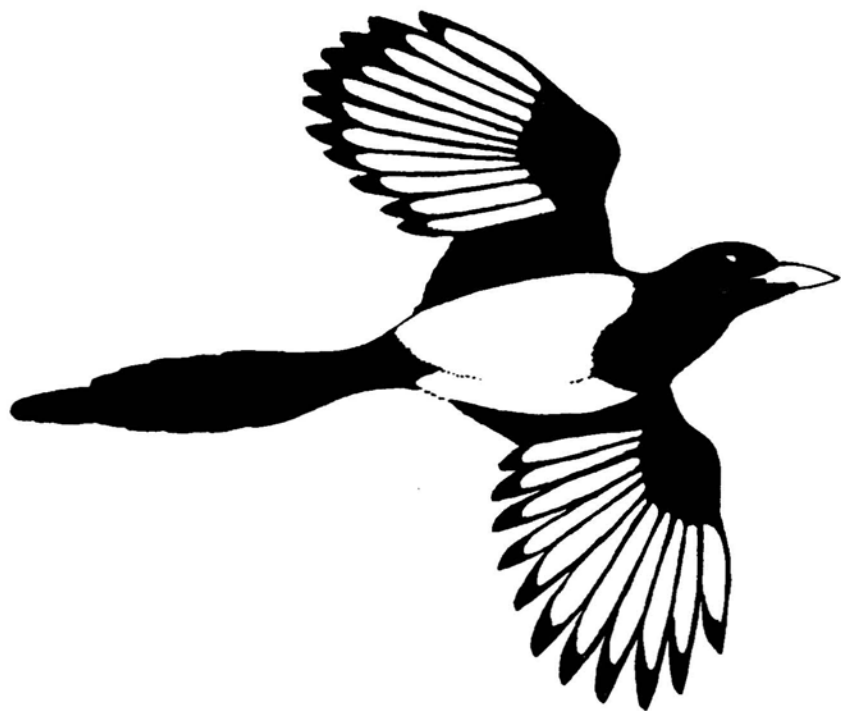


BIRDS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



AN ANNOTATED FIELD LIST

Reprinted with Supplement

Guy McCaskie

Paul De Benedictis

Richard Erickson

Joseph Morlan

BIRDS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

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Second Edition

by
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Paul De Benedictis
Richard Erickson
Joseph Morlan

* * *

Designed and Edited by Nick Story
for
Golden Gate Audubon Society
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface to the Second Edition	iv
Acknowledgements	iv
Introduction	1
Species	1
Districts	1
Habitats	4
Graphs and Notes	6
Field Identification	7
Map of Distributional Districts	5
Key to Graphs	7
Appendix 1: Recent Records	78
Appendix 2: Introduced Species	81
Appendix 3: Name Changes	81
Bibliography	82
Supplement	85
Index	98

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

It has been twelve years since publication of the first edition of this book, and demand has been building for a second printing. Golden Gate Audubon Society, the publisher, decided that a revision was needed and agreed to underwrite the cost of preparing one. McCaskie and De Benedictis had moved out of Northern California, and McCaskie felt that people still active in the region should revise it. Accordingly, Erickson and Morlan reviewed the current status of all species in the first edition, added new species found since, and updated the notes and graphs to reflect current knowledge. Erickson revised loons through alcids, Morlan doves through sparrows. Story drew a new map and graphs, and acted as production editor. McCaskie and De Benedictis added much new material and furnished overall guidance to the project.

All proceeds from the sale of this edition will be used to support conservation activities of the Golden Gate Audubon Society.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our primary source of records has been *American Birds* and its predecessor, *Audubon Field Notes*. To conserve space we have not cited specific observers or publications, but anyone wanting details of previously unpublished records should contact the authors through Golden Gate Audubon Society.

We wish to thank the many persons who contributed to the preparation of this list. For help with the first edition we are indebted to Gene M. Christman, Howard L. Cogswell, Erlene Hevel, Ned K. Johnson, and Marie L. Mans. Many persons read early versions of this revision and offered many valuable suggestions: Stephen F. Bailey, Alan Baldridge, Robert A. Barnes, Gordon L. Bolander, Howard L. Cogswell, David De Sante, Jon Dunn, David A. Gaines, Robert Hansen, Stanley W. Harris, Tom Heindel, Oliver J. Kolkmann, Stephen A. Laymon, Ronald Le Valley, Tim Manolis, Peter Metropoulos, Mabel E. Mires, Gary Page, Benjamin D. Parmeter, J. V. Remsen, Jr., Don Roberson, Thomas S. Schulenberg, Dave Shuford, Richard Stallcup, Wally Sumner, Michael Taylor, Jon Winter, and Vernal L. Yadon. David G. Ainley, Dave Johnson, Ned K. Johnson, and Robert C. Lee, Jr., provided unpublished data.

The authors take full responsibility for any and all inconsistencies and inaccuracies which may remain in spite of the much appreciated efforts of these persons. Finally we wish especially to thank Gail Overstreet, who typed several drafts of the manuscript; Jolee Roberson, who assisted with early versions of the graphs; Helen C. Strong, who prepared the cover drawings; and Nancy Conzett, who made the final paste-up and coordinated the latter stages of production.

INTRODUCTION

This field list is an attempt to summarize the distributional status of all native birds recorded in northern California. It includes those parts of California north of the San Luis Obispo-Kern-San Bernardino County line except for Inyo County and the portion of Mono County that lies east of U.S. Highway 6. The excluded area has been included in a companion volume, *Annotated Field List: Birds of Southern California* by Robert L. Pyle and Arnold Small (currently under revision).

SPECIES

Only native species, and species that have reached northern California unaided by man, are included in this list. Introduced species that have become established are listed separately in an appendix, followed by a summary of name changes resulting from recent revisions of the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds* (Fifth Edition, 1957). Our classification follows that adopted by the A.O.U. including the 32nd and 33rd Supplements, with the following exceptions that affect list sequence only: herons follow the classification of Payne and Risley (1976); waterfowl follow the Johnsgard-Delacour-Mayr sequence (as in Johnsgard, 1968); diurnal birds of prey follow Brown and Amadon (1968); rails follow Olson (1973); and shorebirds follow Jehl (1968). Subspecies are not normally mentioned unless they are previously recognized species, only recently demoted to subspecific rank. Following most waterfowl experts, we treat Bewick's and Whistling Swans as conspecific, and have retained the name Whistling Swan for the combined species. We have followed Devillers' (1977) treatment of the skua complex and consider only the South Polar Skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*) as part of northern California's avifauna.

DISTRICTS

No simple system of geographic categories can accurately describe the distribution of all birds found in northern California. However, important features can be outlined by five descriptive geographic districts. In defining these, we have departed from some recognized ecological and zoogeographic classification schemes.

Seashore (S)

The Pacific Ocean greatly influences the distribution of birds throughout California, as it is the ultimate source of most of the water California receives and affects the climate throughout the state. The seashore has its own characteristic avifauna. Pelagic species may often be seen from shore at coastal promontories such as Bodega Head in Sonoma County, Point Reyes in Marin County, Pigeon Point in San Mateo County, and Point Pinos in

Monterey County. Birders desiring to observe these species more closely may board deep-sea sport fishing boats in Eureka, Bodega Bay, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, or Monterey. Pelagic trips are being organized with increasing frequency by various Audubon Society chapters, ornithological societies, and bird clubs. Waterfowl are numerous along the entire coast and in sheltered bays and lagoons during the winter. Several species of water birds are restricted to rocky ocean shores. Mud and sand flats and salt water marshes such as those found in Humboldt, Bodega, Tomales, and San Francisco bays provide feeding grounds for hundreds of thousands of shorebirds.

Coast (C)

Only rarely is there a level plain on the coast of northern California, usually just near the larger bays and river valleys. Usually the foothills of the coast ranges meet the ocean, ending in spectacular rocky cliffs. The coastal mountains are mostly low. Here, summer fogs and winter rains provide ample water to support luxuriant vegetation, including the redwoods of northwestern California.

The coastal district shows a marked change in its avifauna from north to south. The humid northern coast, extending from northern Mendocino County to the Oregon line, is the home of several species that breed nowhere else in California. Here in higher parts of the Coast Ranges a few species of birds more characteristic of district M may occasionally be found.

The birds of the central coast are perhaps better known than those of any part of our region. Many parks in the San Francisco Bay area provide habitat for a great variety of birds. In Marin County, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Audubon Canyon Ranch (near Stinson Beach), and Point Reyes National Seashore, are of special interest.

Monterey County is inhabited by many species of birds also found in the drier interior parts of California, and several species typical of higher mountains occur in the Santa Lucia Mountains.

Many rare migrant landbirds have been found along the entire coast. Recent studies indicate that many of these are vagrants with inborn errors in their ability to navigate along normal migration routes. Instead they orient westward and, after reaching the Pacific coast, apparently continue on a course out over the ocean, occasionally boarding boats far offshore. Survivors often appear at isolated groves of trees on points of land on the outer coast or offshore islands. The most productive of these is Southeast Farallon Island where biologists of the Point Reyes Bird Observatory have recorded several species never found elsewhere in California. Isolated groves of trees planted as windbreaks near ranches on outer Point Reyes, and trees on the north spit of Humboldt Bay, on Point Pinos and at the Carmel River mouth in Monterey County, have produced numerous rarities. Doubtless, similar localities are waiting to be discovered in coastal Del Norte and Mendocino Counties.

Interior (I)

The dominant feature of the interior of California is the Central Valley, surrounded by the relatively arid inner Coast Ranges and foothills of the

Sierra Nevada. The marshes of the valley floor, small segments of which are now maintained in federal and state wildlife refuges and private hunting preserves, host millions of waterfowl in winter. Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge and Gray Lodge State Wildlife Management Area in the Sacramento Valley are especially good areas to observe waterfowl; other refuges in the San Joaquin Valley, particularly Los Banos State Wildlife Management Area and San Luis and Merced National Wildlife Refuges, also provide very interesting birding. During the dry summer months thousands of waterbirds are attracted to ponds designed for water pollution control and the oxidation of water used in leaching sugar beets.

Riparian vegetation along the many river systems not only provides habitat for many breeding and wintering species but also attracts large numbers of transient birds. Unfortunately only a few remnants now remain of the dense stands of cottonwood, willow, and box elder with their jungle-like understory of vines and shrubs that once dominated the flood plains of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Increased reclamation of flood plains and the spectacular increase of the brood-parasitic Brown-headed Cowbird have apparently brought several formerly common species to the verge of extinction as breeding birds in Central Valley riparian growth. Excellent riparian vegetation still exists in a few localities along the Sacramento and American Rivers near Sacramento, along Putah Creek west of Davis, and along the Merced River in northern Merced County.

Oak woodlands are widespread in the foothills but have been cleared from much of the valley floor. A particularly interesting stand of valley oaks, inhabited by Swainson's Hawks in season, has been preserved in Caswell Memorial State Park near Stockton.

In large areas of the inner Coast Ranges, Sierra Nevada foothills, and the north end of the Sacramento Valley, shrubby chaparral forms extensive cover inhabited by a number of distinctive types of birds. Most of these can be found at Mount Diablo State Park in Contra Costa County.

Mountains (M)

A great change in the vegetation and the types of birds takes place as one passes into the higher mountains. Conifers become the dominant vegetation and birds characteristic of cooler, more northern latitudes appear. The mountains of northern California are divisible into two major units, the Trinity-Cascade ranges and the Sierra Nevada. Each is inhabited by somewhat different types of birds at lower and higher elevations. At about 5,000-7,000 feet temperate and boreal avifaunas meet and there is the greatest diversity of birds.

In the Sierra Nevada, Yosemite National Park is an especially favorable area for boreal species particularly in the meadows at Crane Flat and near Bridalveil Campground. Here Great Gray Owls and Black-backed Three-toed Woodpeckers are expected along with most of the commoner species. Most montane species also occur in the Lake Tahoe area and in other national parks and forests in the Sierra Nevada. The distribution of birds in the Trinity-Cascade ranges is less well known but interesting birding is reported

by most who have visited there. After the breeding season many species characteristic of district I wander upslope, evidently in search of less dry conditions. This up-mountain movement needs to be studied in much more detail.

Low elevations shown within district M on the map have avifaunas more akin to districts C or I. Isolated higher mountains in district C and especially in district B have avifaunas more typical of district M. In cases where the notes mention an altitudinal preference, remember that the farther north one goes, the lower is the preferred elevation. Also, most species occur at much higher elevations on the east slope of the Sierra than on the west side, due to differences in climate and the associated spacing of trees and shrubs at equivalent elevations.

Great Basin (B)

East of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades lies the Great Basin, a cool, arid area inhabited by several distinctive types of birds, particularly in extensive stands of sagebrush. All the Modoc Plateau and Klamath River drainages, not technically part of the Great Basin, are included here. The junction of the Great Basin and lower mountain slopes is often grown to rather open pine forest with an undergrowth of sagebrush. Here a mixture of montane and Great Basin birds can be found. Piñon-juniper woodland, a characteristic habitat of the Great Basin, can be visited easily in the June Lake area of Mono County.

The valley floors of the northern part of the Great Basin district were formerly occupied by extensive lakes and marshes, now confined primarily to several state and federal wildlife refuges which provide good birding at all times of the year.

The Great Basin also contains a number of mountain ranges, one of which, the Warner Mountains, has an avifauna so similar to other mountains as to be included in district M. Montane species are found at high elevations elsewhere in district B. In Siskiyou County part of Shasta Valley, most of which is irrigated agricultural land, has an avifauna resembling that of district I.

HABITATS

Although the five districts are rather easily defined, a simple yet useful system of habitat classification is less obvious because each district contains many distinctive habitats, each occupied by distinctive types of birds. There are, however, many birds which occur in similar-appearing habitats over several districts. Our habitat classification is organized around these species. We have adopted a system of ten major groupings of similar habitats (see "Key to Graphs"). Our groupings, however, do not indicate detailed habitat preferences. Many birds also require specific items, such as particular plant species, in the habitat.

The habitat types have been defined in series beginning with open water, through shallow water and marshes, to the various terrestrial habitat types. These are defined according to the complexity of their vegetation. Perhaps

the habitat types most difficult to separate are the two called "woodland" and "forest." The importance of both spacing and composition of vegetation has been emphasized in their definitions. The separation of riparian vegetation, often considered a type of shrubland or woodland, emphasizes the importance of water to many land birds. Separate categories have been used for birds typical of cliffs and rocky areas, and for strong-flying species which may be seen overhead from almost any habitat. Since our habitat classification has been specially designed for northern California, the reader should not expect it always to apply elsewhere.

In each district each habitat type is characterized by different dominant plants because of differences in climate. For example, the basic "shrubland" becomes coastal scrub, chaparral, sagebrush scrub, et cetera depending on the district.

Residential areas and city parks are a complex and unique mixture of elements from many different habitats. They attract many birds that would not otherwise occur together. We have not designated residential areas as a separate habitat for two reasons: their uniqueness is largely a reflection of their composite nature, and different residential areas attract different types of birds.

Little attempt has been made to indicate habitat preference for most transient land birds, as odd individuals are apt to appear in almost any habitat. Most migrants are found in habitats like those where they breed or winter.

GRAPHS AND NOTES

The graphs show the relative abundance and seasonal and geographical distribution of all native birds recorded in northern California prior to December 1, 1977. Significant records subsequent to this date have been listed in Appendix 1. As far as possible the graphs indicate actual relative abundance rather than the ease with which birds may be found. Unsatisfactory records are discussed only if they have become established in previous literature. The final authority on the acceptability of records is the Western Field Ornithologists' California Bird Records Committee. Many records we include have yet to be reviewed by the committee and its judgement, as published in *Western Birds*, may modify this field list in the future. Also some records not included may ultimately be accepted by the committee. Records of birds which have probably escaped from captivity are excluded: Anhinga, Red-breasted Goose, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, Black Duck, Falcated Teal, Black Vulture, Caracara, Kiskadee Flycatcher, and several species frequently imported as cage birds.

We have not always indicated that birds wintering in the higher mountains or at northerly localities (particularly those which feed on the ground or require open water) may be forced out by heavy snow or freezing conditions.

In some cases these species return as soon as snow or frost conditions permit.

In the case of shorebirds, the graphs do not always show that most species are much more numerous along the seashore than inland. Likewise many species of waterfowl are much more numerous inland than on the coast. When records of birds are cited in the notes they are listed by district from west to east, and within districts from north to south regardless of date, unless explicitly separated by season.

Observers may find some graphs in disagreement with their experience in a local area. In some cases our knowledge of the species' distribution is incomplete; in others the inaccuracy results from the graphic nature of this field list. Our purpose is not only to summarize presently available knowledge but also to provide a measure of what remains to be learned. The amateur ornithologist can contribute much to the detailed knowledge of bird distribution both by paying careful attention to when and where species are or are *not* found and by carefully and thoughtfully censusing particular habitats through the year.

FIELD IDENTIFICATION

There are now a number of excellent illustrated field guides available. We have commented on field identification only in cases where the field guides are misleading or incomplete, or where there is confusion as to the proper field marks.

The only proper method of identifying a bird in the field is to observe as many of its markings and other characteristics as possible, even those which may not be diagnostic, and to base the identification on *all* this information. Whenever an identity is uncertain, particularly if a bird is suspected to be rare, a description of the bird should be written down *before* a field guide is consulted.

KEY TO GRAPHS

(Columns from left to right)

SPECIES are listed according to the Fifth Edition of the A.O.U. *Check-list of North American Birds* and the 32nd and 33rd Supplements, with exceptions as noted earlier. Only native species whose occurrence within northern California has been documented by a specimen, recognizable photograph, or convincing written description have been included.

NESTING is indicated by the letter *N* following the species name if the species breeds in the district(s) at the abundance shown on the graph. An added asterisk (*N**) means that nesting has occurred in at least one of the districts shown and specifics are discussed in a note.

DISTRICTS indicate the approximate geographical distribution of each

species. Five districts have been defined, each designated by a capital letter:

Seashore (S). Includes the Pacific Ocean to 100 miles offshore, coastal waters and bays, salt marshes and adjacent areas directly affected by tidal action, including salt evaporation ponds and beaches. Also included are coastal cliffs and offshore islands above the influence of tidal action *when* they are utilized for nesting or roosting by seabirds.

Coast (C). Includes those areas inland of district S (primarily the outer Coast Ranges) reached by frequent coastal fog. Climate humid and mild the year round. Land bird records from Southeast Farallon Island are listed in district C.

Interior (I). Includes the inner Coast Ranges, the Central Valley, and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Climate hot and dry in summer, cool in winter.

Mountains (M). Includes the Cascade, Trinity, and Warner Mountains, higher portions of the northern Coast Ranges, and the Sierra Nevada. Climate cool, often with thunder showers in summer, cold and snowy in winter.

Great Basin (B). Includes the relatively low-lying areas east of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada axis. Climate dry, hot in summer, cold in winter.

It must be remembered that the districts *blend* where they meet and that topography may lead to the formation of islands of one district within another. These cases are not further indicated, each species being classified as to its primary occurrence only.

HABITATS will further locate each species within each district. Each habitat is broadly defined according to its general appearance, for apparently this is how it is recognized by many birds. Ten habitats have been defined, each designated by a lower case letter:

Open water (o). Includes deep bodies of water (open ocean, bays, lakes, ponds, rivers).

Beach and mudflat (b). Includes those areas at the water's edge which are largely free of upright vegetation (mudflats, muddy and sandy beaches, salt evaporation ponds, shallowly flooded areas).

Marsh (m). Includes those areas of shallow water which are covered by grasslike vegetation (cattails, tules, sedges, tall grasses, *Salicornia*).

Grassland (g). Includes relatively dry areas where grasslike vegetation, with or without widely scattered taller plants, is dominant (pastures, fields, meadows, savannah); grasslike vegetation near water is included in the preceding habitat.

Shrubland (s). Includes relatively dry areas where bushes, one to ten feet high, provide most of the cover. Scattered trees surrounded by brush are included here, but brushy areas along waterways are included in the following habitat.

Riparian vegetation (r). Includes those areas where fresh water courses are bordered by dense tangles of shrubs and trees (especially willows, cottonwoods, alders, and other associated plants).

Woodland (w). Includes relatively dry areas where trees with rounded crowns (broadleaf trees, junipers, Piñon and Digger Pines) are the dominant vegetation. Trees are typically rather widely spaced.

Forest (f). Includes those areas where closely spaced conebearing trees are the dominant vegetation. This habitat occurs primarily in districts C and M. In district C *only*, extensive growths of California-Bay, Madrone, and Tanbark-Oak are also included in this habitat.

Cliff (c). Includes extensive, usually steep, rocky areas largely lacking vegetation (including rocky shores, gravel bars).

Aerial (a). Refers to strong-flying species usually seen overhead. When a second habitat is listed, the species is most often seen near this habitat.

Habitats commonly blend where they meet and in these blend areas (ecotones) species typical of one habitat may be found in the other. Only the important habitats have been listed in approximate order of their preference by each species. Habitats have been designated only for those species which settle down, either in summer or in winter, and for those migrants which are confined to a very few habitats.

BARS indicate relative abundance and seasonal occurrence in suitable habitat:

████████ Common to abundant

██████ Uncommon to fairly common

———— Rare to very uncommon

- Vagrant; each known occurrence is indicated by a dot. Presence over a period of time at the same location is indicated by heavy dots joined by a dotted line.
-

A broken bar indicates that occurrence is irregular. A broken bar connected by a thinner line indicates that numbers fluctuate between those extremes from year to year.

It should be kept in mind that fragmentary knowledge of the abundance and certain seasonal movements, coupled with the arbitrary nature of graphic representation, does not allow more than an approximate illustration of the distributional status of many species covered in this field list.

NOTES should be consulted for *peculiarities of distribution*, especially latitudinal differences, habitat restrictions, periodic invasions or irruptions, and other pertinent information for individual species.

Abbreviations used in the Notes

Co., Cos.	County, Counties
Cr.	Creek
I., Is.	Island, Islands
L.	Lake
Mt., Mts.	Mount, Mountain, Mountains
Pt.	Point
R.	River
Res.	Reservoir

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Common Loon	S	o	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	N* CIMB	o												
Yellow-billed Loon	S	o	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arctic Loon	S	o	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	CIMB	o												
Red-throated Loon	S	o	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	CIMB	o												
Red-necked Grebe	S	o	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	CIMB	o												
Horned Grebe	S	o	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	CIMB	o												
Eared Grebe	SC	om	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	N IM	om												
	N B	om												
Western Grebe	S	om	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	N CIM	om												
	N B	om												
Pied-billed Grebe	S	o	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	N CIMB	om												
Wandering Albatross	S	o												
Short-tailed Albatross	S	o												
Black-footed Albatross	S	o												
Laysan Albatross	S	o												
Cape Petrel	S	o												
Northern Fulmar	S	o	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

COMMON LOON. Formerly nested in the northern parts of districts M and B and may still do so occasionally.

YELLOW-BILLED LOON. Recorded every year since 1967 and probably regular in late winter. The summer records are from Emeryville, Alameda Co., July 17–Aug. 2, 1976 (present nearby from Jan. to Mar. of same year) and Princeton Harbor, San Mateo Co., June 17-25, 1973. In district B one at Grant L., Mono Co., Dec. 8-26, 1976, was photographed.

The Yellow-billed Loon is the largest of the four species of loon occurring in California, normally bulkier than the similarly shaped Common Loon, especially about the head and neck. Bill shape and color are less diagnostic for

this species than most field guides suggest. The bill of the Yellow-billed Loon is always pale yellowish at the tip and along the upper edge of the upper mandible, with this yellowish color extending back to near the base of the bill on adults. Immatures have much dark color on the basal half of the bill, but the tip is still the diagnostic pale yellowish. The bills of many Common Loons appear pale, but the color is grayish instead of yellowish, and the upper edge is blackish.

The entire head and neck of the Yellow-billed Loon in winter plumage appear paler than those of the Common Loon. The white of the chin and foreneck extends further up into the face of the Yellow-billed Loon, normally to above the eye. In addition the color of the top of the head and hindneck is paler on Yellow-billed Loons, with some individuals having a "frosted" appearance. Most Yellow-billed Loons exhibit a dusky auricular patch, a mark lacking on Common Loons. For more information see Binford and Remsen (1974).

ARCTIC LOON. Rare on the coast north of Sonoma Co. in midwinter. Most inland records are for fall.

RED-THROATED LOON. Most inland records are for fall. In district B one was at Mono L., Mono Co., June 11, 1976.

RED-NECKED GREBE. Most inland records are during migration.

HORNED GREBE. More common inland than formerly believed. There are a few summer records from district B.

EARED GREBE. In winter very rare in district B, where an immense concentration may be seen at Mono L. September through November.

WESTERN GREBE. Locally common in district S in summer.

PIED-BILLED GREBE. Most leave districts M and B in winter when open water freezes.

WANDERING ALBATROSS. A sub-adult female was photographed on shore at Sea Ranch, Sonoma Co., July 11-12, 1967 for one of few records for the Northern Hemisphere.

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS. Formerly common close to shore but now near extinction. The most recent record is of one seen off San Francisco Feb. 17, 1946. One was photographed off Oregon in 1961.

BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS. Less common in the southern part of the region, especially in fall.

LAYSAN ALBATROSS. Most often seen off the north coast, where recorded every year since 1971. Few summer records, apparently none for July.

CAPE PETREL. One was seen on Monterey Bay Sept. 9, 1962.

NORTHERN FULMAR. Waifs have been found a few miles inland.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Streaked Shearwater	S	o									••			
Pink-footed Shearwater	S	o												
Flesh-footed Shearwater	S	o	••	•		•••	•••	•••						
New Zealand Shearwater	S	o	•	•										
Sooty Shearwater	S	o												
Short-tailed Shearwater	S	o												
Manx Shearwater	S	o												
Scaled Petrel	S	o		•		•				•				
Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel	N	S	oc											
Leach's Storm-Petrel	N	S	oc											
Ashy Storm-Petrel	N	S	oc											
Galápagos Storm-Petrel	S	—	•											
Black Storm-Petrel	S	o												
Least Storm-Petrel	S	o												
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	S	o												

STREAKED SHEARWATER. One collected Oct. 3, 1975, and one seen Oct. 9, 1977, both on Monterey Bay, are the only records for the Western Hemisphere.

PINK-FOOTED SHEARWATER. Has wandered a few miles inland.

FLESH-FOOTED SHEARWATER. Individuals are seen almost every fall.

NEW ZEALAND SHEARWATER. All winter records are from Monterey Bay.

SOOTY SHEARWATER. Large numbers can often be seen from shore and waifs occasionally enter district C.

SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER. Probably regular in midwinter. Large numbers are occasionally recorded.

The Short-tailed Shearwater is very similar to the Sooty Shearwater, and great care must be exercised when identifying this much rarer bird. The Short-tailed is slightly smaller than the Sooty, and flies with a more rapid wingbeat; its bill is proportionally smaller, appearing shorter and thinner when the two species are together. The Short-tailed Shearwater is sooty-brown above with some individuals being noticeably darker about the top of the head, giving them a capped appearance. The underparts are slightly paler than the upper parts, with the chin and throat appearing pale grayish-brown on some individuals. The undersides of the wings lack the silvery appearance so prevalent on Sooty Shearwaters, and are about the same

color as the rest of the ventral parts with some pale smoky gray areas on the underwing coverts.

The general impression is of a small Sooty Shearwater with uniform pale brownish underparts, lacking the boldly contrasting silver wing linings, and having a short delicate-looking bill.

MANX SHEARWATER. Formerly more common. Most records are from Monterey Bay; not recorded north of Marin Co. in California.

SCALED PETREL. Singles were found dead on the beach near the mouth of the Mad R., Humboldt Co., Aug. 11, 1976, and at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Feb. 25, 1976. Another was picked up alive at Bolinas Lagoon, Marin Co., May 1, 1977.

FORK-TAILED STORM-PETREL. Formerly more common. Nests only on offshore rocks of Del Norte and Humboldt Cos. Most often seen off the north coast in summer and rarely reported in winter. High winds occasionally concentrate birds near shore, especially in Monterey Harbor, and dead or dying birds have been found in district C.

LEACH'S STORM-PETREL. Nests on Southeast Farallon I. and islands off Del Norte and Humboldt Cos., but is seldom seen at sea. Less commonly seen to the south and very rarely in winter. Stragglers have been found in district C.

ASHY STORM-PETREL. Nests only on Southeast Farallon I. and on Bird Rock off Tomales Pt., Marin Co. Seldom seen at sea except in fall when thousands flock with Black Storm-Petrels in Monterey Bay. Stragglers have been found in district C.

GALÁPAGOS STORM-PETREL. One was picked up alive in Carmel, Monterey Co., Jan. 21, 1968, following five days of southerly gales and another was in the storm-petrel flock on Monterey Bay, Sept. 24–Oct. 9, 1977.

BLACK STORM-PETREL. Apparently has increased in recent years. Great numbers flock with Ashy Storm-Petrels in Monterey Bay in fall. Not recorded north of Sonoma Co.

LEAST STORM-PETREL. One was seen Oct. 1, 1972, off Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co. All other reports are from Monterey Bay where up to three have been reported in a day, always in association with other storm-petrels. Evidently present only in years of above average ocean temperatures.

WILSON'S STORM-PETREL. Reported (maximum of five in a day) every year since 1967 in the storm-petrel flock on Monterey Bay. The only other record is of one seen near the Farallon Is. Aug. 29, 1959.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Red-billed Tropicbird	S	o							•					
White Pelican	SI	aom												
	N*	B												
Brown Pelican	N*	S												
Red-footed Booby	S	—												
Blue-footed Booby	SI	—												
Double-crested Cormorant ...	N	S												
	N	CI												
	N	MB												
Brandt's Cormorant	N	S												
Pelagic Cormorant	N	S												
Magnificent Frigatebird	S	a	•											
Great Blue Heron	N	SCI B												
	N	M												
Great Egret	N	SCI B												
Reddish Egret	S	—												
Louisiana Heron	B	—												
Cattle Egret	CI	g												
Little Blue Heron	S	bm												
Snowy Egret	N	SCI B												
Green Heron	N	CI												

RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD. One was seen July 14, 1970, on Monterey Bay. Another tropicbird seen there on Mar. 10, 1970, was reported as a probable White-tailed.

WHITE PELICAN. Casual on the coast north of Sonoma Co. Formerly nested in district I but now known to nest only very locally in district B. Migrants and wanderers occur in districts C and M.

BROWN PELICAN. Formerly nested north to Pt. Lobos, Monterey Co., where no young have been seen since 1959. There are two records from district I (one at Sacramento, Sacramento Co., Nov. 3-10, 1976, and three at Rancho Dos Rios, Stanislaus Co., Sept. 19, 1913) and one from district B (one photographed at L. Siskiyou, Siskiyou Co., Aug. 29-30, 1976).

RED-FOOTED BOOBY. Singles (one banded) at Southeast Farallon I. Aug. 26 and Oct. 12, 1975, are the only records for the Pacific Coast north of

Mexico.

BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY. Four were at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Oct. 16-17, 1971; one was at San Francisco Sept. 1, 1977; and one at New Hogan Res., Calaveras Co., Sept. 15-Oct. 18, 1976, was found dead on the latter date.

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT. Not known to breed in district C. In district I, most common at foothill lakes and reservoirs and now very rare in the southern portion of that district.

BRANDT'S CORMORANT. Rare on the north coast in winter. Birds have followed salmon runs up the Klamath R. as far as Weitchpec, Humboldt Co. in district C, and in district I one was caught and photographed near Fowler, Fresno Co., Mar. 13, 1977, following two days of strong northwest winds.

PELAGIC CORMORANT. May be seen several miles up the Klamath R., Del Norte Co., in district C during salmon runs. In district B an adult was photographed at Silver L., Mono Co., Dec. 8, 1976.

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD. Recorded in six of the last seven years; most records are between mid-July and mid-August. The winter record is of one seen from Pt. Lobos, Monterey Co., Jan. 12, 1953.

GREAT BLUE HERON. Withdraws from much of district B in winter.

GREAT EGRET. Now quite local inland. Few records for district B in winter. In warmer months stragglers occur in district M, where a pair was observed building a nest at Mountain Meadows Res., Lassen Co., May 13, 1964.

REDDISH EGRET. One was present near Moss Landing, Monterey Co., from late Aug. to Oct. 8, 1967.

LOUISIANA HERON. An adult was present at Honey L., Lassen Co., Aug. 24-Sept. 26, 1971.

CATTLE EGRET. First recorded in 1966, this species is still increasing but nesting has not yet been found. There are two fall records from district B.

LITTLE BLUE HERON. Has appeared in eleven of the last thirteen years, usually near heron nesting colonies in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay (Sonoma, Marin, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Cos.). A pair was reported to have successfully raised young on West Marin I. in 1965 but the juvenal specimen has been examined and is not a Little Blue Heron. An adult was seen defending a nest at Bair I., San Mateo Co., in 1973. One at Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co., Mar. 7-15, 1964, is the only other record.

SNOWY EGRET. Much less common and local inland, and on the coast north of Sonoma Co. Leaves district B in winter. Stragglers have been found in district M from May to October.

GREEN HERON. Occasionally seen in districts M and B, mostly during migration (no winter records). Winters mainly in central and southern parts of the area.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	C	—				•			•				•	
Black-crowned Night Heron	N	SCIB	bmc											
Least Bittern	C	m												
	N	IB	m											
American Bittern	N	SCI	m											
	N	MB	m											
Wood Stork	CIB	—						•	•	•	•		•	•
White-faced Ibis	C	m											•	
	N*	I	m											
	N	B	m											
White Ibis	S	—					•				•			
Roseate Spoonbill	I	—									•			
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	N*	I	m											
Trumpeter Swan	CIB	om												
Whistling Swan	CM	mog					•							
	IB	mog												
White-fronted Goose	C	mog					•							
	IB	mog												

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON. A sub-adult found in San Rafael, Marin Co., near the West Marin I. heron colony in July 1968 remained through the summer and returned each summer for the next five years. Another adult was seen on Tomales Bay, Marin Co., July 5, 1977.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON. Rather local. Stragglers occur in district M in summer and fall. Rare in district B in winter.

LEAST BITTERN. Formerly more common but status poorly known. Not recorded from the coast north of Marin Co. or from district B in winter. Formerly nested in district M at L. Tahoe.

AMERICAN BITTERN. Less common on the coast and absent from district S in summer. No winter records from district M.

WOOD STORK. Recorded in Alameda, Monterey, Fresno, and Modoc Cos. prior to 1935. One was seen near Big Sur, Monterey Co., during the latter half of July 1976; six were seen near Davis, Yolo Co., Aug. 20, 1964, with one near there Dec. 5-27, 1964; two were at Mendota, Fresno Co., in Aug. and Sept. 1969 and another was there July 28, 1976; one was at Pixley, Tulare

Co., Nov. 18, 1966.

WHITE-FACED IBIS. Much reduced in recent years. Now may breed only at Honey L., Lassen Co. Seldom recorded in the Sacramento Valley. The winter population now concentrates in the San Joaquin Valley near Los Banos, Merced Co. When abundant, vagrants occurred throughout northern California.

WHITE IBIS. An adult at Bolinas Lagoon, Marin Co., May 14-19, 1971, was photographed. Apparently the same bird was present in San Rafael, Marin Co., June 27-Sept. 9, 1971.

ROSEATE SPOONBILL. The only definite record is of an immature photographed at Mendota, Fresno Co., Sept. 24, 1966.

FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK. No recent breeding records. Vagrants have occurred in districts C and B in fall as far north as Fort Bragg, Mendocino Co., and Honey L., Lassen Co., respectively.

TRUMPETER SWAN. Very rare in our area. Most recent records are from district C.

The Trumpeter Swan is appreciably larger than the Whistling Swan, but the two species are seldom found together in California. Trumpeter Swans are normally silent here; if heard, the deep, sonorous call of the Trumpeter is very different from the high-pitched notes of the Whistling Swan. Not all Whistling Swans have yellow on the bill near the eye, and many exhibit a bright flesh-colored stripe along the edge of the bill; thus a swan with no yellow on the bill and red "lips" is not necessarily a Trumpeter. The bill of the Trumpeter Swan is shaped somewhat differently with the upper edge being straighter, and the area in front of the eye opens up at a wider angle. Also, the Trumpeter appears to have a less rounded head and a proportionally longer neck than the Whistling Swan.

WHISTLING SWAN. Stragglers visit district S. Winters regularly in district C south only to Mendocino Co. Most leave district B in severe winters. Cripples have summered in districts I and B. A few birds showing characteristics of the Eurasian form ("Bewick's Swan") have been found in district I recently: near Red Bluff, Tehama Co., Jan. 13-24, 1975; Chico, Butte Co., Dec. 28, 1975; Oroville, Butte Co., Feb. 4, 1975; and Victoria I., San Joaquin Co., Dec. 7, 1975-late Feb. 1976.

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. Stragglers occur in districts S and M, especially during migration. Rare in district B in midwinter.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Snow Goose	SC	mog							*					
	N*	IB												
Ross' Goose	C	mog												
	I	mog												
	B	mog												
Emperor Goose	SCIB	mog												
Canada Goose	SC	mog												
	I	mog												
	N	MB												
Brant	S	om												
Wood Duck	N	CIM												
European Wigeon	SCIMB	mog												
American Wigeon	SCM	mog												
	N	IB												
Gadwall	N	SC												
	N	IB												
	M	mo												
Baikal Teal	IB	-	*											
Green-winged Teal	N	SCM												
	N	I												
	N	B												
Mallard	N	S												
	N	CM												
	N	IB												
Pintail	N	SCI												
	N	M												
	N	B												
Blue-winged Teal	N	SCI												
	N	B												
Cinnamon Teal	N	SCM												
	N	I												
	N	B												
Northern Shoveler	N	SC												
	N	IB												
	N	M												

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Canvasback	SCI	o												
	M	o												
	N*	B												
		om												

SNOW GOOSE. Reaches the coast most winters. An immature was at Pescadero Marsh, San Mateo Co., July 6-10, 1977. Occasionally found in district M, especially in fall. Nesting at Tule L., Siskiyou Co., in 1946 was believed to be the result of crippled birds oversummering. A few "Blue Geese" are found in districts I and B each winter and stragglers have reached the south coast.

ROSS' GOOSE. Cripples have summered in district I. There are two records from district M.

EMPEROR GOOSE. More inland than coastal records, concentrated in the Klamath Basin, Siskiyou Co. Most records are for fall.

CANADA GOOSE. Introductions and cripples oversummering have resulted in breeding records from districts C and I. Less common in district M.

BRANT. Locally common in winter. Many thousands congregate on Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., in March and April. Very rare in summer. Vagrants have occurred in districts C, I, and B, mostly in fall. The light-bellied form has occurred in district B and is probably regular among large flocks of "Black Brant" on the coast.

WOOD DUCK. Locally more common in winter.

EUROPEAN WIGEON. Few records for districts M and B. Usually found with American Wigeon.

AMERICAN WIGEON. Less common in district M. More breed in district B than in district I, where it has nested as far south as Merced Co.

GADWALL. Locally common on the coast.

BAIKAL TEAL. Singles were collected at Gray Lodge Wildlife Area, Butte Co., Jan. 4, 1975; Brentwood, Contra Costa Co., Dec. 13, 1931; and Honey L., Lassen Co., Dec. 1, 1974.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL. Locally common on the coast in winter. The "Eurasian Green-winged Teal" ("Common Teal") is a rare winter visitor to the north coast and casual on the south coast and in districts I and B.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL. The true status of this species is unclear in late summer when males are in eclipse plumage. Most widespread during spring migration and not recorded from the north coast in winter. Stragglers reach district M during warmer months.

CINNAMON TEAL. Less common on the north coast in winter and the south coast in summer. Rare in the northern portion of district I in winter and irregular in district M at that season.

CANVASBACK. Has nested in districts I and B.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Redhead	SC	mo												
	N IMB	mo												
Ring-necked Duck	CIB	o												
	N M	o												
Tufted Duck	SCI	o												
Greater Scaup	S	o												
	CIMB	o												
Lesser Scaup	SCIM	o												
	N B	om												
King Eider	S	o												
Harlequin Duck	S	o												
	N* M	o												
Oldsquaw	S	o												
Black Scoter	S	o												
Surf Scoter	S	o												
	CIMB	o												
White-winged Scoter	S	o												
	CIMB	o												
Bufflehead	SCIB	o												
	N M	o												
Barrow's Goldeneye	N* SCIMB	o												
Common Goldeneye	S	o												
	CIMB	o												
Hooded Merganser	N* CIMB	o												
Red-breasted Merganser	S	o												
	CIMB	o												
Common Merganser	N CMB	ocr												
	N I	ocr												

REDHEAD. Locally common on the coast in winter.

RING-NECKED DUCK. Occasionally seen in district S. A few nest locally in the Cascades and the northern Sierra Nevada. No summer records from district B.

TUFTED DUCK. About ten records, all from the general vicinity of San Francisco Bay except for a male present at Arcata, Humboldt Co., on-and-off

between Apr. 10, 1968, and July 17, 1970, and one in district I collected near Livermore, Alameda Co., some time between Dec. 23, 1948 and Jan. 8, 1949.

GREATER SCAUP. Most inland records are during migration. There are two summer records from district B.

LESSER SCAUP. Breeds only in the northern portion of district B and locally in district M at Mountain Meadows Res., Lassen Co. Otherwise very rare inland in summer.

KING EIDER. Fifteen records extend throughout the year but are concentrated in colder months, especially November.

HARLEQUIN DUCK. Very rare, especially in summer. Recorded in district I from Butte, Glenn, and Sacramento Cos. in fall and winter. Formerly nested in the Sierra Nevada from Tuolumne to Madera Cos. but the only recent nesting records (1971, 1972, 1976) are from the Mokelumne R. above Salt Springs Res., Amador and Calaveras Cos.

OLDSQUAW. Quite rare; vagrants have been recorded in every inland district during migration and in winter.

BLACK SCOTER. Most common from Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., northward. A specimen reported from Butte Co., district I, cannot be located.

SURF SCOTER. Our commonest summering scoter. Almost all inland records are for fall.

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER. Somewhat erratic in occurrence. Most inland records are for fall. In district M one was seen at South L. Tahoe, El Dorado Co., Apr. 27–May 1, 1976.

BUFFLEHEAD. Known to breed only in the Cascade Range. Almost all other summer records are from the coast, where it is probably regular.

BARROW'S GOLDENEYE. Scarce and quite local in our area. Most inland records are for fall. Formerly nested in the Cascades and Sierra Nevada but not known to have done so in many years.

COMMON GOLDENEYE. Rare on the coast north of Mendocino Co. and very rare inland in summer.

HOODED MERGANSER. Has nested in district C at L. Earl, Del Norte Co., and in district M at Mountain Meadows Res., Lassen Co.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. In district B singles were seen on Mono L., Mono Co., June 11, 1976, and June 23, 1977.

COMMON MERGANSER. Wanders to district S. Rare in the southern portion of district C. Breeds locally at the north end of the Sacramento Valley and in the foothills of district I.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ruddy Duck	N	SCM	om											
	N	IB	om											
Turkey Vulture	N	CI	a											
	N	MB	a											
California Condor	N*	I	agw											
Osprey	N	SCM	ao											
	N	IB	ao											
White-tailed Kite	N	CI	agrm											
Mississippi Kite	C	—									**			
Bald Eagle	N*	SCI	ao											
	N	MB	ao											
Marsh Hawk	N	SCIB	mg											
	N*	M	mg											
Goshawk		CIB	fw											
	N	M	f											
Sharp-shinned Hawk	N	CM	fwsr											
		IB	fwsr											
Cooper's Hawk	N	CIMB	wfrs											
Red-shouldered Hawk	N	CI	rw											
Broad-winged Hawk	C	arwf												
Swainson's Hawk	C	—												
	N	IB	ag											
Red-tailed Hawk	N	CIMB	agwsr											
Rough-legged Hawk		CI	agm											
		B	agm											
Ferruginous Hawk		CI	ag											
		B	ag											
Golden Eagle	N	CIMB	a											

CALIFORNIA CONDOR. Formerly more common and widespread. Still occurs regularly in Tulare Co. (where nesting was documented in 1950) and possibly in southern San Benito and Monterey Cos. Occasional in Fresno Co. and north to Santa Clara (1971), Tuolumne (1962), and Madera (1959) Cos. Recent district C records come from Santa Cruz (1973, 1974) and Monterey (1971) Cos.

OSPREY. Very local in district I (mostly in the inner Coast Ranges north of San Francisco Bay) except during migration. Very rare in winter, when only occasional in district M and unrecorded in district B.

WHITE-TAILED KITE. Has expanded its range and increased in numbers in recent years. Occasional strays have reached districts M and B in the non-breeding season.

MISSISSIPPI KITE. An immature was seen at Cape Mendocino, Humboldt Co., Sept. 6, 1975, and an adult was at Pt. Diablo, Marin Co., Sept. 13, 1976.

BALD EAGLE. More common in the northern part of the region. Still breeds very locally in districts M and B. Numbers concentrate in the Klamath Basin in winter.

MARSH HAWK. Not known to be a regular breeder in district M.

GOSHAWK. Breeds locally in the northern portion of district C. Occurs regularly in the northern portion of district B.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK. More common during migration. Has bred in district I near Kelseyville, Lake Co.

COOPER'S HAWK. More common during migration.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK. Now rather local. Rare on the north coast in summer. Vagrants have reached districts M and B in the non-breeding season.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK. Pt. Diablo, Marin Co., is the best place to observe migrants in fall. Not recorded north of Marin Co. In district I one was seen near Livermore, Alameda Co., Apr. 22, 1973.

SWAINSON'S HAWK. Formerly more common. Large flocks are occasionally seen in the Central Valley in fall. Stragglers have reached district M between June 17 and Oct. 17. There are no satisfactory winter records from northern California. The reports are apparently based on young Red-tailed Hawks, which have banded brown tails. Wing shape and distribution of light and dark on the undersurface of the wings are the best field marks of this species.

RED-TAILED HAWK. The "Harlan's Hawk" is recorded every winter in districts I and B and stragglers have reached the coast.

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. Stragglers reach district M, including our earliest fall record: Aug. 11, 1969, near Foresthill, Placer Co.

FERRUGINOUS HAWK. Casual on the coast north of Mendocino Co. Stragglers have reached District M. Although breeding has been suspected on the Modoc Plateau in district B, a definite nesting record is lacking.

GOLDEN EAGLE. Rare in the Central Valley and most common in district B.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
American Kestrel	N CIMB	agwr												
Merlin	SCIMB	a												
Prairie Falcon	SC	a												
	N IMB	ac												
Gyr Falcon	B	—												
Peregrine Falcon	N* SCIMB	ac												
Blue Grouse	N CM	fw												
Ruffed Grouse	N CM	fr												
Sharp-tailed Grouse	N* B	g												
Sage Grouse	N B	s												
California Quail	N CIB	sgrw												
Mountain Quail	N CIM	sfrw												
Sandhill Crane	I	gm												
	N B	gm												
Yellow Rail	N* C	m												
Black Rail	N SCI	m												
Clapper Rail	N S	m												
Virginia Rail	N SCI	m												
	N MB	m												
Sora	N SCI	m												
	N MB	m												
Common Gallinule	N C	mo												
	N I	mo												
American Coot	N SCI	om												
	N MB	om												
American Oystercatcher	S	c												

AMERICAN KESTREL. Numbers reduced in districts C and I in summer and M and B in winter.

MERLIN. Least common inland.

PRAIRIE FALCON. More common in district B.

GYRFALCON. One was collected near Tule L., Siskiyou Co., Oct. 23, 1948.

PEREGRINE FALCON. Numbers greatly reduced in recent years, especially

as a breeding bird. More common on the coast than inland in winter.

BLUE GROUSE. Now known in district C only from Mendocino Co. northward.

RUFFED GROUSE. Found only in Del Norte, Humboldt, Siskiyou, Trinity, and possibly Shasta Cos. Introduced north of Lassen Peak, Shasta Co.

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE. Extinct in California since about 1915.

SAGE GROUSE. Now only locally found in numbers. It has vanished from some of its former range.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL. Also present in the lower parts of district M. Apparently introduced in parts of districts M and B.

MOUNTAIN QUAIL. Not found south of Sonoma Co. in district C except locally in Santa Cruz and Monterey Cos. In district I restricted to higher elevations in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges north of San Francisco Bay.

SANDHILL CRANE. Locally common. Stragglers reach districts C and M. Breeds only in Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Cos., though summer records exist for districts C and I.

YELLOW RAIL. One at Tomales Bay, Marin Co., Feb. 13, 1961, and one at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Oct. 2—Nov. 1, 1970, are the only recent records. Formerly found in districts S and C from Humboldt Co. to Santa Cruz Co. and in district I in Merced Co. from Oct. to Jan. (all prior to 1916). In district M, records come from Plumas Co. in Apr. (prior to 1900) and nesting was confirmed in Mono Co., district B, in 1922, 1939, 1947, and 1950.

BLACK RAIL. Breeds in salt water marshes around San Pablo Bay and the Sacramento—San Joaquin R. delta and apparently very locally in fresh water marshes in Marin Co. More widespread after breeding (especially on San Francisco Bay) when individuals have been found as far away as Tomales Bay, Marin Co.; Southeast Farallon I.; Pacific Grove, Monterey Co.; and Gray Lodge Wildlife Area, Butte Co.

CLAPPER RAIL. Breeds only in extensive salt water marshes along San Francisco and Monterey Bays, but wanders somewhat during winter. Apparently extirpated from Humboldt and Tomales bays.

VIRGINIA RAIL. Rather local in district S, where it is absent in summer.

SORA. Absent from district S in summer.

COMMON GALLINULE. Casual on the north coast. Stragglers have reached district B in summer.

AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER. A sight record from Pt. Lobos, Monterey Co., Apr. 3, 1954.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Black Oystercatcher	N	S	c											
Black-necked Stilt	N	SC	mb											
	N	IB	mb											
		M	b											
American Avocet	N	SC	mb											
	N	IB	mb											
		M	bm											
Semipalmated Plover		S	b											
		CIMB	b											
Killdeer	N	SCI	gbm											
	N	MB	gbm											
Snowy Plover	N	S	b											
	N	IB	b											
Mountain Plover		I	g											
American Golden Plover		SC	gb											
Black-bellied Plover		SCI	bg											
		B	bg											
Dotterel		C	—											
Hudsonian Godwit		S	b											
Bar-tailed Godwit		SB	b											
Marbled Godwit		S	b											
		CIMB	b											
Whimbrel		SI	bgc											
Long-billed Curlew		SCI	gb											
		M	b											
	N	B	g											
Upland Sandpiper		CB	—											

BLACK OYSTERCATCHER. There is a single inland record from district C: one seen 20 miles up Bear Cr. in southern Humboldt Co. July 5, 1969.

BLACK-NECKED STILT. Now expanding its range. Locally distributed on the coast and casual north of San Francisco Bay. Inland it winters regularly only in district I in the San Joaquin Valley (where locally common) and not in district B.

AMERICAN AVOCET. Has expanded its range in recent years but remains

rare north of Humboldt Bay. In summer it is local coastally, and absent from the north coast. Absent from district B in winter, when most birds concentrate around San Francisco Bay and in Merced Co.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. Probably regular on the coast in summer. No winter records for districts M and B. Two were seen near Alturas, Modoc Co., June 16, 1973.

SNOWY PLOVER. Very local and erratic in occurrence inland. One was seen near Volta, Merced Co., Feb. 17, 1965. Has been recorded during fall migration in district M at South L. Tahoe, El Dorado Co.

MOUNTAIN PLOVER. Regular only along the west side of the Central Valley from Yolo Co. southward and in the foothills west of the San Joaquin Valley. Vagrants have reached the coast.

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER. Most common during fall migration. The two June records are from L. Talawa, Del Norte Co., in district C. Stragglers have reached districts I and B, mostly in fall.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER. Stragglers have reached district M during migration.

DOTTEREL. One on Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 12-20, 1974, was photographed.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT. One was photographed at Arcata, Humboldt Co., Aug. 9-10, 1973, and another (probably this species) was at L. Talawa, Del Norte Co., Sept. 12, 1977.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT. In district S singles were at Arcata, Humboldt Co., July 11-17, 1969 (collected), and July 17-Sept. 4, 1974; at Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co., Apr. 17, 1976; and at Bolinas Lagoon, Marin Co., Oct. 26-Nov. 30, 1973 (photographed). In district B one was at Mono L., Mono Co., July 8, 1977.

MARbled GODWIT. Small numbers regularly winter in district I near Los Banos, Merced Co., and occasionally farther north.

WHIMBREL. Very rare on the north coast and in district I in winter. Large flocks are often encountered in spring. Not recorded from district I in summer. Occasional in districts M and B during migration.

LONG-BILLED CURLEW. May not summer every year in district I.

UPLAND SANDPIPER. Singles were seen in district C at L. Talawa, Del Norte Co., Sept. 13, 1976; at Southeast Farallon I. Aug. 22-24, 1968 (wing found Aug. 31), and May 23, 1969; and in district B one was collected at Tule L., Siskiyou Co., Aug. 8, 1896.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Greater Yellowlegs	SCI	mb												
	MB	mb												
Lesser Yellowlegs	SCIB	bm												
Solitary Sandpiper	CIMB	mb												
Willet	S	bm												
	I	b												
	M	b												
	N	B												
Spotted Sandpiper	SB	bc												
	N	CI												
	N	M												
Wandering Tattler	S	cb												
Ruddy Turnstone	S	b												
	IMB	bg												
Black Turnstone	S	cb												
Wilson's Phalarope	SCI	bo												
	N	M												
	N	B												
Northern Phalarope	SCIB	ob												
	M	ob												
Red Phalarope	S	ob												
	CIB	ob												
Common Snipe	SCI	mg												
	N	M												
	N	B												
European Jacksnipe	I	-												

GREATER YELLOWLEGS. Very rare in summer.

LESSER YELLOWLEGS. Rare and local. Very few summer records. Most winter records are from the southern part of the area with none from district B. Stragglers have reached district M in fall.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER. Very rare, especially in district M.

WILLET. In district I, only locally regular in winter in the San Joaquin Valley.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER. Breeds in district C south to Sonoma Co., and locally farther south. Breeds locally at higher elevations in district I and in the northern Sacramento Valley, and occasionally elsewhere. Apparently also breeds along the western edge of district B, at least in the vicinity of Mono L., Mono Co.

WANDERING TATTLER. Very few summer records. Inland records are from districts C, M, and B respectively: one collected on Austin Cr. near Cazadero, Sonoma Co., Sept. 7, 1967; one seen at L. Winnemucca, Alpine Co., Aug. 24, 1975; and one seen at Mono L., Mono Co., Sept. 14, 1976.

RUDDY TURNSTONE. Probably regular in district S in summer and district I in fall.

BLACK TURNSTONE. In district I one was seen near Woodland, Yolo Co., May 12, 1977, and another was seen near Volta, Merced Co., May 7, 1970.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE. Successful nesting occurred in district C at L. Talawa, Del Norte Co., in 1977. Formerly nested in the Central Valley in district I and occasionally still does. Very local in district M.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE. There are a few valid winter records from the coast.

RED PHALAROPE. Usually migrates far at sea, but in some years large numbers appear on shore. Spring numbers are especially variable. The inland spring records are from near Woodland, Yolo Co., and the July record is from Black L., Mono Co.

COMMON SNIPE. Locally common in winter. Has been suspected of breeding in district I in the Central Valley, especially between Anderson, Shasta Co., and Red Bluff, Tehama Co.

EUROPEAN JACKSNIPE. One collected near Gridley, Butte Co., Nov. 20, 1938, is the only western North American record south of Alaska.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Short-billed Dowitcher	SC	b	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	IMB	b				■	■			■	■	■		
Long-billed Dowitcher	SC	bm	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	I	bm	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	MB	bm				■	■			■	■	■	■	■
Surfbird	S	c	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
Red Knot	S	b				■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
	IB	bg				■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
Sanderling	S	b	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	IMB	b				■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
Semipalmated Sandpiper	SC	b					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Western Sandpiper	SC	b	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	IMB	b	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER. Probably regular on the coast in summer. Rare on the coast north of San Francisco Bay in winter.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER. Very few summer records from the coast.

The two species of dowitcher are most reliably identified by their calls. The Short-billed gives a yellowlegs-like "tu tu tu" while the Long-billed gives a Sanderling-like "keek." However, both species give a series of rapid "pit-pit-pit" notes when alarmed, and the Long-billed frequently gives quiet twittering notes when feeding in flocks.

No markings reliably separate birds in winter plumage, but juveniles and breeding adults may be separated by plumage characteristics. In breeding plumage Short-billed Dowitchers are paler; the feathers of their upperparts have wider, buffy edgings and crossbars; their underparts usually are less richly colored and the lower belly and crissum generally are white; and their breasts are variably spotted but seldom barred with dark (birds with richly colored underparts tend to be the least spotted and barred). Juveniles have a similar back pattern and a warm buffy wash across the breast.

Breeding Long-billed Dowitchers are darker; the feathers of their upperparts have narrower, rusty feather edgings and little cross-barring; their underparts are entirely salmon-colored; and their sides are heavily barred with dark. Juveniles have a similar, dark back pattern and are grayer, less buffy on the face and breast.

Both species have barred flanks, and in winter Short-billed Dowitchers average more spotted and barred on the sides and flanks than Long-bills. Differences in tail pattern, mentioned in some field guides, are not reliable on the Pacific Coast. The two overlap in all measurements, females of each species being larger and longer-billed than males. Nonetheless, with exper-

ience, bill length can often be helpful in identification of species.

SURFBIRD. The only inland record is of three seen in district I near Firebaugh, Fresno Co., Apr. 28, 1962.

RED KNOT. Large numbers often winter on San Francisco Bay. The late fall inland record is from the Sacramento Valley in district I. In district M one was at South L. Tahoe, El Dorado Co., Sept. 23, 1977. There are no spring records from district B.

SANDERLING. Most inland records are from district I.

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. Most records are for August. The spring records are one seen at Arcata, Humboldt Co., May 1, 1969, and one at Abbotts Lagoon, Marin Co., June 16-17, 1976. Inland, singles have been found in district I near Woodland, Yolo Co., in May 1969 (banded) and at Orange Cove, Fresno Co., Apr. 24-May 2, 1977; and in district B at Mono L., Mono Co., Aug. 5, 1976.

In size, the Semipalmated Sandpiper is about halfway between the Western and Least Sandpipers, and has a shorter bill and a rounder head than the Western. However, one must keep in mind that there is much variation in bill length among Western Sandpipers, with females having longer bills than males, and immatures having shorter bills than adults. Most Semipalmated Sandpipers have a relatively shorter, more tubular and blunter-tipped bill than have male Western Sandpipers, but perhaps only a small percentage of male Semipalmateds can be identified by bill size in the field. Juvenile and breeding adult Semipalmated Sandpipers almost invariably lack the bright rusty cap and feather edging on the back and scapulars characteristic of Western Sandpipers. Breeding adult Semipalmated Sandpipers are grayer, having instead only a trace of rust on the ear coverts and a band of fine gray streaks across the breast instead of the darker chevrons typical of Western Sandpipers. However, some Westerns remain in winter plumage well into summer, and can be misidentified as the rare Semipalmated by the overeager novice.

No infallible markings to distinguish birds in winter plumage are known. Most vocalizations of the two species are distinctive but the differences are hard to convey; corresponding calls tend to be lower pitched and harsher in Semipalmated Sandpipers. Also Semipalmated Sandpipers appear to have slightly different habits than those of Western Sandpipers, preferring to remain on wet mud rather than wading in water, and pecking at the surface rather than probing into the mud. For a more detailed but slightly oversimplified account of the identification of these and other peeps, see Wallace (1974).

WESTERN SANDPIPER. Absent from districts M and B in winter.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rufous-necked Sandpiper	S	b					•	•						
Least Sandpiper	SCI	bm												
	MB	bm												
Baird's Sandpiper	SCIMB	bm												
Pectoral Sandpiper	SCIMB	mb												
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	SC	mb												
Rock Sandpiper	S	c					•							
Dunlin	SCI	b												
	M	b												
	B	b												
Curlew Sandpiper	S	b												
Stilt Sandpiper	SCI	b												
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	SC	—												
Ruff	SCIB	m												
Pomarine Jaeger	S	o												
Parasitic Jaeger	S	o												

RUFIOUS-NECKED SANDPIPER. One was photographed at Crescent City, Del Norte Co., June 18, 1974, and another was seen at Arcata, Humboldt Co., May 5, 1969; both were in breeding plumage.

The Rufous-necked Sandpiper is unmistakable in breeding plumage, but is almost identical to the Semipalmated Sandpiper in fall. A point to look for in separating the two species is the former's thinner, more delicate looking bill. However, the only diagnostic feature is the lack of partial webbing between the toes of the Rufous-necked, a mark that can only be seen at close range under exceptionally good viewing conditions.

LEAST SANDPIPER. Casual in district B in winter.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. The November records are from the coast at Monterey Bay. The spring records are from districts C and I.

Frequently Sanderlings or other immature peeps are confused with this species. Its long, fine-tipped bill, extremely long wings with faint stripe, and flight call, a soft rolling "cher-up" (closest to Pectoral Sandpiper) are distinctive. Adult Baird's are grayer and less scaled than the immatures which field guides picture.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER. Prefers grassy edges of fresh water pools, where sometimes present in large numbers. The spring records are from districts C and I.

SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER. Inland, singles were seen near Woodland, Yolo Co., Sept. 6-7, 1971, and Oct. 4-16, 1973; and one was photographed at Visalia, Tulare Co., Oct. 11, 1976.

All records on the west coast of North America outside of Alaska have been of immatures, which can be identified by their bright chestnut crown, boldly offset by the whitish superciliary stripe and pale nape. The breast is always a bright cinnamon-buff with what little streaking there is confined to the sides. Although juvenile Pectoral Sandpipers may have similar bright colors, they are heavily and uniformly marked across the entire breast with distinct brown chevrons, which the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper lacks. Its call notes are more metallic and less harsh than those of the Pectoral Sandpiper.

ROCK SANDPIPER. Very rare. Now most regular at Bodega Head, Sonoma Co.

DUNLIN. Unrecorded in district I in summer.

CURLEW SANDPIPER. Singles (all photographed) were present at Bolinas Lagoon, Marin Co., Sept. 7-14, 1974; Rodeo Lagoon, Marin Co., Sept. 7, 1966; and Pescadero Marsh, San Mateo Co., Sept. 16-17, 1972.

STILT SANDPIPER. The only spring record is of one seen in district C near Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., Apr. 12, 1963. Most records are for September, when it is probably regular.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER. One was at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 5-16, 1977, and two at the mouth of the Salinas R., Monterey Co., Aug. 27-Sept. 6, 1976, were photographed.

RUFF. Most records are coastal and in fall (mainly September). Not recorded after December in district B.

POMARINE JAEGER. Casual north of Sonoma Co. in winter.

PARASITIC JAEGER. This is the jaeger most often seen from shore. Most winter records are from Monterey Bay. Vagrants have occurred in all inland districts in fall.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Long-tailed Jaeger	S	o				•	•	•	•	-----	-----			
South Polar Skua	S	o	•		•	•	•	•	•	-----	-----	-----		
Glaucous Gull	S	ob				-----		•			-----	-----		
Glaucous-winged Gull	SC	ob	-----	-----	-----	-----						-----	-----	-----
	I	obm	-----	-----	-----							-----	-----	-----
Western Gull	N	S	obc	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Herring Gull	SCI	ob	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	MB	obm	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

LONG-TAILED JAEGER. Inland, single adults were seen in district I at Clear L., Lake Co., Aug. 27, 1962, and in district B at Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou Co., Aug. 6, 1977.

In full adult plumage all three species of jaeger are easily identifiable on the basis of tail shape and plumage characters, but immatures and sub-adults pose a more difficult problem, with some individuals having to pass unidentified. The Pomarine Jaeger is the largest of the three species, being heavy-chested with a proportionally larger bill and a heavy flight like that of a Western Gull. In all plumages it shows a relatively large area of white on the upper surface of the wing, having white on six or seven of the primary shafts.

The Parasitic Jaeger is the medium-sized of the three, with a flight like that of a Ring-billed Gull. It shows slightly less white on the upper surface of the wing, having white on five or six of the primary shafts. Adults lack the heavy barring so prevalent on the flanks of Pomarine Jaegers, and normally lack the prominent breast band of many Pomarines.

The Long-tailed Jaeger is the smallest and most graceful of the three, having a flight more like that of a tern. The adult always has a distinct black cap separated from the grayish mantle by a pale nape. The belly is distinctly gray in contrast to the other species. The white on the upper surface of the wing is somewhat restricted with white on only two or three of the primary shafts.

A few plumage characters may be useful in separating first fall and winter birds. Pomarine Jaegers tend to have more uniform underwings compared with the heavily mottled Parasitics and Long-taileds. Parasitic Jaegers are the most prone to show considerable cinnamon coloration, especially on the underwing coverts, about the head, and on the back. Long-tailed Jaegers normally show some sign of the pale nape.

Sub-adult Jaegers have more uniformly colored underwings. Cinnamon coloration may still be of some use on certain Parasitic Jaegers. Long-tailed Jaegers of this age normally have a dark cap boldly set off from the mantle by the whitish nape.

Experience has shown Pomarine Jaegers to be the predominant species

offshore, with Parasitic Jaegers more common closer to shore.

SOUTH POLAR SKUA. Numbers vary from year to year.

GLAUCOUS GULL. Nearly all in California are immatures. Inland records come from Napa, Solano, Sacramento, and Contra Costa Cos. in district I and El Dorado Co. in district M.

This species must be carefully distinguished from the much commoner Glaucous-winged Gull. The two species overlap in size and the color of their primaries can be difficult to determine. Correct identifications require that birds of the same age be compared. In good plumage Glaucous Gulls are paler than comparable Glaucous-winged Gulls, but the latter may become so badly worn and bleached by late winter that they are nearly as pale as Glaucous Gulls. During the first and second years the Glaucous Gull's bill is pale pink with a sharply cut-off black tip; it becomes yellowish with less black in the third year and bright yellow with a red spot in adults. The first-year Glaucous-winged Gull has a black bill which gradually becomes lighter from base to tip as the bird matures. In the third year, when the bill may be black-tipped, a Glaucous-winged Gull can be distinguished from younger Glaucous Gulls by its gray, instead of buff to chalky white, back. Bills of most adults of both species are similar. When not faded, the finely marbled back and tail pattern of the young Glaucous Gull is also diagnostic.

GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL. Stragglers have reached districts M and B.

See above for distinction from Glaucous Gull. Hybrids with Western and Herring Gulls are not rare and may resemble Thayer's Gulls, but are larger-billed.

WESTERN GULL. Almost entirely confined to the seashore; individuals normally wander only a few miles inland to coastal reservoirs and garbage dumps. However, they have been recorded in district C as far inland as Willow Creek, on the Trinity R. in Humboldt Co., during salmon runs.

HERRING GULL. Apparently most common offshore and on the periphery of San Francisco Bay.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Thayer's Gull	SCI	ob						g	.	.	.			
California Gull	SCIM	obm												
	N	B												
Ring-billed Gull	SCIM	obm												
	N	B												
Mew Gull	SC	obg												
	I	g												
Black-headed Gull	S	ob	.	.		.			.
Laughing Gull	S	ob				.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin's Gull	SCI	omb												
Bonaparte's Gull	SC	ob												
	I	obm												
	MB	obm												
Little Gull	S	o	.	.	.	.				
Heermann's Gull	S	obc												
Black-legged Kittiwake	S	o												
Sabine's Gull	S	o	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

THAYER'S GULL. The status of this newly recognized species is still poorly known. Largest numbers have been recorded on the periphery of San Francisco Bay. Rare elsewhere in districts C and I. Stragglers have been found in districts M and B in fall.

Adults resemble small Herring Gulls but usually have dark eyes; they are most easily distinguished by the contrast between the upper- and under-surface pattern of the wing tips: typically black (rarely dark gray) with white "mirrors" above as in Herring Gulls, always pale gray below as in Glaucous-winged Gulls. Immatures are quite variable. Some resemble small, slender-billed immature Glaucous-winged Gulls; others resemble large immature California Gulls, but have uniformly black instead of pink-based bills and more smoothly curved profiles to their upper mandibles. The sequence of Thayer's Gull plumages is similar to that of the Herring Gull.

CALIFORNIA GULL. Apparently formerly nested in district I. At Mono L., Mono Co., our largest nesting colony is threatened by water diversion to Los Angeles.

RING-BILLED GULL. Breeds only south to Lassen Co. Almost unknown offshore.

MEW GULL. In district B an adult was seen at Susanville, Lassen Co., Mar. 11, 1977.

BLACK-HEADED GULL. Singles were seen at Arcata, Humboldt Co., July 16-23, 1973; on Tomales Bay, Marin Co., Apr. 5-8, 1976; at Richmond, Contra Costa Co., Jan. 23-24, 1954; and at Oakland, Alameda Co., Jan. 4, 1956.

LAUGHING GULL. All records are from Monterey Bay except for one at Arcata, Humboldt Co., Sept. 4-18, 1973; one at Cape Mendocino, Humboldt Co., June 12, 1977; and one on San Francisco Bay Aug. 5, 1956.

FRANKLIN'S GULL. Very rare; most frequent during migration. There are two fall records from district B.

BONAPARTE'S GULL. Rare and irregular in winter on the coast north of Sonoma Co.

LITTLE GULL. One at the Pajaro R. mouth, Santa Cruz Co., Apr. 13, 1977, was possibly the same bird seen flying north past Pigeon Pt., San Mateo Co., three days later. One at Zmudowski State Beach, Monterey Co., Jan. 19-Mar. 1, 1975, was photographed.

HEERMANN'S GULL. No late winter records from the north coast.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE. Fairly common in most years and some usually remain through summer. Inland winter records come from Marin and Alameda Cos. in district C and Butte, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, and Contra Costa Cos. in district I.

SABINE'S GULL. Formerly more common. Recorded in all districts in fall. One was seen at Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., Jan. 3, 1975, in district C.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Forster's Tern	N	S	ob											
	N	CIB	obm											
	N	M	obm											
Common Tern		S	ob	•										
Arctic Tern		S	o											
Least Tern	N	S	ob											
Royal Tern		S	bo											
Elegant Tern		S	bo											

FORSTER'S TERN. Uncommon on the coast north of Sonoma Co. and not recorded there in winter. Not known to nest in district C and does so only very locally in other districts.

The medium-sized terns are difficult to identify unless one is familiar with all their plumages; adults must be distinguished from immatures to identify these species. All Common and Arctic Terns and worn Forster's Terns have dark primaries, but only Forster's have extensively silvery-gray primaries. Immature Forster's Terns usually lack the dark line along the leading edge of the inner wing present in immature Common and Arctic Terns. Forster's Terns in good plumage and good light show little contrast in color between the rump and the back; the contrast is greatest in birds in nonbreeding plumage. All Common and Arctic Terns, and many Forster's Terns, have the black on the sides of the head continuous around the back of the head, but only the Forster's may have separate ear patches in non-breeding plumage. A mark difficult to see but always reliable is the pattern of the outer tail feathers. In the Forster's Tern these feathers are white with a dark inner web and tip, so that the tail appears gray on top. In Common and Arctic Terns these feathers are white with a dark outer web, so that the tail appears white, narrowly bordered with black. Forster's Terns have proportionally longer bills and legs than the other two species, no definite pattern of translucent primaries, and a wing tip pattern like the Common Tern's.

COMMON TERN. There are a few fall records from districts I and M, where it may prove to be more regular than the records suggest.

See above for distinction from the Forster's Tern and below for distinction from the Arctic Tern.

ARCTIC TERN. Rarely seen on shore. The only inland record is of one found dead in district B at Bridgeport, Mono Co., May 22, 1973.

The most reliable field mark for distinguishing this species from the Common Tern is the wing pattern. In Common Terns the outer edge of the wing tip is broadly dark-bordered and the dark color blends into the rest of the wing. In Arctic Terns the wing tip is more narrowly and sharply dark-

bordered. In Common Terns only the inner primaries are translucent, so that looking through the wing from below one sees a pattern like a Sabine's Gull; this pattern sometimes may be seen on the upper surface of the wing in immatures. In Arctic Terns all the primaries are translucent except for the narrow dark margin to the wing tip, so that looking through the wing from below one sees a pattern reminiscent of a Bonaparte's Gull. Common Terns in breeding plumage are gray on the belly but the face, chin, and throat usually are white; the bill is orange-red, and usually black-tipped. The Arctic Tern in full breeding plumage is as dark below as above, and often only the face is white; the bill is blood-red, becoming all-black in winter. Immature Arctic Terns are more crisply marked, with nearly all-white secondaries, an entirely black bill, and normally lacking the brown tones usually present on immature Common Terns; these differences are particularly noticeable when direct comparison of the two species is possible.

For further discussion of the identification of Forster's, Common, and Arctic Terns see Vande Weghe (1970) and Stallcup (1976).

LEAST TERN. Formerly more common. The only nesting colonies remaining are on San Francisco Bay; it is casual north of there. The only inland record is of one seen in district I at L. Hennessey, Napa Co., Sept. 22, 1973.

ROYAL TERN. Now extremely rare. In former years it occurred between September and April. Not reported recently north of San Francisco Bay.

In winter plumage this species is similar to the smaller Elegant Tern. The eye of the Royal Tern appears to be separated from the black nape marking, whereas the eye of the Elegant Tern appears to be included in the black. The sonorous calls of the Royal Tern are quite unlike the loud "kar-reck!" call of the Elegant Tern.

ELEGANT TERN. A rather recent invader from the south. Rare north of Marin Co. One at Princeton Harbor, San Mateo Co., Dec. 17, 1976-Jan. 25, 1977, was photographed.

Although the Elegant Tern's bill shape is distinctive, the bill color, which varies from yellow to red, is useless for field identification. None of our other terns become as pink-plumaged as Elegants sometimes do. See above for distinction from Royal Tern.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Caspian Tern	N	SCIB	bom											
	M	bo												
Black Tern	SCM	ob												
	N	IB	mo											
Black Skimmer	S	-												
Common Murre	N	S	oc											
Thick-billed Murre	S	o												
Pigeon Guillemot	N	S	oc											
Marbled Murrelet	S	o												
	N*	C	f											
Xantus' Murrelet	S	o												
Craveri's Murrelet	S	o												
Ancient Murrelet	S	o												
Cassin's Auklet	N	S	oc											
Parakeet Auklet	S	o												
Rhinoceros Auklet	N	S	oc											
Horned Puffin	S	o												
Tufted Puffin	N	S	oc											
Band-tailed Pigeon	N	CM	fw											
	N	I	w											
	B	w												
White-winged Dove	C	--												

CASPIAN TERN. Locally common, especially around nesting colonies. December and January records are all coastal.

BLACK TERN. The only winter record is of one in district C at Pescadero Marsh, San Mateo Co., Jan. 24-25, 1970. Much reduced in district I. Also breeds locally in district M.

BLACK SKIMMER. One was seen at Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co., July 24, 1971.

THICK-BILLED MURRE. About a dozen records, all from Monterey Bay except for one seen at the Eel R. mouth, Humboldt Co., Jan. 3, 1977.

Neither plumage differences nor the pale line on the bill are infallible field marks of this species, but bill shape is diagnostic. The bill of the Thick-billed Murre is shorter and deeper, more arched on the upper mandible and some-

what more strongly angled on the lower mandible as seen in profile than is the bill of the Common Murre.

PIGEON GUILLEMOT. Very local in winter.

MARbled MURRELET. Nests locally in heavily wooded areas, particularly redwood forests. The only known nest in North America was found in Big Basin State Park, Santa Cruz Co., Aug. 7, 1974.

XANTUS' MURRELET. Most (all winter) records are from Monterey Bay.

CRAVERI'S MURRELET. Very rare. All records are from Monterey Bay.

In addition to its darker, grayish wing linings, this species has a slightly longer, thinner bill than Xantus' Murrelet and a dark half-collar on the upper breast, lacking in the latter. Craveri's Murrelets in fresh plumage are browner, less slaty above than Xantus'.

ANCIENT MURRELET. Sometimes more common locally, especially off Sonoma Co.

CASSIN'S AUKLET. Breeds only on Southeast Farallon I. and on islands off Del Norte and Humboldt Cos. Often locally abundant at sea.

PARAKEET AUKLET. Occurred sporadically from December to April in former years. The only recent record is of one found dead on the beach at Moss Landing, Monterey Co., in late January 1974.

RHINOCEROS AUKLET. Breeds locally on rocks off Del Norte and Humboldt Cos. and on Southeast Farallon I. Rare north of Sonoma Co. in winter.

HORNED PUFFIN. Recorded with increasing regularity in recent years.

TUFTED PUFFIN. Rare and local during summer and seldom found in winter.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON. Rare along the coast north of Mendocino Co. in winter, and absent from the Central Valley except during invasions. In district M breeds only at lower elevations. During fall and winter, wanders irregularly in search of acorn and berry crops and numbers often fluctuate greatly at any given locality. In district B, restricted to the southern portion.

WHITE-WINGED DOVE. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast and extend as far north as Humboldt Co. Has been reported in eleven of the last thirteen years, mostly in fall. One was seen in district B in Lee Vining Canyon, Mono Co., Aug. 5-10, 1976.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mourning Dove	N	CIMB	grw											
Ground Dove	C	—			•		•	•			•		•	•
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	N	I	r											
Black-billed Cuckoo	C	—									••			
Roadrunner	N	IB	s											
Barn Owl	N	CIB	crg											
Screech Owl	N	CIMB	wrf											
Flammulated Owl	N	CM	f											
Great Horned Owl	N	CIMB	wfr											
Snowy Owl	C	mgb												
Pygmy Owl	N	CIM	fw											
Burrowing Owl	N	C	g											
	N	IB	g											
Spotted Owl	N	CM	f											
Great Gray Owl	N	M	f											
Long-eared Owl	N	CIMB	rwf											
Short-eared Owl	N	SCI	mg											
	N	B	mg											

MOURNING DOVE. In winter, rare on the north coast and in districts M and B and less common in the northern part of district I.

GROUND DOVE. Only two records since 1913: one at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Sept. 29, 1973, and one at Half Moon Bay, San Mateo Co., Dec. 11, 1975—Mar. 14, 1976; possibly the latter bird was at Pigeon Pt., San Mateo Co., Nov. 29, 1975.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. There are a few recent spring and fall records from district C; one found dead at Arcata, Humboldt Co., Nov. 9, 1963, is the latest for fall. Now restricted as a breeding bird to the upper Sacramento R. in Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Sutter, and Colusa Cos. in district I. There are two recent records from the northern part of district B.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. One was photographed at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 22, 1965, and one was seen at the mouth of the Carmel R., Monterey Co., Sept. 8, 1976.

ROADRUNNER. Very local. Found regularly as far north as Shasta Co., but recorded in district C as far north as Del Norte Co. No longer occurs on the

floor of the Central Valley. In district B occurs north only to Benton, Mono Co.

BARN OWL. Less common in district C. Vagrants have reached district M.

SCREECH OWL. More common throughout oak woodlands of district I, and low elevations in district M. Very local in district B.

FLAMMULATED OWL. Restricted to yellow pines where locally common. The only records away from mountains are: in district I one collected at Davis, Yolo Co., Oct. 31, 1935, and one seen at L. Berryessa, Solano Co., Sept. 23, 1977; and in district B one found dead at Mono L., Mono Co., May 24, 1977.

SNOWY OWL. Only very rarely, during the most extensive invasion years, found in California. The largest invasion ever recorded occurred in winter 1973-74 when birds were found as far south as Monterey Co. The only other recent flights were 1966-67 and 1977-78. One collected at Gridley, Butte Co., Nov. 17 or 18, 1916, and one picked up dying near Sacramento, Sacramento Co., Jan. 4, 1967, constitute the only satisfactory inland records.

PYGMY OWL. Most common in district C north of Sonoma Co. Accidental in the Central Valley in district I and rare at higher elevations in district M. Occasional in district B in winter.

BURROWING OWL. Very local. Wanders somewhat during winter. Has declined in recent years due to habitat destruction.

SPOTTED OWL. In district C, found south to Marin Co. and locally in the mountains of Santa Cruz and Monterey Cos. Moves downslope in winter, when there are three records from district I.

GREAT GRAY OWL. In district C, one was photographed near Crescent City, Del Norte Co., in early 1974. There are two old winter records from district I. Very local in the northern and central Sierra Nevada. Occasionally reported from Lower Klamath Basin, Siskiyou Co., in district B during the winter.

LONG-EARED OWL. Much reduced in recent years and current breeding status uncertain. Never known to breed north of Sonoma Co. in district C. No longer known to breed in the Central Valley. Occasionally found in higher parts of district M in late summer. Winter roosting groups are occasionally found in districts C, I, and B.

SHORT-EARED OWL. Still occasionally found breeding in districts C and I. Occasional in district M during migration.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Saw-whet Owl	N	C	fw											
		IB	fwr											
	N	M	fw											
Poor-will	N	CIMB	sw											
Common Nighthawk	N	CMB	afsw											
Lesser Nighthawk	N	IB	agrc											
Black Swift	N	CM	ac											
Chimney Swift	N*	CIB	a											
Vaux's Swift	N	CM	af											
		IB	a											
White-throated Swift	N	CIM	ac											
Black-chinned Hummingbird ..	N	IB	rw											
Costa's Hummingbird	N	I	s											
Anna's Hummingbird	N	CI	swrf											
		M	swf											
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	MB	rws												

SAW-WHET OWL. Distribution and seasonal status poorly understood. Appears to breed locally in district C and at low elevations in district M. Sometimes major invasions occur during winter when large numbers of road-killed birds are reported.

POOR-WILL. Very rare in district C north of Sonoma Co. Recorded only as an occasional migrant on the floor of the Central Valley. Found at low elevations in district M, but wanders higher after breeding. Some birds hibernate each year but are seldom found. Most winter records are coastal.

COMMON NIGHTHAWK. Occurs regularly in district C only north of Sonoma Co. Breeds locally in district I in the foothills from Tehama to Yuba Cos. Local in the Sierra Nevada.

LESSER NIGHTHAWK. Vagrants reach district C, as on Southeast Farallon I., especially in spring. Breeding habitat (gravel bars) is being rapidly destroyed by channelization and gravel extraction operations. Occurs in district B north only to Benton, Mono Co.

BLACK SWIFT. Very local. Breeds in district C on sea cliffs in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Cos.; and at Berry Creek Falls, Santa Cruz Co.; in district M at Mossbrae Falls, Siskiyou Co.; behind waterfalls in McArthur-Burney Falls State Park, Shasta Co.; and in Yosemite, Kings Canyon, and Sequoia National Parks. More widespread during migration when occasionally

seen in districts I and B.

CHIMNEY SWIFT. Only recently detected. Nested at Fort Bragg, Mendocino Co., in 1975 and 1976. A pair apparently attempted to nest at Davis, Yolo Co., in 1975. Stragglers have been recorded on Southeast Farallon I. and in Marin, San Mateo, and Monterey Cos. in district C, and Mono Co. in district B.

This species is larger and darker, particularly on the throat, breast, and rump, than Vaux's Swift. The Chimney Swift is much more vocal, and its voice is a slower, less run-together chittering than that of Vaux's Swift.

VAUX'S SWIFT. Fairly common as a breeder only from Sonoma Co. northward in district C, from which there are a few winter records. Very local breeder in the Sierra Nevada.

WHITE-THROATED SWIFT. Absent north of southern Mendocino Co. in district C and central Plumas Co. in district M. Absent from district M in winter. Occasionally seen in the southern part of district B during migration.

BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD. Occasionally found in districts C and M during migration. Also locally common on the east side of Scott Valley, Siskiyou Co., in district M. One definite winter record: a male at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Jan. 11, 1964.

Females of this species may be separated from female Costa's Hummingbirds by their voices. Black-chins utter a low-pitched, soft, slurred "tew" or "tchew" similar to but lower pitched than Rufous/Allen's Hummingbird notes. Costa's give a high-pitched, light, sharp "tik" or "tip" with a Bush-tit-like quality, often run together into a rapid twitter, very different from calls of other California hummingbirds. For more information on identification of female hummingbirds, see Stiles (1971).

COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD. In district C, vagrant north to Humboldt Co. In district I, found locally along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley north to Stanislaus Co. and vagrant north to Butte Co. One was seen in district M near Springville, Tulare Co., Apr. 10-11, 1977. There are a few winter records from districts C and I.

See above for distinction from Black-chinned Hummingbird.

ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD. Also breeds locally in district B near Yreka, Siskiyou Co.

BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD. In district M one was seen in the Warner Mts., Lassen Co., July 9, 1975, and another was at Blue L., Mono Co., June 24, 1976. In district B individuals were seen near Lee Vining, Mono Co., May 24, 1972; June 30, 1975; and July 8, 1977. All were adult males.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rufous Hummingbird	CI	fsrw												
	MB	fsrw												
Allen's Hummingbird	N	C												
	I	srw												
Calliope Hummingbird	CI	sf												
	N	MB												
Broad-billed Hummingbird		C												
Belted Kingfisher	N	CIB												
	N	M												
Common Flicker	N	CIMB												
Pileated Woodpecker	N	CM												
Acorn Woodpecker	N	CIM												
Lewis' Woodpecker	N	IMB												
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	N*	CI												
	N	MB												
Williamson's Sapsucker	N	M												
Hairy Woodpecker	N	CIMB												
Downy Woodpecker	N	CIMB												
Nuttall's Woodpecker	N	I												
White-headed Woodpecker	N	M												
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker	N	M												
Eastern Kingbird	N*	CIMB												
Tropical Kingbird	C	g												

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD. A few birds usually remain through winter in district C. Suspected breeding in the Trinity Mts. in Humboldt Co. has not been proven. Much less common in district B, and regular only in the southern part of that district.

ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD. Has been found in winter in district C though the Rufous Hummingbird occurs much more frequently at that season. The identity of most wintering *Selasphorus* hummingbirds cannot be determined in the field. Stragglers have reached district M in late spring and summer and may be regular in that district in fall.

CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD. There are a few verified coastal fall records.

Nests only in district M. In district B, restricted to the southern part.

BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD. A male was seen at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Apr. 21, 1969.

PILEATED WOODPECKER. In district C not known to breed south of Santa Cruz Co. Also breeds locally in district I in Mendocino, Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Cos.

ACORN WOODPECKER. In district M restricted to lower elevations. Also breeds in district B between Janesville and Susanville, Lassen Co. Occasionally found elsewhere in districts M and B.

LEWIS' WOODPECKER. Very local. Wanders widely and erratically in winter, when apt to appear almost anywhere, including district C. Very rare in summer in the Central Valley.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. Also breeds in district C in Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino Cos. Withdraws from much of district M in winter.

WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER. Occasionally wanders to lower elevations during winter, when it has been found in districts C, I and B.

HAIRY WOODPECKER. Less common in districts C and I and not known to breed in the Central Valley where there are only a handful of records. Requires heavier forest than the Downy Woodpecker.

DOWNY WOODPECKER. In district M restricted to lower elevations, but often moves upslope in late summer.

NUTTALL'S WOODPECKER. Breeds locally in district C but rare in that district north of Sonoma Co. Sometimes found in district M after breeding. Also found locally in Siskiyou Co. in district B.

WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER. Vagrants have been recorded in district C at Pt. Bonita, Marin Co., July 20, 1932, and at Fort Bragg, Mendocino Co., Oct. 17--Nov. 4, 1961. Has wandered downslope to district I, (Porterville, Tulare Co.).

BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. Found south to Timber Gap, Tulare Co. Somewhat local and restricted to higher elevations.

EASTERN KINGBIRD. Casual in districts I and M. Nested in district B at Honey L., Lassen Co., in 1971 and near Edgewood, Siskiyou Co., in 1977.

TROPICAL KINGBIRD. Kingbirds found along the coast between October and February are most likely to be this species. Some late summer reports may be based on juvenile Western Kingbirds, but an August specimen has been taken on Southeast Farallon I.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Kingbird	N*	C												
	N	IB												
Cassin's Kingbird	N	I												
Thick-billed Kingbird	C													
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	C	-												
Great Crested Flycatcher	C	-												
Ash-throated Flycatcher	N	CIB												
Olivaceous Flycatcher	C	-												
Eastern Phoebe	CI	rg												
Black Phoebe	N	CI												
Say's Phoebe	C	g												
	N	IB												
Willow Flycatcher	N*	CI												
	N	MB												

WESTERN KINGBIRD. In district C breeds locally along the northwest coast. There is one documented winter record from the coast and one from the Central Valley. There are some late summer records for high elevations in district M. Less common in district B.

CASSIN'S KINGBIRD. In district C vagrants have been found as far north as Humboldt Co. Nested near Bolinas, Marin Co., in 1972. In district I occurs regularly only as far north as Alameda Co. No winter records in ten years.

THICK-BILLED KINGBIRD. One in San Francisco Oct. 27-Dec. 19, 1974, was photographed.

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER. One photographed at Colusa National Wildlife Refuge, Colusa Co., Oct. 18, 1970, is the only interior record.

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER. All records are for the immediate coast from Marin Co. south.

ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER. Rather local in district C. Occasionally wanders to district M after breeding.

OLIVACEOUS FLYCATCHER. One at the Carmel R. mouth, Monterey Co., Dec. 7, 1975-Apr. 11, 1976, was photographed.

EASTERN PHOEBE. Both spring records are from Southeast Farallon I. Most often seen along the coast in fall.

BLACK PHOEBE. Also breeds locally at low elevations in district M and there are some late summer records at high elevations. In district B, regular only in Siskiyou Co. though vagrants have been found elsewhere in that district after breeding.

SAY'S PHOEBE. In district C rare north of Sonoma Co. In district I breeds north as far as Contra Costa Co. Occasionally found in district M during migration. Only occasionally winters in district B.

EMPIDONAX FLYCATCHERS. Field identification of this genus is notoriously difficult, often possible only with singing males. Each species has a distinctive song, given most frequently at dawn and dusk, and several other more-or-less distinctive calls which require considerable observer's experience to be used in field identification. Willow and Western Flycatchers occasionally sing while on migration, but *Empidonax* flycatchers generally are silent away from the breeding grounds.

Slight differences in behavior, color, and proportions may permit identification of silent birds; no single character is diagnostic of any species and it is usually wiser to call all silent individuals (except perhaps for the Western Flycatcher) "*Empidonax* species."

Although the breeding distribution of most species is fairly well known, much remains to be learned of their periods and routes of migration.

WILLOW FLYCATCHER. Formerly more common. Less common as a migrant in district C. No longer known to nest in districts C and I. Breeds primarily at moderate elevations in districts M and B.

Breeding habitat is normally patches of scrubby willows 4-8 feet high, surrounded by meadows and near water; usually forages within willows. Song variable, usually:

"fi-tz bew"	or	"wie viel"
(low, rough)		(low, rough)

accented on the first syllable. A similar rough "wreet" call is also distinctive; call note a soft "wit." Bill relatively long and wide, lower mandible pale; eye ring generally faint or lacking; throat white, breast generally pale olive, back brownish-olive, wing panel (the pale area formed by the edges of the folded secondaries and tertials) white or buffy; long wing tip (the folded primaries which extend beyond the folded secondaries); tail tip usually appears square or rounded, the outer margin of the outer tail feathers only slightly paler than the rest of the tail.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Least Flycatcher	C	--						•	•		-----			•
Hammond's Flycatcher	CIB	--					=====				=====			
	N	M					=====				=====			
Dusky Flycatcher	CIB	--					=====				=====			
	N	M					=====				=====			
Gray Flycatcher	CIM	--					=====				-----			
	N	B					=====				=====			

LEAST FLYCATCHER. Most records are from Southeast Farallon I., but has been recorded on the mainland in Humboldt, Marin, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Cos. Recorded every fall since 1969.

This species is seldom identified in the field in California, and most records are of birds that have been measured. However, some acceptable sight records exist. Under very favorable circumstances Least Flycatchers may be identified by their small size; bill short, moderately wide, lower mandible variably yellow; eye ring bold and white; throat white, breast usually light olive; back and crown gray, wing panel white; short wing tip; short tail shallowly forked, the outer margin little paler than the rest of the tail; call note slightly sharper than the Willow Flycatcher's. Its short bill, wings and tail make it appear proportionally large-headed, and only Gray Flycatchers are regularly as pallid as this species may be. Also this species tends to jerk its tail up very hard without necessarily flicking its wings at the same time (unlike Hammond's and Western).

HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER. Has been recorded in district I in winter. Breeds at higher elevations in district M. More common in district B during migration.

Breeding habitat usually dense, rather humid, coniferous forest; rarely, dense groves of broadleaf trees. Usually forages well up in the trees, remaining within the cover of the canopy. Its song is rather like the Dusky Flycatcher's:

"see-wit	bzurrrp	bzeep"
(snappy, almost	(low, rough)	(higher, rough)
two-parted)		

The order of the phrases is somewhat variable and occasionally one is omitted; the first phrase, reminiscent of the Least Flycatcher's "che-bek," is the most distinctive. Call note a sharp "bee" like a Pygmy Nuthatch. Often flits wings nervously, especially upon alighting. Bill somewhat short, narrow, lower mandible usually dark; eye ring usually complete; throat light gray or whitish (rarely yellowish), breast dark brownish olive; crown brown, back olive; wing panel often tan; tail short, tip forked, colored like the back and usually with only a somewhat paler outer margin in fresh plumage. Not all individuals have the primary formula given by Peterson (1961).

DUSKY FLYCATCHER. In district C a small population apparently breeds in the Santa Lucia Mts., Monterey Co. Breeds from moderate to high elevations in district M. More common in district B during migration. One banded at Putah Cr., Yolo Co., Jan. 27, 1976, is the only winter record. Breeding habitat manzanita shrubland (especially where there are bushy, younger trees coming up) and denser forest around clearings. Usually forages within 30 feet of the ground and takes insects in open areas between trees. Song resembles the Hammond's Flycatcher's:

"sillit	tsurrrp	sillit	seet"
(clear, slurred)	(low, variably rough)		(clear, high pitched)

The order of phrases is somewhat variable, the second "sillit" often omitted. A mournful "dee-hic" call, frequently heard during the day, is characteristic of this species. Call note, "wit." Behavior more demure than Hammond's. Bill narrow, lower mandible often dark; often incomplete eye ring; throat white, breast strongly washed with olive but generally paler than Hammond's; crown brown, back olive; wing panel usually pale tan; tail long, tip doubly rounded, darker than back and usually with pale outer tail feathers in fresh plumage.

GRAY FLYCATCHER. Breeding habitat tall sage, the borders of sage-covered flats, pinon-juniper woodland, and very open arid forest. Occurs with surprising regularity west of district M in spring. Song quite distinct:

"chulup	heep"
(vigorous)	(softer)

The phrases are given singly or in variable combinations. Call note, "wit." Pumps tail downwards (others jerk tail upwards). Bill long, narrow, lower mandible pale with a variable amount of black towards the tip; throat whitish, breast pale olive; upper parts grayish, wing panel white; long wing tip; tail long, tip slightly double-rounded to square, the outer webs of the outer tail feathers nearly white in fresh plumage. Generally the palest and least yellow of our *Empidonax* flycatchers.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Flycatcher	N	CM												
		IB												
Coues' Flycatcher	C	—												
Eastern Wood Pewee	C	—												
Western Wood Pewee	N	CM												
	N	IB												
Olive-sided Flycatcher	N	CM												
		IB												
Vermilion Flycatcher		IB												
Horned Lark	N	CIMB												
Violet-green Swallow	N	CIMB												
Tree Swallow	N	CIMB												
Bank Swallow	N	CIB												
Rough-winged Swallow	N	CIMB												
Barn Swallow	N	CIMB												
Cliff Swallow	N	CIMB												
Purple Martin	N	CIB												
Gray Jay	N	CM												

WESTERN FLYCATCHER. Breeds in district C and locally at higher elevations in district I and lower elevations in district M. Occasionally found in winter in districts C and I, and at higher elevations in district M after breeding.

Breeding habitat typically dense, shaded forest or tall riparian vegetation. Usually forages at low and moderate heights within the canopy. Often flicks wings nervously like Hammond's. Song very distinctive, as are its other calls:

"pu-eet pit-tic seet"
(whistled) (snappy) (high-pitched
whistle)

The order of the phrases is somewhat variable. The male position note, "p-seet," resembles the "pu-eet" phrase of the song; female position note, and alarm note of both sexes, is a sharp, metallic "cleep," resembling the "seet" syllable of the song. Bill wide; lower mandible pale; eye ring, throat and breast yellow, the latter suffused with olive; back olive green, wing panel yellowish; tail tip rounded to square, dark bordered.

COUES' FLYCATCHER. One was seen at New Brighton State Beach, Santa Cruz Co., Dec. 6, 1975—Feb. 18, 1976, and another in Monterey, Monterey

Co., Dec. 27-29, 1968, was photographed.

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE. One was captured, banded and photographed on Southeast Farallon I. June 15, 1975, and one was seen at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., June 5, 1969.

WESTERN WOOD PEWEE. In district I common in the foothills, but rare on the floor of the Central Valley. None of the winter records is satisfactory.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. More common in district B during migration.

VERMILION FLYCATCHER. In district I single males were photographed at L. Hennessey, Napa Co., Sept. 22, 1973, and near Thornton, San Joaquin Co., Jan. 13-14, 1964; another was seen near Fresno, Fresno Co., Dec. 27, 1955. There is also an old specimen (no date) from near Clovis, Fresno Co. In district B one was seen at Crowley L., Mono Co., Apr. 28, 1969.

HORNED LARK. Rare and local on the north coast and in district M. Leaves district M in winter.

VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW. In most years winters locally along the coast north to Sonoma Co. and in the Central Valley but many "winter" records are of early spring migrants. No winter records from districts M and B.

TREE SWALLOW. Less common in district M. In winter regularly found north along the coast to Sonoma Co. and throughout the Central Valley. No winter records from districts M and B.

BANK SWALLOW. Casual in district C north of San Francisco Co. Very local during summer but more widespread during migration. Stragglers have reached district M.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW. In district M restricted to lower elevations. Stragglers are occasionally found near the coast in winter.

BARN SWALLOW. In district M restricted to lower elevations. Stragglers have occasionally wintered in the Central Valley.

CLIFF SWALLOW. In spring arrives in district I one to two weeks earlier than in district C.

PURPLE MARTIN. Occasionally found in district M during migration and may breed there.

GRAY JAY. Occurs in district C south to the mouth of the Navarro R., Mendocino Co., and locally in district M in Humboldt, Siskiyou, Trinity, Lassen, and Plumas Cos. and in the Warner Mountains of Modoc Co.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Blue Jay	CI	—				•						•		
Steller's Jay	N	CM	fw											
	N	IB	fwr	—	—	—						—	—	—
Scrub Jay	N	CIMB	wrf											
Black-billed Magpie	N	B	sgrw											
Yellow-billed Magpie	N	I	grw											
Common Raven	N	CIMB	acgbwf											
Common Crow	N	CI	grw											
	N	B	grw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piñon Jay	N	B	w											
Clark's Nutcracker	N	M	fc											
		CIB		—	—	—						—	—	—
Black-capped Chickadee	N	CM	r											
Mountain Chickadee	N	M	fw											
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	N	CM	frw											
Plain Titmouse	N	CI	wrf											
	N	B	wr											
Bushtit	N	CIMB	wrsf											
White-breasted Nuthatch	N	CB	wfr											
	N	IM	wfr											
Red-breasted Nuthatch	N	CIB	fwr	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—
	N	M	f											

BLUE JAY. In district C two at Pt. St. George, Del Norte Co., Oct. 30-31, 1977, were photographed, and one was heard at Pt. Diablo, Marin Co., Oct. 21, 1977. In district I one was collected at Chico, Butte Co., Apr. 24, 1950.

STELLER'S JAY. In district I locally common at higher elevations where there are large trees. Seems to be expanding its range into residential areas where there are ornamental plantings. Very rare in the Central Valley in winter.

SCRUB JAY. In district M restricted to lower elevations, with occasional upslope drift after breeding. Less common in district B.

BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE. Also occurs locally in district M at L. Almanor, Plumas Co., and L. Tahoe. Vagrant toward the coast in winter, primarily in the northern part of the region.

YELLOW-BILLED MAGPIE. In district C, breeds locally in Pacific Grove, Monterey Co.; vagrant in winter north to Sonoma Co. In district I less common and more local in the southern San Joaquin Valley. One record for district M at Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co. A rare visitor to Shasta Valley, Siskiyou Co., in district B.

COMMON RAVEN. More common along the north coast and foothills around the San Joaquin Valley. Rare in the Central Valley, but seems to be increasing in the northern Sacramento Valley and the Cascades.

COMMON CROW. Occasional during migration in district M where there is one winter record.

PIÑON JAY. Quite local. Occasionally wanders to other districts in fall and winter, often in flocks, even reaching district C.

CLARK'S NUTCRACKER. Flights into the lowlands take place periodically and have been correlated with pine crop failures following years of heavy cone crops in the mountains. Stragglers have been found summering in districts C and B.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE. Very local in district C in Del Norte and Humboldt Cos. and in district M in Siskiyou Co. Also found in district B in Shasta Valley, Siskiyou Co.

MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE. Also formerly bred in district C in the Santa Lucia Mts., Monterey Co. During fall and winter a few birds wander to lower elevations, occasionally even reaching the northern part of district C. Regular in the southern part of district B at that season.

CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE. Also present locally in district I in the hills west of the Central Valley (Lake to Santa Clara Cos.), but breeding is uncertain in many areas. In district M found only in Siskiyou and Trinity Cos. and locally at lower elevations along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada south to Mariposa Co. A vagrant was at L. Tahoe, El Dorado Co., during the winter of 1966-67.

PLAIN TITMOUSE. Absent (except as a vagrant) north of southern Humboldt Co. in district C. Wanderers have reached district M. Local in district B.

BUSHTIT. On the west side of district M restricted to lower elevations during the nesting season but often found at higher elevations after breeding. In winter withdraws from the east side of district M where it is rare.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. Fairly common resident locally in district C. Absent from most of districts I and B in summer.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pygmy Nuthatch	N	CM	f											
Brown Creeper	N	CM	f											
		IB	rw											
Wrentit	N	CI	sr											
Dipper	N*	CM	rc											
House Wren	N	CIMB	wrfs											
Winter Wren	N	CM	fr											
		IB	rf											
Bewick's Wren	N	CI	swrf											
	N	MB	swr											
Long-billed Marsh Wren	N	SCI	mr											
	N	B	m											
Cañon Wren	N	CIMB	c											
Rock Wren	N	CIMB	c											
Mockingbird	N	CIB	grw											
Gray Catbird	C	—												
Brown Thrasher	CI	—												
Bendire's Thrasher	CI	—												
California Thrasher	N	CI	srw											

PYGMY NUTHATCH. Prefers Monterey and Bishop Pines (also occurs in Douglas-Fir and Redwood) in district C and Ponderosa and Jeffrey Pines in district M. Absent in district C north of Mendocino Co. and east of San Francisco Bay. Local in district B. Vagrants have been recorded in district I in winter.

BROWN CREEPER. Also breeds locally at higher elevations in district I.

WRENTIT. Occasionally found in district M after nesting.

DIPPER. Restricted to swift, permanent streams or small lakes in these stream systems. In district C somewhat local and not normally found in the lower portions of streams. Breeds very locally at higher elevations in districts I and B, and wanders somewhat during winter.

HOUSE WREN. In winter most numerous in the San Joaquin Valley, after leaving districts M, B, and northern parts of its range. Often found at high elevations in district M after nesting.

WINTER WREN. Less common in district M and usually restricted to lower elevations. Breeds in very heavy forest, typically in the lower portions of stream valleys. Very rare on the Central Valley floor. More common in winter in the southern parts of districts C and M.

BEWICK'S WREN. Appears in the higher parts of district M only after breeding. During winter withdraws from much of that district.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN. In district M breeds only at L. Tahoe; otherwise a rare but regular migrant in that district.

CANON WREN. Local. Very rare north of Santa Cruz Co. in district C. Absent from the Central Valley except for an isolated population in the Sutter Buttes, Sutter Co. Only occasionally found at higher elevations in district M in late summer, and wanders locally during winter.

ROCK WREN. Less common in district C. Withdraws from higher elevations in district M and wanders somewhat in winter.

MOCKINGBIRD. In district C breeds north to Mendocino Co. and in district B sparsely north to Siskiyou Co. Occurs north of its breeding range during fall and winter, principally along the coast. Vagrant in district M.

GRAY CATBIRD. One was at Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co., Sept. 19-20, 1974. One was collected on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 4, 1884, and another was there Oct. 15, 1974. One was at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Sept. 30, 1968, and another was there Oct. 2, 1977. The winter record is a photographed bird at Pebble Beach, Monterey Co., Dec. 28, 1973-Feb. 20, 1974. One near Mammoth Lakes, Mono Co., Sept. 19-23, 1974, is the only non-coastal record.

BROWN THRASHER. Most records are for fall. One wintered at Fairfax, Marin Co., for four consecutive years from 1971-72 to 1974-75. Another wintered in Oakland, Alameda Co., in 1975-76. The only records for district I are one seen at Clear L., Lake Co., Sept. 1870; one at Solano Co. Park, Solano Co., Nov. 13-19, 1974; and one at Sunol Regional Park, Alameda Co., Oct. 10, 1976. In district M one was at Springville, Tulare Co., Oct. 11-Nov. 30, 1977; and in district B one was at Janesville, Lassen Co., Dec. 27-28, 1973.

BENDIRE'S THRASHER. Singles were on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 2-5, 1973; July 14, 1975; and Aug. 21-22, 1976. One wintered at Courtland, Sacramento Co., for three consecutive years from 1975-76 to 1977-78.

CALIFORNIA THRASHER. In district C occurs north to southern Humboldt Co. where it is very local; wanders locally during the winter. Rare and local on the floor of the Central Valley. Also breeds in Shasta Valley, Siskiyou Co., in district B.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Le Conte's Thrasher	N*	IB	s											
Sage Thrasher		C												
		I	s											
	N	B	s											
American Robin	N	CM	fwrg											
	N	IB	fwrg											
Varied Thrush	N	C	frws											
		IMB	frws											
Wood Thrush		C												
Hermit Thrush	N	CM	fwrs											
		I	rs											
		B	r											
Swainson's Thrush	N	CM	rfw											
		IB	rw											
Gray-checked Thrush		C												
Veery		C												
Western Bluebird	N	CIMB	gwf											
Mountain Bluebird		CI	gw											
	N	MB	gfw											
Wheatear		C												
Townsend's Solitaire		CIB	fwrc											
	N	M	f											
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		C	swr											
	N	I	swr											
	N	B	swr											
Golden-crowned Kinglet	N	CM	f											
		IB	wr											

LE CONTE'S THRASHER. No records for more than 20 years. Formerly nested locally along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley north to Coalinga, Fresno Co., in district I and north to Benton, Mono Co., in district B.

SAGE THRASHER. Possibly regular in district C in fall. Winters sparsely in the San Joaquin Valley north to Merced Co. and occasionally farther north. There is one winter record each for districts C and B. Vagrant in district M.

AMERICAN ROBIN. Withdraws from much of district M in winter.

VARIED THRUSH. Breeds only in Del Norte, Humboldt and western Trinity Cos. One seen at Saddlebag L., Mono Co., June 23, 1977, is the only summer record from district M. Common most winters in cool forests but numbers vary from year to year. Very rare in district B in mid-winter.

WOOD THRUSH. A singing male near Bolinas, Marin Co., June 18-19, 1977, was banded and photographed.

HERMIT THRUSH. Very rare in district M during winter.

SWAINSON'S THRUSH. None of the winter reports is satisfactory. Less common in district M than in district C.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. Two were on Southeast Farallon I. Oct. 3, 1970 (one was collected), and singles were there May 28-June 8, 1971; Sept. 24, 1974; June 11, 1975; Sept. 12-14, 1975; and Sept. 18, 1975. One at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Oct. 15, 1972, is the only mainland record.

VEERY. One was seen on Southeast Farallon I. Oct. 20, 1973.

Although never as bright above as eastern Veeries, the "russet-backed" western races of Swainson's Thrush are often mistaken for the Veery. Veeries may be distinguished by their lack of an eye-ring, generally fainter breast spotting and malar stripe, and normally neutral gray (contrasting strongly with rusty wings) rather than brown flanks; most Veery vocalizations are distinctive.

WESTERN BLUEBIRD. Only a few records for the southern part of district B.

MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD. In district M breeds only at high elevations. Quite rare in district C, but locally common in district I in winter.

WHEATEAR. One was photographed at Shelter Cove, Humboldt Co., Sept. 15, 1977. One was collected on Southeast Farallon I. June 11, 1971.

TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE. In some winters fairly common in district B.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER. Has been recorded in the northern part of district C in summer, but status there is unclear. Very rare in winter; most records are from southern locations. Fairly common breeder in dry inner coast ranges but no longer known to breed in the Central Valley. Wanders upslope to district M after breeding. More common in southern parts of district B where expanding its range in recent years; has been found nesting as far north as Eagle L., Lassen Co., in that region, and north to Siskiyou Co. during migration.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. Breeds south only to Santa Cruz Co. in district C.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	CIB	rwfs												
	N	M												
White Wagtail	C	—												
Water Pipit	CIB	gb												
	N*	M												
Red-throated Pipit	C	—												
Bohemian Waxwing	CIMB	wrf												
Cedar Waxwing	N*	C												
	IMB	fws												
Phainopepla	N	I												
Northern Shrike	CIM	gw												
	B	gw												
Loggerhead Shrike	N	CI												
	N	B												
White-eyed Vireo	C	—												
Hutton's Vireo	N	CIM												
Bell's Vireo	N*	I												
Yellow-throated Vireo	C	—												
Solitary Vireo	N*	CIB												
	N	M												
Red-eyed Vireo	CMB	—												

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. Less common in district B in winter. Breeds at high elevations, and only locally in the southern part of district M.

WHITE WAGTAIL. One was photographed on Southeast Farallon I. Oct. 10, 1974.

WATER PIPIT. Seen in summer only at high elevations in district M, lower during migration. The only nesting records are from Saddlebag L., Mono Co., 1975-77, and Kings Canyon National Park, Fresno Co., 1977.

RED-THROATED PIPIT. One was banded and photographed on Southeast Farallon I. Nov. 3, 1968.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING. Not recorded in most winters but often found in large numbers when it does occur. May occur more regularly in parts of district B. The last major flight to reach district C was January to March 1969.

CEDAR WAXWING. In district C normal breeding range restricted to Del Norte and Humboldt Cos., but occasional summer birds have been found farther south. Less common in district M where it bred at Buck's L., Plumas Co., in 1973 and at Bray and Etna, Siskiyou Co., in 1977.

PHAINOPEPLA. Vagrants have been recorded in districts C, M, and B as far north as Siskiyou Co.

NORTHERN SHRIKE. Occasionally reaches the region in larger numbers than indicated; less common in the southern part. One was on Southeast Farallon I. July 20-27, 1972.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. Absent from district C north of Mendocino Co. except as a rare winter visitor. Vagrants have been recorded in district M during migration.

WHITE-EYED VIREO. One on Southeast Farallon I. June 4-5, 1969, was banded and photographed; another was seen at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 7-8, 1977.

HUTTON'S VIREO. Prefers live oaks and coastal forest. Very rare in the Central Valley, but has been detected breeding there in recent years. In district M restricted to lower elevations. Partially migratory and wanders somewhat during winter.

BELL'S VIREO. A vagrant thought to be of the eastern race *Vireo belli belli* was seen in district C at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 20, 1976. In district I, formerly a fairly common breeder in low riparian growth either in the vicinity of water or in dry parts of river or creek bottoms. Except for one seen June 15, 1977, at Dog I., Tehama Co., it was last reported in summer in the Sacramento Valley in 1958. Only three other recent records: one at Solano Co. Park, Solano Co., Sept. 21, 1974; one at Pinnacles National Monument, San Benito Co., May 6-7, 1972; and one at Picacho Trading Post, San Benito Co., June 19, 1976.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. One near Olema, Marin Co., Sept. 11-18, 1977, was photographed. One on Southeast Farallon I. June 12-13, 1969, was banded and photographed.

SOLITARY VIREO. In district C breeds at the eastern edge of coastal forest. More common and widespread along the northwest coast. Absent in summer from the Central Valley. During the breeding season in district M, more common at low elevations. Absent in summer from most of district B, but the "Plumbeous" Solitary Vireo was found nesting in Mono Co. in 1977. No winter records in district B.

RED-EYED VIREO. Most records are from coastal localities. There are two records from Sierra Co. and one from Siskiyou Co. in district M. More common in spring than in fall.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Philadelphia Vireo	C	—						•			—	—		
Warbling Vireo	N	CIMB	r fw											
Black-and-white Warbler	CIMB	rw												
Prothonotary Warbler	C	—									•	•		•
Worm-eating Warbler	C	—						•	•		•	•		•
Golden-winged Warbler	CB	—					•		•		•	•		
Blue-winged Warbler	C	—									•			
Tennessee Warbler	CIB	—												
Orange-crowned Warbler	N	CI	r swf											
		MB	r swf											
Nashville Warbler	CIB	r sw												
	N	M	swf											
Virginia's Warbler	N*	CMB	—	•			•							
Lucy's Warbler	C	—	•		•							•	•	•
Northern Parula	N*	CIM	—		•								•	

PHILADELPHIA VIREO. All records are from the immediate coast. The spring record is from Southeast Farallon I. June 12, 1975.

Some Warbling Vireos are distinctly yellowish on their underparts and greenish on their backs and may be misidentified as Philadelphia Vireos. The latter can be distinguished by the black line extending through the eye to the bill, which the Warbling Vireo lacks. Philadelphia Vireos are brightest yellow in the middle of the breast, while Warbling Vireos are brightest yellow on the sides. Philadelphia Vireos tend to have a bluer-gray crown, and their scold notes are a short, stuttering chatter, similar to the Solitary Vireo's scold, unlike the complaining whine of the Warbling Vireo.

WARBLING VIREO. There are two winter records for district C. No longer breeds in the Central Valley.

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER. The vast majority of the records is from district C, where it is regular in winter. Casual inland where recorded only during migration.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER. Individuals were seen at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Oct. 3, 1975; in San Francisco Aug. 30, 1969; at Nearys Lagoon, Santa Cruz Co., Sept. 28, 1974; and at the mouth of Willow Creek, Monterey Co., Dec. 3-7, 1967.

WORM-EATING WARBLER. One was seen at the mouth of the Mad R., Humboldt Co., Sept. 14-15, 1975. On Southeast Farallon I. one was collected

July 5, 1965; two birds arrived there and were banded on different days June 4-6, 1973; and one was banded and photographed June 20, 1974. Singles were seen at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Oct. 25, 1969, and Oct. 21, 1972; and one was found dead at Carmel Highlands, Monterey Co., Dec. 16, 1967.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER. Two birds were seen (arriving on different days) Sept. 18-21, 1975, at Fairhaven, Humboldt Co. One was collected on Southeast Farallon I. May 26, 1963, and single birds were seen there July 5, 1972, and Sept. 14-16, 1974. In district B one was seen at Honey L., Lassen Co., Oct. 10, 1976.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER. One was seen in San Francisco Sept. 13, 1960. A hybrid Blue-winged X Golden-winged Warbler was seen at Fairhaven, Humboldt Co., Oct. 1, 1973.

TENNESSEE WARBLER. Nearly all the records, including all wintering birds, are from the immediate coast.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER. Does not breed in the Central Valley except for a population in the Sutter Buttes, Sutter Co.

NASHVILLE WARBLER. Less common in district C, especially in fall. Usually a very few winter in district C as far north as Humboldt Co. but some reports may be based on the gray-headed, northern race of the Orange-crowned Warbler, which often even resembles a MacGillivray's Warbler. In district C breeds at the eastern edge of coastal forest south to Napa Co., and in district M rare at high elevations until after mid-July.

VIRGINIA'S WARBLER. No summer records in district C. In spring, two were on Southeast Farallon I. May 13, 1975; one stayed to May 18, 1975, and both were banded. One in Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co., Feb. 1-7, 1975, is the only winter record. Has not been recorded north of Marin Co. in district C or Mono Co. in district B. One banded and photographed at Crane Flat, Yosemite National Park, Aug. 25, 1974, provides the only record for district M west of the Sierran crest. Nested on the east side of Monitor Pass, Mono Co., in 1976. Breeding has been suspected at other localities on the east side of the Sierra.

LUCY'S WARBLER. All records are from Monterey Co. (Pacific Grove, Carmel R. mouth, Yankee Pt.) except for one at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Oct. 18, 1970; one in San Francisco Mar. 10, 1972; one on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 25, 1977; and one in Berkeley, Alameda Co., Oct. 23—Nov. 9, 1953.

NORTHERN PARULA. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast where somewhat more common in spring than fall. Two males and a female nested near Olema, Marin Co., June 2—July 15, 1977, and fledged two young. A male and two females at Pt. Lobos, Monterey Co., May 18—July 16, 1952, raised three young from two nests. The winter record is from Gray Lodge Wildlife Area, Butte Co., Dec. 31, 1973—Mar. 2, 1974.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yellow Warbler	N	CIMB	r											
Magnolia Warbler	C	—												
Cape May Warbler	C	—												
Black-throated Blue Warbler	C	—												
Yellow-rumped Warbler	N*	CI	rwfsg											
	N	M	f											
	B	r												
Black-throated Gray Warbler	N	CMB	wf											
	N*	I	rw											
Townsend's Warbler	C	fwr												
	IMB	rwf												
Black-throated Green Warbler	C	—												
Golden-cheeked Warbler	C	—												
Hermit Warbler	N	C	fw											
	IB	r												
	N	M	fw											
Cerulean Warbler	C	—												
Blackburnian Warbler	C	—												
Yellow-throated Warbler	C	—												
Chestnut-sided Warbler	CIMB	—												

YELLOW WARBLER. Now very rare as a breeding bird in the San Joaquin Valley and an uncommon breeder in the Sacramento Valley. Rare at high elevations in most of district M. The November and December records are from districts C and I.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast. In district I there are two fall records from Sacramento, Sacramento Co. In district M one was collected in Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co., Oct. 6, 1919.

CAPE MAY WARBLER. Very rare. All records are from the immediate coast. One wintered in Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., Feb. 1–Apr. 18, 1976.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. In district I there is one record from Yuba City, Sutter Co., Oct. 9, 1969. All other records are from the immediate coast. None of the spring reports is satisfactory. One wintered in Portola Valley, San Mateo Co., Jan. 1–Mar. 3, 1975.

YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER. Breeds locally in district C, mainly in the northern part of that district. Absent from district I in summer. Both "Audubon's" and "Myrtle" Warblers are common, but only the former breeds in the region.

BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER. Somewhat spotty in distribution during the nesting season but locally common at lower elevations in districts C, M, and B. Also breeds locally at higher elevations in district I. One or two are reported each winter in districts C and I.

TOWNSEND'S WARBLER. Apparently very rare but regular in winter in the Central Valley. There are only a few records of winter stragglers in district M and one for district B.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. Very rare. The only documented interior record is one at Red Bluff, Tehama Co., Nov. 5, 1977. All other records are from the immediate coast. Some reports may be based on hybrid Hermit X Townsend's Warblers. Black-throated Green Warblers have a faint yellowish wash on their underparts (most conspicuous across the vent) which hybrids usually lack.

GOLDEN-CHEEKED WARBLER. One was collected on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 9, 1971.

HERMIT WARBLER. In district C breeds south only to Santa Cruz Co. and is local south of Humboldt Co. Wintering birds are occasionally found in district I.

CERULEAN WARBLER. One was at Fairhaven, Humboldt Co., Sept. 2-5, 1976.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. There is one record for district M at Buck's L., Plumas Co., Aug. 6, 1972. All other records are from the immediate coast. There are two spring records from Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., and six from Southeast Farallon I.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER. Singles were seen at the north spit of Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., Sept. 24, 1974, and at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 2-7, 1976. One was banded and photographed on Southeast Farallon I. July 8, 1969, and another was there Sept. 16-19, 1974. One was seen at the mouth of the Carmel R., Monterey Co., Sept. 21-28, 1969, and another was there Oct. 27-29, 1977.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bay-breasted Warbler	C	-						---			---			•
Blackpoll Warbler	C	-					---			---				
Pine Warbler	C	-									•••			
Prairie Warbler	C	-							•		---			
Palm Warbler	C	srw		---	---	---	---				---			
Ovenbird	C	-					---			---				
Northern Waterthrush	CI	-					---			---				
Kentucky Warbler	C	-					•••	•					•	
Connecticut Warbler	C	-					•••			•••	•••			
Mourning Warbler	C	-									•••			
MacGillivray's Warbler	N	CM				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	•	•
		IB				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	•	•

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. The only interior record is one found dead in Sacramento, Sacramento Co., Oct. 31, 1977. All other records are from the immediate coast.

In fall Bay-breasted Warblers are a warmer, yellowish green above and a paler, buffier yellow below than are Blackpolls, and many have a distinct pinkish-buff wash on the flanks. They lack the faint breast streaking of fall Blackpolls, which are more olivaceous above, yellower on the breast, have a stronger superciliary line, and lack any trace of a buffy wash on the breast and flanks. Some Blackpolls have dark legs and some Bay-breasteds have pale legs or white undertail coverts, so neither "field mark" is reliable.

BLACKPOLL WARBLER. In district M one was seen at South L. Tahoe, El Dorado Co., Sept. 17, 1977. There are three fall records from district B, all near Honey L., Lassen Co.: Sept. 23, 1961, Sept. 12, 1975, and Sept. 10, 1976. Nearly all other records are from the immediate coast.

See above for distinction from Bay-breasted Warbler and below for distinction from Pine Warbler.

PINE WARBLER. One was seen at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Oct. 5, 1970. One was on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 21, 1973, and another was photographed there Oct. 19, 1974.

Many Pine Warblers reported in California have turned out to be based on Blackpolls with dark legs and faint back streaks. Most Blackpolls in fall are distinctly yellowish, softly streaked with light gray on the breast. Adult male Pine Warblers are bright, deep yellow on the throat and breast; are more coarsely streaked and spotted with light gray on the sides; their light facial markings are brighter and more prominently set off; and fall birds commonly

have a brown wash on the back. Immatures and females are a dingy grayish brown, paler and often blotchy brown below, and often have little yellowish color anywhere, or are yellowish only on the breast.

PRAIRIE WARBLER. One seen at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., July 19, 1973, is the only summer record. The only interior record is one near Corcoran, Kings Co., Nov. 26-Dec. 11, 1977. All other records are from the immediate coast.

PALM WARBLER. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast. Possibly regular in winter.

OVENBIRD. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast. There is one record from district I, two records from district M, and two from district B, all in spring and summer.

NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast. There are three winter records from district C and one from district I. There is one fall record from district B near Alturas, Modoc Co.

KENTUCKY WARBLER. One seen near Eureka, Humboldt Co., Nov. 21-22, 1972, was collected Nov. 23, 1972. One was collected on Southeast Farallon I. July 3, 1972. Singles were also recorded there June 2, 1969; June 1, 1974; June 16, 1975; and June 18, 1976.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER. All records are from Southeast Farallon I. except for singles seen at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 26, 1974; Sept. 29, 1974; and Oct. 6, 1977; one found dead near Pescadero, San Mateo Co., in Oct. 1975; and one at Pebble Beach, Monterey Co., Sept. 27, 1964.

MOURNING WARBLER. Five (four banded and photographed) were seen on Southeast Farallon I. between Sept. 17 and 26, 1974. Singles were seen in Marin Co. at Bolinas, Sept. 16, 1973, and at Pt. Reyes, Sept. 19, 1975.

Some fall immatures can be distinguished from MacGillivray's Warblers by their strongly yellow throat and upper breast which continues unbroken to the belly and crissum. In these individuals the hooded effect is hard to see and present only on the upper side of the head. However, most fall Mourning Warblers may not be separable with certainty in the field. Other criteria to identify these warblers are summarized by Lanyon and Bull (1967).

MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER. Not known to breed in district C south of Santa Cruz Co. More common in the southern part of district B in spring. The November and December records are from districts C and I. One wintered at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Dec. 30, 1965-Mar. 2, 1966. Most winter reports are of misidentified Orange-crowned Warblers.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Common Yellowthroat	N	SCI	mr											
	N	MB	mr											
Yellow-breasted Chat	N	CIB	r											
Hooded Warbler		C	—											
Wilson's Warbler	N	CM	rsfw											
		IB	r											
Canada Warbler		C	—											
American Redstart	N*	CIMB	r											
Painted Redstart		M	—											
Bobolink		CB	gm											
Western Meadowlark	N	CIMB	g											
Yellow-headed Blackbird		C	mg											
	N	I	mg											
	N	MB	mg											
Red-winged Blackbird	N	CIMB	mg											
Tricolored Blackbird	N	C	gm											
	N	I	mg											
	N	B	mg											
Orchard Oriole		C	—											
Hooded Oriole	N	CIB	r											
Scott's Oriole		CI	—											

COMMON YELLOWTHROAT. Less common on the north coast with only two winter records north of Sonoma Co. Absent from most of the Sierra Nevada except during migration. Now rare as a breeding bird in the Central Valley.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT. Very local in district C south of Mendocino Co. There are a few late fall and winter records from district C. Occasionally found at low elevations in district M during migration.

HOODED WARBLER. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast.

WILSON'S WARBLER. Very rarely recorded during winter in districts C and I, when it has been found as far north as Del Norte Co.

CANADA WARBLER. The spring and summer records are from Southeast Farallon I. All records are from the immediate coast except for one at Davis, Yolo Co., Sept. 14-17, 1977.

AMERICAN REDSTART. Most records are from the immediate coast. Nested near Arcata, Humboldt Co., in 1972 and probably at Prairie Creek State Park, Humboldt Co., in 1974. All winter and all but one (district I) summer records are from district C.

PAINTED REDSTART. A singing male was seen near Springville, Tulare Co., July 4, 1969.

BOBOLINK. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast. The only record from district I is of two photographed at Jelly's Ferry Road, Tehama Co., Sept. 21-27, 1974. Suspected nesting near Eagleville, Modoc Co. up to 1924, was never confirmed.

WESTERN MEADOWLARK. Rare in district M in summer where it occasionally occurs at high elevations after breeding. Absent from much of district M and less common in the northern part of district B in winter.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD. Very local. Most common in the southern portion of district I in winter.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. Most withdraw from district M in winter.

TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD. Usually found in large flocks. In district C is very rare on the coast north of Sonoma Co. In district B regular only near Tule L., Siskiyou Co., but has been found as far south as Honey L., Lassen Co.

ORCHARD ORIOLE. Most records are of fall migrants. The summer record is from Tilden Regional Park, Contra Costa Co., June 19-28, 1972. Nearly all other records are from the immediate coast. In district B one was seen at Mono L., Mono Co., Aug. 28, 1974.

Females can be distinguished from female Hooded Orioles by their call note, a sharp "chuck" instead of a whistled "wheet." Orchard Orioles have proportionally shorter tails, much less decurved bills, and are much smaller overall than Hooded Orioles.

HOODED ORIOLE. Has expanded northward in recent years to Humboldt Co. following the planting of Washington Fan Palms. No winter records from district B.

SCOTT'S ORIOLE. In district C one was banded and photographed on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 12, 1977, and one was at Jack's Peak, Monterey Co., Feb. 19-Mar. 27, 1966. Elsewhere adult males were seen at Folsom L. State Park, El Dorado Co., Apr. 12, 1968, and at Sonora, Tuolumne Co., during late May 1960; one was collected near Jamesburg, Monterey Co., Nov. 26, 1955; and an adult male was at Clovis, Fresno Co., May 1-29, 1953.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Northern Oriole	N	C	rw											
	N	IMB	r											
Rusty Blackbird		CIB	—											
Brewer's Blackbird	N	CIMB	gm											
Common Grackle		C	—											
Brown-headed Cowbird	N	CI	grwf											
	N	MB	grwf											
Western Tanager	N	C	fwr											
		IB	rw											
	N	M	f											
Scarlet Tanager		C	—											
Hepatic Tanager		CI	—											
Summer Tanager		C	—											
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		CIMB	rwf											
Black-headed Grosbeak	N	CIMB	rwf											
Blue Grosbeak	N	I	r											
Indigo Bunting		CIB	srw											
Lazuli Bunting	N	CIMB	sgrw											
Painted Bunting		C	—											
Dickcissel		C	—											
Evening Grosbeak	N*	CIB	rwf											
	N	M	f											

NORTHERN ORIOLE. In district M, has been found at high elevations in late summer, otherwise restricted to low elevations. No winter records for districts B and M. Birds showing characteristics of the eastern race ("Baltimore" Oriole) have been recorded throughout the year, usually in coastal localities, and may be nearly as frequent as western types ("Bullock's" Oriole) in winter.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD. Very rare. Most records are from the immediate coast.

BREWER'S BLACKBIRD. Most withdraw from district M in winter.

COMMON CRACKLE. Singles were seen at Arcata, Humboldt Co., Oct. 11, 1975, and at Hayward, Alameda Co., Oct. 13, 1977.

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD. Has become established and common in the last 50 years, having introduced itself by following agriculture.

WESTERN TANAGER. Very rare as a breeding bird south of Sonoma Co. in district C. Very rare in winter with no records from district B.

SCARLET TANAGER. Singles were seen at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 26, 1971; on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 29–Oct. 2, 1975, and Oct. 22, 1976; and in Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co., May 24, 1972.

HEPATIC TANAGER. Individuals were seen in district C on Southeast Farallon I., May 22, 1977, and at Carmel Highlands, Monterey Co., Sept. 9–10, 1972; and in district I at Solano Co. Park, Solano Co., Sept. 2–4, 1976, and Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Monterey Co., Jan. 30, 1966.

SUMMER TANAGER. One near Springville, Tulare Co., Sept. 25, 1973; one in Chico, Butte Co., Sept. 3, 1961 (both district I); and one in district B at Mono L., Mono Co., Aug. 12, 1975, are the only non-coastal records.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK. Most records are from the immediate coast. All winter records are from district C, when nearly as frequent as the Black-headed Grosbeak.

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK. Rare and local as a breeding bird in district B. Occasional in winter in districts C and I, usually at feeders.

BLUE GROSBEAK. One was seen near Redding, Shasta Co., Jan. 3, 1976. Vagrants have reached districts C and M as far north as Sonoma Co.

INDIGO BUNTING. Most records are coastal. Males found in spring occasionally remain on territory through summer, but nesting is unconfirmed. However, hybrid Indigo X Lazuli Buntings have been seen in the region. The winter records are of one seen at a feeder in Fortuna, Humboldt Co., Jan. 9–Mar. 30, 1963; one at a feeder in Oakland, Alameda Co., Mar. 3–Apr. 6, 1970; and one collected in Carmel, Monterey Co., Feb. 2, 1959.

LAZULI BUNTING. Uncommon breeder on the Central Valley floor but common fall migrant there. Local at higher elevations in district M.

PAINTED BUNTING. An immature male on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 10, 1975, may have been wild but most other records probably pertain to escaped cage birds.

DICKCISSEL. Seven records (three spring) are from Southeast Farallon I. There are two records for coastal Humboldt Co., three for coastal Marin Co., and one each for coastal San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Cos. The last is of one which remained at a feeder in Pacific Grove from Dec. 1967–Apr. 9, 1968.

EVENING GROSBEAK. Quite local. Erratic in appearance at low elevations and more common in district B. Occasionally recorded in summer in district C in the extreme northwest part of the region, where it has nested.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Purple Finch	N	CM	fwr											
		I	rw											
Cassin's Finch		CIB	rwf					•						
	N	M	f											
House Finch	N	CIB	gwrs											
Pine Grosbeak	N	M	f											
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	N	M	cg											
		B	gs											
Black Rosy Finch		B	—	•										
Common Redpoll		CB	—					•						
Pine Siskin	N	CM	fwr											
		IB	wrg											
American Goldfinch	N	CIB	rsgw											
Lesser Goldfinch	N	CIB	wsg											
		M	sg											
Lawrence's Goldfinch	N	I	wr											
Red Crossbill	N	CM	f											
		IB	fwr											
Green-tailed Towhee		CI	s											
	N	MB	s											
Rufous-sided Towhee	N	CIMB	srwf											
Brown Towhee	N	CI	srw											

PURPLE FINCH. Numbers vary from year to year in district I. In district M restricted to low and middle elevations, but wanders higher occasionally after breeding. During winter, withdraws below the level of heavy snowfall. In district B has been recorded in Modoc and Lassen Cos. in winter.

CASSIN'S FINCH. Breeds only at high elevations in district M, and moves downslope after breeding. Very rare in districts C and I during the winter when sometimes fairly common in district B. Reputed on scant evidence to have nested in district C in the Santa Lucia Mts. in Monterey Co. There is a June specimen from Southeast Farallon I.

HOUSE FINCH. Breeds very locally at low elevations in district M where more widespread during migration. Vagrant at high elevations in district M. Less common in district B in winter.

PINE GROSBEAK. In district M occurs only in the high sections of the Sierra

Nevada from Plumas to Tulare Cos., except for two records: one at Fredonyer Pass, Lassen Co., Jan. 29, 1973; and a flock of ten at Lassen Volcanic National Park, Shasta Co., Mar. 27, 1973. There are two records from district B: five birds at Janesville, Lassen Co., Dec. 19, 1972, and one at Lava Beds National Monument, Jan. 11, 1977.

GRAY-CROWNED ROSY FINCH. Breeds on Mt. Shasta and above tree line in the Sierra Nevada from Sierra to Tulare Cos. In winter frequently forms large flocks, which are occasionally found at lower elevations in district B.

BLACK ROSY FINCH. One was collected at Bodie, Mono Co., Jan. 15, 1904. Two collected Mar. 30, 1941, attributed to Hallelujah Junction, Lassen Co., were actually taken across the state line in Nevada.

COMMON REDPOLL. One was collected in district C at Manila, Humboldt Co., May 22, 1969. Numerous (many collected) in district B near Eagle L., Lassen Co., Nov. 30-Dec. 23, 1899. One was collected in "Plumas Co." Dec. 23, 1899.

PINE SISKIN. Erratic in winter in district M.

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. Rare in winter in district C north of Marin Co. Occasionally found at low elevations in district M in summer. Rare but regular elsewhere in that district in fall. Less common in district B, where very local, but more widespread in winter.

LESSER GOLDFINCH. Vagrants have been found in district M in winter. Less common and irregular in district B in winter.

LAWRENCE'S GOLDFINCH. Very erratic in occurrence; found most regularly in foothills surrounding the Central Valley. Breeds regularly in district C in Carmel Valley, Monterey Co. Occasional elsewhere in district C. Has been detected in district M as far north as Trinity and Siskiyou Cos., and nested at Hume L., Fresno Co., in 1972.

RED CROSSBILL. Very erratic in occurrence; usually found near conifers with mature cones. Breeds at any time of year and non-breeding flocks, which wander widely in search of cones, have been recorded almost everywhere in northern California.

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE. Winter records are mostly from the southern San Joaquin Valley, but has been found as far north as Tehama Co. in winter. One found at June L., Mono Co., Dec. 8, 1976, is the only winter record from district B.

RUFIOUS-SIDED TOWHEE. On the west slope of the Sierra Nevada breeds only at low elevations but occurs higher during migration, especially in fall. In winter withdraws from most of district M, when flocks occur in district B.

BROWN TOWHEE. Local in district C north of southern Humboldt Co. Occasionally found in district M after breeding. Also breeds locally in districts M and B in Trinity and Siskiyou Cos. A vagrant was seen in district B near Tule L., Siskiyou Co., Dec. 19, 1961.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lark Bunting	CI	g			••	•	••	•						
Savannah Sparrow	N	SC	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm
	I	gm												
	N	MB	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm	gm
Grasshopper Sparrow	N	CI	g											
Baird's Sparrow	C	—												
Le Conte's Sparrow	C	—												
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	SC	m												
Vesper Sparrow	CI	g												
	N	B	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg
Lark Sparrow	N	CI	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws
	N	B	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws	gws
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	N	CI	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg	sg
Cassin's Sparrow	C	—												
Black-throated Sparrow	CIM	—												
	N	B	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Sage Sparrow	N	IB	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Dark-eyed Junco	N	CM	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw	fsw
	IB	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw	sgw
Gray-headed Junco	N*	CIM												

LARK BUNTING. Most fall records are coastal (none north of Sonoma Co.) but winter records are all from the interior. A flock of 14, including six males, was photographed in district I in Yokohl Valley, Tulare Co., Apr. 28-29, 1970. There is one record from district B near Sattley, Sierra Co., Sept., 1, 1971.

SAVANNAH SPARROW. Somewhat local in district M, most common on the east side.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW. Very local and somewhat irregular in occurrence. Has also been found in district B in Petes Valley, Lassen Co., and Shasta Valley, Siskiyou Co. Accidental in winter.

BAIRD'S SPARROW. One was collected on Southeast Farallon I. Sept. 28, 1969.

LE CONTE'S SPARROW. One was collected on Southeast Farallon I. Oct. 13, 1970. One was seen at Wildcat Canyon Regional Park, Contra Costa Co.,

Nov. 16, 1974. One was photographed at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Oct. 19, 1974.

SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. Unrecorded north of Marin Co. Nearly all records are from marshes around the southern part of San Francisco Bay. Probably more regular than the few records suggest. Very secretive; best seen during extreme high tides.

VESPER SPARROW. Quite rare in district C, but suspected of nesting at L. Talawa, Del Norte Co., in 1976. Occasional in district M during migration. In district B, winters only in the southern part (Mono Co.).

LARK SPARROW. Rather local in district C, especially north of southern Humboldt Co. Less common in summer on the Central Valley floor. Breeds very locally at low elevations in district M (e.g., Trinity Co.).

RUFIOUS-CROWNED SPARROW. Prefers grassy slopes with scattered rock outcrops and sagebrush. Less common in district C and not found north of Mendocino and Tehama Cos. Absent from the Central Valley except for an isolated population in the Sutter Buttes, Sutter Co., and a vagrant in Sacramento Co. Vagrants have been recorded in district M in Mariposa and Tulare Cos. and in district B in Lassen Co.

CASSIN'S SPARROW. All records are from Southeast Farallon I.: singles on Sept. 25, 1967; July 11-12, 1969; Sept. 22-23, 1969; June 2-4, 1970; and June 12, 1975.

BLACK-THROATED SPARROW. There are winter records in district I from Butte, Placer, Sacramento, and Tulare Cos. Suspected breeding in district I foothills is unconfirmed.

SAGE SPARROW. Also occurs very locally in district C but, except for occasional vagrants, not found north of Sonoma Co. in that district. Has been found breeding at very low elevations in district M (Trinity Co.) and vagrants have been found at higher elevations in that district (Yosemite National Park, Mariposa Co.). Probably regular in parts of district B in winter. Returns to northern parts of district B in early March. Prefers growths of chamise in districts C and I and sagebrush in district B.

DARK-EYED JUNCO. Also breeds locally at higher elevations in district I in the Coast Range foothills. Withdraws from higher elevations in district M in winter. Birds showing characteristics of the gray-sided "eastern" form ("Slate-colored" Junco) occur throughout the region in winter and are particularly frequent in district B.

GRAY-HEADED JUNCO. Most records are from coastal Marin and Monterey Cos. In district I there is one record from Davis, Yolo Co. In district M, there is one winter record from Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co., and a summer record of one seen with two fledglings in Sequoia National Park, Tulare Co.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tree Sparrow		CIB rsg												
Chipping Sparrow	N	CMB fw												
	N	I fwr												
Clay-colored Sparrow	C	—	•						•					•
Brewer's Sparrow	CI	sg												
	N	MB s												
Field Sparrow	C	—						•	•					
Black-chinned Sparrow	N*	I s			•									
Harris' Sparrow	CIMB	swrg						•						
White-crowned Sparrow	N	CM gsrw												
	IB	gsrw												
Golden-crowned Sparrow	CI	srwgf												
	MB	gsr												
White-throated Sparrow	CIMB	srfwg						•						
Fox Sparrow	CIB	srwf												
	N	M s												
Lincoln's Sparrow	CI	rmsg												
	N	M gr												
	B	rs												
Swamp Sparrow	CIB	m						•						
Song Sparrow	N	SCIMB rms												
McCown's Longspur	B	g												
Lapland Longspur	C	g					•							
	B	g												

TREE SPARROW. Regular in district B. All spring records are from Southeast Farallon I. The only verified record for the Central Valley is from Gray Lodge Wildlife Area, Butte Co., Dec. 23, 1976.

CHIPPING SPARROW. Stragglers are occasionally recorded in winter in district C. Winters primarily in the southern portion of district I, irregularly and locally north to Butte Co.

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW. Nearly all records are from the immediate coast; all spring and summer records are from Southeast Farallon I. The "winter" records (Pt. Reyes Station, Marin Co., Jan. 10 and Dec. 18, 1976; near Hayward, Alameda Co., Dec. 14-19, 1974; and Belmont Slough, San

Mateo Co., Dec. 12, 1972) may actually pertain to very late fall migrants.

BREWER'S SPARROW. Rare migrant west of the Sierran crest. Most winter records are from the San Joaquin Valley in district I. Breeds very locally in district M, mostly on the east side of the Sierra Nevada.

FIELD SPARROW. One was banded and photographed during its stay on Southeast Farallon I. June 17–July 9, 1969.

BLACK-CHINNED SPARROW. Breeds locally in foothills around the Central Valley north to Lake and Mariposa Cos. and irregularly north to Tehama Co. Subject to periodic irruptions into district C, where it bred near Bolinas, Marin Co., in 1972; district M, where it bred at Ant Point and Big Butte, Trinity Co., in 1976; and district B. One winter record: an individual visiting a feeder in Ukiah, Mendocino Co., Jan. 21–Mar. 25, 1975.

HARRIS' SPARROW. Very rare. The summer records are of one at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., July 2, 1977, and one at Benicia, Solano Co., July 8, 1975. Irregularly reported from district M.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. In district C breeds in the narrow humid coast belt. In district M breeds only in the northern Cascades, the Warner Mts., and higher portions of the Sierra Nevada; more widespread below snow line in winter.

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW. Withdraws from most of district M after heavy snow.

FOX SPARROW. Less common in district B in winter.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW. Occasionally winters at low elevations in districts M and B.

SWAMP SPARROW. Somewhat erratic in occurrence. Most records are from Olema Marsh at the south end of Tomales Bay, Marin Co., where sometimes fairly common. The June record is from Southeast Farallon I. Very rare elsewhere with few records away from the coast. In district M, has been recorded in Trinity, El Dorado and Mono Cos.

SONG SPARROW. Most birds leave district M and higher elevations in district B in winter.

McCOWN'S LONGSPUR. Most recent records are from Honey L., Lassen Co., where it may be a regular but very rare fall migrant.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR. There are also a few records for districts I and M.

Species	Dist.	Hab.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Chestnut-collared Longspur	CIM	g												
	B	g												
Snow Bunting	CIB	gb												

CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR. A major flight occurred in the fall of 1974 bringing fairly large flocks to district C. Accidental in districts I and M, where it has been recorded in Butte, Colusa, Yolo, and Placer Cos.

SNOW BUNTING. Most recent records are from coastal Del Norte and Humboldt Cos. Has been recorded south as far as Alameda, Alameda Co., in district C; Monticello Dam, Yolo Co., in district I; and Honey L., Lassen Co., in district B. Most records are for November.

APPENDIX 1: RECENT RECORDS

The following records between Dec. 1, 1977, and Nov. 30, 1978, add to the knowledge of northern California birds. All are of single birds unless otherwise noted.

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS. Sub-adult photographed off Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., Apr. 20, 1978.

STREAKED SHEARWATER. Monterey Bay, Oct. 14, 1978.

FLESH-FOOTED SHEARWATER. Two or three off Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Feb. 4-Mar. 17, 1978, and one on Monterey Bay, Feb. 5, 1978.

MANX SHEARWATER. Twenty off Laguna Pt., Mendocino Co., Nov. 16, 1978, and 20-25 off Bodega Head, Sonoma Co., Nov. 11, 1978.

LEAST STORM-PETREL. Monterey Bay, Sept. 30, 1978.

WILSON'S STORM-PETREL. Monterey Bay, May 1, 1978.

CATTLE EGRET. Nesting occurred at three locations in 1978: Indian I., Humboldt Bay, in district C; Mendota Wildlife Area, Fresno Co., and Corcoran Res., Kings Co., in district I. One in district B at Mono L., Mono Co., May 5-23, 1978.

GREEN HERON. In district M at Lewiston L., Trinity Co., Dec. 27, 1977.

ROSEATE SPOONBILL. Immature near Moss Landing, Monterey Co., Jan. 1-Feb. 3, 1978.

WHISTLING SWAN. "Bewick's Swan" at Victoria I., San Joaquin Co., Dec. 24-30, 1977.

TUFTED DUCK. In District I, male at L. Hennessey, Napa Co., Jan. 31-Feb. 3, 1978.

BLACK OYSTERCATCHER. In district C, 5 miles inland at Scott's Valley, Santa Cruz Co., Feb. 14, 1978.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. In district B at Mono L., Mono Co., June 13, 1978.

MOUNTAIN PLOVER. Four immatures in district B at Mono L., Mono Co., in 1978: Aug. 8, Aug. 31, and two Sept. 2.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER. In district B at Mono L., in Mono Co., June 4, 1978.

- WANDERING TATTLER.** In district B at Mono L., Mono Co., Aug. 26, 1978.
- RED PHALAROPE.** In district M at L. Shastina, Siskiyou Co., Dec. 18, 1978.
- RED KNOT.** In district M at Lake Forest, Placer Co., Apr. 23, 1978.
- WESTERN SANDPIPER.** In district B at Mono L., Mono Co., June 6, 1978.
- WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.** In district C at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 11, 1978, and another at the Carmel R. mouth, Monterey Co., June 2-6, 1978. First records for the region.
- BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.** In district B, up to five at Mono L., Mono Co., Apr. 17-21, 1978.
- BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.** No less than 18 recorded along the coast Aug. 26-Sept. 10, 1978: Arcata, Humboldt Co.; Manchester Beach, Mendocino Co.; Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co.; Tomales Pt., Marin Co. (up to 11); Southeast Farallon I. (2); Año Nuevo Pt., San Mateo Co.; Salinas R. mouth, Monterey Co.
- PARASITIC JAEGER.** In district I at L. Hennessey, Napa Co., Jan. 28-31, 1978.
- LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL.** Adult photographed at Seaside, Monterey Co., Jan. 14, 1978, for California's first record.
- BLACK-HEADED GULL.** Adult near Arcata, Humboldt Co., Feb. 19, 1978, to the first week of March.
- FRANKLIN'S GULL.** In district B two at Honey L., Lassen Co., June 3, 1978.
- LITTLE GULL.** An adult near Arcata, Humboldt Co., from Feb. 19, 1978, to the first two weeks of March, and another adult near Manila, Humboldt Co., Oct. 7, 1978.
- ARCTIC TERN.** Two at the Pajaro R. mouth, Santa Cruz-Monterey Cos., July 7 and 21, 1978.
- ROYAL TERN.** Two flying north past Pigeon Pt., San Mateo Co., Apr. 17, 1978.
- BLACK SKIMMER.** Singles (possibly same individual) in district S at Moss Landing, Monterey Co., June 21-28, 1978; at Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co., June 29 and July 9, 1978; and near Alvarado, Alameda Co., July 20, 1978.
- CRAVERI'S MURRELET.** Moss Landing harbor, Monterey Co., Oct. 7-15, 1978.
- BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD.** Mono L., Mono Co., May 19, 1978.
- BLUE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.** A female in district I at Three Rivers, Tulare Co., late December 1977 through May 27, 1978, built a nest and fledged young believed to be hybrid Anna's X Blue-throated Hummingbirds. A second nesting attempt failed. First California record.
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.** In district I at Clovis, Fresno Co., July 8, 1978.
- PURPLE MARTIN.** Stinson Beach, Marin Co., Jan. 1, 1978.
- GREAT-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.** Arcata, Humboldt Co., Oct. 13, 1978.

BLUE JAY. Four additional records from district C: Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Dec. 17, 1977; north spit, Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., Oct. 17, 1978; Willow Creek, Humboldt Co., Dec. 31, 1977-Jan. 8, 1978; and Fieldbrook, Humboldt Co., Feb. 8, 1978.

BROWN THRASHER. Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., Nov. 25-May 6, 1978.

BENDIRE'S THRASHER. Returned to Courtland, Sacramento Co., Aug. 25, 1978, through the end of the period.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Oct. 31, 1978.

YELLOW WAGTAIL. Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 17, 1978. First California record.

RED-THROATED PIPIT. Up to five at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 30-Oct. 29, 1978.

WHITE-EYED VIREO. Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., May 18-22, 1978.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 3, 1978.

YELLOW-GREEN VIREO. L. Merced, San Francisco Co., Oct. 22-25, 1978. First regional record.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER. Found dead at McKinleyville, Humboldt Co., Sept. 29, 1978.

WORM-EATING WARBLER. Three additional records: Arcata, Humboldt Co., Dec. 29, 1977, through March 1978; Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Oct. 5-8, 1978; and Tilden Park, Contra Costa Co., July 11-Aug. 6, 1978.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER. Pajaro, Monterey Co., Jan. 1-Apr. 2, 1978.

CERULEAN WARBLER. Two additional records: Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Oct. 15-16, 1978; and Carmel R. mouth, Monterey Co., Oct. 27-29, 1978.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER. Two additional records: Southeast Farallon I., June 4, 1978, in district C; and Red Bluff, Tehama Co., Sept. 2, 1978, in district I.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. Male at Grenada, Siskiyou Co., June 4, 1978.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER. Two additional mainland records: Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., Oct. 22, 1978; and Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Oct. 2-6, 1978.

MOURNING WARBLER. Southeast Farallon I., June 3, 1978.

HOODED WARBLER. Muir Woods National Monument, Marin Co., Nov. 13, 1978, through the end of the period.

TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD. In district M at Weaverville, Trinity Co., Dec. 27, 1977-Feb. 18, 1978.

GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE. San Francisco, San Francisco Co., June 18, 1978, through the end of the period. First regional record.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. Twelve at Mosquito L., Trinity Co., Sept. 1, 1978. First California record.

LARK BUNTING. Mono L., Mono Co., Sept. 23, 1978.

MCCOWN'S LONGSPUR. In district C up to two birds at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Oct. 15-Nov. 10, 1978.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR. Southeast Farallon I., July 20-27, 1978.

SNOW BUNTING. Adult male at Cape Mendocino, Humboldt Co., May 11, 1978.

APPENDIX 2: INTRODUCED SPECIES

The following species are not native to California but have been artificially introduced. In some cases they have introduced themselves from transplantations outside of California. Only those species believed to be established and breeding in an area for five years or more have been included.

WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN. Established locally above treeline in and about Yosemite National Park in district M.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT. Permanent resident in districts C, I, and B. Although widely planted, only locally established in district C. Numerous in agricultural areas and adjacent grasslands, marshes, and shrublands.

CHUKAR. Widely introduced but established only in arid foothills along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley in district I, and in district B. Prefers rocky slopes with sparse vegetation.

TURKEY. Introduced and established very locally in districts C and I. Inhabits woodland.

ROCK DOVE. Common in metropolitan and agricultural areas.

SPOTTED DOVE. Introduced in southwestern California; has expanded north to Fresno, Fresno Co. in recent years. Frequents suburban neighborhoods.

STARLING. First appeared in California about 1942; now common almost everywhere. Nests commonly in districts C, I, and B and rarely in district M.

HOUSE SPARROW. Common but restricted to the vicinity of human habitations in a wide variety of surrounding habitats.

APPENDIX 3: NAME CHANGES

During the years since publication of the A.O.U. *Check-list* and most popular field guides, the American Ornithologists' Union has adopted revised common names for some species. In a few cases birds formerly considered good species were designated races or subspecies and "lumped" under a common name previously belonging to one of them, or a new name. In two cases (Thayer's Gull, Willow Flycatcher) a "split" has occurred as former subspecies were elevated to full species. Following is a list of these names as they apply to our region.

Current Usage

Northern Fulmar
Flesh-footed Shearwater
Short-tailed Shearwater
Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel
Leach's Storm-Petrel
Ashy Storm-Petrel
Galápagos Storm-Petrel
Black Storm-Petrel
Least Storm-Petrel
Wilson's Storm-Petrel
Great Egret

Previous Names

Fulmar
Pale-footed Shearwater
Slender-billed Shearwater
Fork-tailed Petrel
Leach's Petrel
Ashy Petrel
Galápagos Petrel
Black Petrel
Least Petrel
Wilson's Petrel
Common Egret

Wood Stork
 Brant
 Snow Goose
 Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
 Fulvous Whistling-Duck
 Green-winged Teal
 European Wigeon
 American Wigeon
 Northern Shoveler
 Black Scoter
 Red-tailed Hawk
 Merlin
 American Kestrel
 Upland Sandpiper
 Red Knot
 South Polar Skua
 Thayer's Gull
 Common Flicker

Willow Flycatcher
 Bushtit
 Gray Catbird
 American Robin
 Northern Parula
 Yellow-rumped Warbler
 Common Yellowthroat
 Northern Oriole
 Dark-eyed Junco

Wood Ibis
 Brant, Black Brant
 Snow Goose, Blue Goose
 Black-bellied Tree Duck
 Fulvous Tree Duck
 Common Teal, Green-winged Teal
 European Widgeon
 American Widgeon
 Shoveler
 Common Scoter
 Red-tailed Hawk, Harlan's Hawk
 Pigeon Hawk
 Sparrow Hawk
 Upland Plover
 Knot
 Skua (in part)
 Herring Gull (in part)
 Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-shafted
 Flicker
 Traill's Flycatcher (in part)
 Common Bushtit
 Catbird
 Robin
 Parula Warbler
 Myrtle Warbler, Audubon's Warbler
 Yellowthroat
 Baltimore Oriole, Bullock's Oriole
 Slate-colored Junco, Oregon Junco

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Three ornithological journals publish most of the recently obtained information about California birds. *American Birds* (formerly *Audubon Field Notes*), published by the National Audubon Society and *Western Birds* (formerly *California Birds*), published by the Western Field Ornithologists, will appeal particularly to the amateur ornithologist. The more technical *Condor*, a publication of the Cooper Ornithological Society, is highly recommended to the advanced student. Difficult field identification problems are often treated in *Birding*, published by the American Birding Association.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BIRDS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, 1988
by Joseph Morlan and Richard Erickson

This supplement adds significant records through February 1988 and corrects errors which have come to our attention since the last printing. Space limitations allow us to list only highlights with emphasis on new species, taxonomic changes, rarities, range extensions, and new regional breeding or wintering records rather than unseasonal records for particular districts or new early and late dates records within established patterns. Appendix 1 records are not repeated here. The region is as originally defined and does not include the off-shore zone south of the Monterey/San Luis Obispo County line recently claimed by Monterey County. We follow all California Bird Records Committee (CBRC) decisions but include pending and unreviewed records if they seem to be correct. All records are of single birds unless stated otherwise.

The body of this book is reprinted without alteration, but this supplement strictly follows the taxonomy and nomenclature of the sixth edition of the A.O.U. *Check-List of North American Birds* and its supplements. For users of out-of-date field guides and other confused readers, a complete index cross-references former names to current names. Old name changes in Appendix 3 are indexed but not otherwise cross-referenced.

We thank Stephen F. Bailey and Don Roberson for reviewing an early draft of this supplement, Frank Baldridge, Robert A. Barnes, Kurt F. Campbell, Guy McCaskie, Robert McKernon, Peter J. Metropolis, and John Sterling for additional information and especially Helen Green for typing and for preparing the final paste-up and index. Errors or omissions are the fault of the authors.

YELLOW-BILLED LOON. The CBRC rejected the Mono Co. record. One additional summer record: Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., Aug. 26-Oct. 3, 1982.

PACIFIC LOON. Formerly Arctic Loon. Several summer records for district B.

HORNED GREBE. In district B a pair was building a nest mound at Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou Co., June 27, 1979, but only one bird with no nest was found in July.

RED-NECKED GREBE. In district M: Mountain Meadows Res., Lassen Co., June 28-July 12, 1980.

WESTERN GREBE. Formerly included the following species.

CLARK'S GREBE. Formerly lumped with the previous species. Its status is similar to that of Western Grebe but in reduced numbers, especially on the north coast.

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS. The CBRC rejected the record listed in Appendix 1, but there have been two recent sightings: Nov. 3-5, 1985 off Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., and Apr. 18, 1987 off Cypress Pt., Monterey Co.

CAPE PETREL. The CBRC rejected the Monterey Bay record.

MOTTLED PETREL. Formerly Scaled Petrel. Additional records: one at Pt. Pinos, Monterey Co., Dec. 12, 1984; ten off Cape Mendocino, Humboldt Co., April 20, 1985, and one off Trinidad Head, Humboldt Co., Apr. 10, 1986.

SOLANDER'S PETREL. Sightings of large dark *Pterodroma* petrels offshore April-June since 1981 have included this and the following species, all under review by the CBRC. The most convincing Solander's were one photographed off Pt. Arena, Mendocino Co., May 21, 1981, and off Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 1, 1986.

MURPHY'S PETREL. See previous species. The most convincing Murphy's was photographed off Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 1, 1986.

COOK'S PETREL. Accepted sightings are one off Pt. Arena, Mendocino Co., Oct. 3, 1979, and five off Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 23, 1985. One found dying in Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., Nov. 17, 1983 is the only specimen. Other small light

Pterodroma petrels offshore April-June and September-October probably pertain to this species.

STREAKED SHEARWATER. Monterey Bay Sept. 26, 1982, and off Pt. Pinos, Monterey Co., Sept. 22, 1985.

GREATER SHEARWATER. Monterey Bay Feb. 24, 1979.

WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER. Off Pt. Pinos, Monterey Co., Aug. 31, 1986.

BULLER'S SHEARWATER. Formerly New Zealand Shearwater. Winter records now extend north to Del Norte Co.

SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER. Now a rare to uncommon winter visitor (extreme dates: Aug. 27 and May 14). One found dead at Moss Landing, Monterey Co., July 17, 1978.

BLACK-VENTED SHEARWATER. Formerly lumped with Manx Shearwater and listed as that species. Annual in recent years, sometimes in large numbers as far north as Marin Co. Occasional north to Del Norte Co.

WILSON'S STORM-PETREL. Records now extend north to Humboldt Co. and over the fall dates of July 13-Nov. 7. Up to 45+ off Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Nov. 3-7, 1985.

WEDGE-RUMPED STORM-PETREL. Formerly Galapagos Storm-Petrel. Monterey Bay Oct. 2-9, 1983.

BLACK STORM-PETREL. Recorded north to Humboldt Co.

LEAST STORM-PETREL. Hundreds on Monterey Bay in 1981, 1983 and 1984.

RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD. Five additional offshore records Mendocino-Monterey Cos., July 26-Oct. 10.

RED-TAILED TROPICBIRD. Southeast Farallon I., July 3, 1979.

BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY. Pt. Saint George, Del Norte Co., Jan 16, 1981.

BROWN BOOBY. Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 24-28, 1983, and July 1, 1984; Pt. Pinos, Monterey Co., Dec. 3, 1987.

RED-FOOTED BOOBY. Three in fall 1987: one at Pacifica, San Mateo Co., Aug. 14-20 was reformed near San Francisco, in early September; one following the fishing fleet in the vicinity of the Golden Gate, Marin/San Francisco Cos., Oct. 13-18 when it was taken into captivity; and one on Monterey Bay Oct. 8.

BROWN PELICAN. The Siskiyou Co. bird was actually in district M, not B. Several additional inland records from districts C and I near the coast. Farther inland in district I: 1-3 in Kings Co., Aug. 5-Oct. 12, 1983, and L. Kaweah, Tulare Co., Sept. 30-Oct. 9, 1986.

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD. Two additional coastal winter records. In district I: Hamilton City, Butte/Glenn Cos. July 27, 1979. In district B, a long-dead corpse was found at Mono L., Mono Co., July 28, 1985.

LEAST BITTERN. One at Arcata, Humboldt Co., July 7-17, 1986 is the northernmost coastal record.

LITTLE BLUE HERON. Records continue to accumulate from the San Francisco Bay area where it has been seen as late as December. Additional coastal records from Sonoma and Santa Cruz Cos. in spring/summer and Del Norte and Monterey Cos. in winter. Four Central Valley (district I) and two Klamath Basin (district B) records, all April-July. Nesting suspected south San Francisco Bay 1981-1985. One in the Tulare L. basin, Kings Co., July 1, 1983 was paired with a Snowy

EGRET. At least three Little Blue Heron X Snowy Egret hybrids reported from south San Francisco Bay.

CATTLE EGRET. Established as a nesting species in the southern San Joaquin Valley in district I. Additional nesting has occurred in the Sacramento Valley and south San Francisco Bay. Still casual in district B May-December and unrecorded in district M.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON. Formerly Yellow-crowned Night Heron. The CBRC rejected the Tomales Bay record. In district C one was at Ano Nuevo Reserve, San Mateo Co., Sept. 12-Oct. 17, 1981.

WHITE-FACED IBIS. Recent nesting in district I in the Sacramento Valley and in district B in the Klamath Basin. Winters regularly in the Sacramento Valley. Vagrants recorded in May on the north coast and as late as January on the south coast.

WOOD STORK. In district I two at San Luis Refuge, Merced Co., July 27-Aug. 1, 1985 and in district B one near Weed, Siskiyou Co., July 1-6, 1982.

FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK. Now very rare and unrecorded outside the San Joaquin Valley since 1975.

WHOOPEER SWAN. In district I: Grimes, Colusa Co., Jan. 17-19, 1984.

CANADA GOOSE. Introduced breeding population well established around San Francisco Bay.

WOOD DUCK. Casual in district B, especially in migration.

BAIKAL TEAL. In district B: Tule L., Siskiyou Co., Oct. 14, 1987.

AMERICAN BLACK DUCK. In district I: Willows, Glenn Co., Feb. 1, 1911.

GARGANEY. Three records: in district I: Suisun Marsh, Solano Co., Oct. 23, 1977; in district B: Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou Co., Apr. 29, 1982, and Modoc Refuge, Modoc Co., Mar. 10-Apr. 14, 1985.

EURASIAN WIGEON. Formerly European Wigeon. One summer record: Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co., July 8-Aug. 7, 1979.

REDHEAD. Nested in district C at L. Earl, Del Norte Co. in 1984.

RING-NECKED DUCK. Nested in district C in the vicinity of L. Earl, Del Norte Co. 1984-1985.

TUFTED DUCK. Recorded every year since 1976 (extreme dates Sept. 29 and May 11). Three additional records from district I and two from district B.

LESSER SCAUP. Nests occasionally in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay.

KING EIDER. About ten additional records.

STELLER'S EIDER. Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Jan. 16-May 30, 1983, and Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., Nov. 19, 1983.

BLACK SCOTER. In district B: Tule L., Siskiyou Co., Oct. 31, 1984, and two at Mono L., Mono Co., Nov. 16, 1982.

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER. In district M: Eagle L., Lassen Co., June 22, 1985.

SMEW. Foster City, San Mateo Co., Dec. 19, 1981-Feb. 18, 1982, returning Dec. 1, 1982-Feb. 13, 1983, and Dec. 19, 1983-Jan. 22, 1984.

CALIFORNIA CONDOR. Extinct in the wild since 1987. Nested in Tulare Co. in 1984, and last seen there in fall 1986.

MISSISSIPPI KITE. In district B: Mono L., Mono Co., May 31, 1981.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK. In district I: West Pittsburg, Contra Costa Co., Dec. 9, 1978-Mar. 27, 1979. In district M: near Woodfords, Alpine Co. Oct 25, 1981, and Mt. Shasta, Siskiyou Co., May 6, 1984.

SWAINSON'S HAWK. Records now extend Feb. 7-Dec. 25 in district I.

CRESTED CARACARA. In district B, near Mono L., Mono Co., Sept. 13-Oct. 16, 1987, under review by the CBRC.

MERLIN. In district M singles were reported in western Siskiyou Co., July 8, 1980 and at Chester, Plumas Co., July 9, 1980.

GYRFALCON. Three additional records: in district I, Yolo Bypass, Yolo/Solano Co., Jan. 17-Feb. 8, 1982; in district B, Tule L., Siskiyou Co., Oct 31, 1983, and Fall River Mills, Shasta Co., Jan. 6, 1988.

BLUE GROUSE. Rediscovered in Sonoma Co. in 1981.

YELLOW RAIL. Former records on the coast extend to Apr. 10. Additional recent records from Humboldt, Marin and Santa Clara Cos. in districts S and C in winter and Mono Co. in district B in summer.

CLAPPER RAIL. Continues to decline; possibly extirpated from Monterey Bay.

PURPLE GALLINULE. Fremont, Alameda Co., Oct. 17-27, 1986.

SANDHILL CRANE. Nests also in Fall R. Valley, Shasta Co. and Sierra Valley, Plumas/Sierra Cos.

LESSER GOLDEN-PLOVER. Formerly American Golden Plover. In district I a few have wintered in the San Joaquin Valley since 1982. Although some recent authors recognize two species, the A.O.U. recognizes only one.

MONGOLIAN PLOVER. Moss Landing, Monterey Co., Sept. 13-Oct. 3, 1979.

SNOWY PLOVER. Probably winters regularly in the Tulare L. basin, Kings Co. in district I.

MOUNTAIN PLOVER. Additional records from district B: Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou Co., Sept. 23-25, 1981, and Crowley L., Mono Co., Sept. 23, 1987.

EURASIAN DOTTEREL. Formerly Dotterel. Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 6-9, 1986.

AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER. The CBRC rejected the Monterey Co. record.

BLACK-NECKED STILT. Nested at Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., 1985-1987. Now winters regularly in the Sacramento Valley in district I.

SPOTTED REDSHAWK. Crescent City, Del Norte Co., May 14-15, 1985.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER. Now regular in spring, especially on the north coast. One winter record: Inverness, Marin Co., Jan. 22-Mar. 14, 1984.

WANDERING TATTLER. Six additional August/September records from the interior (all districts), plus one at Mono L., Mono Co., May 11, 1980.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT. Arcata, Humboldt Co., May 17-20, 1983 in district C and near Merced Refuge Aug. 30-31, 1983 in district I.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT. The CBRC rejected the Sonoma and Mono Co. records, but accepted one at Pt. Saint George, Del Norte Co., June 3-5, 1984.

RUDDY TURNSTONE. In district I: Hollister, San Benito Co., Jan. 20, 1986.

BLACK TURNSTONE. Up to two in district I at Stockton, San Joaquin Co., Aug. 18-20, 1981 and one at Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou Co., Aug. 20, 1983.

RED KNOT. Recorded in district B in spring.

SANDERLING. Has wintered in district I in Stanislaus, San Benito, and Kings Cos.

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. Now recorded annually in fall in districts S, C and I, and nearly so in district B. Still casual in spring (Apr. 19-May 30) when recorded only from districts S, C, and I.

RUFUS-NECKED STINT. Formerly Rufous-necked Sandpiper. The Humboldt Co. bird was actually in Eureka where another was seen July 22, 1984.

LITTLE STINT. In district C: Bolinas, Marin Co., Sept. 14-22, 1983, and Moss Landing, Monterey Co., Sept. 10-21, 1985.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER. Salinas/Salinas R. mouth, Monterey Co., Sept. 14-18, 1985 in district C, and Mono L., Mono Co., June 6, 1981 in district B.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. Almost annual in spring (Mar. 15-June 2) except in district M. In district S one was at Laguna Cr. mouth, Santa Cruz Co., June 9-14, 1987.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER. Nearly annual in district C in spring.

SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER. In district C: Alviso, Santa Clara Co., Nov. 17, 1985-Jan. 5, 1986. In district B: L. Shastina, Siskiyou Co., Sept. 8, 1980.

DUNLIN. Recorded in summer in district I and summer and winter in district B.

CURLEW SANDPIPER. Five additional coastal records July 10-Nov. 1.

STILT SANDPIPER. In district C: Mountain View, Santa Clara Co., Apr. 14, 1984. Three have been found in fall in district B at L. Shastina, Siskiyou Co.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER. On the coast every fall (Aug. 23-Oct. 17) since 1976. In district C: Arcata, Humboldt Co., May 3-4, 1980. In district B: L. Shastina, Siskiyou Co., Sept. 27-28, 1981.

RUFF. On the coast every fall since 1974 (earliest July 15) and in the San Joaquin Valley (district I) every winter since 1980 (latest May 6). In district B: Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou Co., Apr. 13-16, 1985.

COMMON SNIEP. Nesting confirmed in district I in Stanislaus Co. in 1986.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE. Two winter records from district C (Alameda and Monterey Cos.) and five from the San Joaquin Valley in district I.

RED PHALAROPE. Recorded in summer in district S. In district M: Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co., October 1928.

POMARINE JAEGER. In Mono Co., district B: Mono L., Sept. 13, 1964, and Grant L., Sept. 11, 1985.

PARASITIC JAEGER. Three spring records for district B.

LONG-TAILED JAEGER. Annual offshore in fall and possibly so in spring. Five fall records from Mono Co. in district B (Aug. 10-Sept. 2) and one near Modesto, Stanislaus Co., Aug. 28-29, 1987 in district I.

LAUGHING GULL. Six additional coastal records (four from Monterey Bay), and two from the interior: Stockton, San Joaquin Co., July 2, 1986 in district I, and Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou Co., Apr. 24, 1983 in district B.

FRANKLIN'S GULL. One in district M at L. Almanor, Plumas Co., Dec. 28-30, 1980. In district B two additional fall and three spring records.

LITTLE GULL. Ten additional coastal records: four for fall (July 31-Nov. 21), three for winter (January/February), and three for spring (Apr. 3-May 19). In district I the Stockton area, San Joaquin Co. had one to two each winter (Oct. 17-May 31) since 1979 with up to four birds present in spring. In district B: Crowley L., Mono Co., Aug. 6-Sept. 28, 1987.

COMMON BLACK-HEADED GULL. Formerly Black-headed Gull. The Humboldt Co. record was in 1972, not 1973. Two additional coastal records: Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Dec. 2, 1980, and near Manchester, Mendocino Co., June 18-20, 1984. In district I one at Stockton, San Joaquin Co., Mar. 20, 1979 returned for the next seven winters (Oct. 11-Apr. 10), and a second bird was there Mar. 24-Apr. 13, 1985.

BONAPARTE'S GULL. Locally common in winter in district I. Occasional in districts M and B in winter.

HEERMANN'S GULL. A pair nested on Alcatraz I., San Francisco Co. in 1980 and possibly 1981. Occasionally overwinters on the north coast. In district I: Stockton, San Joaquin Co., Nov. 9-11, 1985.

MEW GULL. Locally common in district I near San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento/San Joaquin R. delta. Occasionally reaches districts M and B.

CALIFORNIA GULL. Now nests in district I on south San Francisco Bay in Alameda and Santa Clara Cos.

ICELAND GULL. Birds at Arcata, Humboldt Co., Feb. 6-23, 1987, and Bodega Harbor, Sonoma Co., Jan. 10-18, 1985 are under review by the CBRC.

WESTERN GULL. Nests in the San Francisco Bay system as far as Benicia, Solano Co. and Alviso, Santa Clara Co. Vagrants to district I in Sacramento, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and San Benito Cos.

GLAUCOUS GULL. Additional inland records from Yolo, San Joaquin and Stanislaus Cos. In district I and the Klamath Basin, Siskiyou Co. In district B.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE. In district B: Tule L., Siskiyou Co., Apr. 29, 1982.

SABINE'S GULL. In district M: Manzanita L., Lassen Volcanic National Park, Lassen Co., June 6, 1981.

SWALLOW-TAILED GULL. Pacific Grove and Moss Landing, Monterey Co., June 6-8, 1985, under review by the CBRC.

ROYAL TERN. Formerly north to Humboldt Co. Five additional records, all from Monterey Bay, March-August.

ELEGANT TERN. Now regular north to Humboldt Co. and possibly Del Norte Co. Unseasonal records: Jan. 9, 1986 Crescent City, Del Norte Co.; Feb. 15, 1987 Pescadero Beach, San Mateo Co.; and 55-76 in the Monterey Bay vicinity Mar. 3-Apr. 10, 1987.

COMMON TERN. Common spring and fall migrant on the ocean. Now recorded in district B in both spring and fall.

ARCTIC TERN. A regular, and probably uncommon, spring migrant offshore with scattered records through summer. Additional inland records: in district I: Stockton, San Joaquin Co., June 12, 1980; and in district B: Lower Klamath Refuge, Siskiyou Co., Oct. 30-31, 1985; and Crowley L., Mono Co., Sept. 23, 1987 in district B.

FORSTER'S TERN. Now winters regularly north to Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co. in district S and in the Sacramento/San Joaquin R. delta in district I.

LEAST TERN. Nests in the San Francisco Bay system as far as West Pittsburg, Contra Costa Co. Three additional records for district I at Stockton, San Joaquin Co., May 29-June 23.

BLACK SKIMMER. Additional records: at least three birds spanning Apr. 24-Oct. 13, 1981-1985 on south San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay, and one at Monterey Bay Feb. 12-March, 1988. In district I one pair nested in the Tulare L. basin, Kings Co., July 19-Oct. 12, 1986.

THICK-BILLED MURRE. The CBRC rejected the cited Humboldt Co. record but accepted another on Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., Sept. 7, 1974. Only two additional records, both from the Monterey area: Oct. 4, 1981 and Oct. 20, 1985.

MARBLED MURRELET. Visits nesting areas in district C throughout the nonbreeding season. In district B: birds found dead at Mono L., Mono Co., Aug. 9, 1981, Aug. 3, 1983, Sept. 29, 1983, and Aug. 6, 1986.

XANTUS' MURRELET. A pair with a fledgling off Pt. Joe, Monterey Co., Aug. 8, 1986 suggests local nesting. Recorded north to Del Norte Co. in winter.

CRABER'S MURRELET. Annual since 1978 (Aug. 8-Jan. 10). Up to 35 were on Monterey Bay in 1983. Northernmost record: Bodega Head, Sonoma Co., Sept. 10, 1984.

ANCIENT MURRELET. In district B: one found dead at Mono L., Mono Co., Dec. 9, 1985.

PARAKEET AUKLET. The Monterey Co. specimen was found Mar. 3, 1974, not January. Another specimen found dying on Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., Nov. 20, 1983.

LEAST AUKLET. Specimen found dying at Daly City, San Mateo Co., June 15, 1981.

CRESTED AUKLET. Specimen found dying near Bolinas, Marin Co., July 16-17, 1979.

RHINOCEROS AUKLET. Also nests locally in San Mateo and Santa Cruz Cos.

COMMON GROUND-DOVE. Formerly Ground Dove. In district M at Sagehen Summit, Mono Co., Aug. 19, 1987.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. In district C, seven additional fall records extending from Aug. 26 to Oct. 18, 1985 and north to Humboldt Bay (2 records). In district B, at Mono L., Aug. 29, 1986.

BARRED OWL. First found in district M at Salyer, Trinity Co. in 1981. Now a very rare (five records) permanent resident locally in Del Norte and Humboldt Cos. in district C and Trinity and western Siskiyou Cos. in district M. Vagrant at Tule L., Siskiyou Co., Nov. 28, 1986-Feb. 21, 1987 in district B.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW. Half Moon Bay, San Mateo Co., Oct. 16, 1986, died in captivity Oct. 20, 1986.

WHIP-POOR-WILL. Heard at Blue Ridge, Tulare Co., June 21, 1983. Seen at Pt. Reyes June 6, 1986.

WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT. Pt. Saint George, Del Norte Co., May 21, 1982.

CHIMNEY SWIFT. Fall records at Southeast Farallon I., span Aug. 30-Sept. 25.

WHITE-THROATED SWIFT. Now nests in district B in Siskiyou Co.

BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD. The CBRC rejected the Pacific Grove record. Three additional records: Fremont, Alameda Co., early Jan.-Mar. 8, 1982; Ano Nuevo, San Mateo Co., Oct. 19, 1986; Carmel R. mouth, Monterey Co., Sept. 29-Oct. 2, 1984.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. Three records: Southeast Farallon I., Aug. 21-22, 1985 and Sept. 12, 1986; Sagehen Cr. near Truckee, Nevada Co., May 15, 1975.

COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD. In district C, has nested in Monterey Co. since 1981. Nearly annual in spring and summer in Siskiyou Co. in district B.

CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD. Recorded in district I in fall.

BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD. In district C, an adult male at Santa Cruz, June 27, 1979, and in district I, at Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co., July 13-Aug. 1980. Nesting confirmed June 7-8, 1986 in Lundy Canyon, Mono Co., district M.

RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD. Breeding confirmed in extreme northeastern Humboldt Co. near Trinity Summit, May 4, 1952.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. Pt. Saint George, Del Norte Co., June 9, 1986.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. Now recognized as a separate species from Red-breasted and Red-naped Sapsucker. The graph and species account on p. 47 refer to Red-breasted Sapsucker which now breeds south occasionally to Marin Co. in district C. There are now about 10 transient and winter records of Yellow-bellied Sapsucker in the region; all but two are coastal.

RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER. See previous species. Breeds in the Warner Mts. in district M where it is fairly common in aspen groves. Rare breeder along the east slope of the Sierra Nevada where it has hybridized with Red-breasted Sapsucker. Very rare transient and winter visitor in districts C, I and B.

THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. Formerly Northern Three-toed Woodpecker. South fork of Pine Cr., Warner Mts., Modoc Co., Nov. 2, 1985.

GREATER PEWEE. Formerly Coues' Flycatcher. Union City, Alameda Co., Dec. 23, 1984-Mar. 7, 1985.

EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE. The CBRC rejected the Pacific Grove record. One additional record: San Joaquin City, San Joaquin Co., Aug. 18-Sept. 17, 1983. Another at Carmel R., Monterey Co., Dec. 11-14, 1986, thought to be this species, is under CBRC review.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER. Three records, all from Southeast Farallon I.: Sept. 16, 1976; Sept. 27, 1983; Sept. 3-5, 1986.

WILLOW FLYCATCHER. Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Nov. 1-26, 1981. Freedom, Santa Cruz Co., Jan. 1-2, 1986.

LEAST FLYCATCHER. Nested in 1984 at Thoms Cr. in district M in the Warner Mts., Modoc Co. Vagrants have reached district B in summer and fall.

HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER. Wintered 1987/88 in district C at Inverness, Marin Co., and Oakland, Alameda Co.

DUSKY FLYCATCHER. Presumed breeding in district I in San Benito Mts., San Benito Co. in 1983-84. Carmel R., Monterey Co., Dec. 3-8, 1985.

GRAY FLYCATCHER. Presumed breeding in district I in San Benito Mts., San Benito Co. in 1983-84.

EASTERN PHOEBE. Bodega, Sonoma Co., May 8-June 11, 1983.

VERMILION FLYCATCHER. Three additional records: in district I at Clovis, Fresno Co., Apr. 16-17, 1981; Creighton Ranch, Tulare Co., Nov. 1, 1981; and district B at Dechambeau Ponds, Mono Co., Oct. 4, 1981 (pair).

DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER. Formerly Olivaceous Flycatcher. Four additional records from district C: Jan. 13-Mar. 12, 1984, Arcata, Humboldt Co.; Nov. 12-

14, 1983, Bolinas, Marin Co.; Dec. 7, 1980-Jan 24, 1981, Santa Cruz; and Jan. 21-Feb. 21, 1988, Monterey Bay Academy, Santa Cruz Co.

GREAT-CRESTED FLYCATCHER. The CBRC rejected the August record. Five additional late-Sept./early-Oct. records from district C.

BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER. Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 17, 1983.

TROPICAL KINGBIRD. In district B at Tom's Place, Mono Co., Sept. 20, 1986.

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER. Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Feb. 6-21, 1987.

EURASIAN SKYLARK. Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., seven consecutive winters between Dec. 1978 and Feb. 1985 (extreme dates Oct. 25 and Feb. 21).

BANK SWALLOW. Two winter records: Pescadero Cr. mouth, San Mateo Co., Dec. 29, 1984, and Elkhorn Slough, Monterey Co., Jan. 1, 1986.

BLUE JAY. Two additional records: Willow Cr., Humboldt Co., Oct. 6, 1983; South L. Tahoe, Nevada Co., Dec. 17, 1983-Mar. 1984.

CACTUS WREN. In district B at Mammoth Lakes, Mono Co., Dec. 16, 1978.

SEDGE WREN. Formerly Short-billed Marsh Wren. Three records: district C at Bolinas, Marin Co., Nov. 4-8, 1980; San Francisco, Oct. 23-24, 1986; district B, Little Shasta, Siskiyou Co., June 8-July 4, 1986, built a nest.

DUSKY WARBLER. Three records: Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 27, 1980, and Oct. 14, 1987; and Hayward, Alameda Co., Sept. 28-29, 1984.

VEERY. Two additional records: Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 20, 1982, and Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 26-29, 1985.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. Two additional records: Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 26, 1986, and Oct. 17, 1987.

WOOD THRUSH. Two additional records: Arcata, Humboldt Co., June 15, 1984, and San Francisco Dec. 21, 1983-Mar. 23, 1984.

GRAY CATBIRD. Five additional records: Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., July 3, 1982, and Oct. 5-6, 1979; and Southeast Farallon I., Oct. 15, 1982, May 29, 1985, and June 24, 1985.

NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD. Formerly Mockingbird. Now breeds north to Del Norte Co. in district C.

BENDIRE'S THRASHER. Three additional records: Southeast Farallon I., Apr. 17-18, 1980, and May 19, 1984; Lodi, San Joaquin Co., Dec. 21, 1985-Feb. 15, 1986 returned Oct. 31, 1987-Mar. 1, 1988.

LE CONTE'S THRASHER. Avenal, Kings Co., Apr. 29, 1980.

YELLOW WAGTAIL. Five additional records: Sept. 12 1986, Crescent City, Del Norte Co.; Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co., Sept. 16, 1979; Santa Cruz, Sept. 4-6, 1983; Pt. Pinos, Monterey Co., Sept. 19, 1982; Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 12-13, 1986.

WHITE WAGTAIL. The Farallon record is now regarded as either this species or the recently split Black-backed Wagtail (see following).

BLACK-BACKED WAGTAIL. Formerly a subspecies of White Wagtail (see previous species). Three records: Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co., Aug. 7-Sept. 22, 1979, returning July 20-Sept. 21, 1980; Tiburon, Marin Co., May 22, 1980; and McKinleyville, Humboldt Co., May 13, 1985.

RED-THROATED PIPIT. About nine additional records along the coast from Humboldt to Monterey Cos. Dates span Sept. 24-Oct. 18.

WATER PIPIT. Well established as a breeder at high elevations in the Sierra Nevada.

SPRAGUE'S PIPIT. Three Southeast Farallon I. records: Oct. 1-2, 1979; Oct. 10-11, 1986; and Oct. 14, 1987.

BROWN SHRIKE. Two records: Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 20, 1984, and Inverness Park, Marin Co., Nov. 28, 1986-Apr. 16, 1987.

WHITE-EYED VIREO. Two additional records: Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., May 19, 1983, and Muir Beach, Marin Co., May 26-June 15, 1985.

BELL'S VIREO. In district C at Pt. Reyes Station, Marin Co., Dec. 13, 1984-Jan. 8, 1985. In district I: Pinacles National Monument, San Benito Co., May 21-23, 1982; pair nested near Bradley, Monterey Co., June-July 1983, with two additional males there in 1983 and one male in 1984 and 1985. In district B at Tule L., Siskiyou Co., June 1, 1980.

GRAY VIREO. In district M near Chimney Peak, Tulare Co., May 30, 1983.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. Five additional records: in district C, Trinidad, Humboldt Co., Apr. 28, 1983; Inverness, Marin Co., May 30, 1987; Nicasio, Marin Co., May 31, 1987; and one found dead in Carmel Valley, Monterey Co., Aug. 23, 1981. In district B, Mono L., Aug. 27, 1987.

WARBLING VIREO. Freedom, Santa Cruz, Co., Jan. 1-19, 1986; several additional late Dec. records.

YELLOW-GREEN VIREO. Five additional records: Fairhaven, Humboldt Co., Oct. 9-10, 1984; Stinson Beach, Marin Co., Oct. 27-30, 1985; Southeast Farallon I., Oct. 30, 1980, and Oct. 19, 1982; and Little Sur R. mouth, Monterey Co., Oct. 3, 1986.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER. In district B at Bridgeport, Mono Co., June 18, 1984.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER. Four additional district C records: Fairhaven, Humboldt Co., Oct. 8-15, 1979; Southeast Farallon I., June 18-20, 1980, and Sept. 2, 1980; and Moss Beach, San Mateo Co., Sept. 10-11, 1980. In district B, at Dechambeau Cr., Mono Co., Aug. 16, 1987. In district M, a hybrid between this and the previous species was found dead at Westwood, Lassen Co., July 3, 1984.

VIRGINIA'S WARBLER. Wintered in district C at Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Dec. 30, 1982-Jan. 9, 1983, and Feb. 29, 1988; and in district I, at Modesto, Stanislaus Co., Dec. 22, 1987-Jan. 30, 1988.

NORTHERN PARULA. Several additional nesting records from Inverness Park, Marin Co. One additional winter record, Ferndale, Humboldt Co., Jan. 4-15, 1981. Casual in spring and summer in district B.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. Two winter records: district C at Carmel R., Nov. 25, 1976-Jan. 3, 1977; and district I at Livermore Feb. 9-Mar. 7, 1988.

CAPE MAY WARBLER. Three additional winter records: Ferndale, Humboldt Co., Jan. 4-5, 1987; Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Jan. 31, 1980; and Inverness, Marin Co., Dec. 19, 1987-Jan. 10, 1988.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. Two spring records from Pt. Reyes, Marin Co.: June 21-22, 1982, and May 30-31, 1987. Two additional fall records for districts M and B. Additional winter records from Humboldt and Monterey Cos. in district C, and Placer Co. in district I.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. Summered at Cape Mendocino, Humboldt Co., in 1979 and 1980. In district B at Lee Vining, Mono Co., Oct. 31, 1987.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Dec. 29, 1986-Mar. 22, 1987. Carmel R., Monterey Co., Nov. 11-Dec. 6, 1985.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER. Ten additional spring records and two additional fall records in district C. A pair was building a nest at Fairhaven, Humboldt Co., June 12-July 1, 1982 but it failed. Two winter records: Olema, Marin Co., Dec. 12, 1984-Jan. 12, 1985, and Stinson Beach, Marin Co., Nov. 28-Dec. 6, 1988. In district M at Hawk's Bar, Trinity Co., June 14, 1982.

PINE WARBLER. The CBRC rejected the 1970 Pt. Reyes record. Three additional records: Pt. Reyes, Oct. 15-17, 1987, and Southeast Farallon I., Oct. 16, 1979, and Nov. 18-19, 1987.

PRAIRIE WARBLER. About 5 winter records from Marin Co., to Monterey Co. In district M at Lundy Canyon, Mono Co., Aug. 19, 1977, and the Hall Natural Area, Mono Co., Sept. 25, 1984.

PALM WARBLER. Also recorded in districts I and M in fall/winter.

BLACKPOLL WARBLER. Also recorded in district I in fall.

CERULEAN WARBLER. Two additional district C records: Southeast Farallon I., Oct. 23-24, 1981, and Carmel R., Monterey Co., Oct. 25, 1979. In district M, Mirror L., Yosemite National Park, Mariposa Co., Oct. 12, 1981.

AMERICAN REDSTART. Nested successfully at Fairhaven, Humboldt Co., June 11-Aug. 9, 1980. Presumed nesting in small numbers at the Klamath R. mouth, Del Norte Co., 1981-1985.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER. Thirteen additional fall records from district C spanning Sept. 11-Nov. 24. Wintered Nov. 24, 1982-Feb. 4, 1983 at Loleta, Humboldt Co. In district B, Lee Vining, Mono Co., Sept. 15, 1985.

WORM-EATING WARBLER. Four additional district C spring records, May 4-June 13. Seven additional district C fall records spanning Sept. 3-Dec. 7. In district I at Merced National Wildlife Refuge, Merced Co., Oct. 31, 1978.

OVENBIRD. Eureka, Humboldt Co., Dec. 18 1985-Jan. 12, 1986.

KENTUCKY WARBLER. Eleven additional district C spring records, May 9-July 18. In district I at San Jose, Santa Clara Co., Sept. 18-27, 1987. In district M, Mammoth Lakes, Mono Co., June 15, 1984, and in district B at Mono L. Aug. 13, 1987.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER. The CBRC rejected the 1977 Pt. Reyes, the 1978 Pacific Grove, and the 1964 Pebble Beach record. Twenty-two additional district C fall records Sept. 1-Oct. 14. In district I at San Jose, Santa Clara Co., Sept. 2, 1987.

MOURNING WARBLER. Five additional district C spring records June 7-July 1. Twenty-three additional district C fall records Aug. 27-Nov. 4. In district B at Tule L., Siskiyou Co., May 22, 1983.

MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER. Breeds south to Monterey Co. in district C. Several additional district C winter records.

HOODED WARBLER. Vagrants in district B in spring and fall.

CANADA WARBLER. District I at Sacramento, Aug. 23-Sept. 8, 1986, Sept. 6-18, 1987, and Byron, Contra Costa Co., Aug. 28, 1981. District M at Mammoth Lakes, Mono Co., June 21, 1986.

PAINTED REDSTART. Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., Sept. 17, 1984.

HEPATIC Tanager. The 1972 Carmel Highlands and 1976 Solano Co. Park records are best disregarded. One additional record, Southeast Farallon I., Nov. 11, 1979.

SCARLET Tanager. Five additional district C spring records spanning June 7-30. Five additional district C fall records spanning Sept. 10-Nov. 26.

BLUE GROSBEAK. Vagrant north to Del Norte Co. in district C.

LAZULI BUNTING. One winter record at Sacramento in district I, mid-Jan.-Feb. 28, 1982.

INDIGO BUNTING. Five additional winter records in district C.

PAINTED BUNTING. Five additional records: Arcata, Humboldt Co., Sept. 24, 1984; and Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 28, 1979, Sept. 14, 1984, Sept. 27-Oct. 6, 1984, and Sept. 23, 1986.

BROWN TOWHEE. Resident in the Tule L. area, Siskiyou and Modoc Cos., district B.

CASSIN'S SPARROW. In district C, two additional spring records: Little R., Humboldt Co., May 29, 1984 and Southeast Farallon I., June 17-July 6, 1982. Five additional fall records, all from Southeast Farallon I., spanning Sept. 17-Oct. 3. In district B at Mono L., June 17-23, 1984.

VESPER SPARROW. Regular breeder in coastal Del Norte Co., district C.

LARK BUNTING. Vagrant north to Del Norte Co. in district C.

BAIRD'S SPARROW. L. Talawa, Del Norte Co., Sept. 18, 1987.

LE CONTE'S SPARROW. Six additional records: Trinidad, Humboldt Co., Oct. 10, 1987; Southeast Farallon I., Sept. 11-12, 1986, Oct. 11-12, 1986, Sept. 18-19, 1987, Sept. 20-24, 1987; and Santa Cruz, Oct. 28-30, 1983.

SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. Recorded north to Humboldt Bay.

DARK-EYED JUNCO. The Gray-headed Junco is now included in this species.

MCCOWN'S LONGSPUR. Vagrant to district C (Pt. Reyes, Marin Co. and Hayward, Alameda Co.) in fall.

RUSTIC BUNTING. Stone Lagoon, Humboldt Co., Jan. 7-8, 1984.

SNOW BUNTING. Vagrant south to Pt. Lobos, Monterey Co.; Oct. 22-Nov. 1, 1985.

BOBOLINK. In district M at Big Meadow, Yosemite Park, May 19, 1979. In district B, suspected nesting in Modoc Co. in 1983.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD. Southeast Farallon I., Apr. 22, 1973 and, Apr. 15, 1985.

GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE. About nine additional records from all districts. The 1978 San Francisco male was joined by a female in 1979, and they have attempted to nest since 1980 without success.

COMMON GRACKLE. The CBRC rejected the 1977 Hayward record. Three additional records: in district C: Fort Dick, Del Norte Co., Nov. 7-8, 1980, and Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., June 13-16, 1984; in district I at West Pittsburg, Contra Costa Co., May 25, 1979; in district B at McGee Cr., Mono Co., Apr. 12, 1987.

ORCHARD ORIOLE. Two additional spring records: in district C at Southeast Farallon I., July 9, 1980, and in district B at Yreka, Siskiyou Co. May 12, 1980.

HOODED ORIOLE. Does not nest in district B where it is irregular in spring.

SCOTT'S ORIOLE. Three additional records: in district C at Pt. Reyes, Marin Co., May 28, 1982, and in district M near Chimney Peak, Tulare Co., spring/summer 1980, and July 4, 1987.

BRAMBLING. Three records: Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Feb. 5-Mar. 24, 1984; Arcata, Humboldt Co., Nov. 20, 1985; and Chico Butte Co., Feb. 11-19, 1986.

ROSY FINCH. The former Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch is now lumped with Black Rosy-Finch and known as Rosy Finch.

COMMON REDPOLL. Two additional records for district B: Tule L., Siskiyou Co., up to 24 Dec. 29, 1985-Jan 11, 1986; and Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou Co., up to 30 Jan. 20-Mar. 2, 1986.

LAWRENCE'S GOLDFINCH. Vagrant to district B in fall.

ORIENTAL GREENFINCH. Arcata, Humboldt Co., Dec. 5, 1986-Apr. 3, 1987; under review by CBRC.

INDEX

The main entries for each species are listed in boldface.

Albatross, Black-footed	10,11
Laysan	10,11
Short-tailed	10,11,78,85
Wandering	10,11
Anhinga	6
Auklet, Cassin's	40,41
Crested	91
Least	91
Parakeet	40,41,91
Rhinceros	40,41,91
Avocet, American	26
Barn-Owl, Common (formerly Owl, Barn)	42,43
Bittern, American	16
Least	16,86
Blackbird, Brewer's	70
Red-winged	68,69
Rusty	70,96
Tricolored	68,69,80
Yellow-headed	68,69
Bluebird, Mountain	58,59
Western	58,59
Bobolink	68,69,96
Booby, Blue-footed	14,15,86
Brown	86
Red-footed	14,86
Brambling	97
Brant,	18,19,82
Black	19,82
Bufflehead	20,21
Bunting, Indigo	70,71,96
IndigoX Lazuli	71
Lark	74,80,96
Lazuli	70,71,96
Painted	70,71,96
Rustic	96
Snow	78,80,96
Bushtit,	45,54,55,82
Common	82
Canvasback	19
Caracara (now Crested)	6
Crested (formerly Caracara)	88
Catbird,	82
Gray	56,57,82,93
Chat, Yellow-breasted	68
Chickadee, Black-capped	54,55
Chestnut-backed	54,55
Mountain	54,55
Chuck-Will's-Widow	91
Chukar	81
Condor, California	22,87
Coot, American	24
Cormorant, Brandt's	14,15
Double-crested	14,15
Pelagic	14,15
Cowbird, Brown-headed	6,70
Crane, Sandhill	24,25,88
Creeper, Brown	56
Crossbill, Red	72,73
White-winged	80
Crow, American (formerly Common)	54,55
Common (now American)	54,55

Cuckoo, Black-billed	42,91
Yellow-billed	42
Curlew, Long-billed	26,27
Dickcissel	70,71
Dipper, (now American)	56
American (formerly Dipper)	56
Dotterel, (now Eurasian)	26,27
Eurasian (formerly Dotterel)	26,27,88
Dove, Ground (now Ground-Dove, Common)	42
Mourning	42
Rock	81
Spotted	81
White-winged	40,41
Dowitcher, Long-billed	30
Short-billed	30
Duck, American Black (formerly Black)	87
Black (now American Black)	6
Black-bellied Tree	82
Fulvous Tree	82
Harlequin	20,21
Ring-necked	20,87
Ruddy	22
Tufted	20,78,87
Wood	18,19,87
Dunlin	32,33,89
Eagle, Bald	22,23
Golden	22,23
Egret, Cattle	14,15,78,87
Common	81
Great	14,15,81
Reddish	14,15
Snowy	14,15
Eider, King	20,21,87
Steller's	87
Falcon, Peregrine	24
Prairie	24
Finch, Black Rosy (now Rosy)	72,73
Cassin's	72
Gray-crowned Rosy (now Rosy)	72,73
House	72
Purple	72
Rosy (see also Black Rosy, Gray-crowned Rosy)	97
Flicker, Common (now Northern)	46,82
Northern (formerly Common)	46
Red-shafted	82
Yellow-shafted	82
Flycatcher, Ash-throated	48
Brown-crested (formerly Wied's)	93
Coues' (now Pewee, Greater)	52
Dusky	50,51,92
Dusky-capped (formerly Olivaceous)	92
<u>Empidonax</u>	49
Gray	50,51,92
Great-crested	48,79,93
Hammond's	50,51,52,92
Kiskadee (now Kiskadee, Great)	6
Least	50,92
Olivaceous (now Dusky-capped)	48
Olive-sided	52,53
Scissor-tailed	48,93
Traill's	82
Vermilion	52,53,92
Western	49,50,52,53
Wied's Crested (now Brown-crested)	93

Flycatcher, Willow . . .	48,49,50,82,92
Yellow-bellied . . .	92
Frigatebird, Magnificent . . .	14,15
Fulmar, . . .	81
Northern . . .	10,11,81
Gadwall . . .	18,19
Gallinule, Common (now Moorhen, Common) . . .	24,25
Purple . . .	88
Garganey . . .	87
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray . . .	58,59
Godwit, Bar-tailed . . .	26,27,88
Hudsonian . . .	26,27,88
Marbled . . .	26,27
Goldeneye, Barrow's . . .	20,21
Common . . .	20,21
Golden-Plover, Lesser (formerly Plover, American Golden) . . .	88
Goldfinch, American . . .	72,73
Lawrence's . . .	72,73,97
Lesser . . .	72,73
Goose, Blue (now Snow) . . .	19,82
Canada . . .	18,19,87
Emperor . . .	18,19
Greater White-fronted (formerly White-fronted) . .	16,17
Red-breasted . . .	6
Ross' . . .	18,19
Snow . . .	18,19
White-fronted (now Greater White-fronted) . . .	16,17
Goshawk, (now Northern) . . .	22,23
Northern (formerly Goshawk) . .	22,23
Grackle, Common . . .	70,96
Great-tailed . . .	80,96
Grebe, Clark's (see also Western) . .	85
Eared . . .	10,11
Horned . . .	10,11,85
Pied-billed . . .	10,11
Red-necked . . .	10,11,85
Western . . .	10,11,85
Greenfinch, Oriental . . .	97
Grosbeak, Black-headed . . .	70,71
Blue . . .	70,71,96
Evening . . .	70,71
Pine . . .	72
Rose-breasted . . .	70,71
Ground-Dove, Common . . .	91
Grouse, Blue . . .	24,25,88
Ruffed . . .	24,25
Sage . . .	24,25
Sharp-tailed . . .	24,25
Guillemot, Pigeon . . .	40,41
Gull, Black-headed (now Common Black-headed) . . .	36,37,79,90
Bonaparte's . . .	36,37,90
California . . .	36,90
Common Black-headed (formerly Black-headed) . . .	90
Franklin's . . .	36,37,79,90
Glaucous . . .	34,35,90
Glaucous-winged . . .	34,35
Glaucous-wingedXWestern . . .	35
Heermann's . . .	36,37,90
Herring . . .	34,35,36,82
Iceland . . .	90

Gull, Laughing	36,37,89
Lesser Black-backed	79
Little	36,37,79,90
Mew	36,37,90
Ring-billed	34,36
Sabine's	36,37,39,90
Swallow-tailed	90
Thayer's	35,36,82
Western	34,35,90
Gyr Falcon	24,88
Harrier, Northern (formerly	
Hawk, Marsh)	22,23
Hawk, Broad-winged	22,23,88
Cooper's	22,23
Ferruginous	22,23
Harlan's (now Red-tailed)	23,82
Marsh (now Harrier, Northern)	22,23
Pigeon	82
Red-shouldered	22,23
Red-tailed	22,23,82
Rough-legged	22,23
Sharp-shinned	22,23
Sparrow	82
Swainson's	3,22,23,88
Heron, Black-crowned Night (now	
Night-Heron, Black-crowned)	16
Great Blue	14,15
Green (now Green-backed)	14,15,78
Green-backed (formerly Green)	14,15,78
Little Blue	14,15,86,87
Louisiana (now Tricolored)	14,15
Tricolored (formerly Louisiana)	14,15
Yellow-crowned Night (now	
Night-Heron, Yellow-crowned)	16,87
Hummingbird, Allen's	45,46
Anna's	44,45
Black-chinned	44,45
Blue-throated	79
Broad-billed	46,47,91
Broad-tailed	44,45,79,92
Calliope	46,92
Costa's	44,45,92
Ruby-throated	92
Rufous	45,46,92
Ibis, White	16,17
White-faced	16,17,87
Wood	82
Jaeger, Long-tailed	34,89
Parasitic	32,33,34,35,79,89
Pomarine	32,33,34,89
Jacksnipe, European (now Snipe, Jack)	28,29
Jay, Blue	54,80,93
Gray	52,53
Pinon (now Pinyon)	54,55
Pinyon (formerly Pinon)	54,55
Scrub	54
Steller's	54,55
Junco, Dark-eyed	74,75,82,96
Gray-headed (now Dark-eyed)	74,75,96
Oregon	82
Slate-colored	82
Kestrel, American	24,82
Killdeer	26
Kingbird, Cassin's	48
Eastern	46,47
Thick-billed	48

Kingbird, Tropical	46,47,93
Western	48
Kingfisher, Belted	46
Kinglet, Golden-crowned	58,59
Ruby-crowned	60
Kiskadee, Great (formerly Flycatcher, Kiskadee)	6
Kite, Black-shouldered (formerly White-tailed)	22,23
Mississippi	22,23,88
White-tailed (now Black- shouldered)	22,23
Kittiwake, Black-legged	36,37,90
Knot,	82
Red	30,31,79,89
Lark, Horned	52,53
Longspur, Chestnut-collared	78
Lapland	76,77,80
McCown's	76,77,80,96
Loon, Arctic (now Pacific).	10,11,85
Common	10,11
Pacific (formerly Arctic)	85
Red-throated	10,11
Yellow-billed	10,11,85
Magpie, Black-billed	54
Yellow-billed	54,55
Mallard	18
Martin, Purple	52,53
Meadowlark, Western	68,69
Merganser, Common	20,21
Hooded	20,21
Red-breasted	20,21
Merlin	24,82,88
Mockingbird (now Northern)	56,57
Northern (formerly Mockingbird)	93
Moorhen, Common (formerly Gallinule, Common)	24,25
Murre, Common	40,41
Thick-billed	40,91
Murrelet, Ancient	40,41,91
Craveri's	40,41,91
Marbled	40,41,91
Xantus'	40,41,91
Nighthawk, Common	44
Lesser	44
Night-Heron, Black-crowned (formerly Heron, Black-crowned Night)	16
Yellow-crowned (formerly Heron, Yellow-crowned Night).	16,87
Nutcracker, Clark's	54,55
Nuthatch, Pygmy	50,56
Red-breasted	54,55
White-breasted	54
Oldsquaw	20,21
Oriole, Baltimore	70,82
Bullock's	70,82
Hooded	68,69,96
Northern	70,82
Orchard	68,69,96
Scott's	68,69,97
Osprey	22,23
Ovenbird	66,67,95
Owl, Barn (now Barn-Owl, Common).	42,43
Barred	91
Burrowing	42,43
Flammulated	42,43

Owl, Great Gray	3,42,43
Great Horned	42
Long-eared	42,43
Northern Saw-whet (formerly Saw-whet)	44
Pygmy	42,43
Saw-whet (now Northern Saw-whet)	44
Screech (now Western Screech)	42,43
Short-eared	42,43
Snowy	42,43
Spotted	42,43
Western Screech (formerly Screech)	42,43
Oystercatcher, American	24,25,88
Black	26,78
Parula, Northern	62,63,82,94
Pelican, American White (formerly White)	14
Brown	14,86
White (now American White)	14
Petrel, Ashy	81
Black	81
Cape	10,11,85
Cook's	85
Fork-tailed	81
Galapagos	81
Leach's	81
Least	81
Mottled (formerly Scaled)	85
Murphy's	85
Solander's	85
Scaled (now Mottled)	85
Wilson's	81
Pewee, Eastern (now Wood-Pewee, Eastern)	52,53
Greater (formerly Flycatcher, Coues')	92
Western Wood (now Wood-Pewee, Western)	52,53
Phainopepla	60,61
Phalarope, Northern (now Red-necked) Red	28,29,89
Red-necked (formerly Northern)	28,29
Wilson's	28,29,89
Pheasant, Ring-necked	81
Phoebe, Black	48,49
Eastern	48,92
Say's	48,49
Pigeon, Band-tailed	40,41
Pintail, (now Northern)	18
Northern (formerly Pintail)	18
Pipit, Red-throated	60,80,94
Sprague's	94
Water	60,94
Plover, American Golden (now Golden-Plover, Lesser)	26,27
Black-bellied	26,27,78
Mongolian	88
Mountain	26,27,78,88
Semipalmated	26,27,78
Snowy	26,27,88
Upland	82
Poorwill, (now Common)	44
Common (formerly Poorwill)	44
Ptarmigan, White-tailed	81

Puffin, Horned	40,41
Tufted	40,41
Pygmy-Owl, Northern (formerly Owl, Pygmy)	42,43
Quail, California	24,25
Mountain	24,25
Rail, Black	24,25
Clapper	24,25,88
Virginia	24,25
Yellow	24,25,88
Raven, Common	54,55
Redhead	20,87
Redpoll, Common	72,73,97
Redshank, Spotted	88
Redstart, American	68,69,95
Painted	68,69,95
Roadrunner, (now Greater)	42
Greater (formerly Roadrunner)	42
Robin, (now American)	58,82
American (formerly Robin)	58,82
Rosy-Finch, Black	97
Gray-crowned	97
Ruff	32,33,89
Sanderling	30,31,32,89
Sandpiper, Baird's	32,79,89
Buff-breasted	32,33,79,89
Curlew	32,33,89
Least	31,32
Pectoral	32,33,89
Rock	32,33
Rufous-necked (now Stint, Rufous-necked)	32,89
Semipalmated	30,31,32,89
Sharp-tailed	32,33,89
Solitary	28,29,88
Spotted	28,29
Stillt	32,33,89
Upland	26,27,82
Western	30,31
White-rumped	79,89
Sapsucker, Red-breasted (see also Yellow-bellied)	46,47
Red-naped (see also Yellow- bellied)	92
Williamson's	46,47
Yellow-bellied (see also Red-breasted and Red-naped)	46,47,92
Scaup, Greater	20,21
Lesser	20,21,87
Scoter, Black	20,21,82,87
Surf	20,21
White-winged	20,21,87
Screech-Owl, Western (formerly Owl, Screech)	42,43
Shearwater, Black-vented (formerly Manx)	86
Buller's (formerly New Zealand)	86
Flesh-footed	12,78,81
Greater	86
Manx (now Black-vented)	12,13,78
New Zealand (now Buller's)	12
Pale-footed	81
Pink-footed	12
Short-tailed	12,81,86
Slender-billed	81
Sooty	12,13

Shearwater, Streaked	12,78,86
Wedge-tailed	86
Shoveler,	82
Northern	18,82
Shrike, Brown	94
Loggerhead	60,61
Northern	60,61
Siskin, Pine	72,73
Skimmer, Black	40,79,91
Skua,	82
South Polar	1,34,35,82
Skylark, Eurasian	93
Smew	87
Snipe, Common	28,29,89
Jack (formerly Jacksnipe,	
European)	28,29
Solitaire, Townsend's	58,59
Sora	24,25
Sparrow, American Tree (formerly Tree)	76
Baird's	74,96
Black-chinned	76,77
Black-throated	74,75
Brewer's	76,77
Cassin's	74,75,96
Chipping	76
Clay-colored	76
Field	76,77
Fox	76,77
Golden-crowned	76,77
Grasshopper	74
Harris'	76,77
House	81
Lark	74,75
Le Conte's	74,96
Lincoln's	76,77
Rufous-crowned	74,75
Sage	74,75
Savannah	74
Sharp-tailed	74,75,96
Song	76,77
Swamp	76,77
Tree (now American Tree).	76
Vesper	74,75,96
White-crowned	76,77
White-throated	76
Spoonbill, Roseate	16,17,78
Starling, (now European).	81
European (formerly Starling)	81
Stilt, Black-necked	26,88
Stint, Little	89
Rufous-necked (formerly	
Sandpiper, Rufous-necked)	89
Stork, Wood	16,82,87
Storm-Petrel, Ashy	12,13,81
Black	12,13,81,86
Fork-tailed	12,13,81
Gallapagos (now Wedge-rumped)	12,13,81
Leach's	12,13,81
Least	12,13,78,81,86
Wedge-rumped (formerly Gallapagos)	86
Wilson's	12,13,78,81,86
Surfbird	30,31
Swallow, Bank.	52,53,93
Barn	52,53
Cliff	52,53

Swallow, Northern Rough-winged (formerly Rough-winged) . . .	52,53
Rough-winged (now Northern Rough-winged)	52,53
Tree	52,53
Violet-green	52,53
Swan, Bewick's (now Tundra)	1,17
Trumpeter	16,17
Tundra (formerly Whistling and Bewick's)	16,17
Whistling (now Tundra)	1,16,17
Whooper	82
Swift, Black	44
Chimney	44,45,91
Vaux's	44,45
White-collared	91
White-throated	44,45,91
Tanager, Hepatic	70,71,96
Scarlet	70,71,96
Summer	70,71
Western	70,71
Tattler, Wandering	28,29,88
Teal, Baikal	18,19,87
Blue-winged	18,19
Cinnamon	18,19
Common (now Green-winged)	19,82
Eurasian Green-winged (now Green-winged)	19
Falcated	6
Green-winged	18,19,82
Tern, Arctic	38,39,79,90
Black	40
Caspian	40
Common	38,39,90
Elegant	38,39,90
Forster's	38,39,90
Least	38,39,91
Royal	38,39,79,90
Thrasher, Bendire's	56,57,80,93
Brown	56,57,80
California	56,57
Le Conte's	58,93
Sage	58
Thrush, Hermit	58,59
Gray-cheeked	58,59,80,93
Swainson's	58,59
Varied	58,59
Wood	58,59,93
Titmouse, Plain	54,55
Towhee, Brown	72,73,96
Green-tailed	72,73
Rufous-sided	72,73
Tropicbird, Red-billed	14,86
Red-tailed	86
White-tailed	14
Turkey, (now Wild)	81
Wild (formerly Turkey)	81
Turnstone, Black	28,29,89
Ruddy	28,29,88
Veery	58,59,93
Vireo, Bell's	60,61,94
Gray	94
Hutton's	60,61
Philadelphia	62
Red-eyed	60,61
Solitary	60,61

Vireo, Yellow-green	94
Yellow-throated	60,61,94
Warbling	62,94
White-eyed	60,61,94
Vulture, Black	6
Turkey	22
Wagtail, Black-backed (see also White).	93
Yellow	80,93
White (see also Black-backed)	60,93
Warbler, Audubon's (now Yellow-rumped)	65,82
Bay-breasted	66,80
Blackburnian	64,65,95
Blackpoll	66,95
Black-throated Blue	64,94
Black-throated Gray	64,65
Black-throated Green	64,65,95
Black-and-white	62
Blue-winged	62,63,94
Blue-wingedXGolden-winged	63,94
Canada	68,95
Cape May	64,94
Cerulean	64,65,80,95
Chestnut-sided	64,65,94
Connecticut	66,67,80,95
Dusky	93
Golden-cheeked	64,65
Golden-winged	62,63,94
Hermit	64,65
HermitXTownsend's	65
Hooded	68,80,95
Kentucky	66,67,95
Lucy's	62,63
MacGillivray's	66,67,95
Magnolia	64,80
Mourning	66,67,80,95
Myrtle (now Yellow-rumped)	65,82
Nashville	62,63
Orange-crowned	62,63
Palm	66,67,95
Parula	82
Pine	66,95
Prairie	66,67,95
Prothonotary	62,80,95
Tennessee	62,63
Townsend's	64,65
Virginia's	62,63,94
Wilson's	68
Worm-eating	62,80,95
Yellow	64
Yellow-rumped	64,65,82
Yellow-throated	64,65,80,95
Waterthrush, Northern	66,67
Waxwing, Bohemian	60
Cedar	60,61
Wheatear, (now Northern)	58,59
Northern (formerly Wheatear)	58,59
Whimbrel	26,27
Whip-Poor-Will	91
Whistling-Duck, Black-bellied	6,82
Fulvous	16,17,81,87
Widgeon, American	82
European	82
Wigeon, American	18,19,82
Eurasian (formerly European)	87
European (now Eurasian)	18,19,82

Willet	28,29
Woodpecker, Acorn	46,47
Black-backed (formerly Black-backed Three-Toed)	46,47
Black-backed Three-toed (now Black-backed)	3,46,47
Downy	46,47
Hairy	46,47
Lewis'	46,47
Northern Three-toed (now Three-toed)	92
Nuttall's	46,47
Pileated	46,47
Red-headed	92
Three-toed (formerly Northern Three-toed)	92
White-headed	46,47
Wood-Pewee, Eastern (formerly Pewee, Eastern Wood)	52,53,92
Western (formerly Pewee, Western Wood)	52,53
Wren, Bewick's	56,57
Cactus	93
Canyon	56,57
House	56
Long-billed Marsh	56,57
Marsh (formerly Long-billed Marsh)	56,57
Rock	56,57
Sedge (formerly Short-billed Marsh)	93
Short-billed Marsh	93
Winter	56,57
Wrentit	56
Yellowlegs, Greater	28,29
Lesser	28,29
Yellowthroat,	82
Common	68,82