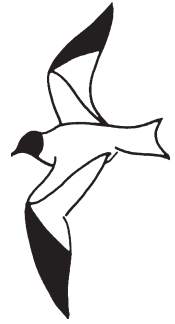


WESTERN BIRDS



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THE 43RD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE: 2017 RECORDS

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ABSTRACT: From its last report through 2017 the California Bird Records Committee reached decisions on 178 records involving 176 individuals of 71 species and two species groups, endorsing 154 records of 153 individuals. The first accepted state records of Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Hydrobates castro*), Kermadec Petrel (*Pterodroma neglecta*), Eurasian Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*), and Citrine Wagtail (*Motacilla citreola*) are outlined in this report. These additions plus additions in 2018 bring California's total list of accepted species to 673, of which 11 represent established introductions. Other notable records detailed in this report include the state's second Ross's Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) and third Swallow-tailed Gull (*Creagrus furcatus*).

This 43rd report of the California Bird Records Committee (CBRC), a committee of Western Field Ornithologists, summarizes evaluations of 178 records involving 176 individuals of 71 species and two species groups. The committee accepted 154 of the 178 records, involving 153 individuals of 61 species and two species groups, for an acceptance rate of 86.5%. 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 four records of three individuals to represent returning or continuing birds that were accepted previously. Twenty-one records, involving 21 individuals of 15 species, were not accepted because the identification was not fully established; three records involving three individuals were not accepted because their 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 differ from

the number of accepted records. Although most of the records in this report are of birds documented in 2017, a few are earlier.

Highlights of this report include the first accepted records of the Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Hydrobates castro*), Kermadec Petrel (*Pterodroma neglecta*), Eurasian Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*), and Citrine Wagtail (*Motacilla citreola*). Other notable records detailed in this report include California's second Ross's Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*), third Swallow-tailed Gull (*Creagrurus furcatus*), and the first photograph of the White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) for the state. The White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) is now the only species on the California list solely on the basis of a sight record.

Since the period covered by this report, in 2018, the committee has accepted first California records of the Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) and Tropical Parula (*Setophaga pitiayumi*), the details of which will be published in the next (44th) report (see also Kahle 2019). These additions bring the California list to 673 species. Potential additions to the state list currently being considered are the Stejneger's Scoter (*Melanitta stejnegeri*) and the European Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*). Recent changes to the review list were the removal of the Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*) at the January 2018 annual meeting of the committee and addition of the Kentucky Warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*) at the January 2019 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, (\$) indicates submission of a sketch, (S) indicates submission of audio recordings, (V) 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. After the observers' initials is the identifying number assigned by the CBRC's secretary as each record is received.

As decided at the 2019 meeting, as of this report the terminology for birds' ages in the CBRC's reports follows that of Humphrey and Parkes (1959) as modified by Howell et al. (2003) and Howell and Pyle (2015). Ages are designated first in terms of the molt cycle ("adult" representing the definitive plumage), then in terms of the specific plumage or active molt if determinable (preformative molt and formative plumage being within the first molt cycle). A document specifying terms for molts and ages is available at the CBRC's website, www.californiabirds.org/Age%20and%20plumage%20terminology.pdf. Definitions of abbreviations and additional details regarding minutiae of formatting may be found in the CBRC's

previous reports, all available at www.californiabirds.org, and in CBRC (2007; www.wfopublications.org/Rare_Birds/FM/Explanation-Additional_Info.html). A map of, and abbreviations for, counties in California are at www.wfopublications.org/Rare_Birds/MAPS/Map1.html. Also available at the 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's database, and all published annual reports. Observers are encouraged to submit documentation for all species on the CBRC's review list to the CBRC's secretary (e-mail: secretary@californiabirds.org) or via the web form at www.californiabirds.org/report_sighting.html. Documentation of all records is archived at the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology (www.wfz.org) and is available for public review by appointment.

BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna autumnalis* (35, 2). Two adults were at fish ponds in Blythe, RIV, 12 Sep 2017 (BS†; 2017-080). Thirty had been documented in the Salton Sink between 1950 and the end of 2000 (CBRC 2007), but these two are the first in southeastern California since 2000.

EMPEROR GOOSE *Anser canagicus* (96, 1). An adult was at Sharp Park Golf Course in Pacifica, SM, 23 Jan–6 Mar 2017 (PKD, JLD, KAH, CH†, RH, DK-B†, MJM†, JM†, MJR†; 2017-009).

RUDDY SHELDUCK *Tadorna ferruginea* (0, 0). NATURAL OCCURRENCE QUESTIONABLE: One was in Santa Maria, SBA, 2 Aug 2004 (2004-612). This species is usually not considered a naturally occurring vagrant to North America and is relatively common in captivity, though a record of six birds in arctic Canada might have represented a natural occurrence (Howell et al. 2014).

GARGANEY *Spatula querquedula* (24, 1). A first-cycle male was associating with other dabbling ducks at Waller Park in Santa Maria, SBA, 25 Nov 2017–11 Mar 2018 (TAB†, JMC†, JLD, RFI†, MEH†, LBH, SH†, DK-B†, GMcC, MMe†, DWN†, EdS†, BKS†, MSen†, JCS†, MMT†, GTe†, SBT†, ANW†; 2017-139; Figure 1). There was some disagreement among committee members regarding the age of this bird based on plumage and molt, and whether its molt and plumage would be expected on a wild bird, but the majority concluded that this was not sufficient reason to question its natural occurrence. Numbers of this teal reaching Alaska from Asia have declined in recent years, and this is the first in California since a hunter shot one at the Mendota Wildlife Area, FRE, in late October 2002 (Cole and McCaskie 2004).

KING EIDER *Somateria spectabilis* (45, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A distant bird reported off the Klamath River mouth, DN, 14–16 Dec 2017 (2017-165) was considered insufficiently documented by a majority of members.

GROOVE-BILLED ANI *Crotophaga sulcirostris* (13, 1). An adult at Encinitas Community Park, SD, 19 Nov–1 Dec 2017 (TAB†, JBru†, GMcC, MMe†, RSch† JTS†; 2017-135; Figure 2) represents the first record for San Diego County.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD *Archilochus colubris* (19, 1). An adult male at Lake Tamarisk in Desert Center, RIV, 10–13 Nov 2017 (CAM†, TAB†, GMcC, AEM, JTS†; 2017-129) provides the latest fall date for a Ruby-throated Hummingbird in California by two weeks.

BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD *Cynanthus latirostris* (102, 8). Males were in Goleta, SBA, 7–28 Jan 2017 (JHa†, DMC, BrH†, PGa†; 2017-007), in Blair Valley in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, SD, 30 Mar 2017 (KSol†; 2017-025), in Santa Cruz, SCZ, 19 Oct–5 Nov 2017 (ShH, WGB†, RC†, RFI, JM†, DR†, SBT†, EVD†; 2017-118),

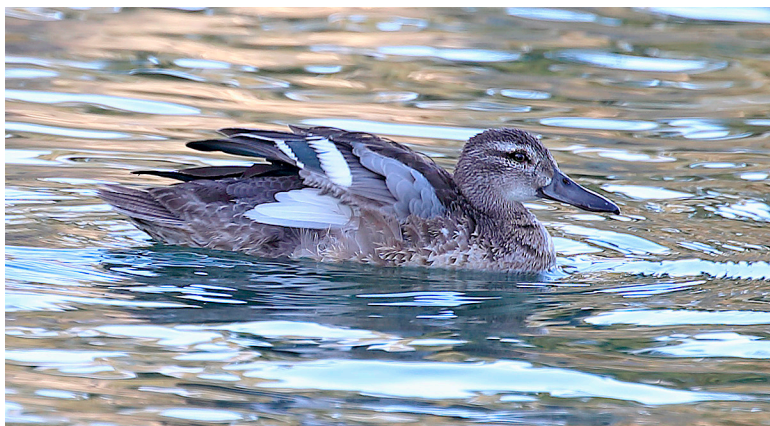


FIGURE 1. Garganey, Waller Park, Santa Barbara County, 13 Nov 2017 (2017-139).

Photo by Monte M. Taylor

at Mission Trails Regional Park, SD, 31 Oct–4 Nov 2017 (*JSp*, *JBru*†, *GMcC*: 2017-122), at Lake Tamarisk in Desert Center, RIV, 10 Oct 2017 (*DAG*†; 2017-104), in the neighborhood of Bay Park in San Diego, SD, 15 Dec 2017 (*MMa*†; 2017-166), and in Goleta, SBA, 16 Dec 2017–6 Mar 2018 (*LAP*†, *GAZ*†, *TAB*†, *JLD*, *NJO*†, *RO*†, *GRI*; 2017-172). A female was in Vista, SD, 11 Nov–8 Dec 2017 (*JRy*†; 2017-131). Most of the males were in their first plumage cycle.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT *Limosa lapponica* (50, 5). An adult was found dead at Doran Beach, SON, 6 May 2017. One wing was photographed, but the specimen was not preserved (*LGo*†, *PP*; 2017-060). An adult (perhaps second-cycle) female at the



FIGURE 2. Groove-billed Ani, Encinitas Community Park, San Diego County, 19 Nov 2017 (2017-135).

Photo by Eric G. Kallen

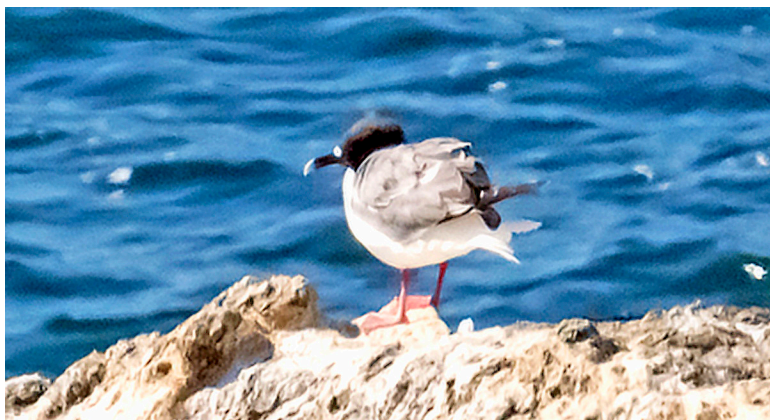


FIGURE 3. Swallow-tailed Gull, Bodega Head, Sonoma County, 5 Oct 2017 (2017-133).

Photo by Clay Johnson

Arcata Marsh, HUM, 9 Jul 2017 (*MBro*; 2017-061) is considered the same as the bird on Humboldt Bay, HUM, 23–25 Jul 2017 (*RFot*; 2017-064). Single individuals were at Pond A17, 3 km north of Alviso, Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), SCL, 22 Jul 2017 (*WBr*; 2017-063), at the Ballona Creek mouth, LA, 24 Sep 2017 (*KL*; 2017-092), and at Point Mugu Naval Air Station, VEN, 27 Oct 2017 (*MRu*, *DPer*; 2017-126).



FIGURE 4. Ross's Gull, Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, 13 Jan 2017 (2017-004).

Photo by David W. Nelson



FIGURE 5. First-cycle Black-tailed Gull, Point Pinos, Monterey County, 12 Jan 2017 (2017-005).

Photo by Andrew Howe



FIGURE 6. Band-rumped Storm-Petrel, Southeast Farallon Island, San Francisco County, 11 Nov 2017 (2017-130).

Photo by Kurt Ongman



FIGURE 7. Kermadec Petrel, Southeast Farallon Island, San Francisco County, 8 Sep 2017 (2017-078).

Photo by Adam J. Searcy

RED-NECKED STINT *Calidris ruficollis* (25, 3). An adult was at Arroyo Laguna, SLO, 3 Jul 2017 (*TME*†; 2017-058). Another adult at “Frank’s Dump” along the Hayward Regional Shoreline in Hayward, ALA, 29–30 Jul 2017 (*NAr*†, *DPen*, *CMe*†; 2017-065) was considered the same as the bird found at Elsie Roemer Bird Sanctuary, ALA, 3–13 Aug 2017 (*NAr*†, *WGB*†, *JM*†; 2017-069). A third adult was at Crescent City Harbor, DN, 10 Aug 2017 (*ADB*†; 2017-070).



FIGURE 8. Nazca Booby, San Diego Bay, San Diego County, 12 Dec 2017 (2017-155).

Photo by Thomas A. Blackman



FIGURE 9. Eurasian Wryneck, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, 25 Sep 2017 (2017-095).

Photo by Brian C. Flick



FIGURE 10. Eurasian Kestrel exhibiting suspicious behavior, Field Landing, Humboldt County, 6 Jan 2017 (2017-001).

Photo by Max Brodie



FIGURE 11. Eastern Wood-Pewee, Laguna Grande Park, Monterey County, 5 Nov 2017 (2017-128).

Photo by Brian L. Sullivan

LITTLE STINT *Calidris minuta* (31, 3). An adult was at the New Chicago Marsh, Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR, SCL, 30 Jul–2 Aug 2017 (WB†, WGB†, GL†, RWR†; 2017-066). Another adult was at Moss Landing, MTY, 28 Apr 2017 (BTM, BLS†; 2017-032); yet another adult there 16–19 Sep 2017 (BTM†, RS†; 2017-090) was not considered the same bird.

SWALLOW-TAILED GULL *Creagrus furcatus* (3, 1). An adult was at Bodega

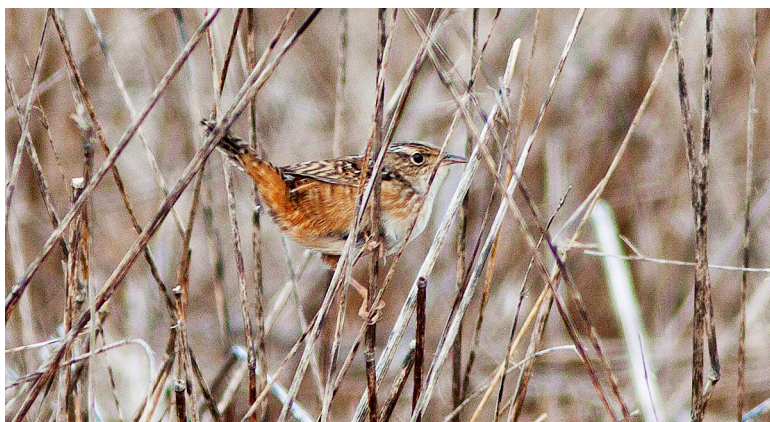


FIGURE 12. Sedge Wren, Santa Barbara Island, Santa Barbara County, 2 Nov 2017 (2017-124).

Photo by Adam J. Searcy

Head, SON, 5 Oct 2017 (Cf†; 2017-133; Figure 3). This gull's occurrence less than a month after an adult frequented the coast of Puget Sound around Seattle and Everett, Washington, 31 Aug–10 Sep 2017 (<http://wos.org/records/votingsummary/fall-2017-committee-meeting/>), prompted some to suggest the bird at Bodega Head may have been the same individual moving south.

BLACK-HEADED GULL *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* (29, 1). An adult flew south past Point Pinos, MTY, 27 Nov 2017 (BLS†; 2017-142). An adult on the Salton Sea at North Shore, RIV, 5–9 Dec 2017 (DTR†; 2017-143) was considered the same as another Black-headed Gull nearby at Mecca, 8–14 Jan 2014 (2014-003; Singer et al. 2016) and at Oasis, 30 Dec 2016–3 Mar 2017 (2016-136; McCaskie et al. 2018). An adult at the Modesto Wastewater Treatment Plant, STA, 9 Dec 2017 (DGil†, SSa†; 2017-154) was considered the same as the bird at this same location 13 Dec 2015–4 Jan 2016 (2015-149; Searcy et al. 2018).

ROSS'S GULL *Rhodostethia rosea* (2, 1). An adult at Half Moon Bay, SM, 12–14 Jan 2017 (DPen†, TAB†, DK-B†, RLeB†, JLD, MJM†, DWN†, DPom†, MJR†, RWR†, RAR; 2017-004; Figure 4) was killed by a Peregrine Falcon on the latter date (Sole 2017). California's previous Ross's Gull was inland at the Salton Sea, IMP, 17–19 Nov 2006 (McCaskie 2007).

BLACK-TAILED GULL *Larus crassirostris* (5, 2). One in second alternate plumage was at Ocean Beach, SE, 23 May 2017 (DMo†; 2017-038). One in formative plumage moved between Point Pinos and the Carmel River mouth, MTY, 12–22 Jan 2017, and was subsequently photographed at the Gazos Creek mouth, SM, 25 Feb 2017 (STu, MDeF†, EAE†, AHo†, DR†, TEW†; 2017-005; Figure 5).

SLATY-BACKED GULL *Larus schistisagus* (62, 4). Individuals in their second cycle were at Point Pinos, MTY, 9–12 Jan 2017 (BTM†, MJM†, DR†; 2017-003); at Half Moon Bay, SM, 25 Feb 2017 (NA†; 2017-018); and moving between percolation basins on the San Gabriel River in Pico Rivera and Junipero Beach in Long Beach, LA, 31 Jan–19 Feb 2017 (JFG†, BA†, DAB†, MAS†; 2017-016). An adult was at Half Moon Bay, SM, 25 Feb–4 Mar 2017 (KAH, JM†; 2017-017). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: Reports of first-cycle individuals at Lower Otay Reservoir, SD, 16–21 Jan 2017 (2017-006) and at the landfill in Marina, MTY, 10–24 Mar 2017 (2017-027), as well as of a first- or second-cycle bird in Half Moon Bay, SM, 16 Mar 2017 (2017-022) garnered some support, but most members continue to take a conservative approach to identifying first-cycle Slaty-backed Gulls in California.

ARCTIC LOON *Gavia arctica* (14, 1). One flew past Point Pinos, MTY, 16 Dec 2017 (BES†; 2017-175).

YELLOW-BILLED LOON *Gavia adamsii* (103, 1). A bird undergoing its second prebasic molt was at Southeast Farallon I., SE, 17 Aug–10 Sep 2017 (JRT†; 2017-073). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One reported at Van Damme Beach, MEN, 7 May 2017 (2017-046) was considered a Common Loon (*G. immer*) by all members.

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS *Phoebastria albatrus* (41, 1). One undergoing its second prebasic molt of the outer primaries was on the water behind a whale-watching boat 5.5 km southeast of Southeast Farallon I., SE, 11 May 2017 (DWim†; 2017-033).

BAND-RUMPED STORM-PETREL *Hydrobates castro* (1, 1). A first record for California was of an adult captured before midnight in a mist net, photographed, and released after midnight at Southeast Farallon I., SE, 10–11 Nov 2017 (BC, JRT, GPD, ChS, JToL, KOng†; 2017-130; Figure 6). The Band-rumped Storm-Petrel may consist of multiple species. In the Pacific up to four distinct breeding populations are known from the Galapagos and Hawaiian islands, and Japan (Smith and Friesen 2007, Smith et al. 2007). A blood sample was taken from the California bird, catalogued at the



FIGURE 13. Dusky Warbler, Madrona Marsh Preserve, Torrance, Los Angeles County, 1 Oct 2017 (2017-100).

Photo by Curtis A. Marantz



FIGURE 14. Arctic/Kamchatka Leaf Warbler, Santa Rosa Creek, Cambria, San Luis Obispo County, 19 Sep 2017 (2017-086).

Photo by Curtis A. Marantz



FIGURE 15. Male Citrine Wagtail, Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area, Yolo County, 16 Dec 2017 (2017-160).

Photo by Steve C. Hampton

Moore Laboratory of Zoology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, as tissue B-822. So material for a genetic analysis that may elucidate its origin is available.

WEDGE-RUMPED STORM-PETREL *Hydrobates tethys* (13, 0) IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A white-rumped storm-petrel photographed during an organized pelagic trip near the Thirty Mile Bank, SD, 20 Aug 2017 (2017-074), was not accepted as a Wedge-rumped because of the difficulty in eliminating the similar Townsend's Storm-Petrel (*H. socorroensis*).



FIGURE 16. This photograph showing a female White-winged Crossbill near the Klamath River mouth, Del Norte County 23 Dec 2017 (2017-170) is the only one yet taken of this species in California.

Photo by Andy Stepniewski

KERMADEC PETREL *Pterodroma neglecta* (1, 1). A first for California, one was photographed as it passed the lighthouse in the fog at Southeast Farallon I., SF, 8 Sep 2017 (AJSt; 2017-078; Figure 7). The two most similar species regularly occurring in the north Pacific are the Murphy's (*P. ultima*) and Providence (*P. solandri*) Petrels, both of which can be eliminated by the bright white shafts of the outer primaries as seen from above and the extensive white at the bases of the primaries and primary coverts as seen from below, with white on the primary bases broadening distally rather than becoming more limited as on a Providence Petrel (Howell 2012). The latter species has not been documented in California waters. The Gray-faced Petrel (*P. gouldi*), of which there are five accepted state records, has a larger bill and smaller, less bold white patches at the bases of the undersides of the primaries and primary coverts than in the Kermadec Petrel at Southeast Farallon I. The Herald Petrel (*P. heraldica*), which has not been documented in California, lacks white primary shafts and bold white patches on the underwing. The Kermadec breeds on islands in the subtropical south Pacific, ranges regularly north to ~40° N in the central Pacific, and is uncommon off Central America (Howell 2012).

WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER *Ardenna pacifica* (10, 1). One was off Half Moon Bay, SM, 15 Jul 2017 (AJ, GTet, AWL†, DM†; 2017-059). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One reported from the north jetty of Humboldt Bay, HUM, 15 Aug 2017 (2017-144).

GREAT SHEARWATER *Ardenna gravis* (17, 1). One was over Pioneer Canyon, 55 km south-southwest of Southeast Farallon I., SF on 8 Apr 2017 (PEL, SBT, STot; 2017-026).

MASKED BOOBY *Sula dactylatra* (26, 2) One in its second cycle was ~5 km west of Seal Rocks, SF, 6 Aug 2017 (CHa†, DLS; JFG†; 2017-068). An adult was seen from Point La Jolla, SD, 22 Sep 2017 (DGa, BMi, SWa; 2017-112).

NAZCA BOOBY *Sula granti* (15, 7). Adults were ~30.5 km south-southeast of Santa Cruz I., SBA, 10 Jun 2017 (MF†; 2017-053) and moving between Richardson Bay, MRN, and the Golden Gate Channel, SF, 19 Aug 2017 (JRT†; PSa; 2017-072). Individuals in their second or third cycle were over the Thirty Mile Bank, 49.5 km west of La Jolla, SD, on 24 Sep 2017 (GN†, TAB†, JTS†, NC†, MSA†, GMcC; 2017-093), and in Newport Harbor and Dana Point, ORA, 18–27 Nov 2017 (JMar†, TAB†, MG†; 2017-134). The mostly widely seen Nazca Boobies in North America were undoubtedly the three adults that remained in south San Diego Bay, SD, 11 Dec 2017–6 Apr 2018 (PEL, TAB†, TAB†, BLC, EC, NC†, JLD, JFr, TJ, EGK†, GMcC, MMe†, DWN†, GN†, LPI†, DPO†, R Sch†, MSe†, JTS†, JCS†, MMT†; 2017-155; Figure 8); see also record 2017-155A under Masked/Nazca Booby below. The seven individuals accepted in this report nearly double the previous number of accepted records for California, though the first was only in 2013 (Rottenborn et al. 2016). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One in its second cycle at Point Pinos, MTY, 18–21 Jul 2017 (2017-062) was subsequently evaluated as a Masked/Nazca Booby (2017-062A; see below).

MASKED/NAZCA BOOBY *Sula dactylatra/granti* (25, 3). One on Platform Ellen, 13.8 km southwest of Huntington Beach, ORA, 10 Jun 2017 (TAB†; 2017-052) was considered too young for the diagnostic bill coloration to be discerned. Neither was the bill color clear in the photos of a booby in its second or third cycle at Point Pinos, MTY, 18–21 Jul 2017 (MKu†, DR; 2017-062A). The details for one of four boobies (the three others clearly adult Nazca Boobies, see 2017-155 above) in south San Diego Bay, SD, 12 Nov 2017 (TJ; 2017-155A) were scant, and the CBRC accepted it as a Masked/Nazca only. We solicited outside expertise on identification of more challenging young birds, and the best current information suggests that each species' characteristic bill color (orange 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), and should be apparent

by 12 months of age (R. L. Pitman pers. comm.). These colors can be variable and 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.).

RED-FOOTED BOOBY *Sula sula* (33, 4). A white-morph adult seen from Point La Jolla, SD, 16–17 Apr 2017 (DDi†, GN; CAM†; 2017-028) was treated as the same individual seen from a fishing boat ~7 km northwest of Imperial Beach, SD, 29 Apr 2017 (JPea†; 2017-037). Another white-morph adult was off Border Field State Park, SD, 8–10 Sep 2017 (BTo, MSa†; 2017-087). A Red-footed Booby in its first or second cycle seen 700 m west of Tomales Point, MRN, 25 Oct 2017 (PKa†; 2017-141) was considered to be the same individual that roosted in Pillar Point Harbor, SM, 29 Oct–13 Dec 2017 (RST†, JLD, DK-B†, MMe†, JM†, DWN†, DR†, MJR†, MMR†, KSch†, BLS†, ANW†; 2017-132). A juvenile female picked up at San Pedro Bay, LA, 27 Sep 2017, ultimately died at a rehabilitation clinic (KLG†; 2017-140, LACM #120888). Many boobies taken into rehabilitation are found to have swallowed fishhooks (P. Unitt pers. comm.).

TRICOLORED HERON *Egretta tricolor* (69**, 5). Single birds in their first cycle were at Point Mugu Naval Air Station, VEN, 5–6 Oct 2017 (JPsirt†; 2017-102), the San Diego River mouth and Famosa Slough, SD, 13 Oct 2017–17 Apr 2018 (LRu†, DWA†, TAB†, NC†, EOH†, CJa†, EGK†, DK-B†, GMcC, NJO†, RO†, DPov, MSen†, JTS†, JCS†; 2017-111), and San Diego Bay, SD, 1 Oct 2017–16 May 2018 (BCF†, JBru†, PEL, DPov; 2017-136), while two such birds were together at Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve, ORA, 25 Sep 2017–28 Jul 2018, with only one seen after 11 Oct 2017 (CLY†, SBaa†, TAB†, BBor†, JLD, JEl†, DFi†, DK-B†, JAK†, MMacL, MMe†, LPi†, EdS†, ChSc†, ESto†, DTelf†, LTh†; 2017-094). The CBRC treated a first-cycle bird reported at the Santa Ana River mouth, ORA, 25–26 Sep 2017 (TGut†, ABL†, EdS†; 2017-096) as one of the two at Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve (2017-094).

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus* (38, 3). An adult was near Calipatria, IMP, 30 Jun 2017 (CAM†, GMcC; 2017-057), and two adults were in the Prado Basin, RIV, 14–18 Jul 2016, with one staying until 19 July (JEP†; 2016-148A, 2016-148B).

ROSEATE SPOONBILL *Platalea ajaja* (145, 1). One in formative plumage, initially found at Fig Lagoon, later moved to the Salton Sea NWR, IMP, 28 Sep–5 Nov 2017 (BTwt†, GMcC; EGK†, KZK†, RUz†, MV†, JWet†; 2017-097). Formerly more regular in the Salton Sink, along with the Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*), this species has become much scarcer in recent years, with just two records since 2008.

BLACK VULTURE *Coragyps atratus* (10, 0). The single adults reported at Inverness and Walker Creek, MRN, 4–15 Jun 2017 (SWot†, TMi; 2017-048) and at Point Reyes National Seashore (NS), MRN 14–22 Oct 2017 (LNi†, MStep; 2017-113) were considered the same as the Black Vulture (2014-027; Singer et al. 2016) that has been wandering around the area for several years.

ANDEAN CONDOR *Vultur gryphus* (0, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: While the report of one near Lake of the Pines, NEV, 6 Aug 2017 (2017-071) suggested a bird twice the size of a Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), and noted a white collar, the brief description was insufficient for identification. This South American species is unlikely to occur naturally in California.



FIGURE 17. Cassin's Sparrow, Arcata Marsh, Humboldt County, 9 Oct 2017 (2017-103).

Photo by Fanter Lane

MISSISSIPPI KITE *Ictinia mississippiensis* (51, 1). An adult was over the Santa Clara River near Hedrick Ranch Nature Area, VEN, 20 May 2017 (KEK†, DCR; 2017-036).

ELF OWL *Micrathene whitneyi* (11, 3). A breeding pair with at least one young was at an undisclosed location in the Colorado Desert, RIV, 29 Mar–30 Jun 2017 (DAG, JDa†, TFr§; 2017-056).

EURASIAN WRYNECK *Jynx torquilla* (1, 1). A completely unexpected addition to the California avifauna was this Old World woodpecker at Lemon Tank, San Clemente



FIGURE 18. Field Sparrow, Gomes Park, Alameda County, 12 Oct 2017 (2017-107).

Photo by Bill Chen

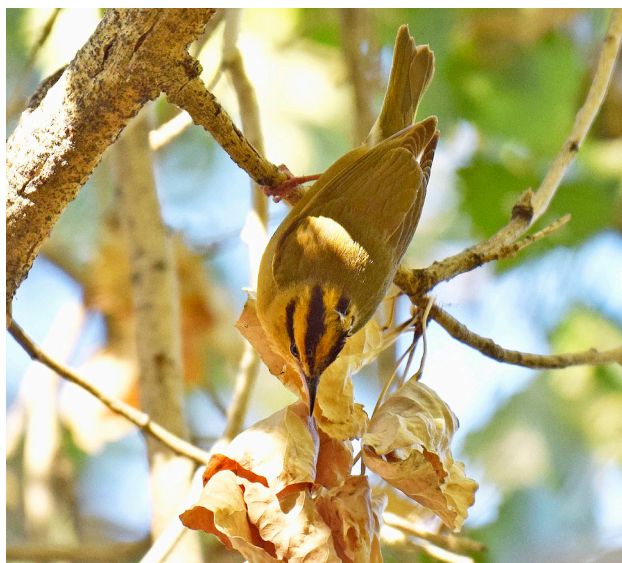


FIGURE 19. Worm-eating Warbler, Butterbrecht Spring, Kern County, 27 May 2017 (2017-042).

Photo by Ryan P. O'Donnell



FIGURE 20. Louisiana Waterthrush, Gilman Park, Fullerton, Orange County, 16 Sep 2017 (2017-083).

Photo by Roger Schoedl

I., LA, 25 Sep 2017 (BCF†\$, 2017-095; Figure 9). Working a rocky dirt hillside, it was likely foraging on ants, which this species is known to eat, before disappearing. Only three other instances of vagrancy of the Eurasian Wryneck to North America are known, of one found dead at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 8 Sep 1945 (Bailey 1945) and ones seen at Gambell, St. Lawrence I., Alaska, 2–5 Sep 2003 (Lehman 2005) and 9–16 Sep 2019 (P. E. Lehman pers. comm.). One found dead on a military base in Indiana was presumed to have arrived dead in a shipping container (Dunning et al. 2002, Howell et al. 2014).

EURASIAN KESTREL *Falco tinnunculus* (1, 0). NATURAL OCCURRENCE QUESTIONABLE: One in formative plumage was at Fields Landing, HUM, 6 Jan 2017 (2017-001; Figure 10). While the identification was correct, six committee members believed the bird's tame behavior (perching on a scope and attempting to roost in a garage) and oddly replaced tail feather (related to feather damage known to occur in raptors equipped with jesses) was enough to vote against natural occurrence. The single accepted record for California remains that of a juvenile female captured at the Marin Headlands, MRN, 23 Oct 2007 (Singer and Terrill 2009).

DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER *Myiarchus tuberculifer* (115, 9). An adult at La Mirada Creek Park, LA, 2 Dec 2017–8 Mar 2018 (JRow†\$, 2017-150) had returned for its 11th consecutive winter; the bird was first recorded 27 Feb–7 Apr 2008 (2008-040; Pike and Compton 2010). One at Crab Park, HUM, 29 Nov–1 Dec 2017 (MMcC†, EF†\$, RFow†; 2017-145) was the only Dusky-capped Flycatcher reported from northern California in 2017. Additional individuals were at Ford Park in Bell Gardens, LA, 10–15 Mar 2017 (JFG†, DK-B†; 2017-020), Ladera Park, LA, 1 Dec 2017–27 May 2018 (RBA†, DSch†, MZa†; 2017-146), Berry Park in Nestor, SD, 15 Dec 2017–12 Jan 2018 (PEL, GMcC, MStr†, MSen†; 2017-157), Runnymede Recreation Center in Winnetka, LA, 16 Dec 2017–16 Mar 2018 (DJB†, HSp†, JTe†; 2017-164), California State University Channel Islands in Camarillo, VEN, 16 Dec 2017–14 Jan 2018 (TAB†, JLD, JCS†; 2017-163), the San Diego Botanic Garden, Encinitas, SD, 4 Jan–1 May 2017 (AHi†, TAB†, SES\$, JTS†; 2017-011), Meadow Creek, SLO, 12 Jan–8 Mar 2017 (EGa†, TAB†; 2017-012) and Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Park, SBE, 21 Jan–21 Apr 2017 (HBK†, TAB†; 2017-013). The committee voted to remove this species from the review list during its annual meeting in 2018 and reviews records only through 2017.

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER *Myiarchus crinitus* (62, 2). An adult was at Carpinteria, SBA, 17–19 Sep 2017 (DMC, JEL, CAM†, DPer†; 2017-085) and one in formative plumage was at Big Sycamore Canyon, VEN, 1 Oct 2017 (DPer†, CAM†; 2017-099), the latter being a county first. Both fit the typical pattern of occurrence of this species in California, where over 85% of accepted records have been of first-cycle birds from mid-September to mid-October. The lone spring record is from Point Loma, SD, 9 May 2009 (2009-089; Pyle et al. 2011). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One reported at Carlsbad, SD, 4 Sep 2017 (2017-077) was considered an Ash-throated Flycatcher (*M. cinerascens*) by most members.

THICK-BILLED KINGBIRD *Tyrannus crassirostris* (24, 1). An adult returned for its eighth winter to Otay Valley at the mouth of Poggi Canyon in Chula Vista, SD, 23 Oct 2017–8 Apr 2018 (NC†, EGK†, DK-B†, GMcC, NJO†, RO†, DPov, DEQ†, MSen†; 2017-120). An adult at the San Diego Botanic Garden, SD, 1 Nov 2107 (JQu†; 2017-125) represents one of the few single-day records of the Thick-billed Kingbird in California.

FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER *Tyrannus savana* (3, 1). One with a fully developed tail at Sea Ranch, SON, 12 Sep 2017 (PFr†; 2017-082) was only the third recorded in California but the second for Sonoma County. The Fork-tailed Flycatcher occurs annually in eastern North America but remains very rare west of the Rocky Mountains (Howell et al. 2014).

GREATER PEWEE *Contopus pertinax* (43, 2). One in Pacific Palisades, LA, 12–29 Oct 2017 (SMo†, SBr†, BGa, CAM†, JTS; 2017-114) and another at Balboa Park, SD, 5 Dec 2017–16 Apr 2018 (PEL; DWA†, TAB†, NC†, AHi†, EGK†, GMcC, NJO†, RO†, LPi†, DPov, MSen†, JTS†, TRS†, RWi†; 2017-151) fit a long-established pattern of fall and winter occurrence.

EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE *Contopus virens* (15, 1). One in its first cycle at Laguna Grande, MTY, 3–10 Nov 2017 (RC†, DEQ†, DR†, BLS†§; 2017-128; Figure 11) represented a first record for Monterey County.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER *Empidonax flaviventris* (29, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One reported at Point Reyes NS, MRN, 7 Sep 2016 (2017-149) was considered a Pacific-slope/Cordilleran Flycatcher (*E. difficilis/occidentalis*) by most committee members.

WHITE-EYED VIREO *Vireo griseus* (83, 6). Six occurred during mid or late spring, with one lingering well into summer. Singing males were at Point Loma, SD, 21 May–26 Jun 2017 (SE§§; ARA†, EGK†, PEL, GMcC; 2017-035), Playa Vista, LA, 30 May–11 Jun 2017 (DS†§; TAB†§; 2017-044), and Talbert Regional Park, Costa Mesa, ORA, 10 Jun–6 Aug 2017 (TEW†, TAB†, DK-B†, CAM§, RSch†, RSh†, RSW†§; 2017-051), where it built a nest with one or two Hutton's Vireos (*V. huttoni*). Silent birds, possibly females, were at Deep Springs College, INY, 16 May 2017 (JFi†; 2017-034) and Canyon Park, Costa Mesa, ORA, 2–6 Jun 2017 (TAB†; 2017-047). A singing male near Hidden Lake Park, Milpitas, SCL, 23 May 2017 (AFo†; 2017-039) was the only White-eyed Vireo recorded in northern California in 2017.

BLUE-HEADED VIREO *Vireo solitarius* (83, 1). One in formative plumage was at Rocky Nook Park, SBA, 13 Sep 2017 (RFC, LFr†; 2017-091). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: The report of one at Harbor City, LA, 9 May 2016 (2016-151) received no support. One at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, Point Loma, SD, 20 Sep 2017 (2017-089) lacked photographic documentation to support the accompanying description, highlighting committee members' interest in thorough documentation for this vexing taxon. One reported along the San Gabriel River in Lakewood, LA, 15 Oct 2017 (2017-115) was considered a bright Cassin's Vireo (*V. cassinii*) by a majority of members, in part on the basis of audio recordings that most members thought better matched Cassin's.

WINTER WREN *Troglodytes hiemalis* (23, 1). The identity of one at Big Morongo Canyon Preserve, SBE, 12 Feb–15 Apr 2017 (TAB†§; 2017-024) wasn't confirmed until an audio recording was obtained 31 March.

SEDGE WREN *Cistothorus platensis* (11, 1). One on Santa Barbara I., SBA, 2–3 Nov 2017 (AJS†; 2017-124; Figure 12) was a first for any island in California. IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One reported at Arcata Marsh, HUM, 4 Dec 2017 (2017-148) was seen briefly, and most members considered the documentation inadequate for acceptance.

DUSKY WARBLER *Phylloscopus fuscatus* (20, 4). One at Madrona Marsh, Torrance, LA, 29 Sep–1 Oct 2017 (TD†, TAB†, JLD, CAM†, DWN†, EdS, DeS§, CTa†, RST†; 2017-100; Figure 13), representing a county first, was followed by another at San Clemente I., LA, 11–12 Oct 2017 (NJD†, JTS†; 2017-105). One was at Coyote Point, SM, 10–12 Oct 2017 (LK†, BTo†§; DA†, JM, DWN†, GW†; 2017-101). One along Indian Head Trail, Encinitas, SD, 12 Oct 2017 (PGN†‡, SE§§; 2017-106) was also a county first. An apparent influx of this magnitude reached California once previously, in 1997 (Rottenborn and Morlan 2000).

ARCTIC/KAMCHATKA LEAF WARBLER *Phylloscopus borealis/examinandus* (9, 1). One in Cambria, SLO, 17–19 Sep 2017 (WKN†, TME†, HEL†, CAM†, 2017-086; Figure 14) was the ninth recorded in California and the first in five years. The Arctic

Warbler was split into three species by Chesser et al. (2014) following research showing genetic (Saitoh et al. 2008, 2010) and vocal (Alström et al. 2011) differences among three geographically defined taxa. The group comprises the Japanese Leaf Warbler (*P. xanthodryas*), which breeds in Japan south of Hokkaido; the Arctic Warbler (*P. borealis*), which breeds across the northern Holarctic from Sweden to western Alaska; and the Kamchatka Leaf Warbler (*P. examinandus*), the breeding range of which includes the southern Kamchatka Peninsula, Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, and northeast Hokkaido (Clements et al. 2018). The Kamchatka Leaf Warbler has occurred intermittently ($\geq 30\%$ of years, but not annually) in the western Aleutian Islands (Withrow et al. 2016); there is no evidence that the Japanese Leaf Warbler has reached North America. On the basis of present knowledge, prior records of the Arctic Warbler (*sensu lato*) in California do not allow identification beyond the species group. As a result, the committee voted in 2015 to remove the Arctic Warbler from the state list and replace it with Arctic/Kamchatka Leaf Warbler (Rottenborn et al. 2016).

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH *Catharus minimus* (25, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: Details of one reported at Point Reyes NS, MRN, 23 Sep 2017 (2017-177) were considered too brief for acceptance by some members.

WOOD THRUSH *Hylocichla mustelina* (35, 2). A singing male at the Thousand Palms Oasis, RIV, 29 May–10 Jun 2017 (HBK†, TAB†, CAM, GMcC; 2017-043) represented the earliest spring arrival date for a Wood Thrush in California, while another singing male at Chesbro Reservoir, SCL, 1 Jun 2017 (MJM, RWR, MMR, SCR; 2017-045) was a first for Santa Clara County. These are the first spring records since 2005.

RUFOUS-BACKED ROBIN *Turdus rufopalliat* (25, 1). An adult was at Barstow Community College, SBE, 25 Nov–3 Dec 2017 (ADa, LDa†, TAB†, JLD; 2017-138).

CURVE-BILLED THRASHER *Toxostoma curvirostre* (35, 1). One was at Senator Wash Reservoir, IMP, 22–24 Nov 2017 (GREu†; 2017-137).

EURASIAN TREE SPARROW *Passer montanus* (0, 0). NATURAL OCCURRENCE QUESTIONABLE: One in Wilmington, LA, 8 Feb 2017–6 Sep 2019 (2017-019) was presumably either an escaped cage bird or ship assisted. Both California records of the Eurasian Tree Sparrow have been of birds found near busy shipping ports in Los Angeles County (CBRC 2007).

CITRINE WAGTAIL *Motacilla citreola* (1, 1). A male at the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area, YOL, 15–16 Dec 2017 (MDeM†, SCH†; 2017-160; Figure 15) represents the first record for California and the third for North America, the other two being of a male near Starkville, Mississippi, 31 Jan–1 Feb 1992 (DeBenedictis et al. 1995) and a first-cycle bird in Comox, British Columbia, 15 Nov 2012–25 Mar 2013 (N. Am. Birds 67: 144, 327, and 507). This species breeds in northwestern and central Russia south to central Asia, and winters primarily in the Indian subcontinent and southeast Asia (Alström and Mild 2003).

WHITE WAGTAIL *Motacilla alba* (36, 4). A migrant of subspecies *ocularis* at the Santa Margarita River estuary in Camp Pendleton, SD, 18 Apr 2017 (RLSt†; 2017-029) and another at the San Diego River mouth in San Diego, SD, 23–26 Apr 2017 (RyA†, GMcC, GN†, JTS†; 2017-030) were different individuals, apparently an adult and a first-cycle bird, respectively, on the basis of detailed comparisons of photographs. Presumed wintering individuals along the Santa Ana River in Anaheim, ORA, 1–7 Feb 2017 (JC, NH†, CM†, JMB†; 2017-015) and at Prado Regional Park, SBE, 21 Dec 2017–30 Jan 2018 (JBU†, TAB†, JLD†, GMcC, AEM†, SJM†, NJO†, RO†, DPort†, BSi†, ESto†; 2017-167) were also *ocularis*.

PECHORA PIPIT *Anthus gustavi* (0, 0). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: The observer submitted a lengthy and detailed written account of a pipit at Humboldt Bay NWR, HUM, 12 Feb 2017 (2017-021), persuading over half the committee mem-

bers that the bird may well have been a Pechora Pipit. Without photographs or a specimen, however, committee members are reluctant to endorse a species new to California.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL *Loxia leucoptera* (17, 5). A major southward flight of Red Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*) along the Pacific coast in the fall and early winter of 2017 included smaller numbers of White-winged Crossbills in coastal southern British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon (www.eBird.org). In extreme northwestern California, a female at the Elk Valley Casino in Crescent City, DN, 12 Dec 2017 (ADB§; 2017-156) was the first of eight reported in coastal Del Norte and northern Humboldt counties. An adult male was at the town of Smith River, DN, 17 Dec 2017 (RFo; 2017-159), but the report of this same or another male at this location the following day lacked convincing details. Additional birds included single females or first-cycle males near the Del Norte County Regional Airport in Crescent City, DN, 16 Dec 2017 (SS; 2017-158), at Patrick's Point State Park, HUM, 22 Dec 2017 (GG, KMS; 2017-169), and one photographed near the Klamath River mouth in Redwood National Park (NP), DN, 23 Dec 2017 (AS†; LB†; 2017-170; Figure 16)—the first photograph taken in California of this species, for which a specimen is still lacking. The lone previous occurrence of the White-winged Crossbill in California involved a flock of 12 at Mosquito Lake, TRI, 1 Sep 1978 (Luther et al. 1983), at a time when the species was in southern British Columbia and in Washington as far south as Skamania County (AB 33:208). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: Reports of single White-winged Crossbills with Red Crossbills near Big Lagoon, HUM, 21 Dec 2017 (2017-173), in Crescent City, DN, 28 Dec 2017 (2017-171), and at Big Lagoon, HUM, 28 Dec 2017 (2017-174) were unsupported by documentation that eliminated Red Crossbills with white on the wings.

SNOW BUNTING *Plectrophenax nivalis* (138, 2). A female in formative plumage at North Beach in Point Reyes NS, MRN, 23 Jun 2017 (ML†; 2017-055) was the first Snow Bunting recorded in California in summer. An adult male in the Fall River Valley ~3 km north of McArthur, SHA, 3–6 Nov 2017 (KPA†; 2017-127) was at an expected time of the year but well inland and of an age atypical for California (most records being of first-cycle birds along the coast).

CASSIN'S SPARROW *Peucaea cassinii* (55, 3). One at Arcata Marsh, HUM, 7–10 Oct 2017 (NSa†, RFo†, DK-B, FL†; 2017-103; Figure 17) provided the third record for Humboldt County. Another frequented a residential lawn in Pacific Palisades, LA, 21–22 Oct 2017 (TAB†, CAM†; 2017-116). A third was in Coronado, SD, 21–25 Oct 2017 (BCF†, RyA†, TAB†, CAM†, GMcC; 2017-117), providing San Diego County's second record, under the assumption that the occurrences near El Cajon in 1970, 1976, and 1978 represent the same individual. All 16 Cassin's Sparrows recorded in California in fall have occurred along the coast or on offshore islands, 13 Sep–2 Nov.

FIELD SPARROW *Spizella pusilla* (17, 1). The first record for Alameda County was of a bird in formative plumage photographed at Gomes Park in Fremont, ALA, 12 Oct 2017 (BCh†; 2017-107; Figure 18). Like other Field Sparrows that have reached California, this individual was rather dull, suggesting the western subspecies, *S. p. arenacea*.

LECONTE'S SPARROW *Ammospiza leconteii* (39, 2). Two first county records, both of birds in formative plumage, were of one at Blufftop Coastal Park in Half Moon Bay, SM, 13–31 Oct 2017 (AJ†, WGB†, RFi, JM†, SBT†; 2017-109), and another at Andree Clark Bird Refuge, SBA, 10 Dec 2017 (HPR†; 2017-152).

ORCHARD ORIOLE *Icterus spurius* (8**, 1). A male in formative plumage or an adult female was at Furnace Creek Ranch, INY, 19 Nov 1972 (GMcC; 1972-802). The CBRC reviews records of the Orchard Oriole only from 1972 and 1973. In 1973 the committee decided the Orchard Oriole was among the species occurring in California too frequently to require review (Winter 1973).

RUSTY BLACKBIRD *Euphagus carolinus* (55*, 5). A male was at Centennial Park, ORA, 6 Jan–26 Feb 2017 (JEP†, TAB†; 2017-010), while single females were at the Baker sewage ponds, SBE, 1–3 Dec 2017 (KSCh†; 2017-147), Almansor Park, Alhambra, LA, 10 Dec 2017–8 Apr 2018 (DAB, LT†, DJB†, TAB†, JSF, HSp†, ESt†, LST†, SBT†; 2017-153), the mouth of Trancas Canyon, LA, 17 Dec 2017–20 Jan 2018 (KLG†; 2017-161), and Mammoth, MNO, 17–19 Dec 2017 (KNN†, DJH†; 2017-162). IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: A description of a bird at Terrace Point, SCZ, 8 Mar 2017 (2017-023) did not adequately eliminate a Brewer's Blackbird (*E. cyanocephalus*).

WORM-EATING WARBLER *Helmitheros vermivorum* (134, 2). Single birds were at Butterbred Spring, KER, 27 May 2017 (RPO†; 2017-042; Figure 19) and in a backyard in San Luis Obispo, SLO, 10 Oct 2017 (NJM; 2017-110).

LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH *Parkesia motacilla* (21, 2). Single birds were at Gilman Park, Fullerton, ORA, 16 Sep 2017 (SBr†, TAB†, JLD†, ABL†, EdS†, RSCh†, JTSI†; 2017-083; Figure 20) and near the Big Sur River mouth, MTY, 23 Dec 2017–14 Jan 2018 (RFo†, DR†, BLS†, SBT†, KSw†; 2017-168).

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora chrysoptera* (79, 2). A singing male was at Blue Lake, HUM, 25 May 1998 (KMS; 1998-234), while a female was at the same location 29–30 Aug 2017 (KMS, GCh; 2017-075).

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora cyanoptera* (53, 2). A male visited a yard in Pacific Grove, MTY, 24–26 May 2017 (DR†, RC†; 2017-040). Another was singing near Bishop, INY, 27–28 May 2017 (CH†, RH, RPO†; 2017-041).

CONNECTICUT WARBLER *Oporornis agilis* (122, 1). One was at Rancho del Oso, SCZ, 22 Oct 2017 (CRO†; 2017-119).

MOURNING WARBLER *Geothlypis philadelphia* (160, 5). Single individuals were at Southeast Farallon I., SF, 1 Sep 2017 (JRT, TOrt†; 2017-076) and 16 Sep 2017 (DMax†; 2017-084), Piute Ponds, LA, 10 Sep 2017 (JSF†; 2017-079), the “fish docks” at Point Reyes NS, MRN, (AWL†, KCK†; 2017-081), and Drakes Beach, MRN, 15–19 Sep 2017 (KCK†; 2017-088). All of these appeared to be in formative plumage, as expected. Of the 160 records of the Mourning Warbler accepted for California, 70 have been from Southeast Farallon I. IDENTIFICATION NOT ESTABLISHED: One was reported at the Arcata Marsh, HUM, 12–13 Oct 2017 (2017-108).

CAPE MAY WARBLER *Setophaga tigrina* (44*, 3). First-cycle birds included a male at Famosa Slough, SD, 5 Jun 2017 (YoL†; 2017-049), a female at San Clemente I., CA, 21 Jun 2017 (NJD†, JTS†; 2017-054), and a male at Balboa Park, SD, 30 Oct 2017 (NJD†; 2017-123). The CBRC did not review records of the Cape May Warbler from 1975 to 2010.

GRACE'S WARBLER *Setophaga graciae* (72, 2). Single birds of undetermined age or sex were at the Tunnel View parking lot in Yosemite NP, MRP, 2 Jun 2017 (DL†; 2017-050) and at Villa La Jolla Park, La Jolla, SD, 28–29 Sep 2017 (NC†; 2017-098).

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 (*Buteogallus anthracinus*; 2008-053) resident near Santa Rosa, SON, since 14 May 2005 (Iliff et al. 2007) were both still present through 31 Dec 2017.

CORRIGENDA

The committee reviewed additional documentation for two records at its meeting in January 2019 and voted to extend the date ranges for both records. The late date for the Yellow-throated Vireo at Point Loma, SD (Bevier 1990; 1986-002), is corrected to 13–23 Nov 1985, and the date span for the Blue Jay in Quincy, PLU (Searcy et al. 2018; 2015-169) is corrected to 31 Oct 2015–9 May 2016. In the 42nd report, the Magnificent/Great/Lesser Frigatebird at Isla Vista, SBA, 31 Jul 2016, was listed as one individual, but should have been two (McCaskie et al. 2018; 2016-094). With this correction, the number of new individuals accepted in the 42nd report is eight instead of seven.

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