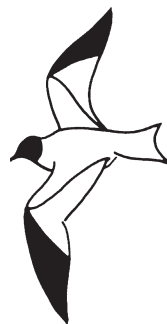


WESTERN BIRDS



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THE 42nd ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE: 2016 RECORDS

GUY McCASKIE, 954 Grove Ave., Imperial Beach, California 91932;
guymcc@pacbell.net

STEPHEN C. ROTTENBORN and SCOTT B. TERRILL, H. T. Harvey &
Associates, 983 University Ave., Bldg. D, Los Gatos, California 95032;
srottenborn@harveyecology.com, sterrill@harveyecology.com

THOMAS A. BENSON, California State University San Bernardino, 5500 University
Parkway, San Bernardino, California 92407; secretary@californiabirds.org

ABSTRACT: From its last report through 2016 the California Bird Records Committee reached decisions on 174 records involving 167 individuals of 68 species and two species groups, endorsing 139 records of 152 individuals. The first accepted state records of the Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*), Jouanin's Petrel (*Bulweria fallax*), and Buff-breasted Flycatcher (*Empidonax fulvifrons*) are outlined in this report, as is the acceptance of the Oriental Greenfinch (*Chloris sinica*) to the main list based on reconsideration of a record that was previously not accepted. These additions bring California's total list of accepted species to 667, of which 11 represent established introductions. Other notable records detailed in this report include the state's second Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*), third Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor*), and fourth Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*).

This 42nd report of the California Bird Records Committee (CBRC), a committee of Western Field Ornithologists, summarizes evaluations of 174 records involving 167 individuals of 68 species and two species groups. The committee accepted 139 of the 174 records, involving 134 individuals of 63 species and two species groups, for an acceptance rate of 79.9%. A record is considered accepted if it receives no more than one "not accept" vote from the nine voting members if the identification is considered questionable, or no more than two "not accept" votes if natural occurrence is considered questionable. We consider 17 records of 12 individuals to represent returning or continuing birds that were accepted previously. Thirty-four records, involving 32 individuals of 20 species and two species groups, were not accepted because the identification was not considered to be substantiated; one record involving one individual was not accepted because its natural occurrence was questionable. For review, reports of multiple individuals

together are given the same record number; we report the total number of accepted individuals, which may be different from the number of accepted records. Although most of the records in this report are of birds documented in 2016, a few are earlier.

Since the period covered by this report, the committee has accepted first California records in 2017 of the Eurasian Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*), Kermadec Petrel (*Pterodroma neglecta*), Citrine Wagtail (*Motacilla citreola*), and Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*), the details of which will be published in the next (43rd) report, and in 2018 of the Tropical Parula (*Setophaga pitiayumi*), which will be published in the 44th report. These additions, as well as the decision by the American Ornithological Society (2017) to treat Thayer's Gull (formerly *L. thayeri*) as a subspecies of the Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*), bring the California list to 672 species. Potential additions to the state list currently being considered are of the Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) and European Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*). Recent changes to the review list were the addition of the Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) at the committee's annual meeting in January 2016 and removal of the Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*), Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*), and Magnificent/Great/Lesser Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens/minor/ariel*) at the January 2017 meeting.

Species-account headings are organized with English and scientific names first, followed in parentheses by the total number of individuals accepted for California (as of this report) and the number of new individuals accepted in this report. Following the heading are accounts for records accepted (as applicable), followed by records not accepted because the identification was not established, the date or location was uncertain, or the natural occurrence was questionable (as applicable). A double asterisk (**) following the number of accepted records indicates that the species has been reviewed only during a restricted period, so the number of accepted records does not represent the total number of records for the state. When the observer(s) who originally discovered the bird provided documentation, their initials are listed first, in italics, followed by the initials of subsequent observers supplying documentation. A dagger (†) following an observer's initials indicates submission of a photograph, (Sk) indicates submission of a sketch, (§) indicates submission of audio recordings, (‡) indicates submission of a video, and (#) precedes a specimen number. The absence of a symbol following the observer's initials indicates the submission of a written report without other documentation. Age terminology follows that of CBRC (2007). Definitions of abbreviations and additional details regarding minutiae of formatting may be found in previous CBRC reports, all available at the CBRC's website, www.californiabirds.org, and in CBRC (2007; wfopublications.org/Rare_Birds/FM/Explanation-Additional_Info.html). A map of, and abbreviations for, counties in California are at http://wfopublications.org/Rare_Birds/MAPS/Map1.html. Also available at the CBRC's website are the California bird list, the review list, an online form for submitting documentation for review species, committee news, recent photos of rare birds, the CBRC's bylaws, a form for querying the CBRC database, and all annual reports.

Observers are encouraged to submit documentation for all species on

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the CBRC's review list to the CBRC's secretary (e-mail: secretary@californiabirds.org) or via www.californiabirds.org. Documentation of all CBRC records is archived at the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology (www.wfvz.org) and is available for public review by appointment.

EMPEROR GOOSE *Anser canagicus* (95, 1). One was at Seven Mile Slough in Isleton, SAC, 9–27 Mar 2016 (DSk, TAB†, CC†, AWL†, AM†; 2016-015). Numbers reaching California have been decreasing in recent years, particularly inland. Prior to 1980, 36% of records were away from the coast; since 1980, only 21% have been inland.

COMMON POCHARD *Aythya ferina* (4, 1). An adult male associated with a large flock of Canvasbacks (*A. valisineria*), Redheads (*A. americana*), and Ring-necked Ducks (*A. collaris*) on and near Freshwater Lagoon, HUM, 20 Dec 2016–13 Jan 2017 (JA, TAB†, ACot, EAE†, RF†, KCK, GMcC, MR†, CR; 2016-133). This species is a rare straggler to western Alaska, with records from Homer and Middleton I. being the easternmost; elsewhere in North America, aside from California's four, the only acceptable records are from Quebec and Saskatchewan.

RUDDY GROUND-DOVE *Columbina talpacoti* (111**, 2). A male with Inca Doves (*C. inca*) at Newberry Springs, SBE, 3 Dec 2016 (AdR, RRo†; 2016-130) and a female in Bishop, INY, 11 Dec 2016 (CHot, RHow†; 2016-131) were the only two reported in 2016. This small dove, first recorded in California in 1978, was found nesting in 2003, so it was removed from the review list at the end of that year. Beginning in 2006, however, numbers in California plummeted, and the resident populations disappeared, so the species was placed back on the review list in 2016.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD *Archilochus colubris* (18, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A hummingbird at a feeder in Stockton, SJ, 12 Sep 2015 (2015-177) was reported as a first-fall female Ruby-throated. The entire upperparts were described as "bronzy green," and the photographs show an *Archilochus*, but they do not show the shape of the outermost primaries, especially p10. Therefore, seven committee members were unwilling to endorse the record. The written documentation and photos constituting the report of a female or first-fall male at Pt. Reyes National Seashore, MRN, 17 Sep 2016 (2016-149) did not provide enough detail on the shapes of the primaries to eliminate the Black-chinned Hummingbird (*A. alexandri*).

BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD *Cyananthus latirostris* (94, 4). An adult male visited a feeder near Lake Murray, SD, 12–22 Feb 2016 (MMA, M & PT†; 2016-005), a female was at Lake Tamarisk in Desert Center, RIV, 17 Sep 2016 (RA†, JS†; 2016-082), an adult male visited a feeder in Granite Hills, SD, 7 Nov 2016 (JTr†, YT; 2016-116), and a first-year male frequented a yard in El Cajon, SD, 26 Dec 2016–9 Mar 2017 (CKS††; 2016-147).

LESSER SAND-PLOVER *Charadrius mongolus* (15, 1). One in first basic plumage at North Beach in Pt. Reyes National Seashore, MRN, 18–29 Oct 2016 (ML†, MVB†, DK-B†, MR†, RWR†; 2016-105) established the latest date for the species in California. Most of the state's Lesser Sand-Plovers have occurred between late June and mid-August, with four in September and only two in October, the latest previously being 22 Oct 2003.

UPLAND SANDPIPER *Bartramia longicauda* (32, 1). One was at Cerro Coso College in Ridgecrest, KER, 9 Jun 2016 (AH†; 2016-043).

BAR-TAILED GODWIT *Limosa lapponica* (45, 1). On the basis of Peter Pyle's feather-by-feather comparison of photos, the committee concluded that three sightings of the Bar-tailed Godwit represented the same individual. After appearing at Bolinas Lagoon, MRN, 11–16 Aug 2016 (PP†, PB†, MB, RLeB†, MR†, SBT†; 2016-063),

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the bird was seen 80 km to the southeast near the Don Edwards NWR Environmental Education Center, SCL, 21–29 Aug 2016 (CJo†, WGB†, BAM†, RWR†, AIR†, MMR†; 2016-064), before moving 50 km back to the northwest to Middle Harbor Shoreline Park, ALA, 3–5 Sep 2016 (ST†, AM†; 2016-073).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT *Limosa haemastica* (54, 1). One was at Clam Beach and the spit at the mouth of Mad River Slough on Humboldt Bay, HUM, 20–26 May 2016 (RF†, EF†; 2016-035). Although most of California's fall records are from the coast between Del Norte and Marin counties, including nine from Humboldt County, only three of the 12 spring records have been coastal.

CURLEW SANDPIPER *Calidris ferruginea* (50, 1). An adult in alternate plumage was at the San Diego River mouth, SD, 10 Jul 2016 (JB†; 2016-053).

RED-NECKED STINT *Calidris ruficollis* (22, 5). Single adults were at Estero Bluffs SP, SLO, 30 Jun 2016 (TME†, BBo†, HE†, KP†, CAM†, EW†; 2016-051) and “Frank's Dump” at the Hayward Regional Shoreline in Hayward, ALA, 10–26 Jul 2016 (VR†, AM†, JMo†, JMi, MR†, JCS†, SBT†; 2016-052). One in its second fall was at the mouth of Jacoby Creek on Humboldt Bay, HUM, 14 Aug 2016 (RF†, EAE†, EF†; 2016-062). Single juveniles were at the Eel River estuary, HUM, 1 Sep 2016 (TE†; 2016-071) and at the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, RIV, 5–9 Sep 2016 (AEM†, TAB†, BED, JLD†, CAM†, GMcC; 2016-072; Figure 1). Only one record of a juvenile, at Davis, YOL, 30 Aug 2009 (2009-144) had been accepted for California previously (Pyle et al. 2011).

PURPLE SANDPIPER *Calidris maritima* (1, 1). One at Salt Creek Beach on the northeast shore of the Salton Sea, RIV, 25 Mar–17 Apr 2016 (BED†, CAM†; ARA†, DB†, TAB†, MAC†, JLD, RHol†, KZK†, GMcC, CMcG†, RLM†, DWN†, DR†, LSt†, MStr†, DVanP†; 2016-028; cover photo and Figure 2) molted from first basic plumage to at least a partial first alternate plumage during its more than three-week stay. Amazingly, one in first alternate plumage 800 km to the north at Kehoe Beach on Pt. Reyes, MRN, 25 Apr 2016 (ML††; 2016-029) was the same bird, as the committee concluded from Peter Pyle's comparison of feather patterns in photos. This shorebird nests in the high Arctic and winters along North Atlantic coasts, in North America mainly from Newfoundland south to Georgia. Small numbers occur in fall around the Great Lakes and in winter along the north coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The species is very rare inland away from the Great Lakes, but it has been recorded in central Kansas at Wilson Lake (23 Dec 2015; *N. Am. Birds* 70:205), in central Oklahoma at Lake Overholser (9–12 Dec 1977; *Bull. Okla. Ornithol. Soc.* X1:1–4) and Lake Carl Blackwell (6–8 Jan 2013; *N. Am. Birds* 67:297), and in two counties of central Texas (Lockwood and Freeman 2004). Vagrants have been photographed farther west along the Bow River near Calgary, Alberta (9–10 May 2013; *N. Am. Birds* 67:471), at the Freezeout Lake Wildlife Management Area near Great Falls, Montana (12 Nov 2015; *N. Am. Birds* 70:74–75), at Dillon Reservoir near Silverthorne, Colorado (16–31 Dec 2016; <http://coloradobirdrecords.org/Reports/SpeciesDetail.aspx?id=505>), and at Sandy Hollow Reservoir near St. George, Utah (28 Nov–4 Dec 2010; *N. Am. Birds* 65:136). A juvenile collected on the shore of the Beaufort Sea at Pt. Barrow, Alaska (29 Sep 1990; Gibson and Kessel 1992) and one photographed in Victoria, British Columbia (30 Dec 2016–17 Apr 2017; <https://bcfo.ca/bc-bird-records-committee-sightings-database/>) represent the westernmost records, one photographed on the Mexican Pacific coast at San Blas, Nayarit (28 Dec 2014–23 Mar 2015; *N. Am. Birds* 69:298), the southernmost record.

LITTLE STINT *Calidris minuta* (28, 4). One in dull alternate plumage (and thus possibly in its first spring) was near Alviso Marina County Park, SCL, 20 Apr–6 May 2016 (WB†, KG†, JMo†, MP†, MR†, RWR†, SCR†, JCS†, GZ††; 2016-023). An alternate-plumaged adult was at Tolowa Dunes State Beach, DN, 1 Aug 2016 (CR;



Figure 1. This juvenile Red-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*) at the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, Riverside County, 6 Sep 2016 (2016-072) shows the long primary projection that distinguishes it from a Western Sandpiper (*C. mauri*). The wing coverts and tertials have buffy to pale gray edges and darkish centers rather than the rufous edges and black centers of the juvenile Little Stint (*C. minuta*).

Photo by Thomas A. Benson



Figure 2. On 27 Mar 2016, when this photo was taken, this Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*) at Salt Creek Beach on the east shore of the Salton Sea, Riverside County (2016-028), was in mostly basic plumage, with dirty yellow rather than brighter orangish legs, so virtually identical to a Rock Sandpiper (*C. ptilocnemis*).

Photo by Larry Sansone

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2016-061), and single juveniles were at Centerville Slough, HUM, 31 Aug 2016 (TE†, KMB, SEM†, SBT†; 2016-070) and at the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, RIV, 9–15 Oct 2016 (AEM†, AB†, TAB†, MAC†, BED†, CAM†, GMcC, RLM†, JTSt†; 2016-100; Figure 3).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER *Calidris fuscicollis* (30, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: Photographs of a bird at Laguna Salada in Pacifica, SM, 27 Jun 2016 (2016-054) did not confirm that it was a White-rumped Sandpiper.

SPOTTED REDSHANK *Tringa erythropus* (5, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One was reported at south San Diego Bay, SD, 6 Mar 2016 (2016-013). Five Spotted Redshanks were found in California between 1983 and 1989, but none have been confirmed since then.

MARSH SANDPIPER *Tringa stagnatilis* (2, 0). An adult in alternate plumage was at the Vic Fazio Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area, YOL, 16–23 Apr 2016 (TAB†, AM†, MR†, RAR†, JCS†; 2016-022). By a 5–4 vote, the committee considered it probably different from the first-year bird that was ~32 km away near Dixon, SOL, 9–13 Apr 2014 (2014-032; Singer et al. 2016). But when a Marsh Sandpiper appeared at the Vic Fazio Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area 15–21 Apr 2018 (details to be published in a future report), the CBRC voted to consider all three of these records as representing the same bird.

THICK-BILLED MURRE *Uria lomvia* (51, 1). One in basic plumage was 14 km west-southwest of Bodega Head, SON, 9 Oct 2016 (MVB†, MR†, MSt†; 2016-099). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A photo of a dead and partially decomposed murre (specimen not salvaged) found at Rodeo Beach, MRN, 17 Sep 2015 (2015-115) failed to convince enough committee members it was of a Thick-billed. This species was more numerous in the 1900s, but the CBRC has accepted only 13 records since 2000.

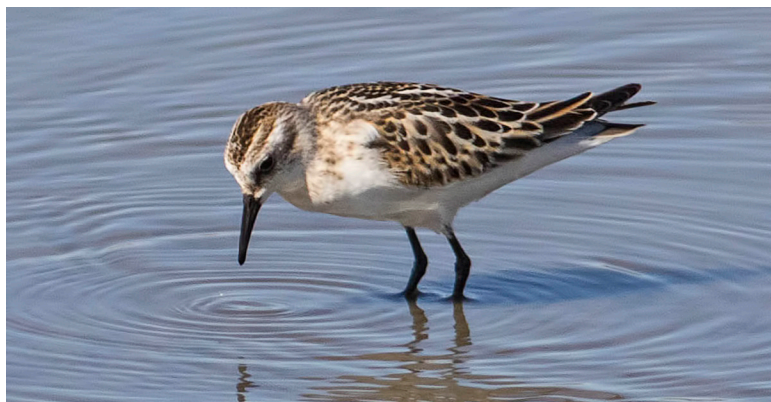


Figure 3. This juvenile Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) at the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, Riverside County, 9 Oct 2016 (2016-100) shows the long primary projection associated with the Asiatic stints, with the tips of the longest primaries extending noticeably beyond the tip of the tail. The rufous edges and black centers of the scapulars, wing coverts, and tertials distinguish the Little Stint from the similar juvenile Red-necked Stint (compare Figure 1). Also evident on this stint is the split supercilium and white “braces” (British for “suspenders”) on the upperparts.

Photo by Anthony E. Metcalf

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BLACK GUILLEMOT *Cephus grylle* (0, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One was reported in flight over the ocean 41 km west of Laguna Pt., MEN, 25 May 2016 (2016-044). A good description of salient characters by the experienced observer suggested that the identification may have been correct, but because of the brevity of the observation and the observer's inability to discern the underwing color, the committee refrained from accepting what would have been a first state record. Although the Black Guillemot is regular in small numbers along the coast of extreme northwestern Alaska, one photographed in Ketchikan 13–17 Dec 2012 (*N. Am. Birds* 67:322–326) provides by far the southernmost record in the Pacific.

BLACK-HEADED GULL *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* (28, 0). The committee considers an adult at Oasis, RIV, 30 Dec 2016–3 Mar 2017 (CMcG†, TAB†, MAC†, AEM†, GMcC, RLM†, JTS†; 2016-136) to be the same adult as was in this area 8–14 Jan 2014 (2014-003; Singer et al. 2016).

LITTLE GULL *Hydrocoloeus minutus* (123, 5). A first-cycle bird at Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, SD, 7 Apr 2016 (BM†, CJa†, JTS†, SES†Sk; 2016-019), an adult at Salt Creek Beach on the east shore of the Salton Sea, RIV, 12–23 Apr 2016 (CMcG, JKC, RLM†, AEM†, JS†; 2016-020A and 2016-025), and a first-spring bird also at Salt Creek Beach, RIV, 12–16 Apr 2016 (RLM Sk, KAR, MStr; 2016-020B and 2016-024) were moving north through California with migrant Bonaparte's Gulls (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*). A juvenile over the open ocean about 32 km west of Bean Hollow, SM, 11 Sep 2016 (AJ†, AM†, MP†, DSS†, GT†; 2016-081) and another still retaining much of its juvenile plumage at the settling ponds at the mouth of the Santa Clara R., Ventura, VEN, 23 Nov 2016 (ST†, DK-B†; 2016-125) were fall migrants. The CBRC has removed this species from its review list and does not review records after 2016.

ICELAND GULL *Larus glaucooides* (24, 1). A very pale first-cycle bird at Redbud Park, LAK, 17 Dec 2016 (FEH†; 2016-138), with a rounded head and petite bill, was believed by all but one member to fall well within the range of the subspecies *kumlieni*. IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: Plumage and structural characters of single first-winter birds reported at Moss Landing, MTY, 9 Feb 2016 (2016-009), Lower Otay Reservoir, SD, 18 Jan–25 Feb 2016 (2016-010), and Lucchesi Park in Petaluma, SON, 23 Feb–14 Mar 2016 (2016-008) were believed by most members to fall outside the range of the Iceland Gull as the species was defined in 2016 (i.e., subspecies *glaucooides* or *kumlieni*). With Thayer's Gull (formerly *L. thayeri*) now treated as a subspecies of the Iceland Gull (American Ornithological Society 2017), the CBRC no longer, as of 1 January 2017, reviews records of the Iceland Gull.

SLATY-BACKED GULL *Larus schistisagus* (58, 0). An adult at Miller-Knox Regional Park, CC, 18–20 Jan 2016 (LH†; 2016-002) was the same bird with a leucistic primary covert on the right wing seen in the same area 8–15 Feb 2013 (2013-021; Rottenborn et al. 2016) and 11 km to the southwest in Sausalito, MRN, 23 Jan 2013 (2013-010). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A reported adult on Southeast Farallon I., SF, 8 Nov 2011 (2011-283) was too pale on the mantle for this species.

KELP GULL *Larus dominicanus* (1, 0). An adult was at the San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds, Pico Rivera, LA, 4–5 Feb 2016 (JFG†, TAB†, KLG†, CAM†, GMcC, LS†; 2016-004), then 600 km to the northwest on Southeast Farallon I., SF, 26 Apr 2016 (KW†, RB; 2016-030), and then 55 km to the southeast at the mouth of Pilarcitos Creek in Half Moon Bay, SM, 30–31 May 2016 (MDeF†, JMo†, RWR†, GZ††; 2016-039). Primarily on the basis of the wingtip pattern, the committee considered all three to be the same bird as the one found at three locations on the central California coast in April and May 2015 (2015-033, -034, and -037; Searcy et al. 2018). Although recorded along the Gulf of Mexico coasts of Texas and Louisiana (where it has bred), twice on the Atlantic coast (in Maryland and Newfoundland), and

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as single individuals well inland in Indiana, Ohio, Colorado, and Ontario (Howell et al. 2014), California's wandering individual is the only one thus far found along the Pacific coast of the United States.

RED-TAILED TROPICBIRD *Phaethon rubricauda* (44, 1). One approximately 350 km west-southwest of Pt. Arguello, SBA, 20 Nov 2014 (TJ†; 2014-184) augments nine previously accepted records from 2014. This species appears to be somewhat regular over very deep water well off California.

ARCTIC LOON *Gavia arctica* (13, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A loon at Camanche Reservoir, SJ, 26 Oct 2016 (2016-139) was documented by very distant photos, and seven committee members did not endorse the identification as an Arctic Loon. All but one of California's accepted records of this species are coastal.

YELLOW-BILLED LOON *Gavia adamsii* (102, 2). A basic-plumaged bird was at Heron's Head Park, SF, 24 Jan 2016 (BG†, ASH; 2016-001), and an alternate-plumaged adult flew by Battery Godfrey, SF, 8 Oct 2016 (HC, PSa; 2016-143). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: The majority of the committee found the single photo of a bird on Monterey Bay, MTY, 24 Mar 2002 (2002-227) insufficient to identify it as a Yellow-billed Loon.

WEDGE-RUMPED STORM-PETREL *Oceanodroma tethys* (13, 1). One undergoing its second prebasic molt was found dead on the south spit of Humboldt Bay, HUM, 1 May 2016 (DK-B; HSU #9649; 2016-031; Figure 4); see Kammerichs-Berke (2018) for additional details. From its measurements, the bird is of the smaller subspecies that breeds off the coast of Peru, *O. t. kelsalli*, rather than the larger nominate subspecies that breeds on the Galapagos Islands. All of California's other Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrels that have been measured, a specimen found in Carmel, MTY, 21 Jan 1969 (Yadon 1970; 1977-123), as well as two captured on Southeast Farallon I., SF, in spring 2015, have been *kelsalli* also (Searcy et al. 2018).

JOUANIN'S PETREL *Bulweria fallax* (1, 1). An adult captured at Arch Pt. on Santa Barbara I., SBA, 1 Jun 2016 (AJB†, JHo†; 2016-058; Figure 5) represents the first accepted record for California, North America, and the United States outside of the Hawaiian Islands. This large *Bulweria* petrel is a species of the Indian Ocean and a vagrant to the central Pacific (Howell 2012); it has reached the northwest Hawaiian Islands four times (Pyle and Pyle 2017). This bird was captured during nighttime mist netting of Ashy Storm-Petrels (*Oceanodroma homochroa*). Recognizing that it was too large for a storm-petrel, but unsure of the identification at the time, the banders photographed the bird and measured its culmen and tarsus. Various outside experts with extensive experience with *Bulweria* and the similar *Pseudobulweria* reviewed the record and unanimously endorsed the identification as a Jouanin's Petrel on the basis of overall size and tarsal measurement (33.0 mm). The bird was greater in overall bulk and bill depth, and with a longer tarsus, than a Bulwer's Petrel (*B. bulwerii*), and its tarsus was too short for a Fiji Petrel (*Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi*) or Mascarene Petrel (*P. aterrima*). A reported Jouanin's Petrel photographed off Santa Cruz County, 12 Sep 2015 (2015-176) is still under review.

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD *Fregata magnificens* (75**, 24). A photo by an unknown observer of an immature near the east end of Santa Cruz I., SBA, 7 Jul 2015 (2015-081) made its way to Peter Gaede, who forwarded the photo to the CBRC. Following an incursion in 2015, 2016 was another good year for this species, by the standards of the 21st century, with single birds at Morro Bay, SLO, 15 May 2016 (JSR; 2016-033), Santa Barbara I., SBA, 30 May 2016 (BAS†; 2016-040), Torrey Pines State Reserve/La Jolla, SD, 31 May 2016 (TAB†; 2016-041), San Diego Bay, SD, 25 Jun 2016 (NC†; 2016-047), La Jolla, SD, 28 Jun 2016 (PEL, GN†; 2016-048), Crowley Lake, MNO, 26 Jul 2016 (RZ†, NJO†, RO†; 2016-057), Bolsa Chica



Figure 4. Molting Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel found dead on the south spit of Humboldt Bay, Humboldt County, 1 May 2016 (2016-031). This photo shows the species' very long white uppertail coverts (with black shafts) that extend a substantial distance along the tail.

Photo by Deven Kammerichs-Berke

Ecological Reserve, ORA, 2 Aug 2016 (L-SV†, DoH; 2016-059) and 27 Sep 2016 (L-SV†; 2016-090), Cypress, ORA, 24 Aug 2016 (RRa†; 2016-068), and Big Bear Lake, SBE, 27 Aug 2016 (LT, DS†; 2016-069). The only report of multiple birds was of 13 individuals observed at the south end of the Salton Sea, IMP, 11 Sep 2016 (GN†, TAB†; 2016-077). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: The committee did not accept six records as pertaining to the Magnificent Frigatebird, primarily owing to a lack of detail eliminating other frigatebird species: these records (2016-046, 2016-050, 2016-060, 2016-065, 2016-111, and 2016-137) were re-evaluated as Magnificent/Great/Lesser Frigatebirds (see below). The CBRC has removed the Magnificent Frigatebird from the review list and does not review records after 2016.

GREAT FRIGATEBIRD *Fregata minor* (3, 1). One in its second or third cycle at Pt. Pinos, MTY, 2 Nov 2016 (PG†, SH†, DR; 2016-140; Figure 6) represents the third record for California and the second from Monterey County. The only Great Frigatebird recorded in North America, outside of Mexico and California, is a November 1975 specimen from Oklahoma (Tomer et al. 1996). Noteworthy features that



Figure 5. The first Jouanin's Petrel accepted for California was captured on Santa Barbara Island, Santa Barbara County, 1 Jun 2016 (2016-058) during nighttime mist netting for Ashy Storm-Petrels (*Oceanodroma homochroa*). There are no previous records of this Indian Ocean species for North America or for anywhere in the Pacific Ocean, apart from four records from the Hawaiian Islands.

Photo by Joe Howard

distinguished the Pt. Pinos bird from a Magnificent Frigatebird of similar age included the rusty-buff feathers on the throat and upper breast, the relatively extensive white axillary spur, and the pattern of the belly (line between black and white more rounded than pointed posteriorly). It was distinguished from the Lesser Frigatebird (*F. ariel*) by the large size, the less extensive white axillary spur, the longer and more slender bill, and a longer tail.

MAGNIFICENT/GREAT/LESSER FRIGATEBIRD *Fregata magnificens/minor/ariel* (17**, 7). Frigatebirds accepted as members of this group included single birds at the Ventura settling ponds, VEN, 21 Jun 2016 (*JHo*†; 2016-046A), Pt. Dume, LA, 21 Jun 2016 (*CyS*; 2016-050A), 1.5 km west of Mission Bay, SD, 10 Jul 2016 (*CE*†; 2016-060A), 1.5 km offshore from Dana Pt. Harbor, ORA, 13 Jul 2016 (*ACa*†; 2016-056), Isla Vista, SBA, 31 Jul 2016 (*JC*†; 2016-094), Beaumont, RIV, 20 Sep 2016 (*RLM Sk*; 2016-137A), and North Shore, RIV, 24 Oct 2016 (*RLM*†; 2016-111A). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: Two at the Ventura settling ponds, VEN, 18 Jun 2016 (2016-065A) were not described adequately for acceptance even as unidentified frigatebirds. The CBRC has removed this category from the review list and does not review records after 2016.

MASKED BOOBY *Sula dactylatra* (23, 1). One was 8.5 km south-southwest of Southeast Farallon I., SF, 24–25 Aug 2016 (*JRo*†; 2016-074).

NAZCA BOOBY *Sula granti* (8, 5). A subadult was captured at Oceanside, SD, 30 Oct 2015 (*MA*†, *BF*†; 2015-167) and taken to Sea World for rehabilitation before being released 23 Feb 2016. Another subadult at Pt. Pinos, MTY, 1 Feb 2016 (*BLSt*†; *PF*†) was initially not accepted (2016-003), then reviewed and accepted as a Masked/

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Nazca Booby (2016-003A), then re-evaluated and accepted as a Nazca (2016-003B). This record reflects the committee's learning the distinction between subadults of the Masked and Nazca Boobies. We solicited outside expertise on identification of more challenging young birds, and the best current information suggests that each species' characteristic bill color (orange to rose or reddish at the base in the Nazca and yellowish to yellow-green throughout in the Masked) starts to develop at an age of 4–8 months (Pyle 2008). These colors can be subtle on young birds, and CBRC members differed in how they detected or interpreted the bill color of some birds, even when looking at the same photos at the same time. In addition, colors are portrayed differently on different computer monitors. Adding to the complication of bill color is hybridization between the two species; for example, a few mixed pairs and birds with bills intermediate in color have been observed on Clipperton I., 1080 km southwest of Punta San Telmo, Michoacán, Mexico (Pitman and Jehl 1998). Nazca Boobies appear to be increasing in the northern portion of the breeding range off west Mexico, which may increase the incidence of hybrids (R. L. Pitman pers. comm.).

Single adult Nazca Boobies were over Soquel Canyon 15 km south of Seal Rock, SCZ, 16 Jul 2016 (EHa†, CHa†, DR†, CoSt; 2016-055), 112 km west-southwest of Pt. Sur, MTY, 3 Sep 2016 (RLP†; 2016-089), and 38 km southeast of Santa Catalina I., LA, 15 Sep 2016 (RL†; 2016-087A). This species, first recorded in California in 2013, has shown a remarkable influx into the state the past few years, and has now been recorded as far north as Alaska (Gibson et al. 2018). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A booby in its second cycle 11 km west-southwest of Pt. Loma, SD, 1 Sep 2015 (2015-088) was not accepted because most members were not convinced that the adult bill color was yet showing, or at least evident in the photos. The record was re-evaluated as of a Masked/Nazca Booby (see below).

MASKED/NAZCA BOOBY *Sula dactylatra/granti* (23, 2). In addition to the second-cycle bird at Pt. Pinos, MTY, 1 Feb 2016 (BLSt, PE†; 2016-003A), which was ultimately accepted as a Nazca Booby as described above, single boobies of similar age were 11 km west-southwest of Pt. Loma, SD, 1 Sep 2015 (JL†, SSc†, SW†; 2015-088A) and on a boat off San Diego, SD, 31 Aug 2015 (PD†; 2015-163).

RED-FOOTED BOOBY *Sula sula* (29, 3). Individuals in their first or second cycle were 24 km south-southeast of San Clemente I., LA, 6 Sep 2016 (RLP†; 2016-091) and at Imperial Beach, SD, 13 Dec 2016 (PEL; 2016-129). One in its first cycle at Pt. Loma, SD, 3–7 Oct 2016 was taken into captivity by Sea World; it was released off Pt. Loma on 27 Dec 2016 and remained in the area until 4 Jan 2017 (PSi†, CK†; 2016-098). This species' recent incursion into California waters parallels that of the Brown Booby (*S. leucogaster*), Masked Booby, and Nazca Booby.

TRICOLORED HERON *Egretta tricolor* (64**, 2). Single adults were at San Diego Bay, SD, 18 Apr 2016 (GMcC, GN†; 2016-021) and the Tijuana R. estuary, SD, 17 Dec 2016–15 Mar 2017 (TAB†, MJB†, GMcC, JTS†; 2016-132).

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus* (35, 1). An alternate-plumaged adult was along the Los Angeles River at Sepulveda Dam, LA, 24 May–5 Jun 2016 (MStent†, TAB†, JHa†, MMe†, JTS†; 2016-037). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: Single birds at the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area, YOL, 2–8 Apr 2016 (2016-017) and at Baker, SBE, 3–4 Jun 2016 (2016-042) showed potential indications of hybridization with the White-faced Ibis (*P. chihi*).

BLACK VULTURE *Coragyps atratus* (10, 0). The committee concluded that the following records, all of an adult, represent the same bird that was in Sonoma and Marin counties Mar 2014–Jul 2015 (2014-027; Searcy et al. 2018): Pt. Reyes, MRN, 11–18 Jun 2016 (LK, TG†; 2016-045); Bodega Bay, SON, 22 Oct–8 Nov 2016 (SSo†; CD, EHut, SL†, RLeB†, RAR†, SBT†; 2016-122); and Sebastopol, SON, 29 Dec 2016–8 Mar 2017 (KAH; 2016-144). Likewise, an adult at San Luis

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Obispo, SLO, 17 Dec 2016–20 Mar 2017 (HE†, KP†; 2016-135) was apparently the same as one observed in San Luis Obispo County since 2009 (2009-156; Pyle et al. 2011). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One reported from the Tijuana R. valley, SD, 21 Feb 2016 (2016-007) was quite distant and observed only briefly.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE *Elanoides forficatus* (2, 1). California's second Swallow-tailed Kite was initially photographed at the Tijuana R. estuary, SD, 22 Apr 2016, being last seen east of the Tijuana Slough NWR visitors' center at 09:37. At 13:35 the same day, it was seen ~86 km to the north at Camp Pendleton, SD, 0.8 km southeast of the intersection of Las Pulgas Road and Stuart Mesa Road (DD, DG†, JRu, SV; 2016-027).

COMMON BLACK HAWK *Buteogallus anthracinus* (11, 1). One in its first spring was just north of the main entrance to Camp Pendleton, between Interstate 5 and Vandergift Boulevard, near Oceanside, SD, 2 Mar 2016 (JMM†; 2016-011), being the first recorded in San Diego County.

SNOWY OWL *Bubo scandiacus* (62, 1). A first-winter male was at the south spit of Humboldt Bay, HUM, 18–19 Feb 2016 (EAE†, EF†, RF†, DK-B†; 2016-006).

ELF OWL *Micrathene whitneyi* (8**, 0). On 2 Apr 2016 an Elf Owl was at the confidential location in Riverside County where the species has nested since 2010 (DVP§; 2016-016; Searcy et al. 2018).

CRESTED CARACARA *Caracara cheriway* (20, 1). A first-fall immature was at the Tijuana R. estuary, SD, 16 Oct 2016 (ND†, PEL, GMcC, PCR†; 2016-103). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A photograph of a distant bird near Marina, MTY, 4 Dec 2016 (2016-146) did not show the subject well enough to establish that it was a Crested Caracara.

DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER *Myiarchus tuberculifer* (106, 3). One at La Mirada Creek Park, LA, 6 Apr–2 May 2016 (JRS, MAST†; 2016-018) and 1 Dec 2016–22 Mar 2017 (TAB†§; 2016-134) had returned for its 9th and 10th consecutive winters; the bird was first recorded 27 Feb–7 Apr 2008 (2008-040; Pike and Compton 2010). A Dusky-capped Flycatcher at Coyote Hills Regional Park, ALA, 3 Nov 2016 (JT†; 2016-114) was the second for Alameda County and provided a rare non-coastal record for northern California. Other single individuals were at Los Osos, SLO, 1–3 Nov 2016 (BW†, FW†; 2016-126) and Pt. Pinos, MTY, 14–16 Nov 2016 (DR†; 2016-118).

SULPHUR-BELLIED FLYCATCHER *Myiodynastes luteiventris* (19, 1). One at Carpinteria Creek, SBA, 30 Sep 2016 (JEL, LP; 2016-142) fit the pattern of occurrence typical of this species in California. With the exception of one at Gazos Creek, SM, 14 Jun 1998 (1998-106; Erickson and Hamilton 2001), all records are from the period 13 Sep–20 Oct.

THICK-BILLED KINGBIRD *Tyrannus crassirostris* (23, 0). One returned for its 7th winter to Otay Valley at the mouth of Poggi Canyon in Chula Vista, SD, 16 Oct 2016–8 Apr 2017 (MJB, BF†, GMcC, KR†; 2016-104), and another returned for its 4th winter to Horsethief Canyon Park, LA, 31 Oct 2016–6 Mar 2017 (TAB†§; 2016-123).

GREATER PEWEE *Contopus pertinax* (41, 0). The committee concluded that one at Balboa Park, SD, 23 Nov 1986–28 Mar 1987 (REW†; 1986-801) was the same as one previously accepted 21 Dec 1985–26 Jan 1986 (1986-025; Bevier 1990), and that one at the same location 18 Oct 1990–29 Mar 1991 (GMcC; 1990-801) was the same as the one previously accepted 20 Feb–30 Mar 1988 (1988-092; Pyle and McCaskie 1992).

BUFF-BREASTED FLYCATCHER *Empidonax fulvifrons* (1, 1). One in its first



Figure 6. A second-cycle or third-cycle Great Frigatebird at Pt. Pinos, Monterey County, 2 Nov 2016 (2016-140) represented the third record for California (and the second from Monterey County) and one of only four for North America.

Photo by Skye Haas

spring at Galileo Hill, KER, 15 May 2016 (MFr†, NF; 2016-034; Figure 7) was the first Buff-breasted Flycatcher recorded in California. Arizona has records as far northwest as the Prescott area (Phillips et al. 1964, www.eBird.org), and populations in Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northwestern Mexico are migratory, so the bird at Galileo Hill was apparently a spring overshoot. Its occurrence in mid-May closely matches that of the northernmost recent record for Arizona, in Yavapai County 13 May 2005 (www.eBird.org) and an accepted Colorado record, for El Paso County 19 May 1991 (Janos 1998).

WHITE-EYED VIREO *Vireo griseus* (77, 1). A first-fall immature was along San Jose Creek in Goleta, SBA, 7 Sep 2016 (HPR†; 2016-079).

BLUE-HEADED VIREO *Vireo solitarius* (82, 3). Single fall migrants were at Bella Vista Open Space Preserve, SBA, 10 Sep 2016 (DT†, DMC, PK; 2016-080), at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, Point Loma, SD, 18 Sep 2016 (GN†; 2016-083), and along Pecho Road in Morro Bay, SLO, 29–30 Sep 2016 (WK†, TME†, MDH†; 2016-093). All but nine (six of wintering birds and three in spring) of California's records are of fall migrants. IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A majority of committee members concluded that photographs of vireos at Famosa Slough, San Diego, SD, 22 Oct 2016 (2016-108) and along the San Gabriel River in Lakewood, LA, 26 Oct 2016 (2016-109) could represent Cassin's Vireos (*V. cassinii*). Cassin's Vireos are in their freshest, brightest plumage in fall, and distinguishing bright male Cassin's and dull female Blue-headed Vireos relies on assessment of age/sex characters. The CBRC continues to take a conservative approach to accepting records of other than the most boldly marked Blue-headed Vireos.

CAVE SWALLOW *Petrochelidon fulva* (12, 1). An adult at the Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area, LA, 30 Nov–1 Dec 2016 (JSF†, DAB Sk, TAB†; 2016-127) was only the second recorded in California away from the south end of the Salton Sea,



Figure 7. California's first Buff-breasted Flycatcher was at Galileo Hill, Kern County, 15 May 2016 (2016-034).

Photo by Mary Freeman

the other also being in Los Angeles County, on 28 Nov 2015 (2015-142; Searcy et al. 2018).

WINTER WREN *Troglodytes hiemalis* (22, 1). One was at Crystal Spring, INY/SBE, 5–7 Nov 2016 (TAB†§; 2016-113). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One reported at Galileo Hill, KER, 6 Oct 2016 (2016-128) was photographed but not audio-recorded. Distinguishing the Winter and Pacific (*T. pacificus*) wrens on the basis of photos can be challenging, as the apparent brightness or coldness of the plumage varies considerably, especially depending on whether the bird was sunlit or in the shade. Only a single call note was heard from this bird, so a majority of committee members expressed reservations about accepting the record.

DUSKY WARBLER *Phylloscopus fuscatus* (16, 2). One at Oyster Pt. in South San Francisco, SM, 24–26 Sep 2016 (RST, WGB†, EAE†§, MR†, SBT; 2016-086) was the earliest recorded in California by three days. Another was at Huntington Central Park, ORA, 8 Oct 2016 (DA†, RS†; BED; 2016-096). Both represented first county records. All accepted records are from the period 24 Sep–3 Nov.

WOOD THRUSH *Hylocichla mustelina* (33, 2). Single individuals were at Big Springs, MNO, 15 Oct 2016 (MiS; 2016-101) and along the San Luis Rey R. in Oceanside, SD, 18 Dec 2016 (JK†; 2016-145), the latter being only the third recorded in California in December.

RUFIOUS-BACKED ROBIN *Turdus rufopalliatu*s (24, 4). Four single individuals, at Chiriaco Summit, RIV, 13–17 Oct 2016 (RA†, LMB†; 2016-097), Cactus City, RIV, 23 Oct 2016 (SJ†; 2016-107), Shoshone, INY, 8 Nov 2016 (CAM†, SLSt; 2016-115), and Lake Tamarisk Golf Club, RIV, 12 Nov–12 Dec 2016 (RA†, TAB†; 2016-121) were at locations typical for the Rufous-backed Robin in California. Before 2016, no more than two individuals had been recorded in a single season.

WHITE WAGTAIL *Motacilla alba* (32, 2). Single alternate-plumaged males of

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the subspecies *lugens* at the Pismo Creek mouth, SLO, 22 Apr 2016 (TME†, HE†, BKSt; 2016-026; Figure 8) and at Lake Tolowa and Lake Earl, DN, 10 May 2016 (CR, GA†, TK†, SEM†; 2016-032) were different individuals because of differences in the shape of the black bib. California had only four prior records of spring migrants, all during the period 26 Apr–22 May.

HAWFINCH *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* (0, 0). **NATURAL OCCURRENCE** **QUESTIONABLE:** One came aboard a ship en route from Busan, South Korea, to San Pedro, LA, on 11 May 2016. It entered California waters west-southwest of Pt. Piedras Blancas, SLO, 17 May 2016 and remained on the ship at least until it entered the Santa Barbara Ship Channel later that day (PL†; 2016-150). A Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*), a Rustic Bunting (*Emberiza rustica*), and an Oriental Turtle-Dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*) were also reported on the ship during the transoceanic crossing, though it is not clear whether any of those birds entered California waters. The observer put out seed for birds on the boat, which may have encouraged the Hawfinch to stay with the ship. The CBRC generally does not accept records of birds that have relied on humans for transportation or sustenance to enable them to enter California, even if the bird was not physically restrained.

ORIENTAL GREENFINCH *Chloris sinica* (1, 1). A female or immature male at Arcata, HUM, 4 Dec 1986–3 Apr 1987 (SFB, BBa, JLD, KH†, JMH†, JML, CAM, GMcC, JMo, DR; 1986-450A) was not accepted on the grounds of questionable natural occurrence during its initial evaluation that extended through four rounds from 1987 to 1992 (Patten and Erickson 1994). Members generally agreed that the bird was likely of the northeastern race *kawarahiba*, a requisite for consideration as a naturally occurring vagrant because the other subspecies are largely sedentary. Factors weighing against the bird's natural occurrence included the lack of a pattern of long-distance vagrancy in the Old World, the absence of New World records away from the western Aleutian Islands (which are not far from the range of *kawarahiba*), and known instances of captivity in the United States, including rumors of releases in California. During that evaluation, the record gained five or six votes for acceptance during each round but never mustered enough for CBRC endorsement, and the species was placed on the supplemental list on the basis of the Arcata record.

Since 1992, the Oriental Greenfinch has been recorded at least twice in North America away from the western Aleutians—at St. Paul I., Alaska, 13 Jun 1996 and in Victoria, British Columbia, 9 Nov 2015 (<https://bcfo.ca/brc-round-14-additional-round-12-accepted-records/>). Another was photographed at François Lake in northern British Columbia 27 May 2009 (<http://fliphtml5.com/lpyn/yutd/basic>), though that record was not accepted by the British Columbia Bird Records Committee on the grounds of questionable natural occurrence because the photos were too distant to allow the subspecies to be determined or the condition of the feathers (e.g., wear) to be assessed (<https://bcfo.ca/bc-bird-records-committee-sightings-database/>). Although these additional records barely establish a pattern of vagrancy, they provided sufficient new information for the CBRC to reconsider and unanimously accept the Arcata record (thereby moving the species from the supplemental list to the main list) on the first round. Reasons for acceptance included the precedent for vagrancy set by the St. Paul I. and British Columbia records and the pattern of vagrancy to western North America shown by such other Asian species as the Brown Shrike (*Lanius cristatus*), Rustic Bunting, and Brambling, a pattern that has become clearer since the CBRC's initial evaluation of the Arcata record. Also important were the perspective that *kawarahiba* winters largely to the north of the most intense east Asian cage-bird trade and the low probability that the Arcata bird was an escapee, based on the low numbers of captive Oriental Greenfinches thought to be in North America at the time (a 10 March 2005 query of the International Species Information System yielded a total of eight captive Oriental Greenfinches at zoos and other participating institutions in North America: five in Quebec and three in Manitoba).

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COMMON REDPOLL *Acanthis flammea* (178, 2). Single individuals were at Hayward, ALA, 16 Mar 2016 (JTo; 2016-038) and San Clemente I., LA, 27 Jun 2016 (JTS†; 2016-049). Previously, all California records were from the period 23 Nov–12 Mar, except for one for April and three for May. The occurrences in 2016 were also unusual in that there was no irruption of the redpoll that year.

SMITH'S LONGSPUR *Calcarius pictus* (11, 1). One on San Clemente I., LA, 23 Sep 2016 (JTS†; 2016-085; Figure 9) was the first recorded in Los Angeles County and the first in southern California away from the deserts of the interior.

FIELD SPARROW *Spizella pusilla* (16, 1). One was along the San Gabriel River in El Monte, LA, 19 Nov 2015 (SM; 2015-174). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A bird at the Mendota Wildlife Area, FRE, 8–9 Jan 2016 (2016-014) was not seen well enough for acceptance as a Field Sparrow as reported.

STREAK-BACKED ORIOLE *Icterus pustulatus* (9, 1). One, probably a male in its first fall, at the Lake Tamarisk Golf Club, Desert Center, RIV, 23–24 Oct 2016 (RA†, CAM, GMcC, JST†; 2016-112) was the first recorded in Riverside County.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD *Euphagus carolinus* (50**, 3). The photo initially submitted in support of a female at Furnace Creek Ranch, INY, 5 Nov 2015 (BC†; 2015-151A) did not allow adequate magnification for members to be able to confirm certain features. Subsequently, the original image was obtained, confirming the identification as a Rusty Blackbird. A male was in Stockton, SJ, 14 Feb 2016 (DGY†; 2016-012). Single females along Sarina Road near Smith River, DN, 15 Nov 2016 (LB†; 2016-120) and at Fort Dick, DN, 10 Jan–18 Feb (LB†, TK†, CR; 2017-014) were accepted as the same individual.

COMMON GRACKLE *Quiscalus quiscula* (98, 1). Single females along Sarina Road near Smith River, DN, 15 Nov 2016–23 Feb 2017 (LB†; 2016-119) and 18 Apr 2017 (TK†; 2017-031) were accepted as the same individual. IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A male blackbird at Owens Lake, INY, 16 Sep 2016 (2016-102) lacked the head and body color of a Common Grackle but appeared more robust than a typical Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*). It may have been a hybrid between a Brewer's Blackbird and a Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*), a combination also suspected to be responsible for another report (not accepted) of the Common Grackle, at Santa Maria, SBA 8 May–5 Jul 1999 (1999-122; Rogers and Jaramillo 2002).

WORM-EATING WARBLER *Helmitheros vermivorum* (132, 3). Individuals were at the University of California, Riverside, RIV, 30 Oct–6 Nov 1975 (SWC; 1975-801), along Deer Creek, ED, 4–5 Jun 2016 (TES, MaS; 2016-124), and at Oso Flaco Lake, SLO, 11 Aug 2016 (TAB; 2016-066). The Deer Creek bird was a first for El Dorado County and the northernmost for California away from the coast.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora chrysoptera* (78, 1). A male was in the Finkbeiner Forest in Bishop, INY, 22 May 2016 (CG, JHe, DeH†, BJK, NJO†; 2016-036).

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora cyanoptera* (51, 1). One at the Angelo Coast Range Reserve, MEN, 27 Sep 2016 (SB; 2016-095) furnished the first record for Mendocino County.

MOURNING WARBLER *Geothlypis philadelphia* (155, 4). Single individuals were at Southeast Farallon I., SF, 23 Aug 2016 (JD†, JRT†; 2016-067) and (a different bird) 8–12 Sep 2016 (JRT, JD†; 2016-075), Galileo Hill, KER, 10–11 Sep 2016 (ET†, TAB†, BS†; 2016-076), and Chadbourne Gulch, MEN, 25 Sep 2016 (RF†, RJK†; 2016-092), the latter providing a first record for Mendocino County. IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One reported at Carpinteria, SBA, 24



Figure 8. This male White Wagtail of the black-backed subspecies *lugens* was at the Pismo Creek mouth, San Luis Obispo County, 22 Apr 2016 (2016-026).

Photo by Brad K. Schram

Oct 2016 (2016-110) was seen in poor light, and several aspects of the description did not fit this species well enough for acceptance, particularly for such a late date.

CAPE MAY WARBLER *Setophaga tigrina* (41**, 1). One was at the Regional Water Quality Control Plant, Palo Alto, SCL., 15–17 Oct 2016 (SCR†, WGB†, GZ†; 2016-106). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: Most members concluded that



Figure 9. The first Smith's Longspur in southern California away from the interior desert region was on San Clemente I., Los Angeles County, 23 Sep 2016 (2016-085).

Photo by Justyn T. Stahl

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the details on one reported at Pt. Reyes, MRN, 11 Oct 2016 (2016-117) were too brief for acceptance.

SCARLET TANAGER *Piranga olivacea* (150, 1). One was at Andrew Molera SP, MTY, 22 Oct 2001 (CMcF; 2001-229). The CBRC does not review records of this species later than 2007.

MISCELLANEOUS

The long-staying Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*; 2012-058) first seen at Southeast Farallon I., SF, 25 Apr 2012 (Pike et al. 2014), and the female Common Black Hawk (2008-053) resident near Santa Rosa, SON, since 14 May 2005 (Iliff et al. 2007), were both still present through 31 Dec 2016. The Curve-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*; 2012-091) found at Starlite Estates near Bishop, INY, on 11 Jun 2012 (Pike et al. 2014) was last reported 4 Apr 2016.

CORRIGENDUM

In the CBRC's 40th report (Singer et al. 2016), the date span for the Broad-billed Hummingbird at Montecito, SBA (2014-060), published as 26–27 Mar 2014, should have been 26–29 Mar 2014.

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