM.

Spizella passerina arizonae Coues, 1872 [Fort Whipple [Chino Valley], Arizona]. Chipping Sparrow. Nests in the Interior and on se Alaska mainland; casual in s-c, sw, w, and n Alaska (see Bailey 1948, Kessel and Springer 1966, Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Johnson and Herter 1989, Lehman 2005, Tobish 2014c). Series UAM.

Spizella pallida (Swainson, 1832) [Carlton House, Saskatchewan]. Clay-colored Sparrow. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in interior and w Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Benson et al. 2000, Lehman 2005, Heint and Piston 2009, Tobish 2013b, 2014b). Three specimens UAM; published photos NAB 65:142, 2011; 67:141, 2013.

Spizella breweri taverneri Swarth and A. Brooks, 1925 [Spruce Mt., 10 miles east of Atlin, British Columbia]. Brewer's Sparrow. Nests locally in e Interior (Nutzotin Mountains); casual in se Alaska (see Doyle 1997, Heint and Piston 2009). Three specimens UAM; published photos NAB 61:668, 2008; WB 40:121, 2009.

Poocetes gramineus [confinis] S. F. Baird, 1858 [Loup Fork of the Platte River, Nebraska]. Vesper Sparrow. Accidental in se and in n Alaska. Two records (no specimen; photos UAM): one bird, 4 Jun 2007, Hyder (Gibson et al. 2008); one bird, 26 Jun 2008, Barrow (Tobish 2009a).

Chondestes grammacus [strigatus] Swainson, 1827 [Temascáltepec, state of México]. Lark Sparrow. Accidental in the Interior and in se Alaska. Two records (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 64:135, 2010): one bird, 12 Jul 1991, Scottie Creek (Gibson and Kessel 1992); one bird, 13–22 Sep 2009, Ketchikan (Tobish 2010b).

Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) [Unalaska I., e Aleutians]. Savannah Sparrow. Includes *Emberiza chrysops* Pallas, 1811 [Unalaska I.], *Passerculus anthinus* Bonaparte, 1853 [Kodiak I.], *Ammodramus sandwichensis xanthophrys* Grinnell, 1901 [Kodiak I.], and *Passerculus sandwichensis crassus* Peters and Griscom, 1938 [Sitka], following Rising (2007). Series AMNH, ANSP, CAS, DMNS, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM, USNM.

Passerella iliaca unalaschensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) [Unalaska I., e Aleutians]. Fox Sparrow. Six dark brown Pacific coastal forms in Alaska constitute most of the *unalaschensis* subspecies group. This subspecies is large; in summer adult plumage grayest—gray-brown dorsally, distinctly gray on neck and sides of head; breast spots fewer and smaller; bill large. Easternmost Aleutians (recently nesting as far west as the type locality), w Alaska Peninsula, and Sanak, Shumagin, and Semidi islands. Series AMNH, UAM.

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P. i. insularis Ridgway, 1900 {Kodiak I.}. Large; summer adult browner, the back light sepia, grayish on neck and sides of head; breast spots dense and large; bill large. Kodiak archipelago. Series AMNH, CAS, UAM, USNM. NOTES: Only if *Passerella* were merged in *Zonotrichia* (see Paynter 1970) would the name *ridgwayi* Paynter supplant the name *insularis*—because *insularis* is preoccupied in *Zonotrichia*.

P. i. sinuosa Grinnell, 1910 {Knight I., Prince William Sound}. Large; summer adult redder brown above (without grayish); breast spots dense and large; bill slightly smaller. N Gulf of Alaska coast from Cook Inlet at least to Cape Yakataga, and at Middleton I., Gulf of Alaska. Series CAS, MVZ, UAM.

P. i. annectens Ridgway, 1900 {Yakutat, Alaska}. Smaller; summer adult apparently like *insularis*, but smaller, especially the bill, and coloration slightly darker (Ridgway 1901). Ne Gulf of Alaska coast (Yakutat Bay). Series USNM.

P. i. townsendi (Audubon, 1838) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Smaller; dark and deeply rufescent; chest spots large and profuse. Alexander Archipelago, se Alaska. Series CAS, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM. See Webster (1988) for overview of this subspecies.

P. i. chilcatensis Webster, 1983 (7 miles south-southwest of Klukwan, Alaska, near Tsirku River). Smaller; blacker, less reddish than *townsendi*; breast spots dense and large. Mainland se Alaska. Series CAS, UAM.

P. i. zaboria Oberholser, 1946 {Circle, Alaska}. The widespread Fox Sparrow north of the Pacific coast. Represents the *iliaca* subspecies-group—back streaked gray and rufous; breast spots rufous. Nests throughout the Interior and in s-c, w, and n Alaska. Intergrades with *unalaschcensis* in sw Alaska at base of the Alaska Peninsula (see Williamson and Peyton 1962) and with *sinuosa* in s-c Alaska in the Cook Inlet area and in the Copper River valley (UAM specimens). Series MVZ, UAM.

Melospiza melodia maxima Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951 {Kiska I., c Aleutians}. Song Sparrow. Large; browner than *sanaka*, with slightly heavier and longer bill (Figure 17). Resident in w and c Aleutians (Attu to Amliā). Series MCZ, UAM, USNM.

M. m. sanaka McGregor, 1900 {Sanak I., Sanak Is.}. Large; grayer than far-western *maxima*; bill more slender. Includes *semidiensis* W. S. Brooks, 1919 {North Semidi [Aghiyuk] I., Semidi Is.}, according to Hellmayr (1938); also includes *amaka* Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951 {Amak I., Bering Sea}, following Gibson and Kessel (1997) and Pruett et al. (2004). Resident from c Aleutians (Seguam) to the Alaska Peninsula and adjacent islands (Sanak, Shumagin, and Semidi islands), Chirikof I. Series AMNH, CAS, FMNH, LACM, MCZ, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Withrow (2015) for discussion of this subspecies' northeastern range limits.

M. m. insignis S. F. Baird, 1869 {Kodiak I.}. Medium sized; darker than *sanaka*, paler and grayer than *kenaiensis*. Kodiak archipelago and adjacent Alaska Peninsula coast. This and the following four subspecies are migratory, as well as resident throughout the year in reduced numbers. Series AMNH, CAS, UAM, USNM.

M. m. kenaiensis Ridgway, 1900 {Port Graham, Cook Inlet}. Smaller and browner than *insignis*; larger than *caurina*. Pacific coast of Kenai Peninsula, islands of Prince William Sound. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

M. m. caurina Ridgway, 1899 {Yakutat, Alaska}. Small and dark; grayer and with bill longer than in *rufina*. N Gulf of Alaska coast. Series AMNH, CAS, LACM, MVZ, UAM, USNM.

M. m. rufina (Bonaparte, 1850) {Sitka}. Small; darker (sootier and less rufous) than *merrilli*. Outer islands of Alexander Archipelago. Series AMNH, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM.

M. m. merrilli Brewster, 1896 {Fort Sherman, Idaho}. Small; dark with rufous tones. Includes *inexpectata* Riley, 1911 {near Moose Lake, British Columbia}, fol-

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lowing Patten and Pruett (2009). Mainland se Alaska and inner islands of Alexander Archipelago. Series MVZ, UAM.

Melospiza lincolnii lincolnii (Audubon, 1834) [= near mouth of Natashquan River, Quebec]. Lincoln's Sparrow. Larger. Includes *M. l. alticola* (Miller and McCabe, 1935) [San Bernardino Co., California], following Phillips et al. (1964) and citations therein. Most of the Alaska range of the species. Series MVZ, UAM.

M. l. gracilis (von Kittlitz, 1858) [Sitka]. Smaller; black streaks on upperparts broader (P. Unitt, in litt., 2014); with "a pronounced buff overcast on the head and nape" (Phillips et al. 1964:208). Prince William Sound east through se Alaska. Series CAS, LACM, MVZ, SDNHM, UAM.

Melospiza georgiana ericrypta Oberholser, 1938 [Fort McMurray, Alberta]. Swamp Sparrow. Casual in se and s-c Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Heintz and Piston 2009, Tobish 2013c, 2014a, c). Three specimens UAM; published photos NAB 63:140, 2009; 65:378, 2011.

Zonotrichia albicollis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). White-throated Sparrow. Annual in fall/winter in se Alaska; casual in s-c, interior, and n Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1973, Weeden and Weeden 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Heintz and Piston 2009). Four specimens UAM; photos UAM—published AB 47:290, 1993; WB 40:121, 2009.

Zonotrichia querula (Nuttall, 1840) [near Independence, Missouri]. Harris's Sparrow. Wintered locally in se Alaska in 1960s and 1970s, but casual since; casual in s-c Alaska, and casual or accidental in interior, w, and n Alaska (see Myres 1959, Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Winker and Klicka 1991, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Heintz and Piston 2009). Five specimens (UAM, 3; MVZ, 1; USNM, 1); photos UAM.

Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys (Forster, 1772) (Severn River, Ontario). White-crowned Sparrow. Black lores; pinkish bill. Central and e Canada. One record (specimen USNM): ad. ♂, 11 Jul 1950, Tologak Lake, Brooks Range (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959).

Z. l. gambelii (Nuttall, 1840) (Walla Walla, Washington). Pale lores; orange bill; reddish back stripes with gray edging. The widespread nesting subspecies in Alaska. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM.

Z. l. pugetensis Grinnell, 1928 (Parksville, Vancouver I.). Pale lores; yellowish bill; blackish brown back stripes with tan edging; strong brown wash on sides. Sw British Columbia to nw California. Perhaps annual (recently) in southern se Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2013, Tobish 2014c). One specimen UAM; published photo NAB 66:149, 2012.

Zonotrichia atricapilla (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (Prince William Sound, Alaska). Golden-crowned Sparrow. Includes *Emberiza coronata* Pallas, 1811 (Kodiak I.). Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Kessel and Gibson (1978).

Junco hyemalis hyemalis (Linnaeus, 1758) (South Carolina). Dark-eyed Junco. Head, back, and flanks uniformly grayish brown (imm. ♀) to slate gray (ad. ♂). The Slate-colored Junco nesting throughout the Alaska range of the species except se Alaska. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM.

J. h. oregonus (Townsend, 1837) (Fort Vancouver, Washington). Head deep black (♂); back and edges of tertials and secondaries deep, rich chestnut; flanks darker brown than in other Oregon Juncos. The Oregon Junco nesting in se Alaska. Series CAS, LACM, SDNHM, UAM.

J. h. montanus Ridgway, 1898 (Columbia Falls, Montana). Head slate gray to dull black (♂); back and edges of tertials and secondaries medium grayish brown; flanks

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paler pinkish brown. An Oregon Junco duller than *oreganus*. One record (specimen UBC): ad. ♀, 1 Jun 1957 [as labeled; published as 31 May], Gambell, St. Lawrence I. (Fay and Cade 1959, Sealy et al. 1971). The specimen was identified by A. H. Miller (in 1959—Sealy et al. 1971) and by P. Unitt at SDNHM (in litt., 2014). NOTES: Osgood (1909) referred to two specimens collected in the e Interior; though listed in USNM catalogs, neither bird is extant (J. R. Saucier, USNM, in litt., 2014). Phillips (1962), followed by many but not all subsequent authors, considered the type specimen of *J. h. shufeldti* Coale, 1887 (Fort Wingate, New Mexico) to represent this interior subspecies and *montanus* thus a junior synonym of *shufeldti*.

J. h. cismontanus Dwight, 1918 (Sumas, British Columbia). Head grayish brown (imm. ♀) to slate gray (♂); back slightly but contrastingly browner; underparts patterned as in nominate *hyemalis* but flanks partly tinged brown. A Slate-colored Junco intermediate between nominate *hyemalis* and *montanus*. On migration and in winter in se Alaska. NOTES: We follow Paynter (1970) and Browning (1990) on the subject of “*cismontanus*” the intergrade versus *cismontanus* the subspecies (cf. Browning [1974], who followed Phillips [1962] in renaming this taxon *henshawi* [Bennett, British Columbia]).

Emberiza leucocephalos leucocephalos S. G. Gmelin, 1771 (Astrakhan, Russia). Pine Bunting. Casual or accidental in sw Alaska in w Aleutians and Pribilofs. Three records (one specimen UAM; photos UAM—published AB 48:160, 1994; B 26:96–97, 1994): one bird, 18–19 Nov 1985, Attu I. (Wagner 1990); imm. ♂, 6 Oct 1993, Attu I. (Gibson and Byrd 2007); one bird, 2–4 Oct 2012, St. Paul I. (Tobish 2013c; Figure 18).

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas, 1776 (Daurian Alps, Transbaikalia). Yellow-browed Bunting. Accidental in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I. One record (no specimen; published photos NAB 62:12, 2008): ♂, 15 Sep 2007, Gambell (Lehman 2008).

Emberiza pusilla Pallas 1776 (Daurian Alps, Transbaikalia). Little Bunting. Intermittent in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I.; casual in n Alaska and in sw Alaska in w Aleutians (see Watson et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Two specimens (UAM, 1; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published NAB 57:104, 2003; 62:132, 2008; WB 36:45, 2005.

Emberiza rustica latifascia Portenko, 1930 (near Klyuchi, Kamchatka). Rustic Bunting. Intermittent in sw Alaska in w Aleutians; casual in c Aleutians and Bering Sea islands and in s-c and se Alaska; accidental in the Interior (see Bent 1912, Kenyon 1961, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, West and Bailey 1986, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Series UAM; photos UAM—published FDNM, 13 Nov 1994; Schwitters 2008:145; NAB 64:184, 2010.

Emberiza elegans [elegant Temminck, 1836 (Japan)]. Yellow-throated Bunting. Accidental in w Aleutians. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published FN 52:401, 1998): ad. ♂, 25 May 1998, Attu I. (Sykes 1998).

Emberiza aureola ornata Shul’pin, 1928 (Suifun River mouth, north of Vladivostok). Yellow-breasted Bunting. Casual in w Aleutians; accidental at St. Lawrence I. (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2010b). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 64:184, 2010.

Emberiza variabilis Temminck, 1836 (n Japan). Gray Bunting. Casual or accidental in w Aleutians. Three records (one specimen UAM; published photo Schwitters 2008:145): ad. ♂, 18 May 1977, Shemya I.; second-year ♂, 29 May 1980, Attu I.; ad. ♂, 27 May 2005, Shemya I. (all Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Emberiza pallasi polaris Middendorff, 1853 (Boganida River, Taimyr Peninsula). Pallas’s Bunting. Casual in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I.; accidental in w Aleutians and

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Figure 16. Subspecies *celata* (top) and *lutescens* (bottom) of the Orange-crowned Warbler (*Oreothlypis celata*). The latter is much yellower ventrally and greener dorsally; the two appear to intergrade extensively in s-c Alaska.

in n Alaska (see Pitelka 1974, Johnson 1976, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Tobish 2010b). One specimen MVZ; photos UAM—published NAB 61:178, 2007; 64:184, 2010.

Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhulina (Swinhoe, 1876) {Hakodate, Hokkaido}. Reed Bunting. Casual in sw Alaska in w Aleutians; accidental in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I. (see Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007). Two specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 57:144, 2003.



Figure 17. Subspecific variation in the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). From left to right (reflecting west–east distribution), subspecies *maxima*, *sanaka*, *insignis*, *caurina*, *rufina*, and *merrilli* (*kenaiensis* not shown). All specimens are spring adult males (27 April–11 June).

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—Family **CARDINALIDAE: CARDINALS AND ALLIES**

NOTES: Formerly maintained as a subfamily of the Emberizidae (AOU 1983); elevated to rank of family on the basis of DNA-sequencing studies (AOU 1997).

Piranga olivacea (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (New York). Scarlet Tanager. Accidental in n and w Alaska. Two records (one specimen *FMNH*; photos *UAM*): ad. ♂, 25 Jun 1934, Barrow (Bishop 1944); ♂, 9 Aug 2012, Nome (J. K. Handeland). NOTES: Long maintained in the family Thraupidae (from AOU 1931), but mitochondrial genetic data from several studies provide strong evidence that the genus *Piranga* is instead a member of the Cardinalidae (Chesser et al. 2009).

Piranga ludoviciana (Wilson, 1811) (near Kamiah, Idaho Co., Idaho). Western Tanager. Annual in summer on se Alaska mainland, where probably nests; casual or accidental in s-c, interior, w, and n Alaska (see Swarth 1911, Bishop 1944, Webster 1950, Stewart 1964, Keith 1967, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heintz and Piston 2009, Tobish 2014c). Series *UAM*; photos *UAM*. NOTES: See comments under *P. olivacea* (above).

Phoebastria ludovicianus (Linnaeus, 1766) (Louisiana). Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Casual or intermittent recently in se Alaska; accidental in interior and s-c Alaska (see Gibson et al. 2003, Heintz and Piston 2009, Tobish 2010a, b, 2013a, 2014c). One specimen *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published *NAB* 60:122 and 175, 2006; 63:640, 2010; 65:143, 2011; *WB* 40:124, 2009.

Phoebastria melanocephalus melanocephalus (Swainson, 1827) (Temascaltepec, state of México). Black-headed Grosbeak. Intermittent recently in se Alaska; accidental in s-c and w Alaska (see Tobish 2002a, 2006, 2009c, 2010b, 2013a, 2014c, Heintz and Piston 2009). One specimen *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published *NAB* 60:122 and 175, 2006; 61:629, 2008; 62:603, 2009; 63:486, 2009; 65:143, 2011. NOTES: Phillips (1994) included *P. m. maculatus* (Audubon, 1837) (Columbia River, Oregon) as a synonym.

Passerina caerulea interfusa (Dwight and Griscom, 1927) (Fort Lowell, Arizona). Blue Grosbeak. Accidental in se Alaska. Two records (one specimen *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published *NAB* 66:719, 2013): ad. ♂, 6–7 Aug 1989, Petersburg (Gibson and Kessel 1992); ad. ♂, 9–13 Jul 2012, Skagway (Tobish 2013a). NOTES: Formerly maintained in the monotypic genus *Guiraca* Swainson, but merged in *Passerina* Vieillot on the basis of similarities in mitochondrial DNA, behavior, molts, and plumages (Banks et al. 2002).

Passerina amoena (Say, 1822) (near Canyon City, Colorado). Lazuli Bunting. Casual recently in se Alaska; accidental in s-c Alaska (see Tobish 2001, 2007b, 2009a, 2010a, 2014c, Gibson et al. 2003). No specimen; photos *UAM*—published *NAB* 62:603, 2009; 63:641, 2010; 68:133, 2014.

Passerina cyanea (Linnaeus, 1766) (South Carolina). Indigo Bunting. Casual or accidental in se, s-c, and n Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2008b). One specimen *UAM*; photos *UAM*—published *NAB* 62:133, 2008.

Spiza americana (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) (New York). Dickcissel. Accidental in se and in w Alaska. Two records (no specimen; photos *UAM*—published *NAB* 58:463, 2004): ♂, 22–23 May 2004, Juneau (Gibson et al. 2008); one bird, 14 Aug–6 Oct 2012, Bethel (Tobish 2013b).

—Family **ICTERIDAE: BLACKBIRDS**

NOTES: For a time maintained as the subfamily Icterinae/family Emberizidae (AOU 1983); returned to rank of family by AOU (1998).

Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus, 1758) (South Carolina). Bobolink. Casual in se Alaska and accidental in n Alaska. Four records (Kessel and Gibson 1978, Tobish

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and Isleib 1991, Heidl and Piston 2009, Tobish 2014b). Two specimens (MVZ, 1; UAM, 1).

Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus Oberholser, 1907 {Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories}. Red-winged Blackbird. Nests interior and mainland se Alaska (see Bailey 1948, Webster 1948, 1978, 1988, Kessel 1960, 1966, Shepherd 1962, Kessel and Springer 1966, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, McGuire 1983, 1986, Heidl and Piston 2009). Series UAM.

Sturnella neglecta neglecta Audubon, 1844 {Old Fort Union, North Dakota}. Western Meadowlark. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in interior and s-c Alaska and in the Brooks Range (see Willett 1923, Hemming 1965, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Heidl and Piston 2009). Three specimens (LACM, 1; UAM, 1; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published AB 47:136, 1993; WB 40:125, 2009; NAB 64:352, 2010; 65:327 and 378, 2011.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (Bonaparte, 1826) {Loup River, just west of Fullerton, Nance Co., Nebraska}. Yellow-headed Blackbird. Casual or accidental in se, s-c, interior, and n Alaska (see Anderson 1913, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Heidl and Piston 2009). Three specimens (UAM, 2; MVZ, 1); photos UAM.

Euphagus carolinus carolinus (Statius Müller, 1776) {Carolina}. Rusty Blackbird. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Kessel and Gibson (1978).

Euphagus cyanocephalus (Wagler, 1829) {Temascaltepec, state of México}. Brewer's Blackbird. Casual or intermittent in se Alaska; accidental in n Alaska (see Bailey 1948, Heidl and Piston 2009, Tobish 2014c). Two specimens (DMNS, 1; UAM, 1); published photos AB 46:464, 1992; NAB 58:420, 2004; 60:272, 2006; 64:482, 2010.

Quiscalus quiscula versicolor Vieillot, 1819 [États-Unis]. Common Grackle. Casual or accidental in se, s-c, w, n, and interior Alaska (see Bailey 1948, Gibson 1972, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heidl and Piston 2009, Tobish 2014b). Two specimens (DMNS, 1; MVZ, 1); photos UAM—published NAB 67:640, 2014.

Molothrus ater artemisiae Grinnell, 1909 {Humboldt Co., Nevada}. Brown-headed Cowbird. Migrant in se Alaska; has bred in se and s-c Alaska; casual in the Interior; accidental in sw, w, and n Alaska (see Cahalane 1959, Stewart 1964, Wik and Strevler 1968, Wik 1973, Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Hohenberger et al. 1994, Lehman 2005, Heidl and Piston 2009). At least 10 specimens (UAM, 8; MVZ, 1; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published NAB 53:91, 1999; 59:187, 2005.

Icterus spurius [spurius] (Linnaeus, 1766) {South Carolina}. Orchard Oriole. Accidental in se Alaska. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 57:104, 2003): imm., 18 Oct 2002, Mountain Point near Ketchikan (Gibson et al. 2003, Heidl and Piston 2009).

Icterus bullockii (Swainson, 1827) {Temascaltepec, state of México}. Bullock's Oriole. Monotypic, following Patten et al. (2003). Casual in se Alaska; accidental in w Alaska at St. Lawrence I. (Lehman 2005, Gibson et al. 2008, Heidl and Piston 2009). No specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 62:134, 2008; WB 39:197, 2008.

—Family FRINGILLIDAE: FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES

Fringilla montifringilla Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Brambling. Monotypic; includes *subcuneolata* Kleinschmidt, 1909 {Kobe, Japan}, following Vaurie (1959a). Migrant in w Aleutians, where has nested; casual elsewhere in sw Alaska and in w, n, interior, s-c, and se Alaska (see Hanna 1916, Kenyon 1961, Springer 1966, Byrd et al. 1974, Jones and Gibson 1975, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Isleib

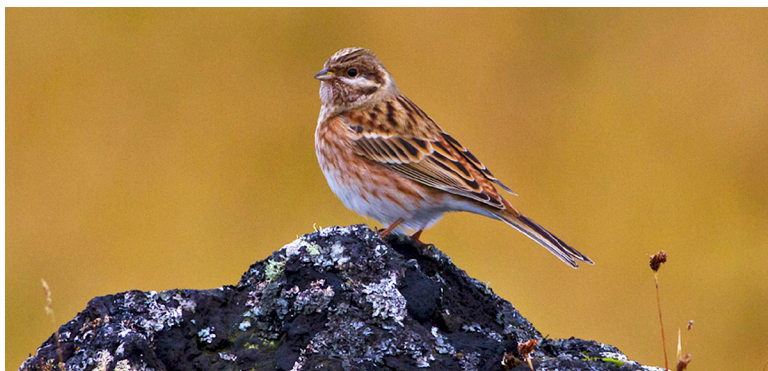


Figure 18. Pine Bunting (*Emberiza leucocephalos*), 2 October 2012, St. Paul Island, Pribilofs.

Photo by D. Gochfeld

and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1997, Sykes and Sonneborn 1998, Winker et al. 2002, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015, Heinel and Piston 2009). Series UAM; photos UAM—published AB 44:311, 1990; 45:512, 1991; B 32:548, 2000; Watters 2003:118; NAB 57:576, 2004; 60:565, 2007; Schwitters 2008:148.

Leucosticte arctoa [*brunneonucha* (von Brandt, 1842) {Kuril Is.}]. Asian Rosy-Finch. Accidental in c Aleutians. One record (no specimen; photos UAM—published



Figure 19. Subspecific variation in the Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*). From left to right (reflecting west–east distribution), subspecies *umbrina*, *griseonucha*, *littoralis*, and *tephrocotis*. All specimens are spring adult males (22 April–27 June).



Figure 20. Cassin's Finch (*Haemorhous cassinii*), 21 February 2009, Seward.

Photo by A. J. Lang

B 44[6]:32, 2012; NAB 66:370, 2012): one bird, 30 Dec 2011, Adak I. (Gibson et al. 2013).

Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis (Swainson, 1832) (near Carlton House, Saskatchewan). Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch. Small; crown gray, cheek brown (Figure 19). Includes subspecies *irvingi* Feinstein, 1958 (Anaktuvuk Pass). Brooks Range, Tanana River uplands. Series MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

L. t. griseonucha (von Brandt, 1842) (Aleutian Is.). Large; crown and cheek gray; browner than *umbrina*. Includes *Leucosticte griseogenys* Gould, 1843 (Russian America), *Montifringilla speciosa* Finsch, 1872 (Unalaska I., e Aleutians), *Leucosticte kadiaka* McGregor, 1901 (Kodiak I.), and subspecies *maxima* W. S. Brooks, 1915 (Copper I., Commander Is.). Aleutians, w Alaska Peninsula, Shumagin and Semidi islands, Chirikof I. Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Withrow (2015) for discussion of this subspecies' northeastern range limits.

L. t. littoralis S. F. Baird, 1869 (= Port Simpson, British Columbia). Small; both crown and cheek are gray, as in *griseonucha*. Alaska Range, s-c, and se Alaska. Series MVZ, UAM.

L. t. umbrina Murie, 1944 (St. Paul I., Pribilofs). Large; blacker than *griseonucha*; crown and cheek likewise gray. Pribilofs and St. Matthew and Hall islands. Series UAM, USNM.

Pinicola enucleator leucura (Stadius Müller, 1776) (= city of Québec). Pine Grosbeak. The largest subspecies. Includes *alascensis* Ridgway, 1898 (Nushagak, Alaska). Resident of the Alaska taiga. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM. NOTES: The generic name *Pinicola* is feminine (Godfrey 1965, David and Gosselin 2002; cf. Howell et al. 1968, Gibson and Kessel 1997).

P. e. flammula von Homeyer, 1880 (= Kodiak I.). Averages shorter tailed and slightly smaller than *leucura* but has more massive and more strongly hooked beak.

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Includes *kodiaka* Ridgway, 1897 {Kodiak I.}. Alaska Pacific coast from easternmost of the Aleutians (Unimak), Shumagin Is., Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak archipelago east to se Alaska. Series AMNH, MVZ, UAM.

P. e. kamtschatkensis (Dybowski, 1883) {Kamchatka}. Distinctly smaller than preceding subspecies, with narrower, blunt, strongly hooked bill. Casual in w Aleutians and Pribilofs (see Riley 1917, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Five specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 2); photo UAM—published Schwitters 2008:159.

P. e. carlottae A. Brooks, 1922 {Graham I., Haida Gwaii, British Columbia}. Smallest and darkest. One record (specimen UAM): first-year ♀, 20 Oct 1995, Ketchikan (Gibson and Kessel 1997, Heint and Piston 2009).

Pyrrhula pyrrhula cassinii S. F. Baird, 1869 {Nulato, Alaska}. Eurasian Bullfinch. Casual in sw, w, interior, s-c, and se Alaska (see Baird 1869, Swarth 1928, 1934, Friedmann 1937, Sealy et al. 1971, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015, Tobish 2012c). Eleven specimens (UAM, 6; CAS, 3; USNM, 2); photos UAM—published AB 43:398, 1989; 46:500, 1992; NAB 55:246 and 384, 2001; 59:531, 2005; 65:502, 2011; Schwitters 2008:152; 2015:160. NOTES: Described from a winter bird in interior Alaska, subspecies *cassinii* nests in the Russian Far East—in Kamchatka, along the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, and in the n Kuril Is. (Vaurie 1959a). It “is very similar to nominate *pyrrhula* [(Linnaeus, 1758) {Europe}] but paler and purer gray on the mantle, has purer white tips on the greater upper wing coverts and is somewhat brighter red in the male” (Vaurie 1956:12). “The white streak on the inner web of the lateral rectrices is much more frequently found in *cassinii*[i] than in any other race of *P. pyrrhula*” (Voous 1949:60).

Carpodacus erythrinus grebnitskii Stejneger, 1885 {Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka}. Common Rosefinch. Casual in sw and w Alaska (see Dau and Gibson 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Lehman 2005, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015). Seven specimens UAM; photos UAM—published B 20(5): cover, 1988; NAB 58:128, 2004; 61:630, 2008; Schwitters 2008:150.

Haemorhous mexicanus frontalis (Say, 1822) {near Colorado Springs, Colorado}. House Finch. Casual in se Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1997, Heint and Piston 2009). One specimen UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 58:420, 2004; 59:481, 2005; WB 40:126, 2009. NOTES: As long constituted, the genus *Carpodacus* Kaup does not form a monophyletic group, so the North American species, which are not closely related to the remaining species of the genus, have been removed to *Haemorhous* Swainson (Chesser et al. 2012, 2013).

Haemorhous purpureus purpureus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789) {South Carolina}. Purple Finch. Larger; ♀ and first-year ♂ lack olive wash, sometimes tinged grayish; streaks on underparts crisp; dusky streaks on undertail coverts indistinct or none. Casual in se and s-c Alaska; casual or accidental in interior, w, and n Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Lehman 2005, Heint and Piston 2009, Rutt et al. 2014). Four specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 59:187, 2005; 63:184, 2009; 66:370, 2012. NOTES: See comments under *H. mexicanus* (above).

H. p. californicus (S. F. Baird, 1858) {Fort Tejon, Kern Co., California}. Smaller; ♀ and first-year ♂ brown with olive wash, streaks on underparts blurry; undertail coverts streaked, distinctly or indistinctly. Casual in se Alaska (see Rutt et al. 2014—cf. Gibson and Kessel 1992, 1997). Two specimens UAM; published photos WB 45:287 and 290–291, 2014.

Haemorhous cassinii [*cassinii*] (S. F. Baird, 1854) {10 miles east of Gemini Peak, Yavapai Co., Arizona}. Cassin’s Finch. Casual in se and s-c Alaska (see West and Bailey 1986, Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2013a; Figure 20). No specimen;

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photos UAM—published NAB 63:184, 2009. NOTES: See comments under *H. mexicanus* (above). See Pyle (1997) and Dickerman (2015a) for recognition of polytypy in this species.

Loxia curvirostra minor (C. L. Brehm, 1846) (= Black River Michigan). Red Crossbill. Includes *sitkensis* Grinnell, 1909 (Admiralty I., Alexander Archipelago), following Dickerman (1987), Payne (1987), and Groth (1993). The irregularly numerous small-bodied and small-billed Red Crossbill that nests in se and coastal s-c Alaska. Series AMNH, CAS, LACM, MVZ, UAM. See Kessel and Gibson (1978) for overview.

L. c. bendirei Ridgway, 1884 (Fort Klamath, Oregon). Moderately large. Two specimens (MVZ, 2) from se Alaska identified by A. R. Phillips (on specimen labels). One of them was reported by Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959).

L. c. reai Phillips, 1981 (Shoshone Co., Idaho). Very small like *minor* but often with heavier bill. “Duller below and on crown and back than *minor*, the back less reddish (male) and thus more strongly contrasted (at least to rump), and more deep-ochraceous below” (Phillips, in Monson and Phillips 1981:228). A specimen (USNM) from se Alaska (ad. ♂, 11 Aug 1942) was identified by Phillips (loc. cit.).

Loxia leucoptera leucoptera J. F. Gmelin, 1789 (Hudson Bay and New York). White-winged Crossbill. The North American subspecies. Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. NOTES: The few Aleutian records of this species (see Gibson et al. 1987a, Gibson and Byrd 2007) might refer to the Old World subspecies *bifasciata* (C. L. Brehm, 1827) (Thuringia and Vienna), but no Aleutian specimen exists and photos are inconclusive.

Acanthis flammea flammea (Linnaeus, 1758) (Norrländ, Sweden). Common Redpoll. Includes subspecies *holboellii* (C. L. Brehm, 1831) (Roda Valley, Thuringia), following Vaurie (1959a), Howell et al. (1968), Knox (1988a), and Cramp and Perrins (1994); cf. AOU (1957). Series AMNH, CAS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. NOTES: For a time maintained in the genus *Carduelis* Brisson, but mitochondrial genetic data indicate that *Carduelis* as constituted by the AOU (1998) is polyphyletic and that *Acanthis* spp., *Spinus* spp., and *Chloris sinica* belong to clades encompassing species of other genera (Chesser et al. 2009).

Acanthis hornemanni hornemanni (Holböll, 1843) (n Greenland). Hoary Redpoll. Larger and much paler than *exilipes*. One record (specimen UAM): ad. ♂, 28 Mar 1964, Fairbanks (Kessel and Springer 1966). NOTES: See comments under *A. flammea* (above).

A. h. exilipes (Coues, 1861) (Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories). Smaller and not so pale as nominate *hornemanni*. The Alaska-nesting subspecies. Series AMNH, DMNS, MVZ, UAM, USNM. See Gibson and Kessel (1997) for overview.

Spinus spinus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sweden). Eurasian Siskin. Casual or accidental in the Aleutians. Three records (one specimen UAM; photos UAM—published AB 47:445, 1993): ad. ♂, 4 Jun 1978; ad. ♂, 21–22 May 1993—both Attu I. (Gibson and Byrd 2007); at least one bird (♂, with three streaked siskins [sp.]), 13 Nov–31 Dec 2014+, Unalaska I. (S. Golodoff). NOTES: See comments under *Acanthis flammea* (above).

Spinus pinus pinus (Wilson, 1810) (near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). Pine Siskin. Series MVZ, UAM. For overview see Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) and Kessel and Gibson (1978). NOTES: See comments under *Acanthis flammea* (above).

Spinus tristis tristis (Linnaeus, 1758) (South Carolina), *pallidus* Mearns, 1890 (Fort Verde, Yavapai Co., Arizona), and/or *jewetti* van Rossem, 1943 (Ashland, Oregon)}. American Goldfinch. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in s-c and in n Alaska (see Gibson and Kessel 1992, Tobish 2003a, 2005a, 2010a, 2013a, Heintz and Piston 2009). No specimen; photos UAM—published NAB 66:720, 2013. NOTES: See comments under *Acanthis flammea* (above).

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Chloris sinica kawaraha (Temminck, 1836) {Japan}. Oriental Greenfinch. Casual in w Aleutians (see Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008). Two specimens UAM; published photo NAB 62:134, 2008. NOTES: See comments under *Acanthis flammea* (above).

Coccothraustes vespertinus brooksi (Grinnell, 1917) {Okanagan, British Columbia}. Evening Grosbeak. Casual in se Alaska; accidental in s-c and interior Alaska (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heinel and Piston 2009). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 66:332, 2012.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1848 {Japan}. Hawfinch. Casual or intermittent in w and c Aleutians; casual or accidental on Bering Sea islands and mainland w and sw Alaska (see Evermann 1913, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007, Schwitters 2008, 2015, Tobish 2009c, 2012b). Eight specimens (UAM, 7; USNM, 1); photos UAM—published AB 25:895, 1971; 41:1385, 1987; Roberson 1980:443; FN 51:936, 1997; NAB 56:383, 2002; 57:533, 2004; 63:487, 2009; 65:673, 2012; Watters 2003:119; Schwitters 2008:152–153, 159; 2015:161.

—Family PASSERIDAE: OLD WORLD SPARROWS

Passer domesticus domesticus (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. House Sparrow. Recent colonist in southern se Alaska; casual or accidental in w Alaska (see Gibson 2012). Three specimens UAM; photos UAM—published NAB 62:135, 2008; 63:141, 2009; 67:505, 2014.

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