

AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF BAJA CALIFORNIA AND BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

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ABSTRACT. We provide a critical, cross-referenced checklist of 464 species recorded from the Baja California Peninsula through July 2000. Some 434 species (220 breeding) have been recorded from the state of Baja California (Norte), and 380 (146 breeding) from Baja California Sur. Status and level of documentation (sight, photo, specimen) are noted for all species in both states. Three additional categories are employed for the 238 breeding species (51% of the avifauna): confirmed (216 species), probable (14), or possible (8) breeding. The non-breeding species comprise 104 winter visitors (22% of the avifauna), 19 seasonal visitors (4%), 19 transient migrants (4%), and 84 vagrants or very rare visitors (18%). We discuss a further 22 species whose occurrence is considered hypothetical.

RESUMEN. Proporcionamos una lista crítica, de referencia cruzada, de 464 especies consignadas para la Península de Baja California hasta Julio del 2000. Se han registrado unas 434 especies (220 reproductivas) para el estado de Baja California, y 380 (146 reproductivas) para Baja California Sur. Se denota el status y nivel de documentación (avistamiento, fotografía, espécimen) para todas las especies en ambos estados. Se emplean tres categorías adicionales para las 238 especies reproductivas (51% de la avifauna): reproducción confirmada (216 especies), probable (14), o posible (8). Las especies no reproductivas comprenden 104 visitantes invernales (22% de la avifauna), 19 visitantes estacionales (4%), 19 migrantes de paso (4%), y 84 errantes o visitantes muy raros (18%). Discutimos además, 22 especies cuya ocurrencia es considerada hipotética.

Recent years have seen a surge in papers adding to our knowledge of the birds of the Baja California Peninsula (see Literature Cited), following the seminal work of Grinnell (1928) and the more recent summary by Wilbur (1987). Given this wealth of recent information, an annotated statewide breakdown of the peninsula's avifauna will be of use in evaluating future observations. We use the abbreviations BC and BCS for the states of Baja California and Baja California Sur, respectively; some authors have used Baja California Norte, or BCN, for the former; e.g., Clark and Westcott (1992), Howell and Webb (1995).

We have taken Grinnell (1928) as the baseline for determining which species are (or have been, see below) represented by specimens. When that author made specific mention of specimens we assume they were identified correctly, although the extensive collections of Bryant, housed at the California Academy of Sciences, were destroyed by fire in 1906 and cannot be verified. In addition, beyond the practical reality that we have not had the resources to examine all North American collections for relevant specimens, there is the problem, noted by Grinnell (1928), that certain specimens reported upon by early writers may have been distributed widely and cannot be accounted for readily. Unless there seems reason to doubt the occurrence (or identification) of older specimens (most such species are now known to occur regularly) we have generally accepted earlier reference to specimens. In two cases (Gull-billed Tern in BCS, and White Wagtail), however, important specimens appear to be lost and cannot be verified; we consider such records as sight only.

At the same time, many of the earlier writers (e.g., Belding 1883a,b, Bryant 1889, Brewster 1902) listed species from the peninsula but their writings are equivocal about whether or not specimens were taken and/or preserved. If we have been unable to determine that specimens were taken, such reports are treated as sight records, while recognizing that this evaluation may need to be revised. Also, second-hand reports of birds shot by hunters, and examined but not preserved, are considered equivalent to sight records. For further discussion of sight records, see Documentation Codes (below).

The reference noted for specimen documentation of most species is Grinnell (1928), who made specific mention of specimens taken, including the works of earlier authors. Wilbur (1987) is cited when that work specifically cites specimen data subsequent to, or not specifically noted by, Grinnell. Other authors are cited for specimen records if: 1) neither Grinnell nor Wilbur specifically mention specimens (in such cases we attempted to determine and cite the earliest collectors but may well have erred, in part due to imprecise wording about whether or not birds were collected); or 2) specimens were collected subsequent to or overlooked by Wilbur.

For photographic records we cite the reference where a photograph is mentioned or published. A distinction is made, however, for published and/or archived photographs (see Documentation Codes, below). Arguably, simply mentioning the existence of a photograph, if not published or archived, is no different than an unqualified sight record, but the distinction is made here to alert interested readers to the potential existence of such documentation, should they wish to attempt to track it down.

For sight records we include a reference (usually Grinnell 1928 or Wilbur 1987) that summarizes sight records. For less common species, specific references (not necessarily the earliest published) are cited, that record or summarize sightings of a given species. Distinction is made for publications where supporting documentation is included, and for records where documentation is archived. Still, a number of species appear to be recorded from the peninsula solely on the basis of (undocumented) sight records. One approach would be to reject outright, or to consider hypothetical, all such records. However, species represented by such sight records range from fairly common and regular migrants, such as Pomarine Jaeger and Arctic Tern, to rarer migrants or vagrants such as Wood Duck. For sight records, we evaluated all species, taking into account factors such as the experience of observers, their familiarity with the relevant species, and the status of the species in adjacent areas. We are as guilty as anyone of being biased towards competent observers personally known to us; this is inevitable. Nonetheless, we attempted to apply consistent criteria, and our judgements may differ from those of Howell and Webb (1995). Where multiple records of species recorded regularly in adjacent regions support that species' occurrence in the peninsula, or in one or both states, these species are included in the main list, e.g., White-winged Scoter in BC, breeding Bald Eagles in BCS, Pomarine Jaeger in both states. Where a species' occurrence in either state, the peninsula, or (in two cases) Mexico as a whole, is based solely upon one or two undocumented or inadequately documented sight records (published or unpublished) a more rigid course was adopted (e.g., considering whether the documentation would be acceptable to a North American bird records committee) and such records have been relegated to Appendix A or Appendix B. We believe that most species concerned probably were identified correctly, and some even may prove to be of regular occurrence. Details of these records (and observers) are given here so that readers can independently judge them and make different evaluations if they wish, especially in light of future records. Observers visiting the peninsula are encouraged to fully document sightings of these and any other rarely recorded species (e.g., via the Baja California Peninsula regional reports in the journal *North American Birds*).

Several species with identifiable subspecies groups (e.g., American and "San Lucas" robins, or Yellow and "Mangrove" warblers) are separated out to provide more information on status and distribution; these groups generally include groups that have been, or may be, considered separate species and which can be identified in the field. Note that trinomial scientific names given for these groups are of the first described subspecies within the group, not necessarily

the one or more subspecies found in the Baja California Peninsula.

Six categories are employed to give a broad indication of the overall status of a species in both states: breeding resident; breeding summer visitor; non-breeding winter visitor; non-breeding visitor; transient migrant; and vagrant or very rare visitor (see status codes below). Clearly some definitions will be subjective, but we have tried to view records in a regional context by evaluating the status of a species in adjacent regions (California and western Mexico), while recognizing that new data may necessitate changes to status codes used. These status codes are based largely upon information in Grinnell (1928), Wilbur (1987), and Howell and Webb (1995), plus information contained in the present volume (especially Erickson et al. 2001, Wurster et al. 2001). In addition, three categories similar to those employed in many breeding bird atlases (e.g., Shuford 1993) are used for breeding species: confirmed, probable, or possible breeding (see status codes below). Note that there remain several instances of probable and possible breeding that could be confirmed by careful observers visiting the peninsula at the appropriate season.

We attempted to trace specific publications for all breeding species. We cite relatively recent papers that may summarize earlier works, or simply the relevant species or subspecies accounts in A. C. Bent's *Life Histories of North American Birds*, which, in many cases, provide useful summaries of nesting and eggs. Thus, works cited include specific reference to breeding or nesting birds, and often to eggs collected. Note, however, that in some cases the source may not be evident on first reading, such as reference to eggs from BC in a paper dealing with BCS (e.g., Bancroft 1930), or reference under another species (e.g., Brown-headed Cowbird under the Bell's Vireo account in Unitt et al. 1995). If Grinnell (1928) or Wilbur (1987) adequately summarized breeding records, or if we found no subsequent, critical published reference, then simply those authors may be cited, e.g., if Grinnell (1928) cited other works which he quoted for "nesting" or "breeding" we accept these unless there is reason to doubt them.

Nonetheless, for some (presumed) resident breeding species, such as Gambel's Quail, most authors (including Grinnell 1928) simply noted something like "common resident" and appear to have presumed breeding, without specifically noting confirmed nesting. In most cases, presumption of breeding was reasonable but in a few cases it may not have been: e.g., Clark's Nutcracker, which, after periodic autumn/winter invasions, can remain into the summer but not necessarily breed. Consequently, in some cases (mainly involving common and widespread species) specific reference to confirmed breeding appears to be lacking.

Similarly, notations of breeding by Howell and Webb (1995) included presumption, e.g., Calliope Hummingbird was presumed to breed although actual nests have not been found; or Hermit Thrush was considered a breeder based upon

what here would be considered evidence for “probable breeding” (breeding by this latter species has since been confirmed; Erickson and Wurster 1998). While presumption of breeding based on common sense is perhaps inevitable and necessary in a general work (and see Binford 1989:66-69, for problems with determining confirmed breeding status), we consider it valuable to record herein specific levels of recorded breeding for each species in both states of Baja California.

To fill apparent gaps in breeding records, the egg collection at the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology (WFVZ) was checked, as were specimen labels of selected species at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ), and the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley (MVZ); in some cases field observations have been used. These additional records are detailed in Appendix D.

Through July 2000 we are aware of a total of 464 species recorded from the Baja California Peninsula (434 in BC, 380 in BCS). Of this total, 238 breed or have bred (including 14 probable and 8 possible), 104 are non-breeding winter visitors, 19 are non-breeding seasonal visitors, 19 are non-breeding transient migrants, and 84 are vagrants or very rare visitors.

Of the 238 breeding species, 220 (including 7 possibles) are known from BC, only 146 (4 possibles) from BCS. The diversity of temperate habitats in northern Baja California and the relative paucity of habitats in the southern half of the peninsula largely account for this striking difference; also see Howell (2001) for a regional breakdown of the peninsula’s breeding avifauna. Ten confirmed or probable breeders are considered extinct or extirpated, mainly the result of a combination of habitat alteration, depredation by introduced mammals, and cowbird parasitism: Guadalupe Storm-Petrel, California Condor, Swainson’s Hawk, Guadalupe Caracara, Common Snipe, Groove-billed Ani, Willow Flycatcher, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, and Summer Tanager. The peninsula’s breeding species include three widespread non-natives (Feral Pigeon [= Rock Dove], European Starling, and House Sparrow); two other non-native species (Ring-necked Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus* and Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis* [see Wurster et al. 2001]) occur locally in northern BC. These last two may not be maintaining themselves as self-sustaining populations (see Howell and Webb 1995:768-769) and are thus omitted from this checklist, although pheasants can be locally common in the Mexicali Valley (Patten et al. 2001).

Of the 104 winter visitors, 24 are waterfowl and 24 are shorebirds, with smaller numbers of gulls (10 species) and sparrows (8 species) among the sundry other species. For 59 species, Mexico constitutes the southern edge of their regular winter range, whereas 2 species (Broad-billed Hummingbird, Tropical Kingbird) have a southerly, or Mexican,

origin. The 19 seasonal visitors are mainly seabirds, 10 of them tubenoses with 6 of Southern Hemisphere breeding origin (whose main period of occurrence in the region is April to October, i.e., the austral winter). The 19 transients include 7 shorebirds, 3 terns, 2 swifts, and 2 hummingbirds. Of the transients, 9 species winter primarily in, or offshore of, South America, while 10 winter primarily in, or offshore of, Middle America. Of the 84 vagrants or very rare visitors, 55 (dominated by 25 wood-warblers), are presumed to originate from eastern and northern North America, but only 4 from the west (Wood Duck, Pigeon Guillemot, Marbled Murrelet, Virginia's Warbler); 10 (a loon, 3 shorebirds, 2 warblers, 2 pipits, 2 wagtails) from Eurasia, although 6 of these breed in western Alaska; 10 (including 4 tyrant flycatchers) from the southwestern U.S.A. and adjacent northern Mexico; 4 (including 2 wood-warblers) from western Mexico; and 1 (Wilson's Storm-Petrel) from the southern oceans.

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Status Codes

These codes indicate the primary seasonal status of a species in each of the two states. Note that a species may be rare and irregular, such as Ancient Murrelet, or common, such as Surf Scoter, but still be coded simply as a winter visitor. Reference to Wilbur (1987) and Howell and Webb (1995) should indicate the (relative) abundance of species.

R: confirmed or presumed breeding resident, e.g., Black-vented Shearwater, Wren-tit. Some species may disperse widely after breeding and/or be less common in winter.

S: breeding summer visitor, e.g., Elegant Tern, Purple Martin. In some years, individuals of some species may occur in winter.

W: winter visitor, e.g., Surf Scoter, Glaucous-winged Gull, Black-bellied Plover. Smaller numbers may overwinter, e.g., many ducks and shorebirds, and some species may be more common during migration.

V: non-breeding visitor, present up to all year (mainly seabirds), e.g., Sooty Shearwater, White-faced Ibis, Pomarine Jaeger.

T: transient migrant, e.g., Wilson's Phalarope, Swainson's Thrush, Nashville Warbler. Rarely, small numbers of some species may winter.

X: vagrant (e.g., Arctic Loon, Arctic Warbler) or species recorded very rarely and for which data are insufficient to determine status (e.g., Wood Duck, Downy Woodpecker).
determine status (e.g., Wood Duck, Downy Woodpecker).

Use of brackets indicates former status, e.g. [V] former visitor, or [R*] former resident breeder.

Breeding Codes

*: confirmed breeding species: nests, eggs, dependent young (except some waterbirds, e.g., begging juvenile terns which may travel with adults for hundreds of km), adults nest building (except woodpeckers, wrens, and Verdin, which may drill/build roost nests), adult(s) carrying food/faecal sac, adults entering nest cavity, birds collected in breeding condition by reliable collectors (cf. Binford 1989:68). R with no modifier indicates presumed breeding, used only for resident or summer resident populations (often endemic taxa!) which, by default, are assumed to breed in the peninsula, e.g., Gambel's Quail or Cape Pygmy-Owl, but for which we have found no specific evidence of breeding (five species are coded this way for the entire peninsula, several others for one state).

*?: probable breeding: adult(s) singing, courting, displaying, territorial, and/or agitated as if nest and/or young nearby, in season, and in range/habitat.

+: possible breeding: adult(s) in season in range/habitat. Note that this may be used with non-breeding season codes, e.g., W, which indicates that a species is primarily a winter visitor but summer records suggest it could breed.

(): irregular and/or former (confirmed, probable, or possible) breeding, e.g., waterbirds dependent on ephemeral water conditions.

[]: former (confirmed, probable, or possible) breeding, i.e., species considered extirpated or extinct.

Documentation Codes

S : unqualified sight record (see discussion above); much of the older literature is equivocal in regard to whether or not specimens were taken and/or preserved; checking each and every museum collection was beyond the scope of this work. Persons aware of overlooked specimen records of these species are encouraged to amend this information.

S^P : sight record published with adequate supporting documentation;

S! : sight record; written documentation archived (see Hamilton and Howell 2001);

V! : identifiable video record archived (see Hamilton and Howell 2001);

P : identifiable photograph examined, or mentioned in a publication, but not published or archived;

P^P : identifiable photographic record published (includes stills captured from video tape); photos published herein constitute the first for Black-footed Albatross (in BCS), Little Blue Heron (BC), Black Scoter (BC), Hooded Merganser (BC), Mew Gull (BC), Glaucous-winged Gull (BCS), Common Tern (BC), Tropical Kingbird (BC), Western Kingbird (BCS), Plumbeous Vireo (BC), White Wagtail (BCS), and Orchard Oriole (BCS);

P! : identifiable photographic record archived (see Hamilton and Howell 2001);

: specimen record, including eggs

– : no records

Numbers refer to Literature Cited; *italicized references* indicate breeding data; **B, C, D** refer to Appendices B, C, and D.

Species	Baja California	Baja California Sur
RED-THROATED LOON <i>Gavia stellata</i>	W; #; 44,128	W; S; 123
ARCTIC LOON <i>G. arctica</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	-
PACIFIC LOON <i>G. pacifica</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 77
COMMON LOON <i>G. immer</i>	W; #; 44	W; S; 123
YELLOW-BILLED LOON <i>G. adamsii</i>	X; #; 123	-
LEAST GREBE <i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	-	R*; #; 44,57

PIED-BILLED GREBE <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	R*; #; 69,118	R*; #; 6,77
HORNED GREBE <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	W; #; 118,123, 128, C	W; #; 123
EARED GREBE <i>P. nigricollis</i>	R(*); #; 39,44,65	W; #; 123, C
WESTERN GREBE <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	R(*); #; 57,94, C	W; #; 57, C
CLARK'S GREBE <i>A. clarkii</i>	V(+); #; C,D	W; S; 57
LAYSAN ALBATROSS <i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	R*; #; 43,44,59,	V*?; #; 42,59
BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS <i>P. nigripes</i>	V; #; 44	V; #; 123 C
SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS <i>P. albatrus</i>	[V]; #; 79	[V]; S; 44
NORTHERN FULMAR <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	W; #; 44,60,123, C	W; #; 44
COOK'S PETREL <i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	V; S; 123	V; #; 79
PINK-FOOTED SHEARWATER <i>Puffinus creatopus</i>	V; #; C	V; S; 44,60,123
WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER <i>P. pacificus</i>	-	V; S; 123
BULLER'S SHEARWATER <i>P. bulleri</i>	V; S ^P ; 32a	V; S!; 123,128
SOOTY SHEARWATER <i>P. griseus</i>	V; #; 44	V; #; 44
SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER <i>P. tenuirostris</i>	V; #; 123	B
BLACK-VENTED SHEARWATER <i>P. opisthomelas</i>	R*; #; 41,79	R*; #; 41, 44
TOWNSEND'S SHEARWATER <i>P. auricularis</i>	-	V; S; 123
WILSON'S STORM-PETREL <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	X; S ^P ; 39	-
LEACH'S STORM-PETREL <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	R*; #; 44,69	R*; #; 42,97
ASHY STORM-PETREL <i>O. homochroa</i>	R*; #; 44,69	-
WEDGE-RUMPED STORM-PETREL <i>O. tethys</i>	V; #; 123	V; #; 123
BLACK STORM-PETREL <i>O. melania</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 24,44
GUADALUPE STORM-PETREL <i>O. macrodactyla</i>	[R*]; #; 44,69	-
LEAST STORM-PETREL <i>O. microsoma</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 24,44
RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	R*?; #; 5,123	R*; #; 44,123
RED-TAILED TROPICBIRD <i>P. rubricauda</i>	V; #; 44	-
MASKED BOOBY <i>Sula dactylatra</i>	X; S ^P ; 60,103	R*; #; 42,44,97
NAZCA BOOBY <i>S. granti</i>	-	V; S; 99
BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY <i>S. nebouxii</i>	R*; #; 44,84	R*; #; 25,44,77
BROWN BOOBY <i>S. leucogaster</i>	R*; #; 5	R*; #; 20,25,44
RED-FOOTED BOOBY <i>S. sula</i>	-	V; #; 98, C
AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	W; #; 44,94	W; S; 123,128

BROWN PELICAN <i>P. occidentalis</i>	R*; #; 44,67	R*; #; 30,44
BRANDT'S CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	R*; #; 44,69	R*; #; 20,44
NEOTROPIC CORMORANT <i>P. brasilianus</i>	B	R+; P ^P ; 39,78,123, D
DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT <i>P. auritus</i>	R*; #; 44,90,123	R*; #; 44
PELAGIC CORMORANT <i>P. pelagicus</i>	R*; #; 44,90,123, C	V; S!; 60
MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD <i>Fregata magnificens</i>	V; #; 123, C	R*; #; 44
AMERICAN BITTERN <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	W[+]; #; 3,44	W; #; 44
LEAST BITTERN <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	R*?; #; 44,57,94	R*; #; 6,77
GREAT BLUE HERON <i>Ardea herodias</i>	R*; #; 44,81,89	R*; #; 44,77
GREAT EGRET <i>A. alba</i>	R*; #; 44,81	R*; #; 22,24,80
SNOWY EGRET <i>Egretta thula</i>	R*; #; 44,81,89	R*; #; 4,44
LITTLE BLUE HERON <i>E. caerulea</i>	V; P ^P ; 123,128	R*; #; 44,72
TRICOLORED HERON <i>E. tricolor</i>	V; #; 44,128	R*; #; 4,44
REDDISH EGRET <i>E. rufescens</i>	R*; #; 4,44,90,128	R*; #; 4,44
CATTLE EGRET <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R*; #; 82,112,123	R*; S; 10,80
GREEN HERON <i>Butorides virescens</i>	R*; #; 44,123	R*; #; 6,44
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 4
YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	R*; #; 18,123	R*; #; 4,44
WHITE IBIS <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	B	R*; #; 5,44,77
WHITE-FACED IBIS <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	V+; #; 3,44,94	V; #; 44,60
ROSEATE SPOONBILL <i>Ajaia ajaja</i>	X[V]; #; 44, C	X; P!; 1
WOOD STORK <i>Mycteria americana</i>	V; S; 94,123	V; #; 123,128
TURKEY VULTURE <i>Cathartes aura</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 44,109
CALIFORNIA CONDOR <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	[R*?]; #; 123,124	-
BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	B	X; P!; 39,57
FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK <i>D. bicolor</i>	X[V]; #; 44, 94	X; #; 39
GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE <i>Anser albifrons</i>	W; #; 44,128	W; P!; 123,128
SNOW GOOSE <i>Chen. caerulescens</i>	W; #; 44,128	W; S; 123
ROSS'S GOOSE <i>C. rossii</i>	W; P ^P ; 39	-
CANADA GOOSE <i>Branta [c.] canadensis</i>	W; V!; 39,123	W; P ^P ; 39
Cackling Goose <i>B. [c.] hutchinsii</i>	W; #; 39,123	W; #; 51
BRANT <i>B. [b.] bernicla</i>	X; S ^P ; 32a	-

Black Brant <i>B. [b.] nigricans</i>	W; #; 44	W; #. 123, C
TUNDRA SWAN <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	W; #; 44,118	X; #; 123,128
WOOD DUCK <i>Aix sponsa</i>	X; S; 39	B
GADWALL <i>Anas strepera</i>	W+; #; 44, B	W; #; 44
EURASIAN WIGEON <i>A. penelope</i>	W; #; 112,123,128	X; S!; 39,60
AMERICAN WIGEON <i>A. americana</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 51
MALLARD <i>A. platyrhynchos</i>	R*; #; 44,57	X; #; 39,44
BLUE-WINGED TEAL <i>A. discors</i>	W; #; 123	W; #; 44
CINNAMON TEAL <i>A. cyanoptera</i>	R*; #; 44,57	W; #; 20
NORTHERN SHOVELER <i>A. clypeata</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 51
NORTHERN PINTAIL <i>A. acuta</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
GREEN-WINGED TEAL <i>A. crecca</i>	W; #; 110, C	W; #; 44
CANVASBACK <i>Aythya valisineria</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 51
REDHEAD <i>A. americana</i>	R*; #; 44, 94, 112, 128	W; #; 44
RING-NECKED DUCK <i>A. collaris</i>	W; P!; 123	W; S; 123
GREATER SCAUP <i>A. marila</i>	W; #; 44	X; S!; 39,123
LESSER SCAUP <i>A. affinis</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 22,51
SURF SCOTER <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER <i>M. fusca</i>	W; S; 123,128	B
BLACK SCOTER <i>M. nigra</i>	W; P ^P ; 39,60	-
LONG-TAILED DUCK <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	X; S ^P ; 39,63	B
BUFFLEHEAD <i>Bucephala albeola</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
COMMON GOLDENEYE <i>B. clangula</i>	W; #; 44	W; P!; 123
HOODED MERGANSER <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	W; P ^P ; 93,123	X; #; 44,128
COMMON MERGANSER <i>Mergus merganser</i>	W; #; 112,128	B
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER <i>M. serrator</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 123, C
RUDDY DUCK <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	R*; #; 44,118	R*; #; 44,128
OSPREY <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	R*; #; 5,44	R*; #; 30,44
WHITE-TAILED KITE <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	R*; #; 44, C,D	R*; S; 106
MISSISSIPPI KITE <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	-	X; P ^P ; 39
BALD EAGLE <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	W[R*]; #; 44,64, C	R*; S; 50,123
NORTHERN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	R*; #; 44,118,128	W; #; 44, C

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	R+; #; 44,123	W; #; 44
COOPER'S HAWK <i>A. cooperi</i>	R*; #; 44,113,128	W; #; 44
HARRIS'S HAWK <i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 44,109
RED-SHOULDERED HAWK <i>Buteo lineatus</i>	R*; #; 22,44	W; S; 123,128, B
BROAD-WINGED HAWK <i>B. platypterus</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; S; 39,58,123
SWAINSON'S HAWK <i>B. swainsoni</i>	T[S*]; #; 39,44	X; S ^P ; 2,39,123
ZONE-TAILED HAWK <i>B. albonotatus</i>	R*; #; 3,44	W; #; 77
RED-TAILED HAWK <i>B. jamaicensis</i>	R*; #; 44,113	R; #; 44
FERRUGINOUS HAWK <i>B. regalis</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK <i>B. lagopus</i>	X; S!; 39,60	-
GOLDEN EAGLE <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	R*; #; 3,44	R*?; S; 107
CRESTED CARACARA <i>Caracara cheriway</i>	R*; #; 44,123,128	R*; #; 44,109
GUADALUPE CARACARA <i>C. lutosa</i>	[R*]; #; 44	-
AMERICAN KESTREL <i>Falco sparverius</i>	R*; #; 44,113	R*; #; 44,109
MERLIN <i>F. columbarius</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>F. peregrinus</i>	R*; #; 101,125	R*; #; 20,101
PRAIRIE FALCON <i>F. mexicanus</i>	R*; #; 5,44	R*; #; 22,44
MOUNTAIN QUAIL <i>Oryortyx pictus</i>	R*; #; 3,44	-
CALIFORNIA QUAIL <i>Callipepla californica</i>	R*; #; 3,44	R*; #; 44,109
GAMBEL'S QUAIL <i>C. gambelii</i>	R; #; 44,94	-
BLACK RAIL <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	R*?; #; 37,44	-
CLAPPER RAIL <i>Rallus longirostris</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 4,44
VIRGINIA RAIL <i>R. limicola</i>	R*; #; 44,55,62	W; #; 20, B
SORA <i>Porzana carolina</i>	R*; #; 5,44,128	W+; #; 6,44
COMMON MOORHEN <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 77
AMERICAN COOT <i>Fulica americana</i>	R*; #; 44,62	R*; #; 6,44
SANDHILL CRANE <i>Grus canadensis</i>	X; #; 44,123	-
BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 76
AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER <i>P. dominica</i>	T; P ^P ; 39	T; #; 44,117
PACIFIC GOLDEN-PLOVER <i>P. fulva</i>	W; P ^P ; 39,58	X; S!; 39
SNOWY PLOVER <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	R*; #; 44,85	R*; #; 4,20
WILSON'S PLOVER <i>C. wilsonia</i>	R*; #; 39,80,123	R*; #; 44,47,123

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER <i>C. semipalmatus</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; C
KILLDEER <i>C. vociferus</i>	R*; #; 44,113	R*; #; 44
MOUNTAIN PLOVER <i>C. montanus</i>	W; #; 44,128	X; #; 44
EURASIAN DOTTEREL <i>C. morinellus</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	-
AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER <i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 4,44
BLACK OYSTERCATCHER <i>H. bachmani</i>	R*; #; 18,44	R*; #; 70
BLACK-NECKED STILT <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	R*; #; 44,85	R*; #; 23,44
AMERICAN AVOCET <i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	R*; #; 85,123	R*; #; 23,123, C
GREATER YELLOWLEGS <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
LESSER YELLOWLEGS <i>T. flavipes</i>	W; #; 123,128	W; #; 44,128
SOLITARY SANDPIPER <i>T. solitaria</i>	T; #; 94,128	T; #; 39,44
WILLET <i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
WANDERING TATTLER <i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 7
SPOTTED SANDPIPER <i>Actitis macularia</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
WHIMBREL <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
LONG-BILLED CURLEW <i>N. americanus</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
HUDSONIAN GODWIT <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	-	X; #; 83
BAR-TAILED GODWIT <i>L. lapponica</i>	X; P ^P ; 104	B
MARbled GODWIT <i>L. fedoa</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 75
RUDDY TURNSTONE <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
BLACK TURNSTONE <i>A. melanocephala</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 75
SURFBIRD <i>Aphriza virgata</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44, C
RED KNOT <i>Calidris canutus</i>	W; #; 44,128	W; #; 44
SANDERLING <i>C. alba</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 22
SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER <i>C. pusilla</i>	T; S!; 127,128	-
WESTERN SANDPIPER <i>C. mauri</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 20
LEAST SANDPIPER <i>C. minutilla</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
BAIRD'S SANDPIPER <i>C. bairdii</i>	T; P; 123,128	T; #; 44,128
PECTORAL SANDPIPER <i>C. melanotos</i>	T; #; 123,128	T; #; 44,128
DUNLIN <i>C. alpina</i>	W; #; 44,128	W; #; 44,128
STILT SANDPIPER <i>C. himantopus</i>	W; P ^P ; 39	B
RUFF <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	-

SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	W; #; 123	W; #; 123
LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER <i>L. scolopaceus</i>	W; #; 123;	W; #; 123
COMMON SNIPE <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	W[R*?]; #; 44,62	W; #; 44
WILSON'S PHALAROPE <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	T; #; 123	T; #; 39,44
RED-NECKED PHALAROPE <i>P. lobatus</i>	T; #; 44	T; #; 20,128
RED PHALAROPE <i>P. fulicaria</i>	T; #; 44	W; #; C
SOUTH POLAR SKUA <i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	V; P; 60,123	V; S; 123
POMARINE JAEGER <i>S. pomarinus</i>	V; S; 123	V; S; 123
PARASITIC JAEGER <i>S. parasiticus</i>	V; #; 44	V; S; 123
LONG-TAILED JAEGER <i>S. longicaudus</i>	T; S!; 94,123	T; S; 123
LAUGHING GULL <i>Larus atricilla</i>	R*; P ^P ; 60,81,88	R*; #; 26,44
FRANKLIN'S GULL <i>L. pipixcan</i>	T; S!; 123	T; P ^P ; 49
BONAPARTE'S GULL <i>L. philadelphia</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 20
HEERMANN'S GULL <i>L. heermanni</i>	R*; #; 19,44,121	R*; #; 44
MEW GULL <i>L. canus</i>	W; P ^P ; 39	X; P ^P ; 39
RING-BILLED GULL <i>L. delawarensis</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; C
CALIFORNIA GULL <i>L. californicus</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 22
HERRING GULL <i>L. argentatus</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 75
THAYER'S GULL <i>L. thayeri</i>	W; #; 32,39	X; P ^P ; 39,123
YELLOW-FOOTED GULL <i>L. livens</i>	R*; #; 19,39,44	R*; #; 34,44
WESTERN GULL <i>L. occidentalis</i>	R*; #; 44,67,69	R*; #; 4,30, C
GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL <i>L. glaucescens</i>	W; #; 44	W; P ^P ; 123,128
GLAUCOUS GULL <i>L. hyperboreus</i>	W; P ^P ; 32,39	X; P ^P ; 32,39
SABINE'S GULL <i>Xema sabini</i>	T; #; 44	W; #; 123
BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	W; #; 44	W; #,P!; 112,123
GULL-BILLED TERN <i>Sterna nilotica</i>	S*; #; 60,81,89, C	S*; S; 29, B
CASPIAN TERN <i>S. caspia</i>	R*; #; 44,81,86	R*; #; 30,44
ROYAL TERN <i>S. maxima</i>	R*; #; 19,44,89	R*; #; 4,20
ELEGANT TERN <i>S. elegans</i>	S*; #; 19,44,89	S*; #; 4,20
COMMON TERN <i>S. hirundo</i>	T; P ^P ; 123,128	T; #; 44,117
ARCTIC TERN <i>S. paradisaea</i>	T; S; 123,128	T; S; 98
FORSTER'S TERN <i>S. forsteri</i>	R*; #; 44,81,85,	W; #; 20

LEAST TERN <i>S. antillarum</i>	S*; #; 85,112,123	S*; #; 4,20,77
SOOTY TERN <i>S. fuscata</i>	X; S ^P ; 39	S*; #; 42,44
BLACK TERN <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	T; #; 111,128	T; #; 44
BLACK SKIMMER <i>Rynchops niger</i>	R*; #; 81,87,95,112	R*; P!; 29,87
COMMON MURRE <i>Uria aalge</i>	W; P ^P , 32a,67,123	-
PIGEON GUILLEMOT <i>Cepphus columba</i>	X; #; 123	-
MARbled MURRELET <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	X; P ^P ; 40	-
XANTUS'S MURRELET <i>Synthliboramphus [h.]hypoleucus</i>	R*; #; 68,69	V; #; 44,68
Scripps's Murrelet <i>S. [h.] scrippsi</i>	R*; #; 68	V; #; C
CRAVERI'S MURRELET <i>S. craveri</i>	R*; #; 33,44	R*; #; 33,44
ANCIENT MURRELET <i>S. antiquus</i>	W; #; 39,123	X; S ^P ; 39
CASSIN'S AUKLET <i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	R*; #; 5,69	R*; #; 5
CRESTED AUKLET <i>Aethia cristatella</i>	X; S ^P ; 100	-
RHINOCEROS AUKLET <i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
BAND-TAILED PIGEON <i>Columba fasciata</i>	W(+); #; 44,57	R*; #; 8,44
WHITE-WINGED DOVE <i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 6,44
MOURNING DOVE <i>Z. macroura</i>	R*; #; 44,69	R*; #; 44,109
INCA DOVE <i>Columbina inca</i>	R*?; S; 93,94	-
COMMON GROUND-DOVE <i>C. passerina</i>	R*; #; 44,62	R*; #; 6,44
RUDDY GROUND-DOVE <i>C. talpacoti</i>	-	V*?; P!; 57,117
BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	X; #; 112	-
YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO <i>C. americanus</i>	S*?; #; 44,94	S*?; #; 44
GREATER ROADRUNNER <i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 44,109
GROOVE-BILLED ANI <i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	-	X[R*]; #; 44,57
BARN OWL <i>Tyto alba</i>	R*; #; 44,52	R; #; 44
WESTERN SCREECH-OWL <i>Otus kennicottii</i>	R*; #; 44,62	R*; #; 44,109
GREAT HORNED OWL <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	R*; #; 113	R*; #; 44,109
CAPE PYGMY-OWL <i>Glaucidium hoskinsii</i>	-	R; #; 44
ELF OWL <i>Micrathene whitneyi</i>	R+; #; 123	R; #; 44
BURROWING OWL <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	R*; #; 3,44,91	R*; #; 44,91
SPOTTED OWL <i>Strix occidentalis</i>	R; S; B	-
LONG-EARED OWL <i>Asio otus</i>	R*; #; 39,44,113	X; #; 60

SHORT-EARED OWL <i>A. flammeus</i>	W; S; 44,123,128	W; #; 44
NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL <i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	R*?; S ^P ; 38	-
LESSER NIGHTHAWK <i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	R*; #; 44,81	R; #; 44
COMMON POORWILL <i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	R*; #; 44,62	R; #; 44
(Mexican) WHIP-POOR-WILL <i>Caprimulgus vociferus arizonae</i>	-	S*?; S; 57
BLACK SWIFT <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	T; #; 44,123	-
VAUX'S SWIFT <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	T; #; 39, C	T; S!; 39
WHITE-THROATED SWIFT <i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	R*; #; 3,44	R*; #; 8
BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD <i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	X; S ^P ; 39	W; #; 39,117
XANTUS'S HUMMINGBIRD <i>Hylocharis xantusii</i>	R; S; 39,44	R*; #; 44,74
BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD <i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	S*; #; 44, D	T; S; 39
ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD <i>Calypte anna</i>	R*; #; 44,113	V+; #; 39,47, C
COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD <i>C. costae</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 6,44
CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD <i>Stellula calliope</i>	S*?; #; 44,45,128	-
RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	T; #; 39,44	T; S; 39,122
ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD <i>S. sasin</i>	T; #; 39,44	B
BELTED KINGFISHER <i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 22
LEWIS'S WOODPECKER <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	W; #; 44,128	-
ACORN WOODPECKER <i>M. formicivorus</i>	R*; #; 44,113	R*; #; 8,44
GILA WOODPECKER <i>M. uropygialis</i>	R*; #; 44,109	R*; #; 44,109
WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER <i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	R*; #; 45,73	X; P ^P ; 39
YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER <i>S. varius</i>	X; #; 39,93,112	-
RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER <i>S. nuchalis</i>	W; #; 39,44	W; #; 39,44
RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER <i>S. ruber</i>	W; #; 39,44	-
LADDER-BACKED WOODPECKER <i>Picoides scalaris</i>	R*; #; 44,113	R*; #; 44,109
NUTTALL'S WOODPECKER <i>P. nuttallii</i>	R*; #; 44,113	-
DOWNY WOODPECKER <i>P. pubescens</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	-
HAIRY WOODPECKER <i>P. villosus</i>	R*; #; 44, D	-
NORTHERN FLICKER <i>Colaptes auratus</i>		
Red-shafted Flicker <i>C. [a.] cafer</i>	R*; #; 11,44,114	-
Yellow-shafted Flicker <i>C. [a.] auratus</i>	W; S ^P ; 39	-
GILDED FLICKER <i>C. chrysoides</i>	R*; #; 11,44	R*; #; 8,44

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	S*; #; 44, D	X; P ^P ; 39
WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE <i>C. sordidulus</i>	S*; #; 3,44	S*; #; 8,44
YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	-
ALDER FLYCATCHER <i>E. alnorum</i>	-	X; #; C
WILLOW FLYCATCHER <i>E. traillii</i>	T[S*]; #; 39,44,116	T; #; 44
LEAST FLYCATCHER <i>E. minimus</i>	X; #; 39,123	X; P ^P ; 39
HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER <i>E. hammondii</i>	T; #; 39,44	W; S ^P ; 117
GRAY FLYCATCHER <i>E. wrightii</i>	W; #; 39,44	W; #; 44
DUSKY FLYCATCHER <i>E. oberholseri</i>	S*; S; 36,44	X; V!; 39
PACIFIC-SLOPE FLYCATCHER <i>E. difficilis</i>	S*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 8,44
BLACK PHOEBE <i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 6,44
EASTERN PHOEBE <i>S. phoebe</i>	X; P ^P ; 39,94	X; #; 44
SAY'S PHOEBE <i>S. saya</i>	R*; #; 44,63	R*; #; 22,47
VERMILION FLYCATCHER <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	R*; #; 44,118	R*; #; 6,44
DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER <i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	-	X; #; 123
ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>M. cinerascens</i>	R*; #; 3,44	R*; #; 6,44
BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER <i>M. tyrannulus</i>	-	X; #; 39,44
GREAT KISKADEE <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	-	X; S ^P ; 28, B
TROPICAL KINGBIRD <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	X; P ^P ; 32a,60,123,128	W; #; 123,128
CASSIN'S KINGBIRD <i>T. vociferans</i>	R*; #; 44,62	W; #; 22
THICK-BILLED KINGBIRD <i>T. crassirostris</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; P ^P ; 27,39
WESTERN KINGBIRD <i>T. verticalis</i>	S*; #; 44,62	S*; P ^P ; 39,47,128
EASTERN KINGBIRD <i>T. tyrannus</i>	X; P ^P ; 39,94	X; #; 39,60
SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER <i>T. forficatus</i>	X; S ^P ; 17	X; #; 39
LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	R*; #; 44,63	R*; #; 6,44
BELL'S VIREO <i>Vireo bellii</i>	S*; #; 44,118,128	R*; #; 44,47,128
GRAY VIREO <i>V. vicinior</i>	S*; #; 44,65	W; #; 123
PLUMBEOUS VIREO <i>V. plumbeus</i>	T; P ^P ; 39,128	W; #; 39,128, C
CASSIN'S VIREO <i>V. cassini</i>	S*; #; 44,57	R*; #; 8,44, C
HUTTON'S VIREO <i>V. huttoni</i>	R; #; 44	R*; #; 8,44
WARBLING VIREO <i>V. gilvus</i>	S*; #; 44,57	R*; #; 8,44,117
PHILADELPHIA VIREO <i>V. philadelphicus</i>	X; S ^P ; 39,56	-

RED-EYED VIREO <i>V. olivaceus</i>	X; S; 39	X; S!; 39,57
YELLOW-GREEN VIREO <i>V. flavoviridis</i>	X; V!; 39	X; P ^P ; 39
WESTERN SCRUB-JAY <i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	R*; #; 12,44	R*; #; 44,109
PINYON JAY <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	R*; #; 44, D	-
CLARK'S NUTCRACKER <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	V(+); #; 39,44	-
AMERICAN CROW <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	R*; #; 44,123,128	-
COMMON RAVEN <i>C. corax</i>	R*; #; 44,125	R*; #; 8,22
HORNED LARK <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	R*; #; 44,109	R; #; 44
PURPLE MARTIN <i>Progne subis</i>	S*; #; 44,62,128	S*; #; 44,77,128
TREE SWALLOW <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 123, C
VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW <i>T. thalassina</i>	S*; #; 44	R*; #; 6,44,47
N. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	S*; #; 44,65	T+; #; 44, D
BANK SWALLOW <i>Riparia riparia</i>	T; S!; 128	T; S; 55,128
CLIFF SWALLOW <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	S*; #; 44	T; #; 44
BARN SWALLOW <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	S*; #; 53,110, C	T; #; 44
MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE <i>Poecile gambeli</i>	R*; #; 12,44	-
OAK TITMOUSE <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	R*; #; 12,44	R*; #; 8,44
VERDIN <i>Auriparus flaviceps</i>	R*; #; 44,113	R*; #; 6,44
BUSHTIT <i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	R*; #; 44,113	R*; #; 8,44
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta canadensis</i>	W[R*]; #; 39,44,69	X; S ^P ; 39
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH <i>S. carolinensis</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 8,44
PYGMY NUTHATCH <i>S. pygmaea</i>	R*; #; 13,44	-
BROWN CREEPER <i>Certhia americana</i>	W; S; 39,123	-
CACTUS WREN <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	R*; #; 6,44	R*; #; 6,44
ROCK WREN <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	R*; #; 5,44	R*; #; 6,44
CANYON WREN <i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	R; #; 44	R*; #; 6,44
BEWICK'S WREN <i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	R*; #; 13,44	R*; #; 44, D
HOUSE WREN <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	R*; #; 44, D	W; #; 44
MARSH WREN <i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	R*?; #; 39,44	W; #; 44
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET <i>Regulus satrapa</i>	W; P ^P ; 39	-
RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET <i>R. calendula</i>	W [R*]; #; 21,44,69	W; #; 44
DUSKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	-

ARCTIC WARBLER <i>P. borealis</i>	-	X; S ^P ; 102
BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER <i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 14,44
CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER <i>P. californica</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 6,44
BLACK-TAILED GNATCATCHER <i>P. melanura</i>	R*; #; 44,63	-
WESTERN BLUEBIRD <i>Sialia mexicana</i>	R*; #; 14,44	B
MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD <i>S. currucoides</i>	W; #; 44	-
TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE <i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	W; #; 44	-
GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH <i>Catharus minimus</i>	X; S!; B	-
SWAINSON'S THRUSH <i>C. ustulatus</i>	T; #; 44	T; #; 44
HERMIT THRUSH <i>C. guttatus</i>	R*; #; 36,44	W; #; 44
AMERICAN ROBIN <i>Turdus [m.] migratorius</i>	R*; #; 44,57	W; #; 44,128
San Lucas Robin <i>T. [m.] confinis</i>	-	R*; #; 8,44
VARIED THRUSH <i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	W; #; 39,44	X; P ^P ; 39
WRENTIT <i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	R*; #; 13,44	-
NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	R*; #; 44,65	R*; #; 6,44
SAGE THRASHER <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
GRAY THRASHER <i>Toxostoma cinereum</i>	R*; #; 44,109	R*; #; 44,109
CALIFORNIA THRASHER <i>T. redivivum</i>	R*; #; 44,62	-
CRISSAL THRASHER <i>T. crissale</i>	R*; #; 13,44	-
LE CONTE'S THRASHER <i>T. lecontei</i>	R*; #; 44,63	R*; #; 6,44
YELLOW WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla flava</i>	X; S ^P ,V!; 39	-
WHITE WAGTAIL <i>M. alba</i>	-	X; P ^P ; 44,60
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	X; S ^P ; 48	-
RED-THROATED PIPIT <i>A. cervinus</i>	X; S ^P ; 39,56	X; #; 44
AMERICAN PIPIT <i>A. rubescens</i>	W(R*?); #; 44,57	W; #; 44
CEDAR WAXWING <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
PHAINOPEPLA <i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	R*; #; 44,62	R*; #; 6,44
BLUE-WINGED WARBLER <i>Vermivora pinus</i>	X; S ^P ; 39	-
GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER <i>V. chrysoptera</i>	X; S ^P ; 56	X; S ^P ; 39
TENNESSEE WARBLER <i>V. peregrina</i>	X; #; 66,128	X; S!; 123,128
ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER <i>V. celata</i>	R*; #; 44,118	W; #; 44
NASHVILLE WARBLER <i>V. ruficapilla</i>	T; #; 39,44	T; P ^P ; 39,46

VIRGINIA'S WARBLER <i>V. virginiae</i>	X;P ^P ; 32a,39	X; S ^P ; 39
LUCY'S WARBLER <i>V. luciae</i>	S*?; #; 44,94,128	X; #; 123,128
NORTHERN PARULA <i>Parula americana</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; S ^P ; 39
TROPICAL PARULA <i>P. pitayumi</i>	-	X; #; 44
YELLOW WARBLER <i>Dendroica [p.] petechia</i>	S*; #; 39,44,62	W; #; 44
Mangrove Warbler <i>D. [p.] erithachorides</i>	-	R*; #; 44,115
CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER <i>D. pensylvanica</i>	X; S!; 39,71	X; S ^P ; 39
MAGNOLIA WARBLER <i>D. magnolia</i>	X; #; 39,112	X; S ^P ; 39,56
CAPE MAY WARBLER <i>D. tigrina</i>	-	X; S ^P ; 39
BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER <i>D. caerulescens</i>	X; S!; 39,123	X; #; 123,128
YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER <i>D. coronata</i>		
Audubon's Warbler <i>D. [c.] auduboni</i>	R*; #; 44	W; #; 44
Myrtle Warbler <i>D. [c.] coronata</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 123
BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER <i>D. nigrescens</i>	S*; #; 44,62	W; #; 20
BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER <i>D. virens</i>	X; S!; 39,123	X; S ^P ; 39
TOWNSEND'S WARBLER <i>D. townsendi</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44,117
HERMIT WARBLER <i>D. occidentalis</i>	T; #; 39,44	W; S; 117,123
BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER <i>D. fusca</i>	X;P ^P ; 32a,39,123	-
YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER <i>D. dominica</i>	-	X; S ^P ; 39
PRAIRIE WARBLER <i>D. discolor</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; P ^P ; 39
PALM WARBLER <i>D. palmarum</i>	X; #; 123,128	X; #; 123,128
BAY-BREASTED WARBLER <i>D. castanea</i>	X; #; 39,123	-
BLACKPOLL WARBLER <i>D. striata</i>	X; V!; 39,56	X; P ^P ; 39
CERULEAN WARBLER <i>D. cerulea</i>	X; #; 44	B
BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER <i>Mniotilta varia</i>	T; S; 123,128	W; #; 20,60
AMERICAN REDSTART <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	T; V!; 123,128, B	W; #; 44,60
PROTHONOTARY WARBLER <i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	X; S!; 39,67	X; S ^P ,V!; 39
WORM-EATING WARBLER <i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	X; S ^P ; 39	-
OVENBIRD <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	X; #; 39,123	X; P ^P ; 39
NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH <i>S. noveboracensis</i>	T; #; 110,128	W; #; 44,60
LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH <i>S. motacilla</i>	X; #; 39,123	X; S!; 123
KENTUCKY WARBLER <i>Oporornis formosus</i>	X; S ^P ; 39	X; P ^P ; 39

CONNECTICUT WARBLER <i>O. agilis</i>	-	X; P ^P ; 39
MOURNING WARBLER <i>O. philadelphia</i>	B	X; #; 39,49
MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER <i>O. tolmiei</i>	T; #; 44	W; #; 44
COMMON YELLOWTHROAT <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	R*; #; 6,44	W; #; 44
BELDING'S YELLOWTHROAT <i>G. beldingi</i>	-	R*; #; 15,39,44,108
HOODED WARBLER <i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; S ^P ,P ^I ; 39
WILSON'S WARBLER <i>W. pusilla</i>	T; #; 44	W; #; 44
CANADA WARBLER <i>W. canadensis</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; P ^P ; 39
PAINTED REDSTART <i>Myioborus pictus</i>	X; V ^I ; 39	X; #; 39,56, C
FAN-TAILED WARBLER <i>Euthlypis lachrymosa</i>	X; #; 44	-
YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT <i>Icteria virens</i>	S*; #; 44,113	R*; #; 6,44,117
HEPATIC TANAGER <i>Piranga flava</i>	X;S ^P ; 32a,39, B	-
SUMMER TANAGER <i>P. rubra</i>	T[S*]; #; 44,128, D	T; #; 44,128
SCARLET TANAGER <i>P. olivacea</i>	X; P ^P ; 39,123	X; S ^P ; 39,56
WESTERN TANAGER <i>P. ludoviciana</i>	S*?; #; 44,123	W; #; 44
GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	R*; #; 36,44	W; #; 20
SPOTTED TOWHEE <i>P. maculatus</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 8,44
CALIFORNIA TOWHEE <i>P. crissalis</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 31,44
ABERT'S TOWHEE <i>P. aberti</i>	R*; #; 44, D	-
CASSIN'S SPARROW <i>Aimophila cassinii</i>	X; S ^P ; 39	-
RUFIOUS-CROWNED SPARROW <i>A. ruficeps</i>	R*; #; 44,119	R*; #; 44
CHIPPING SPARROW <i>Spizella passerina</i>	R*; #; 44,57	W; #; 44
CLAY-COLORED SPARROW <i>S. pallida</i>	T; #; 123,128	W; #; 44
BREWER'S SPARROW <i>S. breweri</i>	W(*) ; #; 35,44	W; #; 20
BLACK-CHINNED SPARROW <i>S. atrogularis</i>	S*; #; 44,62	W; #; 44
VESPER SPARROW <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	W; #; 44,128	W; #; 44,128
LARK SPARROW <i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	R*; #; 44,123, D	W; #; 44
BLACK-THROATED SPARROW <i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	R*; #; 44,65	R*; #; 6,44
SAGE SPARROW <i>A. belli</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 44, D
LARK BUNTING <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
SAVANNAH SPARROW <i>Passerculus [s.] sandwichensis</i>	R*; #; 44,70	R*; #; 4,44
Large-billed Sparrow <i>P. [s.] rostratus</i>	R*; #; 44,81,95	W; #; 44

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	R*; V!; 123,128	W; #; 44,128
NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW <i>A. nelsoni</i>	X; #; 123	-
FOX SPARROW <i>Passerella iliaca</i>		
Sooty Fox Sparrow <i>P. [i.] unalaschensis</i>	W; #; 39,44	-
Slate-colored Fox Sparrow <i>P. [i.] schistacea</i>	W; #; 39,44	-
Red Fox Sparrow <i>P. [i.] iliaca</i>	W; #; 39,44, B	-
Thick-billed Fox Sparrow <i>P. [i.] megarhyncha</i>	R*; #; 36,44	-
SONG SPARROW <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	R*; #; 44,57	R*; #; 6,44
LINCOLN'S SPARROW <i>M. lincolnii</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
SWAMP SPARROW <i>M. georgiana</i>	X; #; 39,112	B
WHITE-THROATED SPARROW <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	W; #; 44,92	-
HARRIS'S SPARROW <i>Z. querula</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	-
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW <i>Z. leucophrys</i>	W; #; 44	W; #; 44
GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW <i>Z. atricapilla</i>	W; #; 44	X; #; 44
DARK-EYED JUNCO <i>Junco hyemalis</i>		
Slate-colored Junco <i>J. [h.] hyemalis</i>	W; #; 44,94,128	-
Oregon Junco <i>J. [h.] oreganus</i>	R*; #; 44, D	X; V!; 39
Townsend's Junco <i>J. [h.] townsendi</i>	R*; #; 44,96	-
Pink-sided Junco <i>J. [h.] mearnsi</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; S ^P ; 39
Gray-headed Junco <i>J. [h.] caniceps</i>	W; S; 39,118	X; #; 39,123
GUADALUPE JUNCO <i>J. insularis</i>	R*; #; 44,61,114	-
BAIRD'S JUNCO <i>J. bairdi</i>	-	R*; #; 9,44
LAPLAND LONGSPUR <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; #; 39,123
CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR <i>C. ornatus</i>	W; S!; 39	X; S!; 123
NORTHERN CARDINAL <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	R; #; 120	R*; #; 6,44
PYRRHULOXIA <i>C. sinuatus</i>	-	R*; #; 16,44
ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	X; #; 39,123	X; P ^P ; 39
BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK <i>P. melanocephalus</i>	S*; #; 44,62	W; #; 44
BLUE GROSBEAK <i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	S*?; #; 44,128	W; #; 44
LAZULI BUNTING <i>Passerina amoena</i>	S*; #; 44, D	W; #; 20,117
INDIGO BUNTING <i>P. cyanea</i>	X; S!; 123,128	X; #; 123,128
VARIED BUNTING <i>P. versicolor</i>	-	R*; #; 39,44,126

PAINTED BUNTING <i>P. ciris</i>	B	X; #; 39,123
DICKCISSEL <i>Spiza americana</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	X; # 39,44
BOBOLINK <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	X; P ^I ; 39,60	X; #; 39,123
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	R*; #; 44,62	X; #; 39,44
TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD <i>A. tricolor</i>	R*; #; 44,57,128	-
WESTERN MEADOWLARK <i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	R*; #; 44	R+; #; 57,77
YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	R*; #; 44,57,128	W; #; 128, C
RUSTY BLACKBIRD <i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	X; #; 39,44	-
BREWER'S BLACKBIRD <i>E. cyanocephalus</i>	R*; #; 44	W; #; 44
COMMON GRACKLE <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	X; P ^P ; 39	-
GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE <i>Q. mexicanus</i>	R*; #; 39,118	X; P ^P ; 39
BRONZED COWBIRD <i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	R+; S ^I ; 94,123	B
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD <i>M. ater</i>	R*; #; 44,118	R*?; #; 44, D
ORCHARD ORIOLE <i>Icterus spurius</i>	X; #; 123,128	X; P ^P ; 123,128
HOODED ORIOLE <i>I. cucullatus</i>	S*; #; 44	R*; #; 6,44
BULLOCK'S ORIOLE <i>I. bullockii</i>	S*; #; 44,62	W; S; 39,117
BALTIMORE ORIOLE <i>I. galbula</i>	X; #; 39,112	X; P ^P ; 39
SCOTT'S ORIOLE <i>I. parisorum</i>	R*; #; 44,63	R*; #; 8,44
PURPLE FINCH <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	W; #; 39,44	-
CASSIN'S FINCH <i>C. cassinii</i>	R; #; 44	X; S ^P ; 39
HOUSE FINCH <i>C. mexicanus</i>	R*; #; 44,65	R*; #; 6,44
RED CROSSBILL <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	R*; #; 44,64	B
PINE SISKIN <i>Carduelis pinus</i>	R*; #; 44,62	W; #; 44,128
LESSER GOLDFINCH <i>C. psaltria</i>	R*; #; 44	R*; #; 6,44
LAWRENCE'S GOLDFINCH <i>C. lawrencei</i>	R*; #; 44,65	X; #; 123,128
AMERICAN GOLDFINCH <i>C. tristis</i>	R*; #; 39,44	B
NON-NATIVE SPECIES		
FERAL PIGEON (= ROCK DOVE) <i>Columba "livia"</i>	R*?; #; 112, D	R*; V ^I ; D
EUROPEAN STARLING <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	R*; #; 113,114,123	R*; V ^I ; 105,128
HOUSE SPARROW <i>Passer domesticus</i>	R*; #; 44, D	R*; #; 6,112,123

APPENDIX A: Species of Hypothetical Occurrence

Grinnell (1928), Wilbur (1987), and Howell and Webb (1995) discussed several species for which occurrence in the Baja California Peninsula was considered hypothetical, and we do not repeat details here for most of those species; Patten et al. (2001) also dismissed reports of Muscovy Duck *Carina moschata* and Masked Duck *Nomonyx dominicus*. Rademaker (1995) listed four other species (Little Gull *Larus minutus*, Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*, Mangrove Swallow *Tachycineta albilinea*, McCown's Longspur *Calcarius mccownii*) as hypothetical, without explanation. We consider hypothetical the occurrence of the following 22 species from the Baja California Peninsula. Observers are listed in Acknowledgments.

Juan Fernandez Petrel *Pterodroma externa*. This species is probably a regular non-breeding visitor far offshore of southern BCS, as suggested by the range map in Howell and Webb (1995), but we are unaware of any unequivocally documented record.

Flesh-footed Shearwater *Puffinus carneipes*. Although this species must occur, albeit rarely, off the peninsula, the two records known to us from BC appear to be undocumented: one off Isla San Gerónimo, 21 April 1970 (Wilbur 1987) and two near Islas Los Coronados, 31 March 1996 (GMcC, KAR,BS^P; a photo taken of one of these birds does not appear identifiable). Howell and Webb (1995) mapped this species off the coast of BC and BCS based on presumed occurrence (given records to the north and south), but there appear to be no specific records.

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*. Carmona et al. (1997) reported an observation of 60 Glossy Ibis from near La Paz, BCS, on 25 May 1996. Given the remarkable nature of this report (e.g., the number of birds involved and that no White-faced Ibis were seen), and the problems involved in separating Glossy and White-faced Ibis, we consider the record hypothetical; Patten and Lasley (2000) considered this report unconvincing, and Carmona et al. (in press) also questioned the identification.

King Vulture (*Sarcorampus papa*). Duncan and Lacroix (2001) reported an adult King Vulture at San José del Cabo, BCS, on 31 October 1999. They considered that the bird was “a free living bird well away from its usual range in mainland Mexico,” and that the 300 km distance (mostly over water across the Gulf of California) from San José to the species' former range in Sinaloa as “not all that far for a species with the presumed flight range of the King Vulture.” The aversion of vultures to cross water is well known, however, and the nearest contemporary records of King Vulture in western Mexico are from Guerrero, over 1000 km south from Sinaloa (Howell and Webb 1995). The description, while weak, suggests that a King Vulture was seen, but we believe that an escaped captive bird would be far more likely than a natural vagrant.

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*. Carmona et al. (1999) reported this species from near La Paz, BCS, and considered remote the possibility that the birds were feral or escapes. We believe the birds were more likely of feral origin; the

possibility of this species crossing of its own volition the Gulf of California seems remote. Patten et al. (2001) properly dismissed reports of this species from BC.

Barrow's Goldeneye *Bucephala islandica*. An adult male at Guerrero Negro, BCS, on 28 December 1989 (RK) would represent a first Mexican record but lacks documentation. Other hypothetical records were discussed by Wilbur (1987) and Patten et al. (2001).

Common Black-Hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*. Short and Crossin (1967) reported this species from northwestern BC in April 1967, and AOU (1998) continued to accept this report. While field identification criteria for this species are well known today, field guides in the 1960s did not adequately address the issue of separation of Common Black Hawk from Zone-tailed Hawk, and these species were confused even in the literature. For example, Bohl (1957) published an account of nesting Common Black Hawks (in New Mexico) and included a photo of an adult attacking near the nest – it is “unmistakably” an adult Zone-tailed Hawk (corrected by Bohl and Traylor 1958). The occurrence of Common Black Hawk on the Pacific slope of Baja California would be remarkable, and the authors provided no supporting details. The report was advertently omitted by Howell and Webb (1995) and evaluation is given here for this rationale.

White-tailed Hawk *Buteo albicaudatus*. Escofet et al. (1998) reported one at Estero Punta Banda, BC, in October 1994. No details were provided, and we consider this species' occurrence in the peninsula unlikely.

Horned Puffin *Fratercula corniculata*. Reports of this species south to Punta Banda, BC, in May 1975 (McCaskie 1975) constitute the first for Mexico but lack documentation and are considered hypothetical, as was done by Howell and Webb (1995).

Green Violet-ear *Colibri thalassinus*. The one record known to us from BCS lacks documentation: one at La Paz on 25 January 1984 (RS); this record was included by Howell and Webb (1995).

Violet-crowned Hummingbird *Amazilia violiceps*. No contemporaneous notes support a record from BCS: one at San José del Cabo on 14 November 1987 (TEW).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird *Archilochus colubris*. The one record known to us from the peninsula lacks sufficient detail to establish this problematic identification: one at Cabo San Lucas, BCS, 15 December 1983 (Howell and Pyle 1988); this record was included by Howell and Webb (1995).

Cordilleran Flycatcher *Empidonax occidentalis*. Wilbur (1987) listed the subspecies *hellmayri* from the peninsula when that taxon (now a race of Cordilleran Flycatcher) was considered a race of Western Flycatcher. We are aware of no data to support the occurrence of *hellmayri* (and Cordilleran Flycatcher) in the peninsula.

Blue-headed Vireo *Vireo solitarius*. The occurrence of this species in Baja California is based upon Anderson (1993). While this report may be correct, we consider the description inadequate to document a first record. The field identification of Blue-headed Vireo remains an underappreciated problem, and critical supporting details, good photos, or a specimen should accompany any report of this species from the peninsula.

Steller's Jay *Cyanocitta stelleri*. The occurrence of this species in Baja California rests on undocumented sight records from May 1885 (Grinnell 1928), which are here considered unacceptable. This report was included (but not acknowledged as a sight record) by the AOU (1998).

Cave Swallow *Petrochelidon fulva*. Listed as "casual or accidental ... in Baja California" by AOU (1998), but we are aware of no basis for this report; R. C. Banks (in litt.) and J. V. Remsen, Jr. (in litt.) also have been unable to establish the source of this statement.

Gray Catbird *Dumetella carolinensis*. Details of a sighting provided by Palacios and Alfaro (1992) are insufficient to document a first record for the peninsula, and no description was taken for a catbird banded at San José del Cabo, BCS, on 19 February 1997 (BM).

Bendire's Thrasher *Toxostoma bendirei*. Sightings listed by Wilbur (1987) are unsupported and also improbable, as noted by Phillips (1991: xxvii) and Daniels et al. (1992). However, details of a sighting by Daniels et al. (1992) are insufficient to document a first occurrence of this species from the peninsula.

Gray Silky-flycatcher *Ptilogonys cinereus*. One was collected near Cantamar, BC, 7 October 1994 (Coto-C. and Ruiz-C. 1995). Records from California are treated as being of questionable origin (AOU 1998, Erickson and Hamilton 2001), and the possibility of an escaped cage bird cannot be excluded for the Cantamar record (e.g., this species has been seen for sale in cages at Rosarito, not far from Cantamar [Hamilton 2001]).

Pine Warbler *Dendroica pinus*. A female at Río Descanso, BC, on 23 October 1994 (TEW) was not documented well enough for a first peninsula record.

Eastern Meadowlark *Sturnella magna*. A singing male identified as this species was at Rancho Las Flores, BCS, between Guerrero Negro and San Ignacio, 8 November 1987 (TEW). The plumage description is minimal, however, and no diagnostic calls were heard (songs can be learned and are not necessarily diagnostic).

Streak-backed Oriole *Icterus pustulatus*. One was seen at Santiago, BCS, on 8 January 1988 (REW) but the description is insufficient to satisfactorily document a first record for the peninsula. Wilbur (1987) discussed another hypothetical record from BCS.

APPENDIX B: Additional Notes on Selected Species

Short-tailed Shearwater. The one record known to us from BCS (cf. Howell and Webb 1995) lacks adequate documentation and is here considered hypothetical: one off Cabo San Lázaro, at 24° 45'N, 112° 20'W, on 1 March 1988 (SNGH).

Neotropic Cormorant. One reported at Estero Punta Banda, BC, 7 November 1992 (REW) is inadequately documented for a first state record and is here considered hypothetical.

White Ibis. Mapped in error for BC by Howell and Webb (1995).

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck. Reports from NE BC were dismissed by Patten et al. (2001).

Wood Duck. A record from BCS lacks documentation and is here considered hypothetical: a male at San José del Cabo on 14 November 1987 (TEW); this record was accepted by Howell and Webb (1995).

Gadwall. Claimed breeding in NE BC was dismissed by Patten et al. (2001).

White-winged Scoter. One record from BCS was listed without supporting documentation (Wilbur 1987) and is here considered hypothetical.

Long-tailed Duck. A record from BCS lacks documentation and is here considered hypothetical: one at Laguna Ojo de Liebre, 29 December 1983 (REW).

Common Merganser. Two records from BCS were listed without supporting documentation (Wilbur 1987) and are here considered hypothetical, as are two reports (one in May) noted without details by Amador S. (1985).

Red-shouldered Hawk. All records in BCS appear to be from winter, and no breeding is confirmed or probable south of northwest Baja California, *contra* Howell and Webb (1995); cf. Wurster et al (2001).

Virginia Rail. Reports of nesting in the mangroves of BCS (Carmona et al. 1994, Carmona 1995) are doubtful and presumably refer to Clapper Rail.

Bar-tailed Godwit. Problems inherent in identifying an old specimen from BCS were discussed by Rademaker and Ludden (1993).

Stilt Sandpiper. We consider reports from BCS (Carmona 1995) to be doubtful.

Gull-billed Tern. Previous reports from BCS are equivocal – lost specimens from Cabo San Lucas (Grinnell 1928) and undocumented sight reports from Laguna San Ignacio (Wilbur 1987) and La Paz (Carmona 1995) – but up to four pairs were reported nesting at Guerrero Negro in June 1996 (Danemann and Carmona 2000).

Spotted Owl. Wilbur (1987:170) summarized three sight reports of this species, all by competent ornithologists, from the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, and we consider these records, cumulatively, to support this species' occurrence in Baja California. They were accepted by Howell and Webb (1995) but considered hypothetical by Wilbur (1987).

Allen's Hummingbird. Phillips (1975:201) considered the BCS specimen reported upon by Grinnell (1928) to be unidentifiable to species, and we consider the identification of Allen's reported by Whitmore and Whitmore (1997) to be equivocal (see Erickson et al. 2001). Thus Allen's Hummingbird is not listed for BCS.

Great Kiskadee. AOU (1998) noted that the BCS record may pertain to an escape. This species has a pattern of winter dispersal in Sonora (Russell and Monson 1998), however, and we consider the BCS bird more likely a genuine vagrant.

Western Bluebird. Wilbur (1987) reported one sighting from the Cape Mountains, also included by Howell and Webb (1995). No details to support this remarkable sighting were provided, however, and we have been unable to obtain any. This report is best considered hypothetical, and also was omitted by AOU (1998).

Gray-checked Thrush. One seen on Isla Guadalupe, BC, 6 June 2000 (P. Unitt, unpubl. data).

Cerulean Warbler. Wilbur (1987) reported a 17 December 1967 sighting from BCS, a remarkable report that requires substantiation (as noted by Howell and Webb 1995); this report was also omitted by AOU (1998).

American Redstart. A specimen from BC (UABC 0771, from Rosarito 28 June 1995) was lost during transfer of cabinets to a new building (G. Ruiz-Campos, in litt.); we treat this as a sight report.

Mourning Warbler. The one record known to us from BC lacks documentation and is here considered hypothetical: one from the southern Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 6 May 1971 (Wilbur 1987). This is an early date, based upon records from California, and the record was omitted by Howell and Webb (1995).

Hepatic Tanager. A dried carcass was examined and left on Islas San Benitos (R. LeValley, in litt. 4 November 1998; not a specimen as implied by Wilbur 1987); no notes support this sight record and we consider it hypothetical.

Fox Sparrow. AOU (1998) considered the race *altivagans* to be part of the Red Fox Sparrow complex. If, however, this taxon is considered part of the Slate-colored Fox Sparrow, as done by most recent authors (e.g., Zink 1994, Garrett et al. 2000), the Red Fox Sparrow's status in BC becomes X; S^P; 39.

Swamp Sparrow. The one record known to us from BCS lacks documentation and is here considered hypothetical: one at Mulegé on 29 December 1992 (NL).

Painted Bunting. The one record of a green-plumaged bird known to us from BC lacks documentation and is here considered hypothetical: at Rosarito (where this species is sold commonly in cages; Hamilton 2001) on 29 October 1995 (KAR); also see Erickson et al. (2001).

Bronzed Cowbird. One reported at Guerrero Negro, BCS, on 14 October 1991 (TEW) is inadequately documented and here considered hypothetical.

Red Crossbill. The two records known to us from BCS occurred during a major flight year but lack documentation and are here considered hypothetical: six at Mulegé on 19 November 1996 (NL), and one heard at San Antonio de la Sierra on 22 November 1996 (NL).

American Goldfinch. Wilbur (1987) reported a 16 December 1967 sighting from BCS, a remarkable report that requires substantiation; this report was also omitted by Howell and Webb (1995) and AOU (1998).

APPENDIX C: Specimen Data

Standard abbreviations for museums are AMNH: American Museum of Natural History, New York; CAS: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; CU: Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates, Ithaca, New York; FMNH: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; LACM: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles; LSUMZ: Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge; MVZ: Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley; SDNHM: San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego; UABCS: Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur, La Paz; UCLA: Dickey Collection, University of California, Los Angeles; USNM:

National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; WFVZ: Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Camarillo, California.

Horned Grebe. LSUMZ #42955 and 42956, San Quintín Bay, BC, 4 March 1956 and 24 November 1957.

Eared Grebe. FMNH #156051, 156052, La Paz, BCS, 6 January and 3 January 1924.

Western Grebe. LACM #88831, Bahía de Todos Santos, BC, 21 December 1977; SDNHM #36309, Isla Asunción, BCS, 12 December 1967, skeleton.

Clark's Grebe. MVZ #59207, San Quintin, BC, 8 December 1930.

Black-footed Albatross. CU #27602, off Magdalena Bay, BCS, 6 June 1896.

Northern Fulmar. USNM #19439, Coronado Islands, offshore, BC, 25 April 1896.

Pink-footed Shearwater. CAS #803 and 804, 3 miles off Banda Point [= Punta Banda], BC, 7 July 1905.

Red-footed Booby. UABCS #0020, Ensenada de La Paz, BCS, 17 June 1983.

Pelagic Cormorant. UCLA #11202, Los Coronados Islands, BC, 8 April 1908.

Magnificent Frigatebird. FMNH #156236, 160061, San Luis Island, BC, 15 March and 16 March 1926.

Roseate Spoonbill. USNM #259911, Volcano Lake [Cerro Prieto], BC, 18 June 1915.

Brant. FMNH # 160127 and 160128, Natividad Island, BCS, 20 January and 25 January 1925.

Green-winged Teal. SDNHM #35085, Isla San Lorenzo, BC, 22 October 1964; 39961, Rio Hardy, BC, November 1975.

Red-breasted Merganser. MVZ #54786, 2 mi SW La Paz, BCS, 20 February 1929.

White-tailed Kite. WFVZ #16258, near Rodriguez Dam, SE of Tijuana, BC, 19 May 1952 (eggs).

Bald Eagle. WFVZ #4225 and 83452, Guadalupe Valley (near San Vicente), BC, 16 March 1923, 29 July 1924 (eggs).

Northern Harrier. USNM #17223, Cape San Lucas, BCS, 14 November 1859.

Semipalmated Plover. MVZ #592292, Santa Margarita Is., BCS, 2 Jun 1931; #54856, near La Paz, BCS, 21 December 1928; #54857, San José del Cabo, BCS, 3 April 1929.

American Avocet. FMNH #135423, 158343, 158344, La Paz, BCS, 13 March 1918, 12 December 1923, 14 October 1924.

Surfbird. UCLA #30161, 30162, Bahía Santa Ana, BCS (27° 40' N, 112° 38' W), 15 April 1930.

Red Phalarope. MVZ #54917, Todos Santos, BCS, 3 November 1928.

Ring-billed Gull. MVZ #54731, La Paz, BCS, 11 January 1929.

Western Gull. MVZ #59312 and others, Almejas Bay, Santa Margarita Is., BCS.

Gull-billed Tern. USNM #285342 and 272380, Montague Island, BC, 16 May 1915 and 16 May 1918.

Scripps's Murrelet. UCLA #29843, Bahía Tortugas, BCS, 24 February 1929.

Vaux's Swift. AMNH #361377, San Telmo, BC, 30 April 1893; SDNHM #35970, Isla Angel de la Guarda, BC, 20

April 1966.

Anna's Hummingbird. SDNHM uncatalogued specimen San Francisco de la Sierra, BCS, 23 October 1997.

Alder Flycatcher. AMNH #131643, San Bernardo, Sierra de La Laguna, BCS, 15 May 1911 (P. Unitt, unpubl. data).

Plumbeous Vireo. SDNHM uncatalogued specimens, San Francisco de la Sierra, BCS, 16 October 1997; San Sebastian, Sierra de Guadalupe, BCS, 28 October 1997.

Tree Swallow. MVZ #55746, 2 mi SW La Paz, BCS, 27 December 1928.

Barn Swallow. SDNHM #10433, San Felipe, BC, 9 April 1926, and others.

Painted Redstart. SDNHM uncatalogued specimen, San Sebastian, Sierra de Guadalupe, BCS, 29 October 1997.

Yellow-headed Blackbird. MVZ #55393, 55393, 55395, Eureka, BCS, late August 1929.

APPENDIX D: Breeding Data

Here we provide specific details for nesting of certain species. While some of these data appear trivial, they are (due mainly to imprecision in previous published works) the only specific references we have found for breeding status of these species in the states of BC and/or BCS. We apologize to anyone whose work we may have inadvertently overlooked, and would appreciate learning of corrections and supplementary data.

Clark's Grebe. BC: REW reported 300 Western/Clark's Grebes (15% "light", i.e., Clark's Grebes) on the seasonally flooded southern extent of Laguna Salada, in the Río Colorado delta, 28 March 1985; these included 5 large juveniles which, given the ratio of adult types, constitutes only possible breeding for Clark's Grebe, *contra* Howell and Webb (1995).

Neotropic Cormorant. BCS: Small numbers of this species have been seen on several recent visits to the mangroves of northern Magdalena Bay (SFB, SJE), supporting its occurrence there as a local resident (see Wurster et al. 2001).

Black-crowned Night-Heron. BC: At least one active nest (with 3 eggs) among a colony of Snowy Egrets at Estero del Chayo, Isla Montague, BC, 27 May 1999 (EM).

Turkey Vulture. WFVZ eggs #9563, near Tijuana, BC, 6 March 1958.

White-tailed Kite. BC: WFVZ eggs #16258, near Rodriguez Dam, SE of Tijuana, BC, 19 May 1952. An adult with 3 juveniles at El Descanso, 3 July 1993 (RAE, TEW). A pair with 1 juvenile at El Descanso, 6 July 1999 (RAH, SNGH, SW).

Harris's Hawk. BC: WFVZ eggs #83655, 55 miles south of Calexico, 4 April 1922, and others; adult at nest with two unfledged young at Km 48 along the Bahía de Los Angeles road, 3 June 1991 (SNGH, SW).

Common Moorhen. BC: Pair with chicks just north of Colonet, 28 May 1984 (TEW); six adults with chicks along the Río Hardy, 20 June 1991 (SNGH).

Feral Pigeon (Rock Dove). BC and BCS: Neither Grinnell (1928) nor Wilbur (1987) mentioned this creature. We and

many others have observed this feral derivative of the Old World Rock Dove virtually throughout Baja California, including frequent courtship behavior, and an adult was observed (and video-taped) feeding a juvenile at Guerrero Negro, BCS, on 1 October 1999 (RAH).

Greater Roadrunner. BC: WFVZ eggs #9888, near Tijuana.

Black-chinned Hummingbird. BC: WFVZ eggs #72438, "near Rosario," 2 May 1920; female on nest at Rancho San José (Meling Ranch), 12 May 1989 (SNGH, PP).

Hairy Woodpecker. BC: WFVZ eggs #82711, La Jolla Canyon, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 27 May 1946; adults with fledgling juveniles, La Corona de Arriba, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 4 July 1993 (RAE, TEW).

Olive-sided Flycatcher. BC: Adult on nest in white fir, La Corona de Arriba, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 5 July 1986 (TEW).

Pacific-slope Flycatcher. BC: WFVZ eggs #5037, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 22 June 1931; numerous fledglings in Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 4-6 July 1986 (TEW).

Pinyon Jay. BC: Adult with dependent juvenile, La Corona de Arriba, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 4 July 1993 (ADB, RAE, TEW); begging juveniles being fed by adults at Laguna Hanson, 3 August 1997 (RAE, RAH, SNGH).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow. BCS: Two adults at Guerrero Negro, 5 June 1991, and not obviously migrating through (SNGH).

Bewick's Wren. BCS: Dependent juvenile at Rancho San José de Castro, 20 May 1995 (RAE, RAH).

House Wren. BC: Pair carrying food to nest-bound young, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 16 June 1991 (SNGH).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. BC: WFVZ eggs #4625, Trinidad Valley, 8 May 1932, and others.

California Gnatcatcher. BC: A pair with two fledglings 9 km south of San Felipe, 10 May 1997 (RAH, SNGH).

Summer Tanager. BC: MVZ #52992 "ovaries show eggs had been laid," 7 mi E Cerro Prieto, 29 May 1928; MVZ #52996 "still had 2 eggs to lay," 7 mi E Cerro Prieto, 9 June 1928 (cf. Grinnell 1928).

Spotted Towhee. BC: WFVZ eggs #68298, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 19 May 1972; dependent juveniles, Vallecitos, Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 5 July 1993 (RAE, TEW).

California Towhee. BC: WFVZ eggs #24648, El Rosario; dependent juvenile, Rancho San José (Meling Ranch), 18 June 1991 (SNGH).

Abert's Towhee. BC: Dependent juveniles, Río Colorado near Ejido Chiapas, 10 May 1997 (RAH, SNGH).

Lark Sparrow. BC: Family group with juveniles, Rancho San José (Melting Ranch), 18 June 1991 (SNGH); adult with juvenile, Laguna Hanson, 19 June 1991 (SNGH); pair copulating at Laguna Hanson, 11 May 1997 (SNGH, PP).

Sage Sparrow. BCS: Family groups with begging juveniles near Guerrero Negro, 5 June 1991 (SNGH, SW).

Oregon Junco. BC: Dependent juvenile at Laguna Hanson, 19 June 1991 (SNGH);

Lazuli Bunting. BC: WFVZ eggs #84674, Johnson Canyon, 19 April 1941; Three different females carrying food to nestlings, foothills of Sierra San Pedro Mártir, 15 June 1991 (SNGH).

Brown-headed Cowbird. BCS: Howell and Webb (1992a) reported numerous birds, but did not note specifically that these records included males in full song and display.

House Sparrow. BC: Dependent juveniles and adults carrying food to nests, Mexicali Valley, 10 May 1997 (RAH, SNGH).

Observers: SFB (S. F. Bailey), SJE (S. J. Engel), RAE (R. A. Erickson), RAH (R. A. Hamilton), SNGH (S. N. G. Howell), EM (E. Mellink), PP (P. Pyle), SW (S. Webb), REW (R. E. Webster), TEW (T. E. Wurster).

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FIGURES

Figure 1. Black-footed Albatross *Phoebastria nigripes* at 24° 44' N, 113° 23' W (100 km off Bahía Magdalena, BCS), 2 May 1995.

Photo by Steve N. G. Howell.

Figure 2. Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* at Bahía Magdalena, BCS, 8 March 1982. This individual's plumage suggests a breeding bird, and small numbers of this species probably breed locally in the Bahía Magdalena Bay.

Figure 3. Juvenile Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* with Snowy Egret *E. thula* at El Rosario, BC, 26 September 1999.

Video by Robert A. Hamilton.

Figure 4. Male Black Scoter *Melanitta nigra* with male Surf Scoter *M. perspicillata* at Bahía San Quintín, BC, 21 February 1998.

Photo by Steve N. G. Howell.

Figure 5. Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus* (with Eared Grebes *Podiceps nigricollis* and American Coots *Fulica americana*) at Ojos Negros, BC, 26 November 1995.

Photo by Kurt A. Rademaker.

Figure 6. Mountain Plover *Charadrius montanus* at Laguna Figueroa, BC, 21 February 1998. Two “traditional” wintering sites of this declining species are known in Baja California, with the few other recent records presumed to be of transients (see Wurster et al. 2001).

Photo by Steve N. G. Howell.

Figure 7. Adult Mew Gull *Larus canus* at Ensenada Harbor, BC, 20 February 1998 (with Ring-billed *L. delawarensis* and Western *L. occidentalis* gulls).

Photo by Steve N. G. Howell.

Figure 8. First-year Glaucous-winged Gull *Larus glaucescens* at Mulegé, BCS, 12 February 1999.

Photo by Peter Pyle.

Figure 9. Juvenile Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* at Bahía de San Quintín, BC, 26 September 1999.

Photo by Steve N. G. Howell.

Figure 10. Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus* (heard calling) at El Socorro, BC, 2 November 1998.

Video by Robert A. Hamilton.

Figure 11. Western Kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis* at Rancho Santa Mónica, BCS, 17 October 1994.

Photo by Robert A. Hamilton.

Figure 12. Gray Vireo *Vireo vicinior* at Cataviña, BC, 6 November 1998. Perhaps wintering, this represents one of very few records between this species' breeding grounds in the northern sierras and its main winter range in the Cape

District.

Video by Robert A. Hamilton.

Figure 13. Plumbeous Vireo *Vireo plumbeus* at Santa Inés, BC, 6 November 1998.

Video by Robert A. Hamilton.

Figure 14. Adult White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* at San José del Cabo, BCS, 23 February 1985.

Photo courtesy of John C. Arvin.

Figure 15. One of two Orchard Orioles *Icterus spurius* at San José del Cabo, BCS, 11 January 1998.

Photo by Richard E. Webster.