

FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE FLORIDA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY RECORDS COMMITTEE: 2001-2002

The Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee (FOSRC) critically reviews all written sight reports and specimens and/or photographic records (including audio recordings) submitted to it to determine the validity of the reports. The Committee's findings are published periodically in the *Florida Field Naturalist* (FFN). Of the 70 reports received and logged from June 2000 through June 2002, all were reviewed, 52 were accepted (1 accepted to genus only), 12 were not accepted. Six reports were not resolved and are still under consideration: Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*; 01-446), Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*; 02-469), Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*; 02-461), Cuban Pewee (*Conotopus caribaeus*; 02-489), Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*; 02-459), and Caribbean Martin (*Progne dominicensis*; 02-463). In addition, the committee considered 6 reports submitted prior to June 2000 that had previously been either not resolved, tabled in anticipation of additional evidence or were re-evaluations of previous resolved reports. Of these, 5 were accepted and one was not accepted. Thus of the 70 reports resolved, 57 (81%) were accepted and 13 (19%) were not accepted. The proportion of reports accepted is higher than during many previous years, in part, because of the increased availability of photographs either submitted with the reports or available on the Internet. Of the reports accepted, 37 (65%) included photographs. Of the reports that were not accepted, 5 (38%) included photographs.

In 1998, the FOSRC adopted the "Verified Species" listed in *Florida Bird Species: an annotated list* (Robertson and Woolfenden, 1992, Florida Ornithological Society Special Publication No. 6) as its baseline scientific list of Florida's avifauna ("State List"). This list consisted of 461 species. The FOSRC published updates to the State List from time-to-time based upon its Final Decisions and other activity. Since the publication of Robertson and Woolfenden (1992), hereafter referred to as (R&W 1992), 25 species have been added to the official FOSRC state list (those new to this report marked with an *). Of these, 22 were species new to the state: *Red-necked Grebe, *Podiceps grisegena* (01-437); *Short-tailed Shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris* (02-468); Rough-legged Hawk, *Buteo lagopus* (00-415); *Zone-tailed Hawk, *Buteo albonotatus* (00-433); Northern Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus* (99-401); South Polar Skua, *Stercorarius macconnickii* (FFN 23:38-43); *Heermann's Gull, *Larus heermanni* (01-452); Gray-hooded Gull, *Larus cirrocephalus* (99-396); California Gull, *Larus californicus* (99-392); *Elegant Tern, *Sterna elegans* (00-430, 02-477, 02-486); Thick-billed Murre, *Uria lomvia* (00-419); White-tipped Dove, *Leptotila verreauxi* (95-337); Snowy Owl, *Nyctea scandiaca* (00-406); Vaux's Swift, *Chaetura vauxi* (FFN 24:122-134); Broad-tailed Hummingbird, *Selasphorus platycercus* (00-409); Allen's Hummingbird, *Selasphorus sasin* (97-380); Western Wood-Pewee, *Contopus sordidulus* (FFN 24:122-134); Cuban Pewee, *Contopus caribaeus* (FFN 24:122-134); Tropical Kingbird, *Tyrannus melancholicus* (00-416); Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes luteiventris* (96-362); MacGillivray's Warbler, *Oporornis tolmiei* (98-385); and American Tree Sparrow, *Spizella arborea* (98-386). In addition, three taxonomic splits have occurred adding new species to the list: Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) was split into Eastern Towhee (*P. erythrophthalmus*) and Spotted Towhee (*P. maculatus*), both verified from Florida; Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*) was split into Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*A. nelsoni*) and Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*A. caudacutus*), also both verified from Florida; and Northern Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) was split into Baltimore (*I. galbula*) and Bullock's (*I. bullockii*) orioles,

both now verified from Florida (see below) bringing the total to 486 species (see R&W 1992, *FFN* 23:38-43, *FFN* 24:122-134, *FFN* 28:138-160, this report) (Appendix 1).

The Rules and Procedures of the FOSRC (*cf.* the FOSRC Web page at <http://www.fosbirds.org>) state that the Committee may add species to its official state list without verifiable evidence, providing it so annotates them. However, since the new rules were adopted, no reports of species new to the state list submitted without verifiable evidence have satisfied the Committee's criteria for acceptance. Thus, all 486 species currently on the FOSRC state list are independently verifiable.

FOSRC members who evaluated these reports and their expiration date of tenure are as follows: Lyn S. Atherton (2003), Reed Bowman (2005), Robert A. Duncan (2004), R. Todd Engstrom (2009), Jon Greenlaw (2006), Andy Kratter (2004), Fred Lohrer (2007), and Mickey C. Wheeler (2008).

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

While in the field, the observer should record a detailed description of all body parts (e.g., bill, legs, and feet; noting size, shape, and colors). Although a specimen or photograph and vocal recordings are preferred, a sketch of the bird and vocal descriptions are beneficial. Even though we may assume photographs are unambiguous, it often is not the case and photographs should be accompanied by descriptions of plumage characteristics not evident in the photo, behavioral traits, details about the habitat, and other details about the observation, such as distance to the bird, weather conditions, optics etc. It is necessary to describe how all similar species were eliminated (e.g., similar members within a genus), not only those known or suspected to occur in Florida, but also any species that could possibly stray here or possibly escape from captivity. All observations should be submitted on the standard report form available from the Secretary or on the FOSRC Web page at www.fosbirds.org. In addition to uniformity, the report form provides the Committee and the observer with guidelines to those factors used by the FOSRC for its evaluation. Completed forms with supporting material should be submitted to the Secretary of the FOSRC.

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

Contributors to this report: Lyn Atherton (LA), Fred Bassett (FB), Mark Berne (MB), Brian Bockhahn (BB), Ed Case (EC), Samuel P. Comer (SPC), Robin M. Diaz (RMD), Susan Epps (SE), Lucy R. Duncan (LRD), Robert A. Duncan (RAD), Gil Ewing (GE), Wally George (WG), Jon S. Greenlaw (JSG), Petra Hockey (PH), Brian Hope (BH), Dana Jonak (DJ), Alan Knothe (AK), Andy Kratter (AKr), Alex Kropp (AKp), Ed Kwater (EK), Michael Manetz (MM), Larry Manfredi (LM), Curtis Marantz (CM), Robert McKenny

(RM), Joseph A. Ondrejko (JAO), Michael A. Patton (MAP), Larry Peavler (LP), William J. Pesold (WJP), David Powell (DP), Bill Pranty (BP), Robert A. Quinn (RAQ), Kurt Rademaker (KR), William B. Robertson (WBR), David Simpson (DSi), David Steadman (DSt), Donald M. Ware (DMW), Susanne Wetmore (SW), Mark Whiteside (MW), and Tom Wilmers (TW). For obvious reasons, we do not include observers whose reports were not accepted or resolved by the committee. Nonetheless we extend them our thanks and gratitude for the observations and for submitting their report to the FOSRC.

ACCEPTED REPORTS

(in currently recognized nomenclature and phylogenetic sequence [AOU 1998, 2000])

RED-NECKED GREBE, *Podiceps grisgena* (EC, RAD, 01-437): First state record. Description and photograph of a bird observed 13 December 2000 in open water of Santa Rosa Sound, Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa Co., in company of Common Loon and Horned Grebes. Facial pattern indicative of first-winter plumage, bill length relative to head consistent with species. Many standard references cite this species as occurring in Florida, yet cited as an "Unverified Straggler" by R&W (1992). They concluded that it was likely a rare, irregular winter visitor based on *ca* 40 unverified reports between October and April from "both coasts south to Florida Bay, but more frequent northward." Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: 96-370. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.

RED-NECKED GREBE, *Podiceps grisgena* (RAD, 01-442): Description and drawing of a bird observed 28 January 2001 in Pensacola Bay, Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa Co. Drawing depicted a bird in juvenile plumage, and the observers noted that the bird remained in the area and later molted into first-winter plumage. Seen with Horned Grebes and Red-breasted Mergansers. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-437; not accepted: 96-370.

AECHMOPHORUS spp. (Accepted as genus only) (DJ, 01-453): Description and photograph of a bird observed 12 January 2001 at Bowman's Beach, Sanibel Island, Collier Co. Bill color consistent with Western Grebe, but facial pattern shows white in lores, consistent with Clark's Grebe, suggesting the possibility of a hybrid. This possibility was confirmed by Gary Nuechterlein of North Dakota State University, a recognized expert on grebes. As allowed by the Rules and Procedures, this report was accepted *at the genus level rather than species*. Only one previously published photograph report identifiable to species of a bird in Tampa, Hillsborough Co., 4 May 1975 R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: 89-166, 91-242.

SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER, *Puffinus tenuirostris* (AKr, DSt 02-468): First state record. Published description and photograph of prepared specimen (Kratter et al. 2002). Specimen cataloged at Florida Museum of Natural History (UF41873). Found weakened on Sanibel Island, Lee Co., 7 July 2000. Subsequently euthanized. Mensural and plumage characteristics diagnostic. Normal range of this species in the Pacific and Indian oceans, first record in Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. Kratter and Steadman (in prep) suggested this individual was migrating northward, but in the wrong ocean basin, a pattern known from other procellariids. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.

MANX SHEARWATER, *Puffinus puffinus* (SE, 01-457): Description and photograph of a bird found dead 22 September 2001 on Lloyd Beach St. Park, Broward Co. Photos diagnostic showing overall size, all dark back, light undertail coverts, all white wing lining and relatively long, large bill. Considered a rare, but regular winter visitor with *ca.* 20 reports between August and May (R&W 1992). Several specimens from Florida in collections (USNM 473608, 566279; UF 20622). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-322, 97-374; not accepted: none.

- BAND-RUMPED STORM-PETREL, *Oceanodroma castro* (PH, 01-447): Exceptional written description of a bird observed 26 April 2001 while the observer was en route to the Dry Tortugas from Key West, Monroe Co. Detailed descriptions of plumage and behavior, flight patterns and posture, with specific discussion of other potential storm-petrels, especially Wilson's and Leach's. Specific mention of leg length relative to tail length eliminated possible southern hemisphere species. Considered a rare and irregular summer-fall visitor with *ca.* 10 reports between June and December (R&W 1992). Increasing in frequency in the Gulf of Mexico; removed from list of Review Species by the Texas Ornithological Society. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 83-049; not accepted: none.
- ROSS'S GOOSE, *Chen rossii* (RAD, 00-423): Description and photograph of a bird observed 20 May 1999 at Tiger Point, Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa Co. Photograph diagnostic, lack of "grin" patch appears to rule out possible Snow \times Ross's hybrid. Many reports of this species, often individuals seen in flocks of *C. caerulescens*. Two previously published photographs (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 88-133, 92-252, 99-399; not accepted: none.
- ROSS'S GOOSE, *Chen rossii* (RAD, 00-424): Description and video of a bird observed 18 November 1998 at the Fort Walton Beach spray field, Okaloosa Co. Video and description emphasized size of body and bill relative to *C. caerulescens* with which it was observed. No obvious grin patch. Up to four birds reported to have wintered with large flock of *C. caerulescens*. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 88-133, 92-252, 99-399, 00-423; not accepted: none.
- ROSS'S GOOSE, *Chen rossii* (DSI, 01-445): Description of an adult bird observed 20 December 2000 at the Fort Walton Beach spray field, Okaloosa Co. Written description noted all key field marks, small size, bill size, basal coloration of bill, discussion of grin patch and elimination of possible Ross's \times Snow Goose hybrid. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 88-133, 92-252, 99-399, 00-423, 00-424; not accepted: none.
- WHITE-FACED IBIS, *Plegadis chihi* (RAD, 00-427): Description of an adult bird observed 26 April 2000 at the Fort Walton Beach spray fields, Okaloosa Co. Description of plumage consistent with adult immediately prior to attaining breeding plumage. Description, including eye color and facial plumage patterns, consistent with species identification. R&W (1992) considered this species a rare, sporadic visitor with fewer than 10 reports. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-312; not accepted: none.
- WHITE-FACED IBIS, *Plegadis chihi* (RAD, 00-428): Photograph and description of a bird observed 4 May 2000 at Whiting Field near Milton, Santa Rosa Co. Photographs show facial skin color and reddish eyes, reddish legs. White on face appears to be interrupted just behind eye, but individual variation exists in this character and is consistent with several alternate-plumaged specimens (S. Cardiff, LSU, pers. comm.). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-312, 00-427; not accepted: none.
- WHITE-FACED IBIS, *Plegadis chihi* (KR, 02-466): Photograph and description of a 28 March 2002 at Lake Hollingsworth, Lakeland, Polk Co. Overall body color, pink facial areas, and red iris suggest subadult. No intermediate characteristics to suggest possible hybrid. Seen by many observers and stayed in area for several weeks. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-312, 00-427, 00-428; not accepted: none.
- ZONE-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo albonotatus* (TW, 00-433): First state record. Photographs, video, and written description of an adult bird observed 12 December 2000 at Boca Grande Key, Monroe Co. Excellent views of underside and tail, overall shape and proportions, and wing and flight patterns. Adult bird with no evidence of captive release. No previous photographs, specimens, or verified reports of this species exist from Florida. No mention of this species by R&W (1992) or Stevenson and Anderson (1994). Populations in US partially migratory. Previously vagrants reported as far east as Louisiana and as far north as Nova Scotia (Johnson et al. 2000). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.

- SURFBIRD, *Aphriza virgata* (BP, 02-476): Photograph and description of a bird observed 26-28 October 2001 on a beach 1 mile west of Lighthouse Park, Sanibel Island, Lee Co. Photographs diagnostic: leg color, bill shape, wing and tail marking, plain gray back, overall shape. Only 2 verifiable records of this species in Florida (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- HEERMANN'S GULL, *Larus heermanni* (LA, 01-452): First state record. Photographs and description of a second winter bird when first observed 29 October 2000. Continued observation between October 2000 and at least July 2001, largely at Ft. DeSoto County Park, Pinellas Co., but elsewhere in St. Petersburg and Gulf coastal beaches, confirmed age of bird. Bird seen by thousands of observers. Overall dark brown plumage with white-tipped secondaries and tertials. Flesh-colored bill with blackish tip. Not previously reviewed by FOSRC. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.
- BLACK-HEADED GULL, *Larus ridibundus* (MAM, 00-410). Photographs and description of a first-winter bird observed 15 January 2000 on Newnans Lake, Gainesville, Alachua Co. Photographs diagnostic and distinguish from similar Bonaparte's Gull: white head with dark spot in auriculars, underwing totally dark, reddish bill with dark tip, pinkish legs, overall larger size than Bonaparte's. Considered a very rare, irregular winter visitor with *ca.* 15 reports (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 82-021, 99-400; not accepted: none.
- BLACK-HEADED GULL, *Larus ridibundus* (LA, 02-482). Photographs and description of a first-winter bird observed 29 February 2002 at Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area, Indian River Co. Photographs diagnostic and distinguish from similar Bonaparte's Gull: white head with dark spot in auriculars, underwing totally dark, reddish bill with dark tip, pinkish legs, overall larger size than Bonaparte's. Considered a very rare, irregular winter visitor with *ca.* 15 reports (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 82-021, 99-400, 00-410; not accepted: none.
- ICELAND GULL, *Larus glaucooides* (WG, MB, 02-465). Photographs and description of a first-winter bird observed 2 March 2002 at Pompano Landfill, Broward Co. Photos distant but diagnostic. Small, all white first-winter gull with dark bill and eyes. In flight, tail without terminal band rules out pale Thayer's Gull. Although widely reported along both coasts, status may be uncertain (R&W 1992). Stephenson and Anderson (1994) considered it very rare winter visitor; restudy of past reports concluded that some were Glaucous Gulls or leucistic Ring-billed Gulls. Confusion with Thayer's Gull also possible. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC:93-270; not accepted: 98-384.
- THAYER'S GULL, *Larus thayeri* (MAP, 99-389). Written description of a first-winter bird observed 10 January 1999 in Pompano Beach, Broward Co. Dark bill with a slightly fleshy base, brown primaries with pale fringes, creamy tertials with brown centers, dark eyes, pink legs. Overall size and bill color appear to eliminate Kumlien's Gull. Very rare and irregular; *ca.* 9 reports through 1992. Prior to 1983, considered a subspecies of Herring Gull, but unknown in Florida, regardless of taxonomic status prior to 1970s (Stephenson and Anderson 1994). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC:86-091; not accepted: none.
- THAYER'S GULL, *Larus thayeri* (LA, AK 02-460). Photographs and written descriptions of a hatch-year bird observed between 24 October and 7 December 2000 at Ft. DeSoto County Park, Pinellas Co. Photos diagnostic of first-winter bird. Small, roundish head, relatively small bill, very evenly distributed mottling on back, primaries darker than mantle, tail slightly lighter than primaries, primaries with white edges, dark bill, pink legs. Seen with immature Herring Gulls for comparison. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC:86-091, 99-389; not accepted: none.
- ELEGANT TERN, *Sterna elegans* (EK, 00-430): First state record. Photograph and description of a bird observed 3-4 October 1999 at Honeymoon Island State Recreation Area, Dunedin, Pinellas Co. Perched and flying photos clearly show key characteristics:

long, shaggy crest, slender orange bill, and white tips to tail feathers which suggest 2nd year plumage and distinguish it from similar species. No previous photographs, specimens, or verified reports of this species exist from Florida. No mention of this species by R&W (1992) or Stevenson and Anderson (1994). Accidental records of this species from Texas and Virginia (Burness et al. 1999). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none. Added to the official FOSRC state list as a verifiable species.

ELEGANT TERN, *Sterna elegans* (DP, BP, 02-477): Photographs, videos, and description of a bird observed 23 May 2002 at Apollo Beach, Hillsborough Co. Photographs and written description diagnostic. Crest long and shaggy, bill thin and long. Adult appeared to be nesting with Sandwich Terns. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-430; not accepted: none.

ELEGANT TERN, *Sterna elegans* (LA, 02-486): Photograph and description of an adult male observed 2-12 December 2000 and 20-26 April 2001 at various beaches and coastal waters of Ft. De Soto Park, Pinellas Co. Descriptions from the two observation periods led the FOSRC to conclude that they were likely the same individual and were thus treated as a single report. To what extent this report and the two previously accepted reports represent observations of the same individual is unknown and all are treated individually. Photographs diagnostic: slim, red bill, long shaggy crest, tail white without any gray. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-430, 02-477; not accepted: none.

ZENAIDA DOVE, *Zenaida aurita* (BB, 01-456). Written description of a bird observed 21 November 2001 on Sugarloaf Key, Monroe Co. Description noted of short tail, overall color, and white trailing edge to secondaries eliminates most similar species; however no description of tail shape. Audubon (*in* Howell 1932) reported them to nest commonly "in the islands near Indian Key," but R&W (1992) reported that no modern specimens of this species exist. Stephenson and Anderson (1994) reported two specimens, one simply from "Florida" with no date (ANSP 24289) and a mounted specimen from Key West in the late 1800s (UF 21063). Several published photographs exist: Plantation Key, Monroe Co., Dec. 1962 and upper Key Largo, Monroe Co., June 1988 (FFN 17:67-69) (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 97-379; not accepted: 82-018, 83-035, 88-141.

ZENAIDA DOVE, *Zenaida aurita* (LM, 02-474). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 3 May 2002 on Key Largo, Monroe Co. Photographs diagnostic: overall plumage color, short, squared tail, white-edged secondaries. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 97-379, 01-456; not accepted: 82-018, 83-035, 88-141.

RUDDY QUAIL-DOVE, *Geotrygon montana* (WG, WJP 02-467). Written description of a bird observed 11-12 January 2002 at Birch State Park, Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co. Overall color and size, lack of conspicuous white facial stripe, brownish underparts ruled out Key West Quail Dove. Uniform chestnut brown back, flanks buff-colored, with elongated cream-colored cheek patch. Description of behavior consistent with *Geotrygon*. Casual straggler to Keys and Dry Tortugas with *ca* 5 reports (R&W 1992) and several specimens and photographs from Florida. Reports previously accepted by OSRC: none; not accepted: 90-213, 92-257.

SHORT-EARED OWL, *Asio flammeus* (WG, 02-488). Photograph and written description of a bird found injured 4 June 2002 in Plantation, Broward Co. Bird was cared for and released after being photographed. Not on review list, but individual likely of Caribbean race and potential taxonomic revision justifies review. Photographs diagnostic for subspecies: buffy overall, less gray, with relatively sparse streaking on breast. Recent invasion of this species during spring and summer to extreme south Florida; eight specimens exist from Monroe Co. from 1990-1998 (Hoffman et al 1999). Subspecific taxonomy of this group in need of revision, but morphology and plumage consistent with birds from Cuba (Hoffman *et al.* 1999). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.

- FLAMMULATED OWL, *Otus flammeolus* (RAD, 01-455). Photograph and written description of a bird found 9 November 2001 weak and dehydrated on the balcony of a high-rise condo at Navarre Beach, Santa Rosa Co. The bird was released in central Escambia Co., 12 November. Photo diagnostic: rufous color-form with distinctive cinnamon-rufus around facial disk and dark eyes, distinguishing it from red form of Eastern Screech-Owl. R&W (1992) note only one previous occurrence in Florida. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL, *Aegolius acadicus* (WG, 02-479). Photographs and written description of an adult bird found stunned 26 December 2001 in Lighthouse Point, Broward Co. and taken to a wildlife rehabilitation center. Bird released 28 December in Ft. Lauderdale. Photograph is diagnostic, large head relative to overall body size, yellow eyes, heavy streaking on breast. Casual fall-winter visitor with several known specimens (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: 97-373.
- BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus platycercus* (FB, 01-434). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a hatch-year female banded 30 November 2000 in Pensacola, Escambia Co. Measurements consistent with Pyle (1997). Throat spots, broad tail feathers, and tail color pattern consistent with species identification. Only one previous record of this species from Florida (Bowman 2000). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-409; not accepted: 96-358.
- BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus platycercus* (FB, 02-470). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a after-second year female banded 26 February 2002 in Pensacola, Escambia Co. Measurements consistent with Pyle (1997) and tail photographs diagnostic. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-409, 01-434; not accepted: 96-358.
- CALLOPE HUMMINGBIRD, *Stellula calliope* (FB, 01-435). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a hatch-year male banded 21 December 1999 in Pensacola, Escambia Co. Photos diagnostic, measurements consistent with Pyle (1997), central tail feather wedge-shaped. Previous record of a hatching-year female banded, photographed, measured, and with three tail feathers collected, 18 December 1989 at Fort Walton Beach, Okaloosa Co. (R&W 1992). Also a specimen at Archbold Biological Station (GEW 5901) of a hatch-year male collected 19 December 1995 at Pensacola, Escambia Co., not reviewed by FOSRC. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 90-192, 96-363; not accepted: none.
- CALLOPE HUMMINGBIRD, *Stellula calliope* (FB, 01-436). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a hatch-year male banded 13 December 2000 in Niceville, Okaloosa Co. Photos diagnostic, measurements consistent with Pyle (1997), central tail feather wedge-shaped. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 90-192, 96-363, 01-435; not accepted: none.
- CALLOPE HUMMINGBIRD, *Stellula calliope* (FB, 01-438). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a hatch-year female banded 30 December 2000 in Niceville, Okaloosa Co. Photos diagnostic, measurements consistent with Pyle (1997), central tail feather wedge-shaped. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 90-192, 96-363, 01-435, 01-436; not accepted: none.
- CALLOPE HUMMINGBIRD, *Stellula calliope* (FB, 02-472). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a second-year male banded 2 January 2002 in Niceville, Okaloosa Co. Photos diagnostic, measurements consistent with Pyle (1997), central tail feather wedge-shaped. Immature gorget feathers present. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 90-192, 96-363, 01-435, 01-436, 01-438; not accepted: none.
- ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus sasin* (FB, 02-471). Photographs, detailed pictures of tail patterns, and measurements of a third-year male banded 5 January 2002 in Pensacola, Escambia Co. Photos diagnostic of an adult bird, measurements consistent with Pyle (1997). Bird previously banded as a HY bird November 1999 in Mont-

gomery, AL. All green back and very thin outer tail feathers. Unreported before the mid-1980s, several reports since then, including published photographs: Cedar Key, Levy Co. (*American Birds* 42:371) (R&W 1992). The FOSRC concluded that measurements of the widths of rectrices are necessary to identify extralimital Rufous/Allen's hummingbirds (McKenzie and Robbins 1999). Previous reports of all green-backed hummingbirds were likely Allen's but were not accepted without tail measurements. Only one previous record from Florida (Bowman 2000). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 97-380; not accepted: 88-138, 99-390.

CUBAN PEWEE, *Contopus caribaeus* (RAQ, 01-441). Written description and detailed drawings of a bird observed 16 February 2001 in Key Largo, Monroe Co. Several key characteristics noted: extended partial eye ring, short primary extension, and vocalizations. Plumage variation among birds from different regions of the Caribbean and some ambiguity in plumage description prevented conclusions about bird's possible origin. R&W (1992) considered this an unverified straggler, but one previous record accepted by the FOSRC (Anderson 1996). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 95-333; not accepted: 00-412.

CUBAN PEWEE, *Contopus caribaeus* (BH, JSG 02-490). Transcripts of verbal report communicated to Committee, but accompanied with audio tape of vocalizations of a bird observed sometime during the Fall of 1999 (exact date not remembered) at the Gumbo Limbo Nature Center, Boca Raton, Palm Beach Co. Written description consistent but brief, but taped vocalization diagnostic. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 95-333, 01-441; not accepted: 00-412.

CASSIN'S KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus vociferans* (CM, 97-375). Written description of a bird observed 19 April 1996 in Miami, Dade Co. Bird widely seen and thought to have been photographed. Tabled previously to obtain photographs, however, none were obtained. Written description re-evaluated and excellent description of head, throat, including distinct white patch below the bill contrasting with the gray throat, and underparts. Bird seen in direct comparison with Western Kingbirds. Several previous records: photographs and audio recording of an individual near Loxahatchee NWR, December 1988 (R&W 1992) and photographs and description of a bird observed 5 December 1999 near Hopper Farms, Apopka, Orange Co. (Bowman 2000). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 85-074, 92-255, 00-407; not accepted: none.

CASSIN'S KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus vociferans* (LRD, 00-432). Written description of a bird observed 17 October 2000 in Ft. Walton, Okaloosa Co. All necessary field marks described, including white chin, gray breast turning to yellow belly, and buffy tail tips lacking white outer edge, all help distinguish from Western Kingbird. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 85-074, 92-255, 97-375, 00-407; not accepted: none.

TROPICAL KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus melancholicus* (WG, 00-402). Photograph and written description of a bird observed 11 October 1999 at Birch State Park, Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co. Photograph consistent with Tropical/Couch's kingbirds, but description of rapid, even pitched repeated trill consistent with Tropical Kingbird. Prior to splitting *T. couchi* from *T. melancholicus* (AOU 1983), all reports were referred to *T. melancholicus* (R&W 1992). Considered an unverified straggler by R&W (1992); Stephenson and Anderson (1994) provide details of several previous reports. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-416; not accepted: none.

TROPICAL KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus melancholicus* (RAD, 00-425). Video and written description of a bird observed 16 May 2000 in Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa Co. Video consistent with Tropical/Couch's kingbirds, but description of rapid, even pitched repeated trill consistent with Tropical Kingbird. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-416, 00-402; not accepted: none.

TROPICAL KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus melancholicus* (LA, 02-484). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 21-26 November 2001 at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, Newport, Wakulla Co. Photograph consistent with Tropical/Couch's kingbirds,

- but description of rapid, even pitched repeated trill consistent with Tropical Kingbird. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 00-416, 00402, 00-425; not accepted: none.
- SULPHUR-BELLIED FLYCATCHER, *Myiodynastes luteiventris* (RMD, 01-439). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 14-15 September 2000 at A. D. Barnes Park, Miami, Dade Co. Description of black malar stripe extending onto chin, streaked breast, and rufus tail consisted with identification. Description included pale basal portion of bill, which is more consistent with Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*), but may be a juvenile trait in *M. luteiventris*. Description of some rufus wing edging also consistent with juvenile *luteiventris*. Two previous reports: southwestern Florida Bay, October 1960 and St. Marks NWR, October 1991, both identified only to genus, but possibly this species. Considered an unverified straggler by R&W (1992). Only one previous record from Florida (Bowman 2000). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 96-362; not accepted: none.
- SULPHUR-BELLIED FLYCATCHER, *Myiodynastes luteiventris* (LA, 02-485). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 28 September 2000 at Ft. DeSoto County Park, St. Petersburg, Pinellas Co. Photographs diagnostic: rufous tail, heavily streaked breast with pale yellow wash, prominent dark malar stripes converging under chin. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 96-362, 01-439; not accepted: none.
- YELLOW-GREEN VIREO, *Vireo flavoviridis* (RAD, 00-422). Written description of a bird observed 11 May 1998 at Gulf Islands National Seashore, Ft. Pickens, Escambia Co. Clear description of bird including lack of black lines in supercilium, also noting contrast between light olive back and yellow flanks. Seen with Red-eyed Vireos and comparison well described. Rare, occasional straggler in spring, mostly to extreme northwest Florida (4 of 6 reports) (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 84-064, 86-102; not accepted: 82-019.
- BEWICK'S WREN, *Thryomanes bewickii* (LRD, 01-454). Written description of a bird observed 29 October 2001 at Ft. Pickens, Gulf Breeze, Escambia Co. Not on review list, but collapse of eastern North American population justifies review. Key characteristics well described, long tail edged with white distinguishes from other similar wrens, white eye stripe, white belly and breast, overall color and size. R&W (1992) considered this an irregular, but at times fairly common winter visitor to the Panhandle region, but now very rare and unreported elsewhere in Florida. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- NORTHERN WHEATEAR, *Oenanthe oenanthe* (MW, 00-431). Written description of a bird observed 7 October 2000 in Key West, Monroe Co. Buff below, dark ear patch, white rump, white tail with dark central feathers and terminal tail band. Behavior described as flitting short flights, tail bobbing. Few likely confusing species. Occasional Fall visitor *ca* 6 reports. One specimen from November 1955 in Collier Co. (USNM 460083) (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-316, 97-372; not accepted: 81-003, 82-020.
- MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER, *Oporornis tolmiei* (WG, 02-464). Written description of an immature male bird observed 17 February through 10 March 2001 at Fern Forest Nature Park, Pompano Beach, Brevard Co. Key characteristics described: grey hood and throat, eye crescents, dorsal and ventral color, lack of wing bars, and vocalization, all clearly eliminated other similar species. Two reports of *Oporornis* suggest this species, but considered an unverified straggler by R&W (1992). Only one previous record from Florida (Bowman 2000). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 98-385; not accepted: none.
- MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER, *Oporornis tolmiei* (RMD, 02-487). Written description and copies of field notes of an adult female bird observed 20-22 April 2001 at A. D. Barnes Park, Miami, Dade Co. Medium gray hood without black lores, grayish-white throat, darkening toward upper breast, eye crescents, dorsal and ventral color, lack of wing bars, and vocalization. Clearly eliminated other similar species and immature male. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 98-385, 02-464; not accepted: none.

- BANANAQUIT, *Coereba flaveola* (WG, 94-309). The FOSRC was solicited to reevaluate a previously "not accepted" report based on a new submission of written documentation from an observer that had not previously submitted a report. Written documentation of a bird observed during the Ft. Lauderdale, Broward Co. CBC on 19 December 1993 was detailed and sufficient to confirm the identity of this species: a warbler-sized bird, black above with a distinct white eye stripe, white throat, breast yellow and rest of underparts white. Black, slightly decurved bill. White spot in wing clearly visible. Although records of Bananaquits in Florida are increasingly common, this represents only the second record from December. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 88-153, 91-219, 94-300; not accepted: none.
- YELLOW-FACED GRASSQUIT, *Tiaris olivacea* (GE, 01-440). Video and photographs, very little written description of a bird observed 27 January 2001 at Eco Pond, Everglades National Park, Monroe Co. Distinctive yellow throat and eyebrow stripe and black breast clearly visible in photos. Lack of extensive black on head and breast suggests Caribbean rather than Central American origin. No feather wear to indicate escaped captive, most of which are of Central American origin. R&W (1992) believed vagrancy from Caribbean likely for only previous record. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC:94-305; not accepted: none.
- HARRIS'S SPARROW, *Zonotrichia querula* (DMW 02-478). Photographs and some written documentation of an adult bird observed 10 April 2002 at Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa Co. Pink bill and black crown, face, and bib clearly evident in pictures. Very rare, irregular winter visitor *ca* 10 reports; no specimens but several published photographs (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 94-315, 97-378; not accepted: none.
- LAZULI BUNTING, *Passerina amoena* (SPC, 01-449). Video, photograph, and written description of a first-spring male bird observed between 25 March and 8 April 2001 in Ft. Pierce, St. Lucie Co. Bird seen with numerous other Indigo and Painted buntings. Identity unambiguous, thick white wing bar distinguished from first-spring Indigo Bunting. Four previous reports through 1992, one published photograph (R&W 1992). Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 91-227, 91-231, 91-250; not accepted: none.
- LAZULI BUNTING, *Passerina amoena* (LA, 02-483). Photographs and written description of an adult male bird observed at Ft. DeSoto County Park, Pinellas Co. Photograph diagnostic of distinctive adult plumage: blue upperparts, brownish chest, white underparts, white wing bar. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 91-227, 91-231, 91-250, 01-449; not accepted: none.
- BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, *Icterus bullockii* (RAD, 01-443). Photographs and written description of a first-year male bird observed between 22-30 November 2000 at Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa Co. Photos consistent, narrow black bib and black eye line eliminate Baltimore Oriole. Lack of prominent streaking on back eliminate Streak-backed Oriole. Two records of Bullock's Oriole exist from Florida (see Taxonomic Revisions below) among many reports. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: none; not accepted: none.
- BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, *Icterus bullockii* (BP, 01-450). Video, photographs and written description of a first-year male bird observed between 3 January to early April 2001 at Flamingo, Everglades National Park, Monroe Co. Photos consistent with first-year male, same details evident as above. Reports previously accepted by FOSRC: 01-443; not accepted: none.

REPORTS NOT ACCEPTED

- RED-NECKED GREBE, *Podiceps grisegena*. (01-451). Written documentation of a bird observed 1 March 2001 at Destin Pass, Destin, Okaloosa Co. Details insufficient to confirm identification. Observation from >100 m for less than three minutes, but with Horned Grebes. Description was suggestive of Red-necked Grebe, but some ambiguity existed that preventing elimination of other similar species.

- PINK-BACKED PELICAN, *Pelecanus rufescens* (02-458). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 26 December 2001 on Marco Island, Collier Co. Photos diagnostic to species, but captive origin likely. This species is native to Africa. A free-flying male kept in captivity in Ft. Lauderdale was absent from its home at the time of observation, but subsequently returned.
- CALIFORNIA GULL, *Larus californicus* (02-462). Written description of a bird observed 5 February 2002 at Pensacola Beach, Escambia Co. Written description generally consistent. Leg color not entirely consistent and eye color too variable in *L. argentatus* to eliminate that species. No mention of wing mirror patterns. Description not sufficient to confirm identification.
- KELP GULL, *Larus dominicanus* (02-475). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 12 March 2002 at Captiva, Lee Co. Leg color ambiguous, appeared more pink than yellow. White in outer primaries not consistent with Kelp Gull. Relatively large mirror on P9 and extensive white from mirror to tip on P10. P10 also extends beyond P9. Details too ambiguous to confirm identification. Identification consistent with Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*).
- THAYER'S GULL, *Larus thayerii* (02-481). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 4-13 February 2002 near Tallahassee, Leon Co. Photograph shows two-tone bill with more extensive pink at base than described in written account or expected for 1st winter Thayer's Gull. Back mottled, but splotchy looking rather than the neat markings typical of Thayer's Gull. Tail as dark as primaries without a white edge. Contrast between dark secondaries and greater secondary coverts too great. Photographs and written description not sufficient to confirm identity.
- COMMON PAURAUQUE, *Nyctidromos albigollis* (01-448). An excellent written description based on a very brief observation without binoculars of a bird observed 10 February 2001 in Miami, Dade Co. Originally considered and not resolved. No additional details were forthcoming from the observer and after more discussion about the potential for this species as a vagrant in Florida and the observers inexperience with this species, the committee decided that the details were insufficient to confirm identity, although the description did appear to be a different Caprimulgid than expected in Florida. The vocalization was well described and normally diagnostic for this species. However, adult males have conspicuous white on both primaries and tail, but observer reported white only on primaries despite 3-4 minutes of observing the bird flying. No reports or records of this species exist from Florida and vagrancy is not well known.
- BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus platycercus* (01-444). Written description of a female observed 24 December 2000 in Niceville, Okaloosa Co. No mention of key characteristics such as rufous at base of tail. Observer also describes wings creating a whirring sound, which is consistent with male, but not female plumage. Details were insufficient to confirm identity.
- VAUX'S SWIFT, *Chaetura vauxi* (00-426). Written documentation of a bird observed 18 April 2000 at Gulf Islands National Seashore, Ft. Pickens, Escambia Co. Lack of details about ventral surface and rump area, could not eliminate other similar species such as Gray-rumped Swift or Band-rumped Swift. Details were insufficient to confirm identity.
- GIANT KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus cubensis* (00-429). Written description of an adult bird observed 24 June 2000 in Key West, Monroe Co. Brief observation of bird without binoculars, but seen at same time as a Gray Kingbird. Details provided are not diagnostic of species and some comments, such as the "bill did not command attention, appeared average for the size and type of birds" cast doubt on the purported species. R&W (1992) considered this species an "unverified straggler". J. Bond identified an individual photographed in Monroe Co. ca the 1950s, as a Giant Kingbird.
- TROPICAL PARULA, *Parula pitiayumi* (02-473). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 19 April 2001 at Ft. Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co. Lack of eye

crescent and dark lores consistent with Tropical Parula, but underparts not visible in photos and not described in written account. Appears to be too much grey in lower malar; in Tropical Parula yellow throat should extend to gape, but this appears to be blue-grey in photos. Photos and written description not sufficient to confirm identification. No records of this species exist from Florida.

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER, *Dendroica kirtlandii* (00-421). Written description of an adult male bird observed 25 October 1999 near Kissimmee, Orange Co. Description ambiguous. Describes "gray plumage" on back but fall birds should be suffused with brown. Describes "thin" eye ring, rather than the "broken" eye ring that is typical. No mention of typical behaviors such as tail pumping. Details not sufficient to confirm identity.

WESTERN SPINDALIS, *Spindalis zena* (83-058). Reevaluation of a previously accepted report (originally reviewed as Stripe-headed Tanager). Reevaluation based on a paper by Pranty and Smith (2001) and recent taxonomic revisions in the "spindalis" group of tanagers. The written account appeared to describe a first-fall male *Pheucticus* grosbeak.

COMMON REDPOLL, *Carduelis flammea* (02-480). Photographs and written description of a bird observed 15 March 2002 in Lutz, Pasco Co. Relatively poor-quality photograph shows deeply forked tail and heavy streaking on back, consistent with Redpoll; however back appears to show some rose-pink and primary extension relatively short, thus not ruling out *Carpodacus* finches. Very little written description provided.

REPORTS NOT RESOLVED

WESTERN GREBE, *Aechmophorus occidentalis* (01-446). Ft. Clinch State Park, Nassau Co. Not Resolved 3-3-1. Many attempts made to obtain photographs thought to exist, none successful to date. Written description relatively brief. Make additional attempts to obtain photos.

COMMON MERGANSER, *Mergus merganser* (02-469). Aripeka, Pasco Co. Not Resolved 1-0-6. Tabled pending further review. Photo of a mounted specimen which has been subsequently lost. Species identification certain, but original data about collection locale, date, etc. lost and information in submitted report second-hand. Request written description from original collector.

FLAMMULATED OWL, *Otus flammeolus* (02-461). St. George Island, Franklin Co. Not Resolved 1-1-5. Tabled pending further review. Photo blurry and difficult to distinguish key details. Eye color not visible. Small ear tufts, with rufous edge to facial disk. Grey form. Need to evaluate extent of rufous in grey form of Eastern and Western screech-owls.

CUBAN PEWEE, *Contopus caribaeus* (02-489). Dry Tortugas, Monroe Co. Not Resolved 2-5. Tabled pending further review. Written description of behavior and plumage published in National Audubon Society Field Notes (1996 50(3): 272) suggests Cuban Pewee, but no description of vocalization or mention of primary extension. Written description not sufficient to confirm identity, especially to rule out Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Conotopus virens*).

TROPICAL KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus melancholicus* (02-459). Englewood, Charlotte Co. Not Resolved 5-2. Written description consistent with Tropical or Couch's Kingbird. Vocalization stated to be Tropical, but not described at all in report.

CARIBBEAN MARTIN, *Progne dominicensis* (02-463). Key West, Monroe Co. Not Resolved 0-0-7, tabled pending further review. Video difficult to review, written description of males, but mostly females observed in video. Compare with variation in other similar martins for both males (Sinaloa Martin) and females (Purple, Cuban, and Sinaloa Martins).

TAXONOMIC REVISIONS

The FOSRC follows the American Ornithologists' Union in all matters of taxonomy and nomenclature. The AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature periodi-

cally publishes taxonomic and nomenclatural revisions to its *Check-list of North American Birds*. The FOSRC shall initiate a review of any species-level taxa that should be added to or deleted from the official FOSRC state list as a result of revisions to the AOU's *Check-list*. The following apply to Florida based on changes published by the AOU after publication of R&W (1992) up to and including American Ornithologists' Union (2000).

At the time of the split of Northern Oriole into Baltimore and Bullock's orioles (AOU 1998), the FOSRC considered only the specimens purported to be Bullock's Oriole to elevate the new species to the Florida list. Only two specimens identified as *I. bullockii* have been collected in Florida: UMRC 1437 (now in collections at Archbold), collected by D. R. Paulson on 24 December 1956, 3 miles east of Princeton, Dade Co., and TTRS 2443, collected by S. L. Olson on 17 October 1964 on Dog Island, Franklin Co. Review of these specimens found that neither was fully consistent with plumage characteristics of winter female or immature *I. bullockii* (Lee and Birch 1998), but were consistent with *I. galbula*. The FOSRC concluded that the status of *I. bullockii* in Florida requires additional research before adding it to the official FOSRC state list. However, photographic evidence existed that was not considered by the Committee. One of these photographs was supplied to the committee by Andy Kratter, of the Florida Museum of Natural History (FOS18) and one by Todd Engstrom, of Tall Timbers Research Station (TTRS P30). On the basis of these photographs, the FOSRC voted unanimously to elevate *I. bullockii* to the state list based on these historical records. The committee thanks Andy Kratter for bringing this evidence to their attention.

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APPENDIX 1.

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

A list of modern bird species definitely having occurred in Florida by natural appearance or by establishment of an exotic. The base list shall be the Supplement: Checklist of Florida Birds, pp. 255-260 in Robertson & Woolfenden (1992), as updated by final decisions of the Florida Ornithological Society's Records Committee. The list of 480 species is updated through 26 July 2000. Established exotics (e); extinct native species (x) and disestablished exotics (d); and species listed without verifiable evidence (u) shall be so annotated. Sibling species groups may be included without reference to a particular underlying species but shall not be counted in any total of species found in Florida unless none of the underlying species are on the state list.

Species in the list below annotated with an * should be documented when detected in Florida and submitted to the FOSRC for review. In addition, documentation should be submitted to the FOSRC for any species detected in Florida, believed to have occurred naturally or to have escaped, but not appearing in the main list of the aforementioned publication.

GAVIIDAE

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

PODICIPEDIDAE

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

DIOMEDEIDAE

Thalassarche chlororhynchos Yellow-nosed Albatross*

PROCELLARIIDAE

Pterodroma hasitata Black-capped Petrel
Calonectris diomedea Cory's Shearwater
Puffinus gravis Greater Shearwater
Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater
Puffinus tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater*
Puffinus puffinus Manx Shearwater*
Puffinus lherminieri Audubon's Shearwater

HYDROBATIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus Wilson's Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma leucorhoa Leach's Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma castro Band-rumped Storm-Petrel

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird
Phaethon aethereus Red-billed Tropicbird*

SULIDAE

Sula dactylatra Masked Booby
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby
Sula sula Red-footed Booby
Morus bassanus Northern Gannet

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos American White Pelican
Pelecanus occidentalis Brown Pelican

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax auritus Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo Great Cormorant

ANHINGIDAE

Anhinga anhinga Anhinga

FREGATIDAE

Fregata magnificens Magnificent Frigatebird

ARDEIDAE

Botaurus lentiginosus American Bittern
Ixobrychus exilis Least Bittern
Ardea herodias Great Blue Heron

<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis
<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Scarlet Ibis*
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis*
<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill

CICONIIDAE

<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork
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CATHARTIDAE

<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture

PHOENICOPTERIDAE

<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo
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ANATIDAE

<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose
<i>Chen rossii</i>	Ross's Goose*
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck (e)
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American Black Duck
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	Mottled Duck
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	White-cheeked Pintail*
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail

<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider*
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Black Scoter
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck (formerly Oldsquaw)
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser*
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser
<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	Masked Duck*
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck

ACCIPITRIDAE

<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk *
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk*
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk*
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk*
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle

FALCONIDAE

<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested Caracara
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon

PHASIANIDAE

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

RALLIDAE

<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail
<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	Clapper Rail
<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora
<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot

ARAMIDAE

<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Limpkin
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GRUIDAE

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

CHARADRIIDAE

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

HAEMATOPODIDAE

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

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

SCOLOPACIDAE

<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper
<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Willet
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed Curlew
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit*
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit*

<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
<i>Aphriza virgata</i>	Surfbird*
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher
<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Wilson's Snipe
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Red Phalarope

LARIDAE

<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	South Polar Skua*
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger
<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull
<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull
<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull*
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull*
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Gray-hooded Gull*
<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull
<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's Gull*
<i>Larus belcheri</i>	Band-tailed Gull*
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull*
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Thayer's Gull*
<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull*
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake
<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern
<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern

<i>Sterna elegans</i>	Elegant Tern*
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least Tern
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern
<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown Noddy
<i>Anous minutus</i>	Black Noddy
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer

ALCIDAE

<i>Alle alle</i>	Dovekie
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre*
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill*
<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>	Long-billed Murrelet*
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin*

COLUMBIDAE

<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon (e)
<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Scaly-naped Pigeon*
<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	White-crowned Pigeon
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon*
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-Dove*
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove (e)
<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	White-winged Dove
<i>Zenaida aurita</i>	Zenaida Dove*
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	Passenger Pigeon (x)
<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Common Ground-Dove
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove*
<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	Key West Quail-Dove
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove*

PSITTACIDAE

<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar (e)
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	Monk Parakeet (e)
<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	Carolina Parakeet (x)
<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i>	White-winged Parakeet (e)

CUCULIDAE

<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Mangrove Cuckoo
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani
<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Groove-billed Ani

TYTONIDAE

Tyto alba Barn Owl

STRIGIDAE

Otus flammeolus Flammulated Owl*
Megascops asio Eastern Screech-Owl
Bubo virginianus Great Horned Owl
Bubo scandiacus Snowy Owl*
Athene cunicularia Burrowing Owl
Strix varia Barred Owl
Asio otus Long-eared Owl*
Asio flammeus Short-eared Owl
Aegolius acadicus Northern Saw-whet Owl*

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Chordeiles acutipennis Lesser Nighthawk
Chordeiles minor Common Nighthawk
Chordeiles gundlachi Antillean Nighthawk
Caprimulgus carolinensis Chuck-will's-widow
Caprimulgus vociferus Whip-poor-will

APODIDAE

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

TROCHILIDAE

Amazilia yucatanensis Buff-bellied Hummingbird
Calliphlox evelynae Bahama Woodstar*
Archilochus colubris Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Archilochus alexandri Black-chinned Hummingbird
Calypte anna Anna's Hummingbird*
Stellula calliope Calliope Hummingbird*
Selasphorus platycercus Broad-tailed Hummingbird*
Selasphorus rufous Rufous Hummingbird
Selasphorus sasin Allen's Hummingbird*

ALCEDINIDAE

Ceryle alcyon Belted Kingfisher

PICIDAE

Melanerpes erythrocephalus Red-headed Woodpecker
Melanerpes aurifrons Golden-fronted Woodpecker*
Melanerpes carolinus Red-bellied Woodpecker
Sphyrapicus varius Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Picoides pubescens Downy Woodpecker
Picoides villosus Hairy Woodpecker
Picoides borealis Red-cockaded Woodpecker

<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker
<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Ivory-billed Woodpecker (x)

TYRANNIDAE

<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee*
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-Pewee
<i>Contopus caribaeus</i>	Cuban Pewee*
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe*
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe*
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus sagrae</i>	La Sagra's Flycatcher
<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variegated Flycatcher*
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird*
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Gray Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</i>	Loggerhead Kingbird*
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher

LANIIDAE

<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike
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VIREONIDAE

<i>Vireo griseus</i>	White-eyed Vireo
<i>Vireo crassirostris</i>	Thick-billed Vireo*
<i>Vireo bellii</i>	Bell's Vireo
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo
<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-green Vireo*
<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Black-whiskered Vireo

CORVIDAE

<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
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<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-Jay
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow

ALAUDIDAE

<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark
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HIRUNDINIDAE

<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin
<i>Progne cryptoleuca</i>	Cuban Martin*
<i>Progne elegans</i>	Southern Martin*
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Tachycineta cyaneoviridis</i>	Bahama Swallow*
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>	Cave Swallow
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow

PARIDAE

<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse

SITTIDAE

<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Brown-headed Nuthatch

CERTHIIDAE

<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper
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TROGLODYTIDAE

<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Rock Wren*
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren*
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren

PYCNONOTIDAE

<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul (e)
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REGULIDAE

<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet

SYLVIIDAE

Polioptila caerulea Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

TURDIDAE

Oenanthe oenanthe Northern Wheatear*
Sialia sialis Eastern Bluebird
Catharus fuscescens Veery
Catharus minimus Gray-cheeked Thrush
Catharus ustulatus Swainson's Thrush
Catharus guttatus Hermit Thrush
Hylocichla mustelina Wood Thrush
Turdus migratorius American Robin
Ixoreus naevius Varied Thrush*

MIMIDAE

Dumetella carolinensis Gray Catbird
Mimus polyglottos Northern Mockingbird
Mimus gundlachii Bahama Mockingbird
Oreoscoptes montanus Sage Thrasher*
Toxostoma rufum Brown Thrasher
Toxostoma curvirostre Curve-billed Thrasher*

STURNIDAE

Sturnus vulgaris European Starling (e)

MOTACILLIDAE

Anthus rubescens American Pipit
Anthus spragueii Sprague's Pipit

BOMBYCILLIDAE

Bombycilla cedrorum Cedar Waxwing

PARULIDAE

Vermivora bachmanii Bachman's Warbler (x)
Vermivora pinus Blue-winged Warbler
Vermivora chrysoptera Golden-winged Warbler
Vermivora peregrina Tennessee Warbler
Vermivora celata Orange-crowned Warbler
Vermivora ruficapilla Nashville Warbler
Parula americana Northern Parula
Dendroica petechia Yellow Warbler
Dendroica pensylvanica Chestnut-sided Warbler
Dendroica magnolia Magnolia Warbler
Dendroica tigrina Cape May Warbler
Dendroica caerulescens Black-throated Blue Warbler
Dendroica coronata Yellow-rumped Warbler
Dendroica nigrescens Black-throated Gray Warbler
Dendroica chrysoparia Golden-cheeked Warbler*

<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler
<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Townsend's Warbler
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler
<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler
<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Pine Warbler
<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Warbler*
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler
<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler
<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	Worm-eating Warbler
<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Warbler
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Ovenbird
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush
<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush
<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Kentucky Warbler
<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler
<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler
<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	MacGillivray's Warbler*
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat

COEREBIDAE

<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit
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THRAUPIDAE

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

EMBERIZIDAE

<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	Yellow-faced Grassquit*
<i>Tiaris bicolor</i>	Black-faced Grassquit*
<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Green-tailed Towhee*
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted Towhee*
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Eastern Towhee
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow
<i>Spizella arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow*
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow
<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Clay-colored Sparrow
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow
<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow

<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Black-throated Sparrow*
<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Lark Bunting*
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	Seaside Sparrow
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Harris's Sparrow*
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Golden-crowned Sparrow*
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur
<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut-collared Longspur*
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting

CARDINALIDAE

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

ICTERIDAE

<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Agelaius humeralis</i>	Tawny-shouldered Blackbird*
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark*
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle
<i>Quiscalus major</i>	Boat-tailed Grackle
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Shiny Cowbird
<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Cowbird
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole
<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>	Spot-breasted Oriole (e)
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole*

FRINGILLIDAE

Carpodacus purpureus

Purple Finch

Carpodacus mexicanus

House Finch (e)

Loxia curvirostra

Red Crossbill*

Carduelis pinus

Pine Siskin

Carduelis tristis

American Goldfinch

Coccothraustes vespertinus

Evening Grosbeak

PASSERIDAE

Passer domesticus

House Sparrow (e)