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The purpose of *Washington Birds* is to publish information on birds of Washington and the Pacific Northwest. Papers of general interest independent of geographic region will also be considered. Subject matter may include but is not limited to geographic and ecological distribution, seasonal status and migration, breeding biology and general natural history, conservation, identification, faunal lists, site guides, field techniques, and reports on current research. Conciseness is encouraged.

Contributors should send typed double-spaced manuscripts (preferably two copies) to the Editor at the address below. Submissions in computer-readable form are deeply appreciated. Consult issues of the journal for all matters of style. English and scientific names of North American birds should follow the most recent edition of the AOU *Check-list* and its supplements. Scientific names of vertebrates will be included for species featured in papers but not for those mentioned incidentally or in long species lists. English and scientific names of other animals and plants will be from current check-lists. Measurements should be in the metric system. Artwork should be camera-ready and of high quality. For photographic material, original negatives and transparencies are preferable to duplicates or prints. Original illustrations will be returned to the author upon publication.

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CHECK-LIST OF WASHINGTON BIRDS (THIRD EDITION)

Washington Bird Records Committee
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The following lists supersede the second edition of the Washington Bird Records Committee's Check-list and Supplementary List (WBRC 1994). Except as noted below, all changes are accounted for by actions recorded in the WBRC Second Report, published elsewhere in the present issue. The Check-list consists of species the occurrence of which the Committee considers adequately documented by specimens, photographs, sound recordings, and written reports. The Supplementary List consists of species documented only by single-person sight records that the Committee considers valid. Species in italics have been recorded no more than 15 times in Washington. These constitute the Review List for which written descriptions, accompanied where possible by photographs and sound recordings, are required for all reports submitted for the Committee's consideration. Taxonomy and nomenclature are those of the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 1983 and supplements).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

The 1994 edition of the Check-list included 430 species with an additional ten on the Supplementary List. This third edition includes 435 species plus 12 on the Supplementary List, a net increase of seven species in both categories combined.

A. Species *added*, *deleted*, or *renamed* to conform to AOU actions:

Common Black-headed Gull [*deleted*] renamed Black-headed Gull [*added*]

Eurasian Skylark [*deleted*] renamed Sky Lark [*added*]

Scrub Jay [*deleted*] split into Western Scrub-Jay [*added*], Florida Scrub-Jay, and Island Scrub-Jay, the latter two extralimital

Rufous-sided Towhee [*deleted*] split into Eastern Towhee and Spotted Towhee [*added*], only the second of which is recorded in Washington

Sharp-tailed Sparrow [*deleted*] split into Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow [*added*] and Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow, the latter not known to occur in Washington

Northern Oriole [*deleted*] split into Baltimore Oriole [*added*], Bullock's Oriole [*added*], and Black-backed Oriole, only the first two of which occur in Washington

B. Species *added* by action of WBRC:

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
 Jack Snipe (Supplementary List)
 Iceland Gull
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird (Supplementary List)
 Brown Thrasher (Supplementary List)
 Phainopepla (Supplementary List)
 Baltimore Oriole

C. Species *promoted* from Supplementary List to Check-list by action of WBRC:

Black-backed Wagtail
 Black-throated Blue Warbler

D. Species *reclassified* from Non-Review to Review status (15 or fewer valid records):

Upland Sandpiper
 Bar-tailed Godwit

CHECK-LIST OF WASHINGTON BIRDS

GAVIIDAE	Pink-footed Shearwater	Brandt's Cormorant
Red-throated Loon	Flesh-footed Shearwater	Pelagic Cormorant
Pacific Loon	Buller's Shearwater	
Common Loon	Sooty Shearwater	FREGATIDAE
Yellow-billed Loon	Short-tailed Shearwater	<i>Magnificent Frigatebird</i>
	<i>Manx Shearwater</i>	
PODICIPEDIDAE	ARDEIDAE	
Pied-billed Grebe	HYDROBATIDAE	American Bittern
Horned Grebe	<i>Wilson's Storm-Petrel</i>	Great Blue Heron
Red-necked Grebe	Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel	Great Egret
Eared Grebe	Leach's Storm-Petrel	<i>Snowy Egret</i>
Western Grebe		<i>Little Blue Heron</i>
Clark's Grebe	PHAETHONTIDAE	Cattle Egret
	<i>Red-billed Tropicbird</i>	Green Heron
DIOMEDEIDAE		Black-crowned Night-Heron
<i>Short-tailed Albatross</i>	SULIDAE	<i>Yellow-crowned Night-Heron</i>
Black-footed Albatross	<i>Blue-footed Booby</i>	
Laysan Albatross		THRESKIORNITHIDAE
<i>Shy Albatross</i>	PELECANIDAE	White-faced Ibis
	American White Pelican	
PROCELLARIIDAE	Brown Pelican	ANATIDAE
Northern Fulmar		<i>Fulvous Whistling-Duck</i>
<i>Mottled Petrel</i>	PHALACROCORACIDAE	Tundra Swan
<i>Murphy's Petrel</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	Trumpeter Swan

Mute Swan	Sharp-shinned Hawk	Killdeer
Greater White-fronted Goose	Cooper's Hawk	<i>Mountain Plover</i>
Snow Goose	Northern Goshawk	<i>Eurasian Dotterel</i>
<i>Ross' Goose</i>	<i>Red-shouldered Hawk</i>	
Emperor Goose	<i>Broad-winged Hawk</i>	HAEMATOPODIDAE
Brant	Swainson's Hawk	Black Oystercatcher
Canada Goose	Red-tailed Hawk	
Wood Duck	Ferruginous Hawk	RECURVIROSTRIDAE
Green-winged Teal	Rough-legged Hawk	Black-necked Stilt
<i>Falcated Teal</i>	Golden Eagle	American Avocet
American Black Duck		
Mallard	FALCONIDAE	SCOLOPACIDAE
Northern Pintail	American Kestrel	Greater Yellowlegs
<i>Garganey</i>	Merlin	Lesser Yellowlegs
Blue-winged Teal	Prairie Falcon	Solitary Sandpiper
Cinnamon Teal	Peregrine Falcon	Willet
Northern Shoveler	Gyr Falcon	Wandering Tattler
Gadwall		<i>Gray-tailed Tattler</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	PHASIANIDAE	Spotted Sandpiper
American Wigeon	Gray Partridge	<i>Upland Sandpiper</i>
Canvasback	Chukar	Whimbrel
Redhead	Ring-necked Pheasant	Long-billed Curlew
Ring-necked Duck	Spruce Grouse	<i>Hudsonian Godwit</i>
Tufted Duck	Blue Grouse	<i>Bar-tailed Godwit</i>
Greater Scaup	White-tailed Ptarmigan	Marbled Godwit
Lesser Scaup	Ruffed Grouse	Ruddy Turnstone
<i>King Eider</i>	Sage Grouse	Black Turnstone
<i>Steller's Eider</i>	Sharp-tailed Grouse	Surfbird
Harlequin Duck	Wild Turkey	Red Knot
Oldsquaw	Northern Bobwhite	Sanderling
Black Scoter	Scaled Quail	Semipalmated Sandpiper
Surf Scoter	California Quail	Western Sandpiper
White-winged Scoter	Mountain Quail	Least Sandpiper
Common Goldeneye		<i>White-rumped Sandpiper</i>
Barrow's Goldeneye	RALLIDAE	Baird's Sandpiper
Bufflehead	<i>Yellow Rail</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
<i>Smew</i>	Virginia Rail	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Hooded Merganser	Sora	Rock Sandpiper
Common Merganser	American Coot	Dunlin
Red-breasted Merganser		<i>Curlew Sandpiper</i>
Ruddy Duck	GRUIDAE	Stilt Sandpiper
	Sandhill Crane	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
CATHARTIDAE		Ruff
Turkey Vulture	CHARADRIIDAE	Short-billed Dowitcher
	Black-bellied Plover	Long-billed Dowitcher
ACCIPITRIDAE	Pacific Golden-Plover	Common Snipe
Osprey	American Golden-Plover	Wilson's Phalarope
White-tailed Kite	Snowy Plover	Red-necked Phalarope
Bald Eagle	Semipalmated Plover	Red Phalarope
Northern Harrier	<i>Piping Plover</i>	

LARIDAE	Mourning Dove	Williamson's Sapsucker
Pomarine Jaeger		Downy Woodpecker
Parasitic Jaeger	CUCULIDAE	Hairy Woodpecker
Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Black-billed Cuckoo</i>	White-headed Woodpecker
South Polar Skua	<i>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</i>	Three-toed Woodpecker
<i>Laughing Gull</i>		Black-backed Woodpecker-
Franklin's Gull	TYTONIDAE	Northern Flicker
Little Gull	Barn Owl	Pileated Woodpecker
<i>Black-headed Gull</i>		
Bonaparte's Gull	STRIGIDAE	TYRANNIDAE
Heermann's Gull	Flammulated Owl	Olive-sided Flycatcher
Mew Gull	Western Screech-Owl	Western Wood-Pewee
Ring-billed Gull	Great Horned Owl	Willow Flycatcher
California Gull	Snowy Owl	Least Flycatcher
Herring Gull	<i>Northern Hawk Owl</i>	Hammond's Flycatcher
Thayer's Gull	Northern Pygmy-Owl	Dusky Flycatcher
<i>Iceland Gull</i>	Burrowing Owl	Gray Flycatcher
<i>Slaty-backed Gull</i>	Spotted Owl	Pacific-slope Flycatcher
Western Gull	Barred Owl	<i>Black Phoebe</i>
Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Great Gray Owl</i>	<i>Eastern Phoebe</i>
Glaucous Gull	Long-eared Owl	Say's Phoebe
Black-legged Kittiwake	Short-eared Owl	<i>Vermilion Flycatcher</i>
<i>Red-legged Kittiwake</i>	<i>Boreal Owl</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher
Sabine's Gull	Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Tropical Kingbird</i>
Caspian Tern		Western Kingbird
Elegant Tern	CAPRIMULGIDAE	Eastern Kingbird
Common Tern	Common Nighthawk	<i>Scissor-tailed Flycatcher</i>
Arctic Tern	Common Poorwill	
Forster's Tern		ALAUDIDAE
<i>Least Tern</i>	APODIDAE	Sky Lark
Black Tern	Black Swift	Horned Lark
	Vaux's Swift	
	White-throated Swift	HIRUNDINIDAE
ALCIDAE		Purple Martin
Common Murre		Tree Swallow
<i>Thick-billed Murre</i>	TROCHILIDAE	Violet-green Swallow
Pigeon Guillemot	Black-chinned Hummingbird	N. Rough-winged Swallow
Marbled Murrelet	Anna's Hummingbird	Bank Swallow
<i>Kittlitz's Murrelet</i>	Calliope Hummingbird	Cliff Swallow
Xantus' Murrelet	Rufous Hummingbird	Barn Swallow
Ancient Murrelet	<i>Allen's Hummingbird</i>	
Cassin's Auklet		
<i>Parakeet Auklet</i>	ALCEDINIDAE	CORVIDAE
Rhinoceros Auklet	Belted Kingfisher	Gray Jay
Tufted Puffin		Steller's Jay
<i>Horned Puffin</i>	PICIDAE	Blue Jay
	Lewis' Woodpecker	Western Scrub-Jay
COLUMBIDAE	Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Pinyon Jay</i>
Rock Dove	<i>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</i>	Clark's Nutcracker
Band-tailed Pigeon	Red-naped Sapsucker	Black-billed Magpie
<i>White-winged Dove</i>	Red-breasted Sapsucker	American Crow

Northwestern Crow	PRUNELLIDAE	MacGillivray's Warbler
Common Raven	<i>Siberian Accentor</i>	Common Yellowthroat
		<i>Hooded Warbler</i>
PARIDAE	MOTACILLIDAE	Wilson's Warbler
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Yellow Wagtail</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat
Mountain Chickadee	<i>White Wagtail</i>	Western Tanager
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Black-backed Wagtail</i>	<i>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</i>
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	<i>Red-throated Pipit</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak
	American Pipit	Lazuli Bunting
		<i>Indigo Bunting</i>
AEGITHALIDAE	BOMBYCILLIDAE	<i>Dickcissel</i>
Bushtit	Bohemian Waxwing	Green-tailed Towhee
	Cedar Waxwing	Spotted Towhee
SITTIDAE		American Tree Sparrow
Red-breasted Nuthatch	LANIIDAE	Chipping Sparrow
White-breasted Nuthatch	Northern Shrike	<i>Clay-colored Sparrow</i>
Pygmy Nuthatch	Loggerhead Shrike	Brewer's Sparrow
		Vesper Sparrow
€ERTHIIDAE	STURNIDAE	Lark Sparrow
Brown Creeper	European Starling	Black-throated Sparrow
		Sage Sparrow
TROGLODYTIDAE		<i>Lark Bunting</i>
Rock Wren	VIREONIDAE	Savannah Sparrow
Canyon Wren	Solitary Vireo	Grasshopper Sparrow
Bewick's Wren	Hutton's Vireo	<i>Le Conte's Sparrow</i>
House Wren	Warbling Vireo	<i>Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow</i>
Winter Wren	Red-eyed Vireo	Fox Sparrow
Marsh Wren		Song Sparrow
	EMBERIZIDAE	Lincoln's Sparrow
CINCLIDAE	<i>Blue-winged Warbler</i>	Swamp Sparrow
American Dipper	<i>Tennessee Warbler</i>	White-throated Sparrow
	Orange-crowned Warbler	Golden-crowned Sparrow
MUSCICAPIDAE	Nashville Warbler	White-crowned Sparrow
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Northern Parula</i>	Harris' Sparrow
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Yellow Warbler	Dark-eyed Junco
<i>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</i>	<i>Chestnut-sided Warbler</i>	Lapland Longspur
Western Bluebird	<i>Magnolia Warbler</i>	<i>Chestnut-collared Longspur</i>
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Cape May Warbler</i>	<i>Rustic Bunting</i>
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Black-throated Blue Warbler</i>	Snow Bunting
Veery	Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>McKay's Bunting</i>
<i>Gray-cheeked Thrush</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler	Bobolink
Swainson's Thrush	Townsend's Warbler	Red-winged Blackbird
Hermit Thrush	Hermit Warbler	Western Meadowlark
American Robin	<i>Blackburnian Warbler</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird
Varied Thrush	Palm Warbler	<i>Rusty Blackbird</i>
	<i>Blackpoll Warbler</i>	Brewer's Blackbird
MIMIDAE	<i>Black-and-white Warbler</i>	<i>Great-tailed Grackle</i>
Gray Catbird	American Redstart	<i>Common Grackle</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Prothonotary Warbler</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird
Sage Thrasher	<i>Ovenbird</i>	<i>Orchard Oriole</i>
	Northern Waterthrush	

<i>Hooded Oriole</i>	Pine Grosbeak	Lesser Goldfinch
<i>Baltimore Oriole</i>	Purple Finch	American Goldfinch
Bullock's Oriole	Cassin's Finch	Evening Grosbeak
<i>Scott's Oriole</i>	House Finch	
	Red Crossbill	PASSERIDAE
FRINGILLIDAE	White-winged Crossbill	House Sparrow
<i>Brambling</i>	Common Redpoll	
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	Pine Siskin	

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

<i>Bristle-thighed Curlew</i>	<i>Ruby-throated Hummingbird</i>	<i>Philadelphia Vireo</i>
<i>Great Knot</i>	<i>Brown Thrasher</i>	<i>Black-throated Green Warbler</i>
<i>Jack Snipe</i>	<i>Phainopepla</i>	<i>Prairie Warbler</i>
<i>Ivory Gull</i>	<i>White-eyed Vireo</i>	<i>Kentucky Warbler</i>

LITERATURE CITED

- AOU. 1983. Check-list of North American birds, 6th ed. Am. Ornith. Union, Lawrence, Kansas. Supplements in Auk 1985 (102:680-686), 1987 (104:591-596), 1989 (106:532-538), 1991 (108:750-754), 1993 (110:675-682), 1995 (112:819-830).
- WBRC. 1994. Check-list of Washington birds (2nd ed.). Wash. Birds 3:1-10.

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SECOND REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

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This report documents the results of the Washington Bird Records Committee (WBRC) deliberations from 23 April 1994 to 1 April 1995. During this time, the Committee examined 253 reports of 76 species. Of these, 180 records of 60 species were accepted, and 73 reports of 39 species were rejected, for an acceptance rate of 71 percent. The Committee's actions generate several changes to the state Check-list, and additional changes arise from decisions by the Committee on Taxonomy and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union (see the revised Check-list of Washington Birds elsewhere in this issue).

The Review List for Washington currently includes those species whose names are italicized on the Check-list, as well as all species not yet recorded from the state. The WBRC has added Upland Sandpiper to the Review List, as its status has changed from annual breeder to vagrant in the state (WDFW 1995). Bar-tailed Godwit was also added to the Review List to ascertain whether there were 15 state records prior to 1989, which was the Committee's original criterion (Tweit and Paulson 1994).

EVALUATION PROCEDURES

The extensive introduction in the first report of the WBRC (Tweit and Paulson 1994) provides a detailed description of the procedures that the Committee uses to evaluate reports, which have not changed since that publication. The Committee considers submitted material to be "reports," which become "records" when accepted.

THE RECORDS

The taxonomy and nomenclature employed in this report are those of the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 1983 and supplements). The reports are listed by species in taxonomic order and then generally in chronological order. The information given for each record or report typically includes, in order, the number of individuals reported, the location and date span for the report, the initials of the reporting individuals, and (in parentheses) the file number for each report. Observers' initials are not listed for rejected reports. Observers who submitted photographs or videotapes are indicated by a (+) sign preceding their initials. The docu-

ments, photographs, and videotapes forming the basis for the materials published in this summary, as well as any written comments provided by Committee members or consultants, are conserved at the Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington.

The identification of age and sex and the comments accompanying the records are those of the authors, not of the Committee. The WBRC does not specifically review age, sex, or subspecies.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The members of the Committee who voted on reports included herein were: Kevin Aanerud, T. Ben Feltner (Chairman), Eugene S. Hunn, Philip W. Mattocks, Jr. (Secretary), Dennis R. Paulson, Jeff Skriletz, Robert A. Sundstrom, and Bill Tweit.

ABBREVIATIONS

specimen; + photograph or videotape submitted

Museums: PSM (Slater Museum, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma); USNM (United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.); UWBM (Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle); WSU (Connor Museum, Washington State University, Pullman)

Counties: Adams (AD), Asotin (AS), Benton (BE), Chelan (CH), Clallam (CL), Clark (CK), Cowlitz (CO), Douglas (DO), Ferry (FE), Franklin (FR), Grant (GT), Grays Harbor (GH), Island (IS), Jefferson (JE), King (KG), Kitsap (KP), Kittitas (KT), Klickitat (KL), Lewis (LE), Lincoln (LI), Mason (MA), Okanogan (OK), Pacific (PA), Pend Oreille (PO), Pierce (PI), San Juan (SJ), Skagit (SG), Skamania (SM), Snohomish (SN), Spokane (SP), Stevens (ST), Thurston (TH), Wahkiakum (WK), Walla Walla (WW), Whatcom (WC), Whitman (WN), Yakima (YA)

Journals: AB = American Birds; AFN = Audubon Field Notes; C = Condor; M = Murrelet; WB = California Birds (1-3), Western Birds (4+); WN = Washington Ornithological Society Newsletter (nos. 1-2), WOSNEWS (no. 3+)

ACCEPTED RECORDS

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS. The first state record in this century was an immature off Westport, GH on 16 Jan 1993, TWa, BTw, SMI, EHu (STAL-93-1). A published report from 1970 (WB 1:113-115) is now generally accepted as being an aberrant Black-footed Albatross; the Committee has examined the photographs and concurs. As a consequence, the report probably will not be submitted for review.

MOTTLED PETREL. A male (MOPE-85-1) found dead on the beach at Ocean Shores, GH on 25 Apr 1985 and preserved (UWBM #41985)

was one of a reported 34 live and four dead birds that spring (AB 39:340-341); similar numbers have not been reported since. The live birds were seen on an oceanographic cruise by an experienced observer, but the Committee has not obtained any written details. The other specimens remain to be examined.

RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD. The specimen (UWBM #52250) of an adult male collected by a fisherman off Westport, GH on 18 Jun 1941, ABa (RBTR-41-1) is the expected subspecies *mesonauta*. Details of this record were published by Flahaut (M 28:6,22).

BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY. A subadult taken on Puget Sound off Everett, SN on 23 Sep 1935 by RWe (UWBM #17130) was reported by Larrison (M 26:45) (BFBO-35-1).

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD. The immature photographed in the interior over the Columbia River at Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge, BE on 1 Jul 1975, TMc, +KMi (MAFR-75-1) was the first Washington record. Details were published (M 57:43-44). The second state record was also an immature (MAFR-88-1) and was seen at numerous locations by many observers (JZi, VNe, JCu). It first appeared over Commencement Bay, Tacoma, PI from 7-8 Oct 1988. It then appeared approximately 65 km to the north at Point No Point, KP where it was found daily from 11-17 Oct. It was next seen on the outer coast on 22 Oct at the Copalis River mouth, GH. Seven days later, it was noted 45 km farther south on the coast at Tokeland, PA, and it was last seen on 31 Oct from the Astoria bridge over the Columbia River. Sighting details and a photograph were published by Mattocks (WN, no. 1:1-2).

SNOWY EGRET. The first accepted state record is one near the mouth of the Yakima River at Richland, BE on 11-12 May 1975, RWo (SNEG-75-1). Subsequent accepted records include an adult at Ocean Shores, GH on 29 Jul 1984, DWo (SNEG-84-1); one at Washougal, CK on 1-2 Oct 1985, WCa (SNEG-85-1); one at Crockett Lake, IS from 1-8 Nov 1986, TBo (SNEG-86-1); one adult at Bay Center, PA from 25 Apr-3 May 1993, ARi (SNEG-93-1); another at Lummi Flats, WC from 7-8 May 1993, GMy (SNEG-93-2); and an adult at Shelton, MA from 23-26 May 1994, ABe, TSc (SNEG-94-1). There are about eight other unexamined reports.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON. An adult at Walla Walla, WW reported from 30 May-8 Jun 1993, +MDe (YCNH-93-1) and photographed on 31 May was a totally unexpected first state record. This species is extremely rare in the western United States. An account of the bird's discovery and a photograph were published by Nestler and Denny (WN, no. 26:1).

ROSS' GOOSE. An immature was near Vancouver, CK from at least 26-29 Dec 1992, PLe (ROGO-92-2). Numerous other reports of this species await review by the Committee.

KING EIDER. An immature male at Seattle, KG from 23-30 Oct 1948, ZSc was collected on the 30th (UWBM #13499) for the first state record (M 29:48) (KIEI-48-1). The next record was almost two decades later, when two females were found at Orcas Island, SJ on 22 Feb 1967, IBu (KIEI-67-

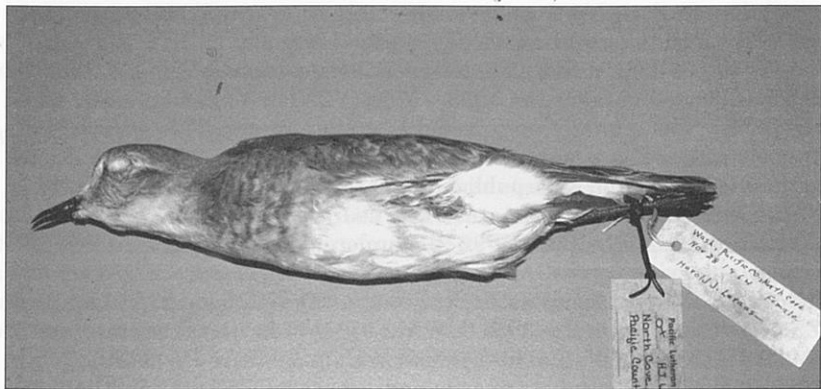
1). Another decade later, a subadult male was at Port Angeles, CL on 6 Apr 1977, WHf (KIEI-77-1), and a female was at Point Roberts, WC from 23 Oct-4 Nov 1977, DEd, ARi (KIEI-77-2). Records became more frequent in the 1980s: a subadult male was at Westport, GH on 11 May 1980, CBe (KIEI-80-1); a subadult male was off Restoration Point, KP on 3-4 Jan 1981, DPa (KIEI-81-1); a male was at Port Williams, CL on 13 Feb 1983, SEv (KIEI-83-1); a female was at Lopez Island, SJ on 29 Oct 1986, MLe (KIEI-86-1); a subadult male was at Birch Bay, WC from 4-6 May 1987, PSi (KIEI-87-1); and a male was at Dungeness, CL on 26 Dec 1988, MKr (KIEI-88-1). At least four reports have yet to be reviewed.

SMEW. An adult male at McKenna, PI from 14-20 Mar 1993, +JSk, BTw, AGr (SMEW-93-1) is the second individual recorded in the state, as the records from Willard, SM in 1989 and Stevenson, SM in 1991 were likely the same individual, although the Committee accepted them as two records (Tweit and Paulson 1994).

BROAD-WINGED HAWK. A specimen of an immature male from Tacoma, PI on 1 Jun 1975 (PSM #2367) was identified initially as a Cooper's Hawk and only recently was identified correctly (M 65:93-94) (BWHA-75-1). This was the first state record. Subsequent records include one immature at Sullivan Lake, PO on 31 Aug 1980, JAc (BWHA-80-1); one at Pasco, FR on 1 Oct 1982 (PSM #10906) (BWHA-82-1); and an immature at Kent, KG on 6 Oct 1990, EHu (BWHA-90-1).

YELLOW RAIL. The only records for the state are one immature collected (PSM #12) at a location specified on the specimen label only as Skagit, SG on 16 Nov 1935 (M 19:16) (YERA-35-1), and one seen at Herman Slough northwest of Othello, AD on 30 Apr 1969 (M 55:25-26), RFu (YERA-69-1).

MOUNTAIN PLOVER. The first record for the state was one collected (PSM #16884) on the outer coast at North Cove, PA on 28 Nov 1964 (MOPL-64-1). The date seems late, but there are at least six western Oregon winter records (Gilligan et al. 1994).



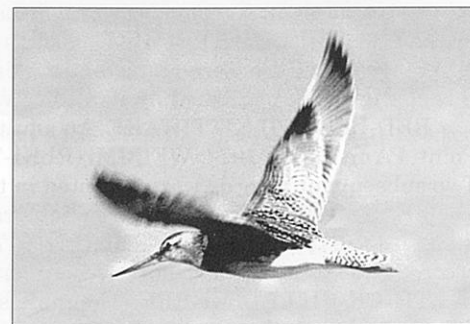
Mountain Plover, 28 Nov 1964 (D. Paulson)

EURASIAN DOTTEREL. The first state record is an adult female collected (UWBM #9085) at Westport, GH on 3 Sep 1934 (EUDO-34-1). The only other state record is a juvenile at Ocean Shores, GH in Sep 1979, previously accepted (Tweit and Paulson 1994). There are five additional records from the west coast south of Alaska, all from the fall and all from California: four immatures in Sep (Paulson 1993, Patten and Erickson 1994) and one of unclear age in Oct-Nov (Heindl and Patten 1996). The Westport specimen represents the only unequivocal record of an adult.

UPLAND SANDPIPER. As this species appears to be extirpated as a breeder in the state (WDFW 1995), the Committee has decided to review all recent reports. One was at Leadbetter Point, PA on 9 Sep 1991, BSe (UPSA-91-1).

HUDSONIAN GODWIT. An immature at Aberdeen, GH from 6-24 Sep 1975, BTw, EHu (HUGO-75-1) and an adult at Ocean Shores, GH on 14 May 1977, ARi (HUGO-77-1) were the first accepted records from the west side. One at Soap Lake, GT on 2 Oct 1983, JAc (HUGO-83-1) was the first eastside record since the 1960s. An adult female was at Ocean Shores, GH from 26-28 Apr 1992, DPa, +RTa (HUGO-92-1). With the four previously accepted, there are now eight records for the state, and many reports still await review.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT. The first state record was an immature photographed at Ocean Shores, GH on 4 Sep 1973, +TWa (WB 4:89-90) (BTGO-73-1). After that sighting, subsequent records accumulated rapidly. Accepted records include six photographed at Leadbetter Point, PA on 8 Jun 1974, +HNe (BTGO-74-1); 1-2 at Ocean Shores, GH from 25 Sep-1 Oct 1977, DPa, ARi, EHu (BTGO-77-1); two at Dungeness, CL on 28 Oct 1978, MEi, KKn (BTGO-78-2); two at Tokeland, PA on 13 May 1979, CCh (BTGO-79-1); one at Dungeness, CL from 1-5 Aug 1979, WSu, KKn (BTGO-79-2); two at Dungeness, CL on 10 Jun 1980, WSu (BTGO-80-1); one at Dungeness, CL from 11-26 Sep 1981, WSu, KKn (BTGO-81-1); one immature at Ocosta, GH from 14-28 Aug 1982, BTw, BPe, EHu, that was also reported at Tokeland, PA during that time period (BTGO-82-1); one at Ocean Shores, GH on 20 Aug 1985, JSk (BTGO-85-2); one immature at Dungeness, CL on 17 Sep 1985, EHu (BTGO-85-3); one immature at Tacoma, PI on 11 Oct 1986, TBo (BTGO-86-2); one immature at Tokeland, PA on 18-19 Aug 1987, +PLe, GWa (BTGO-87-1); and one at Tokeland, PA from 30 Aug-1 Sep 1987, CP r (BTGO-87-2). The Tacoma sighting is the only record away from



Bar-tailed Godwit, 4 Sep 1973 (T. Wahl)

the outer coast and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The Committee accepted 14 records prior to 1989, involving 21 birds, so this species remains on the Review List at least temporarily.

LAUGHING GULL. An immature at Ilwaco, PA on 1 Sep 1975, DDe (LAGU-75-1) was the first state record, and an adult photographed at Westport, GH on 14 Aug 1982, +TWa, BTw, BPe (LAGU-82-1) was the second.

BLACK-HEADED GULL. An adult was at Everett, SN from 17 Aug-10 Oct 1993, +FBi (BHGU-93-2). After six records previously accepted, this seventh state record was the first to be photographed. An account and photographs were published (WN, no. 27:1).

ICELAND GULL. After several years of spirited debate about separation of the Kumlien's race of Iceland Gull from Thayer's Gull and potential intergradation between the two, the Committee has accepted the following records. This action adds this species to the state list. The first accepted record is a sight record of a first-year bird at sea southwest of Grays Harbor, GH at 46-51.6°N and 124-24.6°W on 16 Apr 1977, TWa (ICGU-77-2). The first record supported by photographs is a first-year bird at Port Angeles, CL on 17 Mar 1986, +JSk (ICGU-86-1). Another report of a first-year bird at Port Angeles, CL on 20 Mar 1989, +EHu (ICGU-89-1) also is supported by photographs. The first interior record is a first-year bird at Wallula, WW on 25 Nov 1990, ASSt (ICGU-90-1). The Wallula sighting was discussed by Stepniewski (WN, no. 10:5).

SLATY-BACKED GULL. An adult photographed at the Elwha River mouth, CL from 31 Dec 1986-4 Jan 1987, JSk, +DPa, EHu, PMa (SBGU-86-1) was the first state record and, at the time, was the farthest-south record on the west coast. Subsequently, there has been a second state record, an adult at Tacoma, PI from 1 Jan-11 Mar 1994, +RSu, +RKO, +KAa, PSu, SML, BLa, BTw (SBGU-94-1) as well as several Oregon records. A photograph of the Tacoma bird and a discussion of the field marks of this species were published by Paulson (WN, no. 29:7).

RED-LEGGED KITTIWAKE. An adult on the beach near Leadbetter Point, PA on 27 Jan 1974, WEI, JMi (RLKI-74-1) was the first state record. Two subsequent records were accepted in the first Committee report.

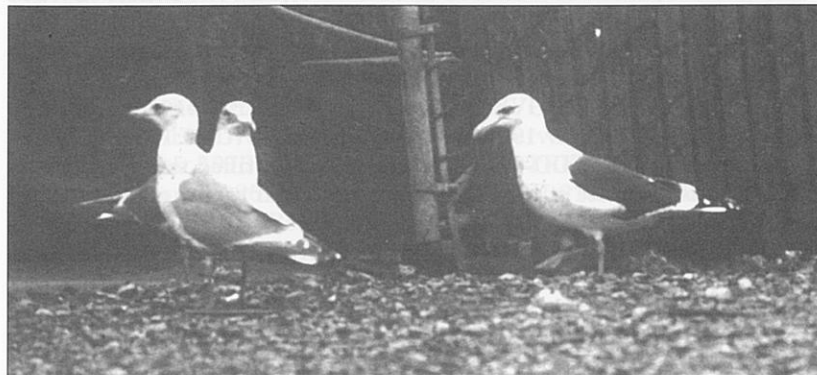
LEAST TERN. The immature photographed at Ocean Shores, GH on 26-31 Aug 1978, +RCa, BTw, EHu (LETE-78-1) is the first and only state record, and is the farthest-north record on the Pacific coast.

THICK-BILLED MURRE. The male specimen (UWBM #11633) collected as a beached carcass at Westport, GH on 19 Feb 1933 (TBMU-33-1) is the first state record. An additional specimen record comes from a beached carcass (UWBM #42970) from Neah Bay, CL on 23 Dec 1988 (TBMU-88-1). These two specimens, and the five records of six individuals reported previously (Tweit and Paulson 1994), comprise all of the records to date.

PARAKEET AUKLET. Specimens from beached carcasses comprise the bulk of the state records. The Committee has examined the following: one (PSM #9692) at Grayland, GH on 21 Feb 1937 (PAAU-37-1); one male



Iceland Gull (center), 17 Mar 1986 (J. Skriletz)



Slaty-backed Gull (right), 29 Jan 1994 (R. Koerker)



Slaty-backed Gull, 28 Apr 1994 (R. Sullivan)

(UWBM #9079) at Westport, GH on 21 Apr 1937 (PAAU-37-2); one (PSM #1544) at Copalis, GH on 11 Apr 1944 (PAAU-44-1); one (PSM #1545) at Long Beach, PA on 13 Apr 1944 (PAAU-44-2); one (PSM #8688) at Grayland, GH on 25 Mar 1959 (PAAU-59-1); and one (PSM #11229) at Westport, GH on 26 Feb 1990 (PAAU-90-1). The Committee has not located the two specimens from 1863 and 1934 cited in Jewett et al. (1953) and has not examined all of the specimens from the recent Nestucca oil spill off Grays Harbor. Two records of live birds were previously accepted.

HORNED PUFFIN. The earliest records for the state were all beached carcasses. Jewett et al. (1953) cite a 1919 specimen which the Committee has not seen. Specimens examined by the Committee include five from Westport, GH beaches in 1933: two (UWBM #9510 and UWBM #11648) from 10 Jan (HOPU-33-1 and 2); one (PSM #5850) from 27 Jan (HOPU-33-3); one (PSM #5852) from 29 Jan (HOPU-33-4); and one (UWBM #11647) from 19 Feb (HOPU-33-5). Specimens from later years include one (PSM #15845) at Grayland, GH on 1 Apr 1959 (HOPU-59-1); one (UWBM #31593) at Long Beach, PA on 16 Dec 1973 (HOPU-73-1); and one female (UWBM #32556) at Dungeness, CL on 28 Jan 1979 (HOPU-79-1). The only live bird record examined in this round was an immature at Sekiu, CL on 26 Oct 1993, RNR (HOPU-93-2). Another was accepted previously.

WHITE-WINGED DOVE. An adult female (UWBM #16625) collected at Puyallup, PI on 7 Nov 1907 by J. Hooper Bowles (C 10:129-130) is the only state record (WWDO-07-1). J. W. Aldrich identified the specimen as *Z. a. mearnsi* (Jewett et al. 1953). One additional report of this species remains to be reviewed.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. A sight record of a calling male three miles (4.8 km) northeast of Albion, WN on 22 Jun 1958, GHu (M 40:12) is the probable second state record (BBCU-58-1). A male with brood patches (UWBM #33642) from Bremerton, KP on 26 Jun 1978 is the second state specimen (BBCU-78-1). The first specimen, from 1952, and a 1989 sighting remain to be reviewed.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. Votes on two records (YBCU-15-1 and YBCU-1894-1) were recorded before the Committee chose to evaluate only reports after 1940, as this species was a regular breeder in the state until that time. Those two records were both specimen records: one (UWBM #5792) from Seattle, KG on 20 Jun 1894 and one (UWBM #17995) from Bellingham, WC on 23 Jul 1915. Following their disappearance as breeders, Yellow-billed Cuckoos were unrecorded in Washington until 1974, when one hit a window in Beaux Arts, KG on 10 Jul (YBCU-74-1) and was salvaged (UWBM #28705). Other modern records include a calling male present near Sultan, SN from 26 Jul-1 Aug 1979, KBr, EHu, PMa (YBCU-79-1) and a photograph of one found dead at Omak, OK on 5 Nov 1990 (YBCU-90-2). A record from Walla Walla in 1990 was accepted earlier.

NORTHERN HAWK OWL. A specimen of a male (UWBM #7992) from Yakima, YA on 5 Dec 1926 is the farthest-south record in the state (NHOW-26-1). One seen and photographed along the Toroda Creek Road, OK from

27-28 Nov 1992, +PDe (NHOW-92-2) was one of four reported in the winter of 1992-93, two of them previously accepted (Tweit and Paulson 1994).

GREAT GRAY OWL. The Committee has examined three specimens, the earliest an adult female (UWBM #16557) from Seattle, KG on 19 Nov 1897 (GGOW-1897-1), and the later ones males from Republic, FE (UWBM #7975) in Nov 1926 (GGOW-26-1) and from Sedro Wooley, SG (UWBM #39063) on 9 Dec 1984 (GGOW-84-1). Jewett et al. (1953) incorrectly list the date of the Seattle specimen as 1899.

ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD. The only state record was obtained a century ago. A male was collected (UWBM #20483) in Seattle, KG on 27 May 1894 (ALHU-1894-1).

EASTERN PHOEBE. A bird was observed by RWn in his yard in Bay Center, PA on 16 Dec 1989 (EAPH-89-1), and he took several photographs when the bird reappeared on 23 Dec 1989. This was the first of two accepted records for Washington (Paulson and Mattocks 1992, Tweit and Paulson 1994).

VERMILION FLYCATCHER. An adult male was discovered on 25 Jan 1988, ROv, JSk (VEFL-88-1) at a beaver pond near Redmond, KG. The bird was seen subsequently by many observers through 17 Mar 1988 and photographed, +JR. This is the first record of this species for Washington and is the farthest-north record on the Pacific coast.

TROPICAL KINGBIRD. A bird was observed and heard calling by BTw on 10 Nov 1976 at Ocean Shores, GH (TRKI-76-1) as was one at Ocosta, GH from 21-26 Oct 1991, JSk, ASt (TRKI-91-1). A calling bird was photographed at Ruby Beach, JE on 30 Oct 1992, +JCI (TRKI-92-1), and one calling bird was observed on Samish Island, SK from 15-18 Nov 1992, +HCh (TRKI-92-2). The Samish Island record is the only state record away from the outer coast.

TROPICAL/COUCH'S KINGBIRD. Due to the similarity of Tropical and Couch's Kingbirds, the Committee requires documentation of the call as well as the visual field marks to confirm either of these species. Although Couch's Kingbird is far less likely to be encountered in Washington (there are no state records to this point), all otherwise acceptable reports that do not meet this test are considered as Tropical/Couch's. Singles were at Tokeland, PA on 16 Nov 1986, EHu (TCKI-86-1) and at LaPush, JE on 10 Oct 1987, SJo (TCKI-87-1).

PINYON JAY. In June 1881 pioneering ornithologist Charles Bendire found this species at Fort Simcoe, YA (PIJA-1881), where he noted them as "numerous." The documentation for this occurrence is a citation from Bendire's journals in Dawson and Bowles (1909). Although Bendire did



Tropical Kingbird, 15 Nov 1992
(H. Christenson)

not describe the birds in his journals, his writings leave little doubt that he was quite familiar with the species. Bendire noted that its normal range was south of 40°N, and he implied that he thought their occurrence in Washington was unusual. Field identification of Pinyon Jay poses few problems. Given the fact that Bendire saw more than a few individuals and was familiar with the species, and assuming that he observed them under good conditions, the Committee believes that his report is reliable. The Committee has a photograph of a bird collected by R. Thompson near Goldendale, KL on 22 Apr 1967 (PIJA-67-1), from a flock of 6-8 present in the area. This specimen was photographed by P. Mattocks while held in the collection of Burton Lauckhart; it is now WSU #92-40. This and Bendire's are the only records for the state.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER. There are currently three records for this bird in Washington, all of which occurred in winter. The first was found on Whidbey Island, IS by REv and PEv on 10 Nov 1978 (BGGN-78-1). The bird remained through 16 Nov 1978 and was photographed by DPa. Another individual was observed at Bottle Beach, Ocosta, GH on 21 Feb 1983, CCh (BGGN-83-1), and the third was at the University of Washington Arboretum, Seattle, KG from 6 Dec 1986-30 Jan 1987, DPa (BGGN-86-1). It is interesting to note that the first two birds listed called frequently.

WHITE WAGTAIL. An immature wagtail was located at Crockett Lake, Whidbey Island, IS on 14 Jan 1984, PMa (WHWA-84-1). Immatures of the White/Black-backed complex pose a very difficult identification problem. Fortunately, this bird remained until 7 May 1984 and was photographed (+MCA, +TWe) after it had molted into adult male breeding plumage. A second record remains to be reviewed.

WHITE/BLACK-BACKED WAGTAIL. A wagtail of the White/Black-backed complex was observed at Keystone, Whidbey Island, IS on 30 Apr 1990, PHi (WBWA-90-1).

BLACK-BACKED WAGTAIL. The adult male at Point No Point, KP that remained from 5-7 May 1993, VNe, BTw, EHu, ARi, +GGe (BKWA-93-1) provided the third state record and was the first to be photographed and seen by more than one observer, removing this species from the Supplementary List. Circumstances of its discovery and a photograph were published by Nelson (WN, no. 26:3). The first two state records were single-person sight observations from 1985 and 1986.

TENNESSEE WARBLER. One was near Satsop, GH from 5 Dec 1993-5 Jan 1994, BTw, +JSk (TEWA-93-1). There are six previously accepted sight records of this species. This is the first photographed record and the first winter record for the state; there are several Oregon winter records (Gilligan et al. 1994).

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. The first state record for this species is one collected (USNM #467246) by DMI near Othello, GT on 18 Jun 1960. An adult male was observed at Palouse Falls State Park, FR on 11 Jun 1977, JCl, JFr, RNo (CSWA-77-1). Other records include a

male at Lake Wenatchee, CH on 19 Jun 1975, JKe (CSWA-75-1); a male at Carnation, KG on 13-14 Jun 1983, EHu, +MEg, +TSc (CSWA-83-1); one near Naches Pass, KG on 18 Jul 1985, MDo (CSWA-85-1); an adult male at Vantage, KT on 17 Jun 1991, ABo (CSWA-91-1); and a female at Richland, BE on 26 Jun 1992, RWo (CSWA-92-1). All of the Washington records are from June or July, in distinct contrast to California, where fall records predominate (Roberson 1980). Six of the seven records are from the Cascades or the eastside, similar to the pattern of Oregon records (Gilligan et al. 1994).

MAGNOLIA WARBLER. A male was at Ione, PO on 27 May 94, AFl (MAWA-94-1). There are six other accepted records for this species.



Black-throated Blue Warbler, 3 Nov 1994 (N. Morningstar)

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. A male frequented a hummingbird feeder in Marilyn and Bill Hatheway's yard on Mercer Island, KG from 2 Nov 1994 through at least 1 Feb 1995, EHu, +NMo (BUWA-94-1). Anecdotal details and a photograph were published (WN, no. 34:1). This is the third record for the state and the first to be photographed and seen by more than one observer, which removes this species from the Supplementary List. The first state record was a single-person observation in 1988. A male was also observed at Richland, BE on 8 Oct 1993, RWo (BUWA-93-1).

BLACKPOLL WARBLER. One at Richland, BE on 2 Sep 1986, RWo (BPWA-86-1) and one at Davenport, LI on 20 Sep 1986, JAc (BPWA-86-3). There are four other accepted records of this species.

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER. An adult male was seen at West Richland, BE on 26 May 1993, RWo (BAWA-93-1), and an adult female was banded along Douglas Creek, DO on 13 Aug 1993, DSt (BAWA-93-2). There are eight other accepted records and about 14 other reports, some of which may be unsubstantiated.



Ovenbird, 5 Jun 1972 (R. Woodley)

86-1). This bird represents the second state record after the 1975-76 bird in Discovery Park, Seattle.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK. A specimen (WSU #57-62) from Sprague, LI on 2 May 1956 (RBGR-56-1) is the first state record. Other records include an adult male at Dash Point, KG on 22 Jun 1979, TBo (RBGR-79-1); a pair at Wenas Creek, YA on 29 Jun 1979, DHu (RBGR-79-2); an adult male at Seattle, KG on 30 Jun 1982, MKe (RBGR-82-1); a hatching-year male at Trout Lake, KL on 16-20 Jun 1985, +TSc (RBGR-85-1); a singing male at Vantage, KT on 24 Jun 1988, PMa (RBGR-88-1); a male at George Wister's feeders in Chehalis, LE 13-16 Jan 1990, BTw, +FBi (RBGR-90-1); a singing hatching-year male at Coppei Creek, WW on 9 Jun 1990, MDe (RBGR-90-2); and a singing male in Seattle, KG on 22 May 1994, Wiv (RBGR-94-1). A photograph and anecdotal account of the Chehalis bird were published (WN, no.

OVENBIRD. One was photographed at Richland, BE on 5 Jun 1972, +RWo (OVEN-72-1). An adult male specimen (UWBM #36161) from Seattle, KG was found on 26 Jun 1980 (OVEN-80-1). One was singing at Teanaway, KT on 9 Jun 79, RHu (OVEN-79-1). Single singing birds also were located in Hardy Canyon, YA on 12-13 Jul 1980, GHo, WHo, EHu (OVEN-80-2) and at Friday Harbor, SJ on 17 Jun 1983, SAK (OVEN-83-1). There are two other accepted records for Ovenbird.

HOODED WARBLER. An adult male was observed and photographed at Kamiak Butte, WN from 15-21 Jun 1986, +EMi (HOWA-



Lark Bunting, 19 Aug 1994 (T. Wootton)



Dickcissel (right), 13 Mar 1984 (G. Exum)



Rustic Bunting, 6 Feb 1987 (J. Sanford)



Indigo Bunting, 7 Jul 1973 (J. Acton)

5:1). With the previously accepted record, there are now seven eastside individuals and four westside.

INDIGO BUNTING. A second-year male was observed singing at Pend Oreille State Park, PO on 7-14 Jul 1973, +DDa, +JAc (INBU-73-1). Another adult male was seen on San Juan Island, SJ on 17 Jul 1984, THE (INBU-84-1), and an immature was at Montlake Fill, Seattle, KG on 13 Sep 1988, KAa, THa (INBU-88-1). A record from San Juan Island in 1992 was accepted previously.

DICKCISSEL. The first state record was one bird at Hans Norbistrath's yard in Beaver, CL from 4-16 Nov 1983, HNo, DSh, MCa, +SSm (DICK-83-1). The two other accepted records are a male on Puget Island, WK from 23 Dec 1983 through 14 Apr 1984, +GEx, CCa, ARi (DICK-83-2) and one photographed on Tatoosh Island, CL from 8-9 Oct 1987, +TWO (DICK-87-1).

LARK BUNTING. An adult male was at Fort Flagler State Park, JE from 21-23 Jun 1980, KKn, WSu (LKBU-80-1). Another adult male was photographed at Walla Walla, WW on 3 Jun 1993, +MLDe, MDe (LKBU-93-1). One was photographed at Tatoosh Island, CL on 19 Aug 1994, +TWO (LKBU-94-1). Including those previously accepted, there are now eight records for this species: three from the southeast corner and the other five from the coastlines.

RUSTIC BUNTING. Two records, both from the Kent Ponds, KG are believed to be the same bird. The first record, from 15 Dec 1986 through 22 Mar 1987, DBe, EHu, +DPa, +JJo, +PMa, +JSa (RUBU-86-1) was an immature bird. The second occurrence was two years later from 11 Dec 1988 through Apr 1989, EHu (RUBU-88-1) and was identified as an adult male. An account was published by Mattocks (WN, no. 2:1-2).

RUSTY BLACKBIRD. The first accepted record is of one banded and photographed at Spokane, SP on 26 Dec 1960, TRo (RUBL-60-1). Others include two birds at Lummi Flats, WH from 10-19 Dec 1972, TWa, JDu (RUBL-72-1); a male near Othello, AD on 20 Jan 1973, DPa, EHu (RUBL-73-1); three at Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge, SP from 12-13 Oct 1973, MPe (RUBL-73-2); one at Walla Walla, WW on 26 Oct 1977, WSu (RUBL-77-1); a male at Ocean Shores, GH on 20 Oct 1979, DPa (RUBL-79-1); two at Whitman Mission, WW on 27 Nov 1987, BTw (RUBL-87-1); a male at Aberdeen, GH on 13 Oct 1990, RMu (RUBL-90-1); one near Bridgeport, OK on 17 Feb 1991, SJo (RUBL-91-1); and a female at Skagit Wildlife-Recreation Area, SK on 26 Dec 1991, PSu (RUBL-91-2). Of the 16 individuals accepted here and in the previous Committee report, six were from western Washington and ten were from eastern Washington.

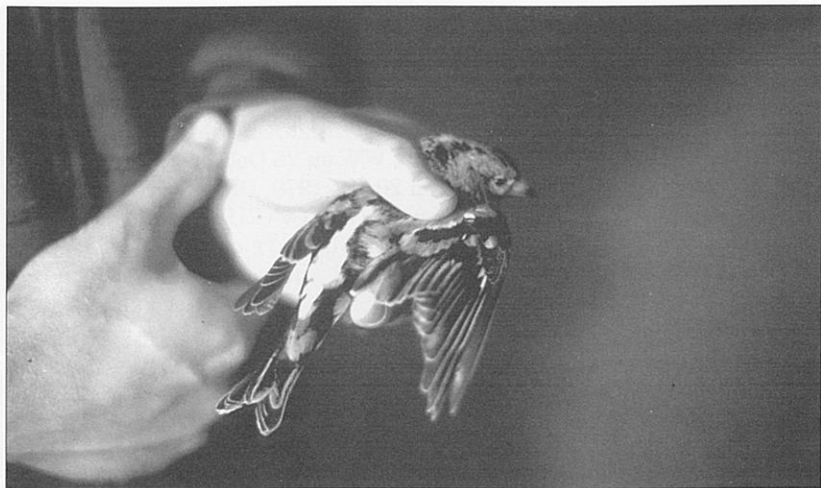
COMMON GRACKLE. The first state record is of a bird photographed in Seattle, KG on 26 Jun 1965, ZSc, +ESt (COGR-65-1). Other records include one in Olympia, TH from 4 Dec 1974-18 Jan 1975, DHa, BTw (COGR-74-1) and one at College Place, WW from 1-6 Jan 1995, SRa (COGR-95-1).



Common Grackle, 26 Jun 1965 (E. Stopps)

BALTIMORE ORIOLE. There are two records for the state. The first was an adult male in Seattle, KG from 5-8 Nov 1975, DPe, PDU (BAOR-75-1). The second, also an adult male, was near Cle Elum, KT on 20 Jun 1987, TSc (BAOR-75-1).

BRAMBLING. A male in Issaquah, KG from 6-7 Jan 1982, HKu (BRAM-82-1) was relocated nearby at Lake Sammamish, KG on 16 Jan 1982 through 22 Mar 1982, ALa, PEv, TWe, EHu, +MDa. A male was banded and photographed near Tenino, TH from 11-13 Jan 1984, +JSk, PMa (BRAM-84-1). Other records include a male at Steilacoom, PI on 28 Dec 1988 through 1 Jan 1989, MKr (BRAM-88-1); a male at Sedro Woolley, SK from 6-10 Nov 1990, +DMc, RMu (BRAM-90-1); a male at Port Angeles, CL from 14 Dec 1990 through 5 Jan 1991, GCo, DSh, SSm (BRAM-90-2); a male near Elma, GH from 19 Jan to 26 Feb 1991, +VAn (BRAM-91-



Brambling, 12 Jan 1984 (J. Skirletz)



Brambling, 19 Jan 1991 (V. Anderson)

1); one at Westport, GH from 15 Dec 1991 through 8 Feb 1992, BMo, BLA, BTw, TWa (BRAM-91-3); one at Richland, BE on 30 Jan 1992, +Nlf (BRAM-92-1); a male at Lummi Flats, WC from 1-20 Jan 1993, JDu, +DMc (BRAM-93-1); and one at Newhalem, WC from 9-12 Apr 1993, +GYe (BRAM-93-2). The Steilacoom Brambling was discussed by Mattocks (WN, no. 2:1-2), and the one from Richland by Stepniewski (WN, no. 18:3). Five of the ten accepted records for the state were from two consecutive winters, 1990-91 and 1991-92. Those two winters also produced three of the six Oregon

records (Gilligan et al. 1994) and two of the five California records (Patten et al. 1995).

RECORDS ACCEPTED FOR THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

JACK SNIPE. A sight record of a single bird at Skagit Wildlife-Recreation Area, SG on 9 Sep 1993, JWg, KWi (JASN-93-1) is about the fifth North American record, the fourth from the west, and the third from the United States outside Alaska (ABA 1996). The other two are both fall specimens from California: on 20 Nov 1938 at Gray Lodge and on 2 Dec 1990 at Colusa (Patten et al. 1995). The Committee found the observers' description of the curious bobbing behavior of this species especially compelling, as the observers apparently were unaware of its significance as an identification mark. The record was accepted for the Supplementary List as the two observers did not observe it independently and as it is an extraordinary record.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. An adult male was seen briefly, but well, by a group of birders northeast of Liberty, KT on 28 Jun 1992, DPa (RTHU-92-1). Since only one member of the group described the forked tail that is diagnostic for this species, the Committee decided to treat this first state record as a single-person observation, qualifying it for the Supplementary List.

BROWN THRASHER. One was at Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, TH on 1 May 1994, CKo (BRTH-94-1). This single-person observation is the first accepted state record.

PHAINOPEPLA. A female was heard and seen well in West Seattle, KG on 24 Sep 1994 by a single observer, DBu (PHAI-94-1) for the first state record.

REJECTED REPORTS

MANX SHEARWATER. Reports from off the North Jetty of the Columbia River, PA on 12 Sep 1970 (MASH-70-1) and from off Westport, GH on 2 Oct 1993 (MASH-93-1) were rejected for lack of detail.

BLACK-VENTED SHEARWATER. One reported off Ilwaco, PA on 30 Sep 1972 was rejected as improbably early (Roberson 1980), and the observer submitted two different descriptions that conflicted (BVSH-72-1). There is no accepted state record for this species.

RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD. A report from Leadbetter Point, PA on 24 Sep 1977 had only inconclusive details (RBTR-77-1).

FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK. Three reported flying over Washington Park, near Anacortes, SG on 8 Nov 1993 were rejected for lack of detail (FUWD-93-1).

BEAN GOOSE. One at Hoquiam, GH on 26 Apr 1993 was rejected as the details were not diagnostic for this species (BEGO-93-1). This report was published (AB 47:447). There are no accepted state records to date.

SMEW. A pair reported on Dungeness Bay, CL on 28 Oct 1993 was rejected due to an inconclusive description (SMEW-93-2).

BROAD-WINGED HAWK. Reports from Spokane, SP on 11 Sep 1970 (BWHA-70-1) and near Newport, PO on 5 Aug 1976 (BWHA-76-1) were rejected for insufficient detail. The latter report was published (M 18:18). Details of one at Seattle, KG on 8 May 1988 did not eliminate Cooper's Hawk (BWHA-88-1).

CRESTED CARACARA. One collected at Westport, GH on 21 Jun 1936 (UWBM #47862) was rejected due to uncertainty about the origin of the bird (CRCA-36-1). Roberson (1993) discusses the recent records of this species in California and the argument that they are likely escapees. There is no accepted record from Washington.

YELLOW RAIL. A report of one at Columbia National Wildlife Refuge, GT in mid-April 1982 (YERA-82-1) had only cursory details.

COMMON MOORHEN. A photograph said to be of this species at Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, TH on 17 Jan 1994 (COMO-94-1) was unidentifiable, but probably not a moorhen. There is no state record to date.

GREEN SANDPIPER. Details of one at Crockett Lake, IS on 24 Aug 1975 (GRSA-75-1) are intriguing, but not conclusive. There are no accepted state records.

UPLAND SANDPIPER. One at Leadbetter Point, PA on 28 Sep 1991 (UPSA-91-2) was insufficiently described.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT. Reports of three at Ocean Shores, GH on 23 Sep 1966 (HUGO-66-1), one at Leadbetter Point, PA on 9 Sep 1980 (HUGO-80-1), and another at Leadbetter Point, PA on 28 Sep 1991 (HUGO-91-1) all were rejected due to insufficient detail.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT. The Committee rejected nine reports for insufficient detail; descriptions often failed to include underwing color. We encourage observers to use more than just a single field mark to differentiate this species from its congeners. The rejected reports were from Neah Bay, CL on 2 Jul 1974 (BTGO-74-2); Dungeness, CL on 22 Oct 1978 (BTGO-78-1); Dungeness, CL on 13 Sep 1980 (BTGO-80-2); Dungeness, CL on 9 Oct 1981 (BTGO-81-2); Dungeness, CL on 5 Aug 1983 (BTGO-83-1); Leadbetter Point, PA on 22 Sep 1984 (BTGO-84-1); Ocean Shores, GH on 11 May 1985 (BTGO-85-1); Dungeness, CL on 24 Sep 1986 (BTGO-86-1); and Tokeland, PA on 3 Oct 1987 (BTGO-87-3). The Oct 1981 description indicated an adult in breeding plumage, a highly unlikely occurrence.

RED-NECKED STINT. Two rejected reports were relatively brief single-observer sightings which the Committee judged insufficient. Both reports were from 1993: at Crockett Lake, Whidbey Island, IS on 18 Jul 1993 (RNST-93-1) and at Royal Slough, GT on 14 Aug 1993 (RNST-93-2). There are still no records for Red-necked Stint in Washington, although there are multiple records from both north and south of the state. The Committee is waiting for a multiple-observer or exquisitely detailed single-person sight report, or (better) for photographic or specimen evidence, before accepting this species.

LAUGHING GULL. Details of adults off Ilwaco, PA on 8 Jun 1980 (LAGU-80-1) and near Raymond, PA on 18 May 1983 (LAGU-83-1) did not eliminate conclusively some second-alternate Franklin's Gulls, a plumage discussed by Lehman (1994).

ICELAND GULL. Consistent with the Committee's difficulty in agreeing on identification criteria for this species, only extremely well-documented reports were accepted. The rejected reports included birds at Spokane, SP from 18 Jan to 27 Feb 1960 (ICGU-60-1); at Spokane, SP on 14-17 Mar 1961 (ICGU-61-1); at Banks Lake, GT on 5 Apr 1967 (ICGU-67-1), published in M 46:7-11; and at Ocean Shores, GH on 21 Mar 1977 (ICGU-77-1).

SLATY-BACKED GULL. A report of a third-year bird at Tacoma, PI from 3-8 Jan 1994 (SBGU-94-2) was rejected as the details did not eliminate conclusively other large, dark-backed gulls.

PARAKEET AUKLET. Details of a sighting from Dungeness, CL on 15 Apr 1978 (PAAU-78-1) did not eliminate Rhinoceros Auklet.

WHISKERED AUKLET. Details of the report of two at Dungeness, CL on 2 Apr 1978 (WHAU-78-1) were insufficient. There are no Washington records, and indeed no North American records away from Alaska.

HORNED PUFFIN. One reported off Westport, GH on 15 May 1993 was seen too briefly to convince most Committee members (HOPU-93-1).

CHIMNEY SWIFT. Details of one reported at Everett, SN on 13 Jul 1993 (CHSW-93-1) are suggestive of this species, but the Committee decided that identification of single, silent *Chaetura* is too problematical to accept a record that would extend dramatically the vagrancy range of this species.

BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD. A male at Spokane, SP on 7 Apr 1961 (BTHU-61-1); one at Spokane, SP from 14-28 Jul 1962 (BTHU-62-1); and a male at Spokane, SP 11 May 1994 (BTHU-94-1) all were rejected for insufficient details. In particular, the 1994 description did not eliminate Anna's Hummingbird. This long-expected species remains absent from the state list.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. An adult male was reported from Metaline Falls, PO on 28 Jun 93 (RHWO-93-1). Insufficient details were provided by the single observer. There are no state records to date.

TROPICAL KINGBIRD. One at Moxee, YA on 14 Jul 1977 (TRKI-77-1) was rejected as much for the improbable location and date as for the insufficient details. One at Ocean Shores, GH on 10 May 1987 (TRKI-87-1) was undoubtedly a Western Kingbird as the tail was described as black. One at Tokeland, PA on 4 Nov 1993 (TRKI-93-1) was described insufficiently.

PINYON JAY. Reports rejected for lack of corroborating details include one at Wenas, YA on 17-18 Jun 1941 (PIJA-41-1), published in M 22:40, and one at Satus Creek, YA during Oct 1947 (PIJA-47-1), published in Jewett et al. (1953). The description of a flock of ten reported near Ford, ST on 10 Oct 1974 (PIJA-74-1) was not convincing.

PHILADELPHIA VIREO. One at Richland, BE on 26 Aug 1975 (PHVI-75-1); one singing at Panhandle Lake, PO on 11 Sep 1985 (PHVI-85-1);

and another singing at Panhandle Lake, PO on 23 Apr 1986 (PHVI-86-1) were rejected since no details were provided.

TENNESSEE WARBLER. One in Spokane, SP on 25 Sep 1962 (TEWA-62-1); one in Yakima, YA on 29 Aug 1982 (TEWA-82-3); one near Asotin, AS on 19 May 1990 (TEWA-90-2); and one at Burlington, SK on 5 Aug 1992 (TEWA-92-1) all were rejected for insufficient details.

BLACKPOLL WARBLER. Descriptions of birds at Ocean Shores, GH on 20 Sep 1976 (BPWA-76-1) and at Longview, CO on 17 Sep 1986 (BPWA-86-2) did not completely eliminate other species.

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER. One at Beaver Lake, SK on 17 Aug 1991 (BAWA-91-1) was rejected for insufficient details.

OVENBIRD. One in Ephrata, GT on 12 Nov 79 (OVEN-79-2) was rejected for insufficient details.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK. One male near Long Beach, PA on 16 Jul 1981 (RBGR-81-1) was rejected, because no description of the bird was provided.

BLUE GROSBEAK. One near Asotin, AS on 11 Sep 1993 (BLGR-93-1) was likely a juvenile Brown-headed Cowbird. There are no accepted state records to date.

INDIGO BUNTING. A singing male was reported near Forks, CL from 23 Jun to 13 Jul 1958 (INBU-58-1). While some Committee members felt that details were insufficient for acceptance, others argued that the published note (M 48:40) indicated that the bird was seen well by an observer familiar with the species and aware of the significance of the sighting.

LARK BUNTING. One at Tatoosh Island, CL 17-18 Sep 1986 (LKBU-86-1) was rejected for insufficient details.

CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR. One reported from Wenatchee, CH on 4 Mar 1979 (CCLO-79-1) was rejected for virtually no details on a briefly seen bird in winter plumage.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD. One reported at Mount Baker, WC on 25 Sep 1927 (RUBL-27-1), published in M 9:20 and Jewett et al. (1953), was rejected as the details provided did not rule out Brewer's Blackbird. This report was long accepted as the first state record. Two males at Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge, SP on 12 Nov 1977 (RUBL-77-2); one male at Bellingham, WC on 31 Dec 1978 (RUBL-78-1); one at Wenatchee, CH on 20 Oct 1979 (RUBL-79-2); and one at Mount Erie, SK on 3 Oct 1984 (RUBL-84-1) all were rejected due to lack of details. The report from Wenatchee was published (AB 34:184).

COMMON GRACKLE. One in Walla Walla, WW on 18 May 1982 (COGR-82-1) was rejected, because no description of the bird was submitted.

LAWRENCE'S GOLDFINCH. One at Roosevelt, KL on 17 Apr 1982 (LAGO-82-1) was rejected due to insufficient details. This report was published (AB 36:877). There are no accepted state records for this species.

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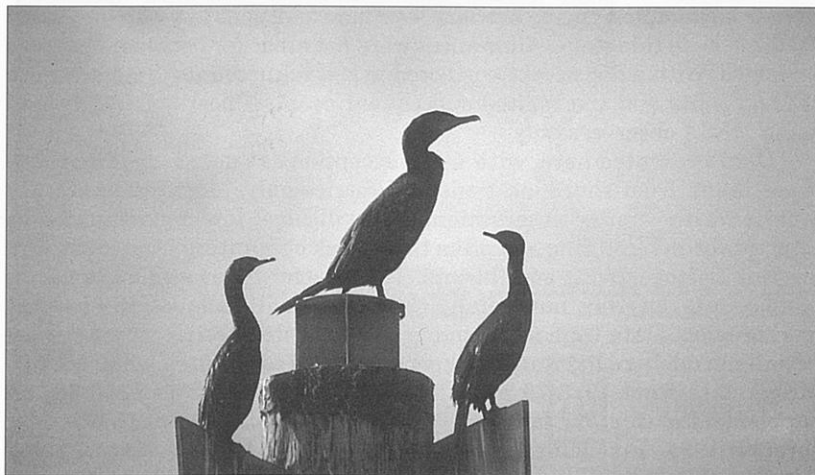
WATERBIRDS IN WASHINGTON'S INLAND MARINE WATERS: SOME HIGH COUNTS FROM SYSTEMATIC CENSUSING

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Review of ornithological literature and field notes from past observers makes it clear that systematically taken, quantitative data are almost completely lacking, even for common non-game species, within Washington. This is one factor that makes it difficult if not impossible to determine changes in population abundance and distribution. Most observers seldom have a standard for judging what constitutes exceptional flock size and therefore should be reported in a *Field Notes* seasonal summary.

In 1978-79 the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) funded a study of marine bird populations in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Strait of Georgia in order to characterize seasonal populations and potential impacts of oil spills in the area (Wahl et al. 1981). This was part of the multi-discipline Marine Ecosystems Analysis Program (MESA). Over 40 people, most of them volunteers, participated as field observers and data managers during the seabird project. During the 24 months of the study, over 7,000 censuses were completed, resulting in 90,000+ computer records for about 160 species found using marine habitats in the study area west of Whidbey Island, from Admiralty Inlet to Cape Flattery and north to the U.S.-Canada boundary. This region was divided into 73 subregions for analyses. Censuses were taken from shore, ferries, small boats, and air-



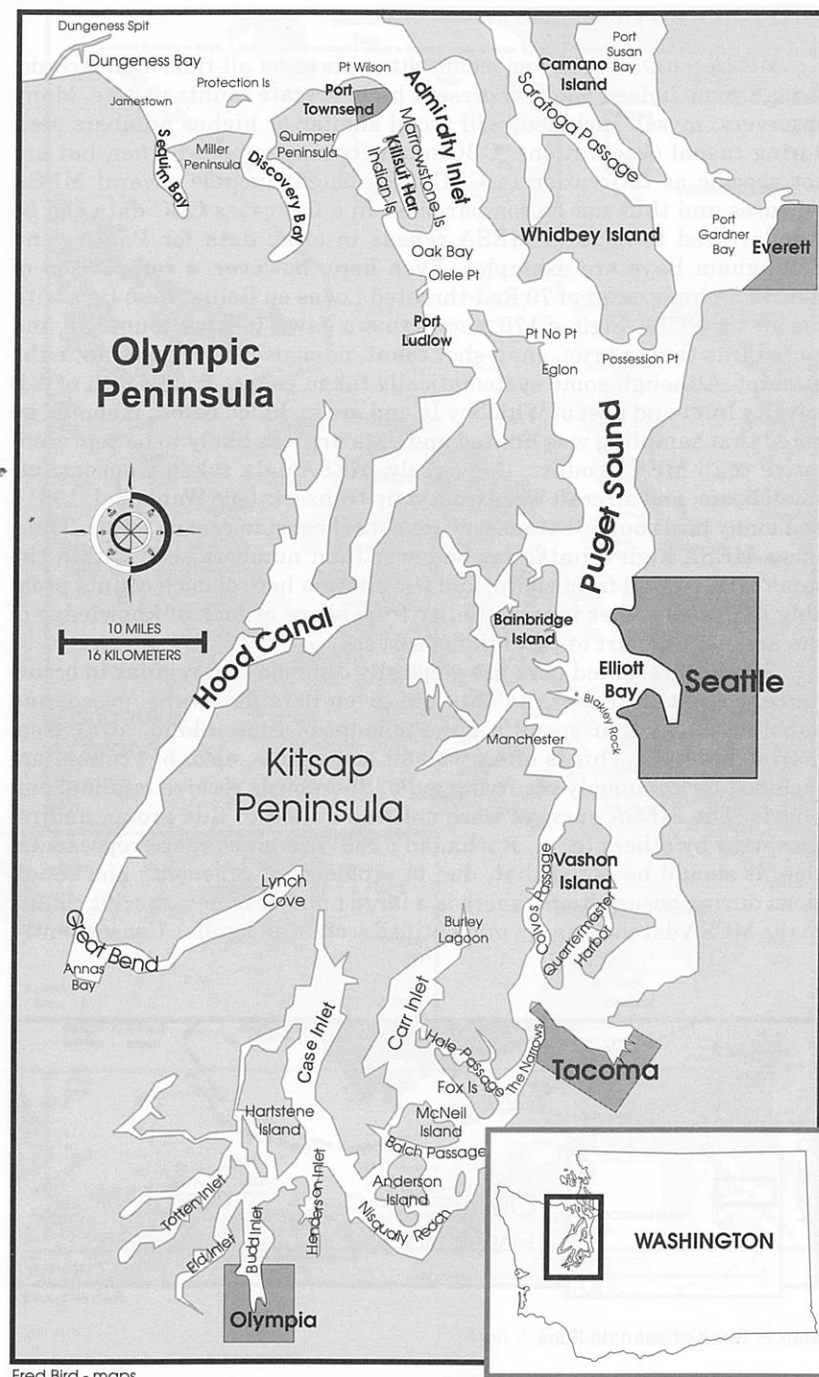
Double-crested and Pelagic Cormorants (D. Paulson)

craft (see Wahl et al. 1981). From 1980 to 1986, following the MESA study, a limited number of censuses covering the additional waters east of Whidbey Island, and Hood Canal and Puget Sound south of Admiralty Inlet, were done for NOAA and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Wahl and Speich 1983, 1984). Some MESA methods and subregion definitions have been adopted for subsequent programs by other agencies (e.g., Adopt-a-Beach, Washington Department of Ecology, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife). Some data from the MESA study have been summarized or used in a number of papers and reports (e.g., Speich and Wahl 1989; Wahl and Speich 1983, 1984, 1994). The purpose of this paper is to give Washington observers a general idea of possible peak numbers of the more common species that might be encountered. These data show where birds concentrate and, I hope, may serve as preliminary benchmarks for future comparisons by observers who may want to undertake systematic censuses of species or regions.

METHODS

MESA observers attempted to census thoroughly all species present, at predetermined locations. Depending on type of census and area, a count might require a few minutes, as in the case of a single shoreline count, or 2-3 hours in covering a number of stops around a large bay. Shore censuses were either 1) complete counts around the perimeter of an embayment, or 2) a sample count of an arc taken from a single point on an open shoreline. Counts of bays were either 1) essentially complete coverage of the surface of small bays such as Drayton Harbor, Dungeness, Fidalgo, and Neah Bays, or 2) coverage out to about one kilometer around large bays, e.g., Bellingham, Discovery, Padilla, and Samish Bays, with the center portion of these larger bays sampled by boats or aircraft. Counts were not attempted during extreme weather conditions but were not standardized as to tide stage. Allowances were not made for between-observer variables. With a few exceptions noted in species accounts, data are from MESA counts and the limited subsequent counts ("post-MESA," below) using MESA observers only.

Data presented here, with a few exceptions as noted, are from censuses taken from shore locations and ferries only. Most observers are familiar with similar observations but will have few opportunities to attempt the invigorating and often tiring task of counting from low-flying aircraft or fast-moving small boats. These latter types seldom are complete counts, anyway, but usually represent small samples of a habitat or subregion. Data from such counts can indicate possible numbers, especially in offshore habitats unlikely to be covered through usual means. MESA data from 1978-79 and similarly taken data from 1980-84 are supplemented in a few instances by Christmas Bird Count (CBC) data through 1994. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow those of the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list* (AOU 1983 and supplements).



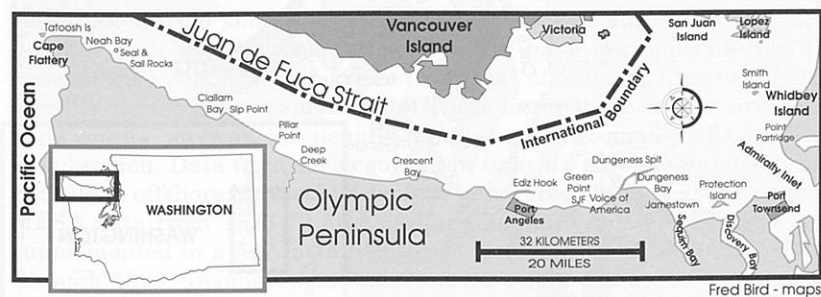
Fred Bird - maps

Map 1. Puget Sound region

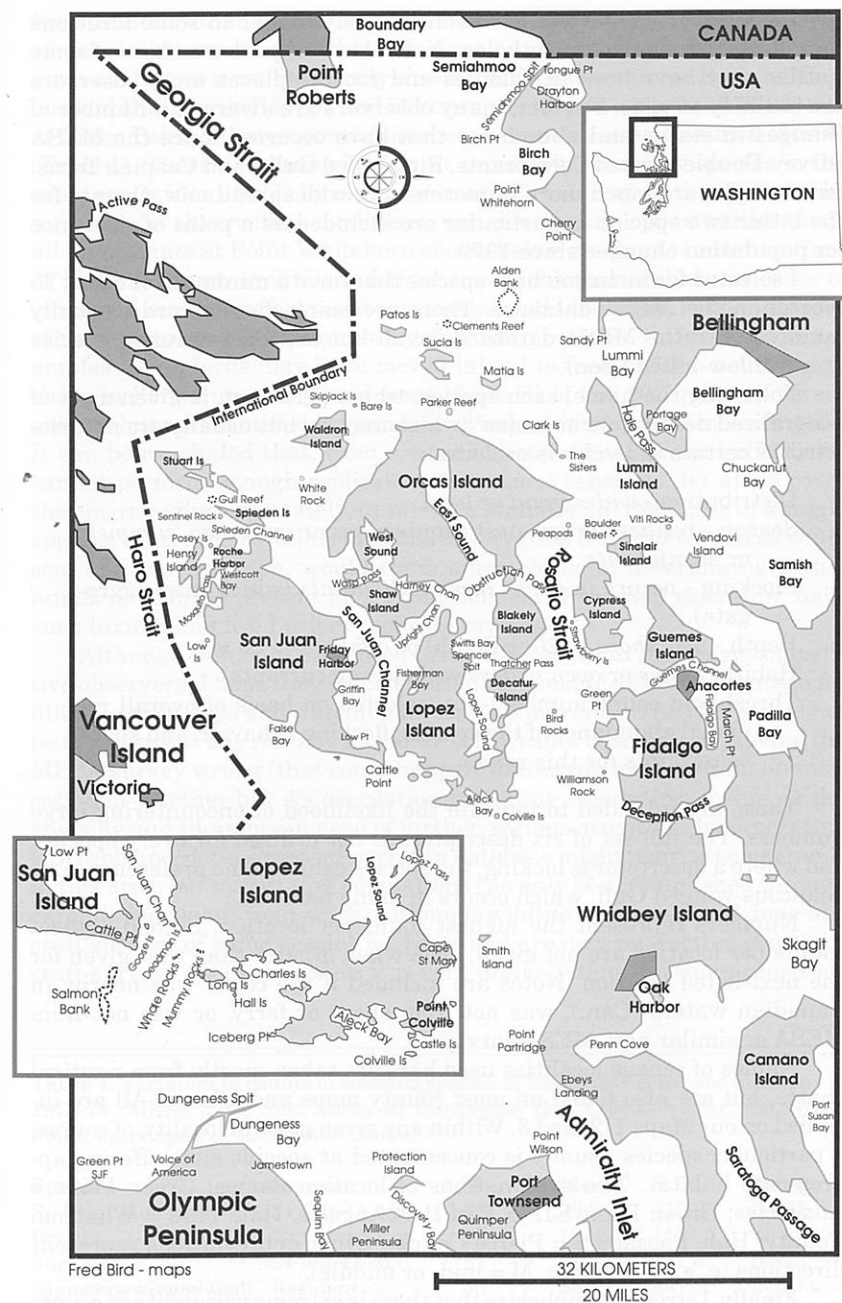
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

MESA counts were by no means attempts to set all-time high records, though some indeed might represent highest state counts to date. Many observers, myself included, will recall similar or higher numbers seen during casual observations. CBC numbers may appear higher, but are not specific as to location (a CBC circle might include several MESA censuses and thus not be comparable). In a few cases CBC data can be standardized to equal a MESA census in area: data for Padilla and Bellingham Bays are examples. Even here, however, a comparison of the MESA high count of 70 Red-throated Loons on Bellingham Bay, with the all-time CBC high of 170, shows that a dawn-to-dark count can find more birds than a brief, snap-shot count, no matter how systematic the attempt. Although some systematically taken counts from south of Admiralty Inlet and east of Whidbey Island are included below, it should be noted that sampling was limited and data are less likely to be representative than MESA counts. Conversely, MESA data taken from ferries, small boats, and aircraft were from strip transects (see Wahl et al. 1981), and many birds outside transects are not reflected in census totals. Thus, those MESA high counts may be lower than numbers seen within the same area viewed from shore, and the citation here of such counts probably indicates either inaccessibility from shore or lack of knowledge of the area on the part of potential observers.

Species presented here are generally common and regular in occurrence. Except for Brant, no data are given here for swans, geese, and dabbling ducks that spend a large amount of time inland, away from marine habitats. This is often true for some gulls, also, but counts are included for commonly occurring gulls. Shorebirds receive minimal emphasis. The MESA surveys were not well-suited to this group, and recent data by others (e. g., Buchanan 1988) are much more representative. It should be noted that, due to problems of censusing and conditions during observations, there is a large number of non-specific counts in the MESA database (e. g., unidentified scoters and gulls). Consequently,



Map 2. Strait of Juan de Fuca



Map 3. San Juan Islands and vicinity

species numbers may have been considerably higher in some locations than those given in accounts below. Note also that peak numbers of some species may have been at colonies and roosts—places most observers are unlikely to visit. Further, many observers are aware of a number of changes in status and abundance that have occurred since the MESA survey. Double-crested Cormorants, Ring-billed Gulls, and Caspian Terns, for example, are much more numerous and widespread now. Counts for the latter two species in particular are included as a point of reference for population changes since 1979.

I selected for inclusion here species that have a minimum of about 25 records in the MESA database. There are many more records, usually hundreds, in the MESA database for all but the least-common species (e. g., Yellow-billed Loon).

Following the name, each species, where pertinent, is given a set of generalized descriptors or "rules" (which may be, but usually are not, violated by certain individuals or flocks):

Distribution - *widespread* or *local*

Season - *resident* or greatest numbers occur in *winter*, *summer*, or as *migrants*

Flocking - occurs in *flocks* or as *individuals* (which may aggregate)

Depth - *nearshore* (< 20 m depth) or *offshore* (> 20 m)

Habitat - *bays* or *open waters* with strong currents

Threshold count number - *nn*, selected on basis of overall regional abundance of the species, flocking behavior, and space constraints for this report

These are intended to indicate the likelihood of encountering large numbers. The full set of six descriptors is not utilized for every species, and where a descriptor is lacking, the species exhibited no preference (e.g., Glaucous-winged Gull, which occurs in many habitats).

Numbers represent the highest count per location. Second-highest counts per location are not given, even when greater than that given for the next-listed location. Notes are included if the count was nearby in Canadian waters (Can.), was not from shore or ferry, or was not from MESA or similar post-MESA surveys.

Names of census localities used here are taken mostly from nautical charts, but are also found on most county maps and atlases. All are included on our Maps 1, 2, and 3. Within any given general locality, of course, a particular species usually is concentrated at specific sites offering appropriate habitat. Two explanations of location names: Green Point = Anacortes; Green Point SJF = E of Port Angeles. Hale Pass = Whatcom County; Hale Passage S = Pierce County. Other abbreviations represent directions (e. g., N = North, M = mid- or middle).

Finally, I strongly emphasize that there is extreme variability in counts of birds. Observers/reporters must keep this in mind. Space does not al-

low statistics for all species and locations mentioned below, but some idea of variability can be gained by a look at numbers of seasonally common birds at the two most frequently covered MESA subregions, Drayton Harbor and Dungeness Bay (53 and 59 censuses, respectively, in 1978-79) and at Green Point, the most consistent shore-census point for Common Murres (Table 1). These are some of the most commonly occurring species in the area, easily identifiable by most observers. Depending on the species, factors such as observation conditions, variable feeding opportunities (e. g., all high counts at Point Whitehorn shown below are due to concentrations at herring-spawn events), and tidal conditions (particularly in cases of loons and murres) affect numbers present and identified. In the instance of the low count of Glaucous-winged Gulls (the least variable of the examples here), birds may have moved inland to feed in farm fields or offshore in Semiahmoo Bay, and some if not all of the 202 gulls that were present but not identified to species level were probably Glaucous-wingeds. It can be concluded that, from a practical standpoint of field effort, one cannot perform enough replicate sub-regional censuses, let alone cover the entire region adequately, to satisfy a statistician. Censuses of a single species, controlled by tidal stage and observation conditions such as wind, sea, and precipitation, would come much closer to determining actual numbers of birds present at a given moment. Few field censusers have such luxury, and few birders replicate coverage.

Although numbers presented below may serve to challenge competitive observers, I hope they inspire serious censusing as well as concern for filling in data gaps and watching for long-term trends. The idea would not be to show that bay A really has more cormorants than bay B, proving the MESA survey wrong (that could happen, of course), but to obtain an indication of whether bay A's population is holding steady, increasing, or decreasing and therefore in need of further, serious attention. Incorporating CBC and anecdotal observations into a database might point to some trends in this area, but monitoring populations can only be accomplished through careful, consistent field work. Although wildlife agencies have done aircraft surveys of game species for years and are now conducting some aircraft surveys of other species, it is very unlikely that the shore censuses,

Table 1. Variation in counts of selected species at frequently censused locations in 1978-79 (MESA data: Surf Scoter at Dungeness Bay, Common Murre at Green Point, other species at Drayton Harbor).

Species	Season	N	Mean	S.D.	Range
Red-throated Loon	21 Oct-14 Apr	36	39.2	110.9	0-651
Brant	23 Feb-25 Apr	10	1213.3	1114.5	45-3880
Surf Scoter	21 Jul-15 May	52	119.8	111.6	0-543
Glaucous-winged Gull	Resident	53	389.9	247.3	6-1174
Common Murre	27 Aug-14 Mar	18	603.5	732.3	0-2595

the detailed part of the MESA survey, will ever be repeated even partially unless volunteer observers make it a cause.

SPECIES COUNTS

Red-throated Loon *widespread winter individuals* ≥ 40

Drayton Harbor 651, Samish Bay 326 (air), Dungeness Bay 170, Boundary Bay 133 (air), Hale Pass 96, Deception Pass 94, Birch Bay 85, Bellingham Bay 70, Samish Bay 57, Cherry Point 53, Lopez Sound 50 (boat), Fidalgo Bay 45, Discovery Bay 43.



Red-throated Loon (D. Paulson)

Pacific Loon *local winter flocks offshore open waters* ≥ 60

Active Pass 3240 (Can.), Cherry Point 1620, S Rosario Strait 500, Point Roberts 256, Mosquito Pass 223, N Haro Strait 193, Sandy Point 152, Crescent Bay 96, Harney Channel 95, S San Juan Channel 95, Griffin Bay 75, Hale Pass 71, S Haro Strait 71, Dungeness Bay 69.

Common Loon *widespread winter individuals* ≥ 20

Drayton Harbor 142, Dungeness Bay 103, Birch Bay 68, Samish Bay 62, Sequim Bay 43, Padilla Bay 37, Admiralty Inlet 33, Hale Pass 32, Bellingham Bay 24, Lummi Bay 22, Fidalgo Bay 21.

Yellow-billed Loon *local winter individuals*

MESA: 24 records, of probably 11 birds; Bellingham Bay 3 (CBC), Sidney 2 (Can.). Singles: Chuckanut Bay, Hale Pass, Padilla Bay, Point Roberts, Port Angeles, Sequim Bay, Sinclair Island.

Pied-billed Grebe *local winter individuals nearshore bays*

Padilla Bay 17, Fidalgo Bay 9, Discovery Bay 7, Sequim Bay 7, Drayton Harbor 5, Bellingham Bay 3, Chuckanut Bay 3, Hale Pass 2, Jamestown 2, Port Angeles 2. Singles: Birch Bay, Deception Pass, Dungeness Bay, Friday Harbor, Green Point.

Horned Grebe *widespread winter individuals nearshore bays* ≥ 100

Drayton Harbor 382, Kilisut Harbor 303 (air), Discovery Bay 170 (air),

Voice of America 168, Fisherman Bay 163 (boat), Griffin Bay 161 (boat), Sequim Bay 161, West Sound 160, Jamestown 151, Padilla Bay 143, Dungeness Bay 142, Fidalgo Bay 136, Neah Bay 134, N Marrowstone Island 130 (air), N Miller Peninsula 114 (boat), Friday Harbor 105, Lummi Bay 101, outer Lynch Cove (Hood Canal) 101 (air), Sucia Island 101 (air).

Red-necked Grebe *local winter individuals nearshore bays* ≥ 50

Voice of America 411 (boat), Sequim Bay 324, Hale Pass 130, Admiralty Inlet 120, Lopez Sound 111 (boat), Bellingham Bay 101, Drayton Harbor 98, Padilla Bay 92 (air), Discovery Bay 88, Dungeness Bay 60, Lummi Bay 60, Port Angeles 59, Pillar Point-Slip Point shoreline 56 (air).

Eared Grebe *local winter flocks bays*

Dungeness Bay 150, Penn Cove 101, Port Angeles 90, Dungeness Spit 69, Roche Harbor 65 (boat), Ediz Hook 56, Padilla Bay 7, Voice of America 7, Sequim Bay 6, Deep Creek 5, Drayton Harbor 5, Point Roberts 5, West Sound 5, Jamestown 4, Deception Pass 3, Discovery Bay 3, NE Harney Channel 3 (boat), Westcott Bay 3, Bellingham Bay 2, Portage Bay 2, Spencer Spit 2. Singles at 16 other locations.

Western Grebe *widespread winter flocks bays* ≥ 500

Bellingham Bay 26,060 (CBC), Carr Inlet 5719 (air), Samish Bay 5698, Case Inlet 4019 (air), Semiahmoo Spit 3015, Padilla Bay 2636, Chuckanut Bay 2479, Boundary Bay 2332 (air), outer East Sound 2016 (boat), Fidalgo Bay 1872, Discovery Bay 1460, Birch Bay 1448, NE Harney Channel 1422 (boat), Hale Passage S 1060 (air), Quartermaster Harbor 1013 (air), Sequim Bay 1005, Penn Cove 1000 (air), W Port Townsend 1000 (air), Great Bend 922 (air), Drayton Harbor 916, S Skagit Bay 885 (air), Portage Bay 881, Port Angeles 812, Balch Passage 806 (air), Dungeness Bay 733, Green Point 725, S Colvos Passage 700, NW Whidbey Island 691, Henderson Inlet 602, outer Port Susan 595, Totten Inlet 518, Lopez Sound 505, Oak Bay 500.

Double-crested Cormorant *widespread winter individuals bays* ≥ 100

Bellingham Bay 500 (CBC), Fidalgo Bay 286, Padilla Bay 224, M Rosario Strait 167 (boat), Skagit Bay 155 (air), Bird Rocks 150 (boat), Deception Pass 145, Drayton Harbor 139, Dungeness Bay 120, White Rock 120 (air), Lummi Bay 114, Green Point 111, Williamson Rock 106 (boat), Birch Bay 103, Samish Bay 103.

Brandt's Cormorant *local winter flocks offshore open waters* ≥ 100

Active Pass 3589 (Can.), Whale Rocks 2000 (boat), Green Point 750, M Rosario Strait 559 (boat), Bird Rocks 400 (boat), Mummy Rocks 300 (boat), Bare Island 200 (air), Hall Island 200 (air), Ediz Hook 161, Deadman Island 150 (air).

Pelagic Cormorant *local winter individuals* ≥ 100

Protection Island 636 (air), Padilla Bay 239 (air), Admiralty Inlet 225, Port Angeles 183 (boat), Voice of America 177 (boat), Dungeness Spit 151 (boat), W Port Angeles 150 (air), Colville Island 124 (boat), Ediz Hook 121, Cape Flattery 115 (air), Bird Rocks 100 (boat), Green Point 100, Smith Island 100 (air), Whale Rocks 100 (air).

Great Blue Heron *local summer individuals bays* ≥ 50

Dungeness Spit 731 (boat), Padilla Bay 361 (air), Samish Bay 346, Padilla Bay 317, Drayton Harbor 224, Lummi Bay 143, Samish Bay 107 (air), Birch Bay 75, Port Susan 61 (air), Fidalgo Bay 60, Bellingham Bay 58 (CBC), Skagit Bay 52 (air).

Brant *local spring flocks bays* ≥ 1000

Padilla Bay 22,931, Samish Bay 19,556, Dungeness Bay 3986, Lummi Bay 3919, Drayton Harbor 3880, Dungeness Spit 2634, Fidalgo Bay 2199, Birch Bay 1986, Jamestown 1580 (air), Low Point shore 1404 (air).

Diving Duck (unidentified) ≥ 1000

Numbers in addition to birds identified to species. Padilla Bay 3370, Samish Bay 1579, Drayton Harbor 1546, Birch Bay 1317.

Canvasback *local winter flocks bays* ≥ 50

Padilla Bay 1900 (air), Drayton Harbor 355, Padilla Bay 285, Lynch Cove (Hood Canal) 280 (air), Penn Cove 122 (air), Annas Bay 101 (air), Skagit Bay 95 (air), Totten Inlet 61 (air), Samish Bay 60, Eld Inlet 52 (air), Henderson Inlet 51 (air).



Canvasback (C. Escott)

Greater Scaup *widespread winter flocks bays* ≥ 500

Padilla Bay 5671, Lummi Bay 4778, Drayton Harbor 4043, Birch Bay 1756, Discovery Bay 1726 (air), Samish Bay 1634, Dungeness Bay 1176, S Manchester 1000 (air), Hale Pass 777, Lynch Cove (Hood Canal) 750 (air), Boundary Bay 721 (air), N Port Susan 661 (air), Portage Bay 650, Samish Bay 630 (air), Roche Harbor 590 (boat), Port Angeles 570, Fidalgo Bay 559, Point Roberts 550 (air), Fisherman Bay 540.



Harlequin Ducks (D. Paulson)

Harlequin Duck *local winter individuals shorelines* ≥ 10

Point Whitehorn 205, Protection Island 171 (boat), Port Angeles 80, Sequim Bay 73, Cherry Point 60, Birch Bay 47, W Waldron Island 42 (air), Roche Harbor 41 (boat), Boulder Reef 40 (boat), Point Roberts 40, S San Juan Island 40 (air), Indian Island spit 35 (boat), Parker Reef 35 (air), Birch Point 34 (air), Smith Island 31 (air), Chuckanut Bay 30, Posey Island 30 (boat), Dungeness Spit 29, Bellingham Bay 27 (CBC), Jamestown 27 (boat), Voice of America 26, Clallam Bay 25, Quimper Peninsula 25 (air), W Port Angeles 25 (air), Discovery Bay 22 (boat), W Henry Island 22 (air), Mosquito Pass 20 (boat), Penn Cove 20 (air), West Sound 20, Patos Island 19 (air), Crescent Bay 17, Miller Peninsula 17 (air), Point Partridge 17, Clements Reef 15 (boat), NW Marrowstone Island 15 (boat), S Camano Island 15 (air), Sucia Island 15 (air), Drayton Harbor 14, Fisherman Bay 14, Griffin Bay 14 (boat), Olele Point 14 (air), Penn Cove 14, S shore Lopez Island 14 (air), Wasp Pass 14, Seal and Sail Rocks 13 (air), Colville Island 12 (boat), E Marrowstone Island 12 (air), Matia Island 12 (air), Mummy Rocks 12 (boat), Dungeness Bay 11, Kilisut Harbor 11 (boat), E Tongue Point 10 (air), N Marrowstone Island 10 (air), Semiahmoo Spit 10, S San Juan Channel 10.

Oldsquaw *local winter flocks offshore open waters* ≥ 100

Discovery Bay 1134 (air), SE Point Roberts 755 (air), Drayton Harbor 500, Jamestown 441 (boat), Point Whitehorn 335, Sandy Point 250, Dungeness Spit 191 (boat), Birch Point 128 (air), Boundary Bay 115 (air), Voice of America 113 (boat), Georgia Strait 110 (air), Birch Bay 107.

Scoter (unidentified) ≥ 1000

Numbers in addition to birds identified to species. Point Whitehorn 8825 (air), Birch Point 6607 (air), Birch Bay 3837, Point Roberts 3667 (air), Samish Bay 2422, Padilla Bay 1425, Dungeness Bay 1345, Cherry Point 1000, NW Lummi Island 1000 (air).

Black Scoter *local winter flocks nearshore bays* ≥ 40

Point Whitehorn 500, Lummi Bay 243, Semiahmoo Spit 98, Hale Pass 89, Lynch Cove (Hood Canal) 88 (air), Birch Point 62 (air), Portage Bay 62, Drayton Harbor 61, Birch Bay 60.

Surf Scoter *widespread winter / spring flocks nearshore* ≥ 500

Point Whitehorn 22,400, Lummi Bay 22,135, Sandy Point 20,100, Dungeness Spit 5820 (air), Birch Bay 5750, Cherry Point 5500, Birch Point 4237 (air), Hale Pass 3634, Drayton Harbor 3500, Discovery Bay 1599 (air), N Camano Island 1460 (air), Semiahmoo Spit 1218, Penn Cove 1188 (air), W Skagit Bay 822 (air), Bellingham Bay 780 (CBC), Voice of America 776, W Saratoga Passage 701 (air), Jamestown 691 (boat), Samish Bay 650 (air), Point Roberts 617, Dungeness Bay 543, Lynch Cove (Hood Canal) 515 (air).

White-winged Scoter *widespread winter flocks nearshore bays* ≥ 400

Point Whitehorn 2500, Discovery Bay 2343, Miller Peninsula 1614 (air), Penn Cove 839, Birch Bay 812, Drayton Harbor 672, Samish Bay 596, Harney Channel 500 (boat).

Goldeneye (unidentified) ≥ 100

Numbers in addition to birds identified to species. Discovery Bay 244, Sequim Bay 202 (boat), Jamestown 141 (boat).



Barrow's Goldeneye (D. Paulson)



Barrow's Goldeneye (C. Escott)

Common Goldeneye *widespread winter flocks nearshore open waters* ≥ 100

Discovery Bay 657 (air), Drayton Harbor 400, Lopez Sound 361 (boat), Dungeness Bay 290, Birch Bay 265, Padilla Bay 225 (CBC), Bellingham Bay 218 (CBC), Samish Bay 202 (air), Henderson Inlet 194 (air), Penn Cove 167 (air), Jamestown 165 (air), Sinclair Island 164 (air), Eld Inlet 163 (air), W Saratoga Passage 139 (air), outer Lynch Cove (Hood Canal) 121 (air), N Camano Island 119 (air), W Budd Inlet 107 (air), Burley Lagoon 102 (air).

Barrow's Goldeneye *local winter flocks nearshore bays* ≥ 50

Bellingham Bay 261, Chuckanut Bay 126 (boat), Port Angeles 53.

Bufflehead *widespread winter flocks nearshore bays* ≥ 500

Jamestown 2497 (boat), Padilla Bay 1801, Roche Harbor 1320 (boat), Drayton Harbor 1208, Lopez Sound 1153 (boat), Fidalgo Bay 1121, Lummi Bay 996, Dungeness Bay 932, Discovery Bay 855 (air), Samish Bay 839, Griffin Bay 607 (boat).

Merganser (unidentified) ≥ 100

Numbers in addition to birds identified to species. Port Ludlow 200 (air), Dungeness Bay 107.

Hooded Merganser *local winter individuals nearshore bays* ≥ 10

Westcott Bay 38, Friday Harbor 36, Bellingham Bay 32 (CBC), Lopez Sound 23, Sequim Bay 22, Port Angeles 18, Chuckanut Bay 16.

Common Merganser *local winter flocks nearshore* ≥ 50

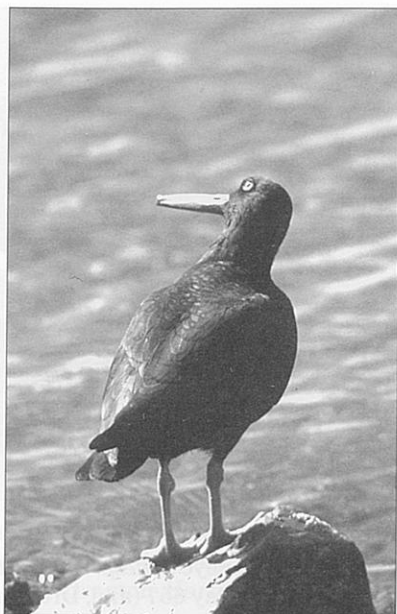
Bellingham Bay 620 (CBC), S Rosario Strait 391 (air), Skagit Bay 162 (air), Friday Harbor 106, Wasp Pass 71, Lummi Bay 70, Dungeness Bay 68, N San Juan Channel 66.

Red-breasted Merganser *widespread winter individuals nearshore* ≥ 100

Fidalgo Bay 655, Padilla Bay 416 (CBC), E Fox Island 323 (air),



American Coot (C. Escott)



Black Oystercatcher (C. Escott)

Bellingham Bay 258 (CBC), Friday Harbor 250, Hale Pass 239, Point Roberts 214 (air), N Carr Inlet 183 (air), Lummi Bay 169, S McNeil Island 167 (air), Ediz Hook 160, Roche Harbor 133 (boat), outer East Sound 132 (boat), N Case Inlet 112 (air), Birch Point 108 (air), Eglon shoreline 105 (air), SW Whidbey Island 103 (air).

Ruddy Duck local winter flocks nearshore bays ≥ 200

Lynch Cove 3160 (air), Drayton Harbor 2339, Totten Inlet 1165 (air), Fidalgo Bay 691, Eld Inlet 350 (air), Birch Bay 311, Padilla Bay 251 (CBC), Kilisut Harbor 215 (air).

American Coot local winter individuals bays ≥ 10

Sequim Bay 165 (boat), Discovery Bay 104, Drayton Harbor 65, Dungeness Bay 56, Admiralty Inlet 35, Neah Bay 31, Birch Bay 30, Penn Cove 18, Bellingham Bay 14, Port Angeles 13.

Black Oystercatcher local resident individuals (flocks winter) ≥ 5

Crescent Bay 56, Mummy Rocks 41 (boat), Protection Island 35 (boat), S San Juan Channel 24 (boat), Green Point 16, Griffin Bay 14 (boat), Black Rock 12 (air), Peapods 12 (boat), Sequim Bay 10, Cape Flattery 7 (air), Dungeness Bay 7, Dungeness Spit 7 (boat), Point Partridge 7, S San Juan Channel 7, Colville Island 6 (boat), Deadman Island 6 (air), False Bay 6, Strawberry Island 6 (air).

Ruddy Turnstone local migrant individuals ≥ 5

Penn Cove 120, Dungeness Spit 24 (boat), Port Angeles 11, Crescent Bay 7.



Surfbird, Ruddy Turnstone, and Black Turnstones (D. Paulson)

Black Turnstone local winter flocks ≥ 10

Dungeness Bay 203, Neah Bay 88, Port Angeles 88, Penn Cove 80, Jamestown 71, Whale Rocks 69 (boat), Sequim Bay 50, Peapods 45 (boat), Bird Rocks 42 (boat), Crescent Bay 36, Bellingham Bay 32, Dungeness Spit 30, Smith Island 25 (air), Chuckanut Bay 21 (boat), Ediz Hook 21, Blakely Rock 20 (air), Sucia Island 20 (air), Swift's Bay 19, Drayton Harbor 18, Point Roberts 18, Deep Creek 17, Goose Island 17 (boat), Matia Island 16 (air), Clark Island 15 (air), Padilla Bay 15, Clallam Bay 13, W Saratoga Passage 12 (air).

Surfbird local winter flocks ≥ 5

Peapods 120 (boat), Chuckanut Bay 70, Bare Island 50 (air), Sucia Island 50 (air), Puffin Island 35 (air), Seal and Sail Rocks 25 (air), The Sisters 20 (air), Crescent Bay 19, Clark Island 15 (air), S shore Lopez Island 15 (air), Smith Island 14 (air), Lummi Rocks 12 (air), Hall Island 10 (air), Viti Rocks 10 (air), White Rock 10 (air), Sandy Point 9, Cape Flattery 6 (air), NW Orcas 6 (air), Padilla Bay 6 (boat), Penn Cove 6.

Rock Sandpiper local winter individuals

Bird Rocks 8 (boat), Crescent Bay 8, Colville Island 7 (boat), Chuckanut Bay 4, White Rock 4 (boat), Mummy Rocks 3 (boat), Bellingham Bay 2, Peapods 2 (boat), Port Angeles 2, Neah Bay 1, Penn Cove 1, Whale Rocks 1 (boat), White Rock 1 (air).

Red-necked Phalarope local migrant flocks offshore open waters ≥ 20

Ediz Hook 457, N Shaw Island 75, S San Juan Channel 51, Voice of America 36 (boat), M Juan de Fuca Strait 35, Wasp Pass 32, W Juan de Fuca Strait 25 (air), Thatcher Pass 22, S Speiden Island 20.

Parasitic Jaeger local migrant individuals ≥ 2

Point Roberts 5, Bellingham Bay 4, Peapods 4 (air), Georgia Strait 3, Voice of America 3, Boundary Bay 2 (air), Green Point 2, N Puget

Sound 2, Penn Cove 2, San Juan Channel 2, Sequim Bay 2, Speiden Channel 2 (boat), Upright Channel 2.

Gull (unidentified) ≥ 1000

Numbers in addition to birds identified to species. Boundary Bay 9000, Neah Bay 5200, Dungeness Bay 4800, Voice of America 3942, Dungeness Spit 3427 (boat), The Narrows 3098 (air), Padilla Bay 2620, Samish Bay 1740, Drayton Harbor 1671, Deep Creek shore 1625 (air), S Fox Island 1456 (air), Port Angeles 1440, Protection Island 1407 (air), Seal and Sail Rocks 1372 (air), Hale Passage S 1312 (air), Point Roberts 1301 (air), Nisqually Reach 1300 (boat), Lummi Bay 1142, Skagit Bay 1070 (air), Jamestown 1041 (air).

Bonaparte's Gull *widespread migrant flocks* ≥ 500

Cherry Point 1640 (air), Birch Bay 1564, N Rosario Strait 1509 (air), Birch Point 1501 (air), Hale Passage S 1500 (air), Sandy Point 1220, Peapods 1200 (air), Patos Island 1197 (air), Samish Bay 1037, SW Cypress Island 920 (air), Speiden Channel 815, Bellingham Bay 762, NW Lummi Island 753 (air), Hale Pass 700, Drayton Harbor 682, Padilla Bay 672, Sinclair Island 645 (air), Dungeness Bay 631, Boundary Bay 596 (air), Port Angeles 570, Georgia Strait 554 (air), M Rosario Strait 552, Vendovi Island 545 (air), Elliott Bay 527 (air).

Heermann's Gull *local summer flocks* ≥ 200

Dungeness Spit 1351, Protection Island 525 (air), NW Cypress Island 435 (air), Ediz Hook 431, Voice of America 421 (boat), Green Point 400, Green Point JFS 397 (air), Sequim Bay 378, Griffin Bay



Bonaparte's Gulls (D. Paulson)



Ring-billed Gull (D. Paulson)

358 (boat), Quimper Peninsula 350 (air), Goose Island 343 (boat), Waldron Island 340 (air), Neah Bay 336 (air), SW San Juan Island 319 (air), M Rosario Strait 307, S Rosario Strait 302 (boat), N Smith Island 300, Low Island 250 (air), Cattle Point 206 (air), Viti Rocks 200 (boat).

Mew Gull *widespread winter flocks* ≥ 300

Deep Creek 2007, Cherry Point 1300, Speiden Channel 1280, Dungeness Bay 1182, Drayton Harbor 1157, False Bay 800, S San Juan Island 746 (air), Blakely Harbor 711 (air), Quimper Peninsula 615 (air), Hale Passage S 589 (air), Birch Bay 543, Clark Island 527 (air), Padilla Bay 524 (boat), Sequim Bay 472, Port Angeles 454, Bellingham Bay 439, Central Puget Sound 416 (air), Elliott Bay 408 (air), Friday Harbor 400, Jamestown 324 (boat), Point Whitehorn 300, Thatcher Pass 300 (air).

Ring-billed Gull *local migrant flocks bays* ≥ 50

Drayton Harbor 563, Padilla Bay 400, Lummi Bay 242, Skagit Bay 168 (air), Dungeness Bay 147, Samish Bay 113, Port Angeles 111, Fidalgo Bay 108, Bellingham Bay 52.

California Gull *widespread migrant flocks* ≥ 250

Neah Bay 3436, Dungeness Bay 2683, Port Angeles 2298, Deep Creek 2006, Jamestown 1800, Clallam Bay 1284, Dungeness Spit 1000, Crescent Bay 544, Low Point shore 525 (air), Padilla Bay 500, Pillar Point-Slip Point 452 (air), Seal and Sail Rocks 415 (air), Drayton Harbor 414, SW San Juan Island 363 (air), Bellingham Bay 341.

Herring Gull local winter flocks ≥ 10

Port Angeles 289, Ediz Hook 101, Deception Pass 96, Alden Bank 80 (air), M Juan de Fuca Strait 60, Sucia Island 40 (air), Neah Bay 15, Clallam Bay 11, Jamestown 11.

Thayer's Gull local winter flocks offshore open waters ≥ 10

Bellingham 148, Drayton Harbor 78, S Haro Strait 71, Point Roberts 61, Padilla Bay 50 (CBC), Fidalgo Bay 48, Birch Bay 43, M Juan de Fuca Strait 25, Sandy Point 20, Peapods 18 (boat), Cherry Point 15, Georgia Strait 13 (air), Obstruction Pass 13 (boat).

Western Gull local winter individuals

Wasp Pass 9, Jamestown 6, Clallam Bay 4, Deception Pass 2, Dungeness Bay 2, Port Angeles 2.

Glaucous-winged Gull widespread resident ≥ 1000

Port Angeles 6628, Tatoosh Island 4043 (air), Boundary Bay 2800, Padilla Bay 2413, Protection Island 2374 (air), Dungeness Bay 1766, San Juan Channel 1370, Samish Bay 1368, Burley Lagoon 1337 (air), Colville Island 1292 (air), Jamestown 1192 (air), Drayton Harbor 1174, W Port Angeles 1046 (air), W Port Townsend 1029 (boat).

Caspian Tern local summer flocks bays ≥ 10

Dungeness Spit 113, Padilla Bay 24, Bellingham Bay 18, Skagit Bay 12 (air), S San Juan Channel 11.

Common Tern local migrant flocks ≥ 100

Port Angeles 1010, S San Juan Island 525 (air), Speiden Channel 482, Dungeness Bay 366, Sequim Bay 347, Drayton Harbor 306, Ediz Hook 300, SW San Juan Island 190 (air), Clallam Bay 180,



Caspian Terns (D. Paulson)

Friday Harbor 174, Thatcher Pass 163, Roche Harbor 162 (boat), Crescent Bay 141, Gull Reef 130 (air), Wasp Pass 127 (boat), Sentinel Rock 120 (air), Portage Bay 113.

Common Murre widespread winter flocks offshore open waters ≥ 500

W Strait of Juan de Fuca 4100 (air), M Rosario Strait 3014, Point Partridge 1390, N Haro Strait 1244 (boat), Point Roberts 963, S Admiralty Inlet 893, S Carr Inlet 882 (air), Case Inlet 867 (air), S of Vendovi Island 715 (air), M Juan de Fuca Strait 669, Dungeness Bay 657, San Juan Channel 637, The Narrows 633 (air), Deception Pass 616, Bellingham Bay 600, SW Cypress Island 600 (air), Admiralty Head 596, Ediz Hook 591, Seal and Sail Rocks 530 (air), E Juan de Fuca Strait 528 (air), SW Viti Rocks 526 (air), Voice of America 508.

Pigeon Guillemot local resident individuals nearshore open waters ≥ 50

Protection Island 660 (air), Sequim Bay 171 (boat), Castle Island 167 (boat), Sucia Island 147 (air), Discovery Bay 122 (boat), Miller Peninsula 105 (boat), Voice of America 100 (boat), Hale Pass 93 (boat), Penn Cove 85, Lopez Sound 73 (boat), Dungeness Bay 64, Williamson Rock 64 (boat), Bellingham Bay 61, Dungeness Spit 60 (boat), Colville Island 58 (boat), Port Angeles 58 (boat), S Speiden Island 58, N Rosario Strait 57 (air), Skipjack Island 57 (air), Sucia Island 55 (boat), Kilisut Harbor 53 (boat), Low Point shore 52 (air), Matia Island 52 (boat).

Marbled Murrelet local resident individuals open waters ≥ 50

Point Roberts 5206, Hale Pass 287, Voice of America 235, Bellingham Bay 199, Obstruction Pass 177 (boat), Bellingham



Common Murres (D. Paulson)

Channel 135 (air), Green Point 126, NW Lummi Island 85 (air), Samish Bay 75, Lopez Sound 72 (boat), N Rosario Strait 71 (boat), Smith Island 65 (air), Great Bend 64 (air), Aleck Bay 57 (boat), Guemes Channel 55 (boat), Wasp Pass 54.

Ancient Murrelet local winter flocks offshore open waters ≥ 10

M Admiralty Inlet 114, Thatcher Pass 96, M Juan de Fuca Strait 74, Alden Bank 66 (air), Whale Rocks 66 (boat), Port Angeles 61 (boat), Point Roberts 44, Upright Channel 43 (boat), San Juan Channel 32, Quimper Peninsula 29 (air), S Rosario Strait 29 (boat), E Juan de Fuca Strait 28 (air), Wasp Pass 28, S Lopez Island 26 (boat), N Rosario Strait 25 (boat), Ediz Hook 23 (air), Griffin Bay 20 (boat), Upright Channel 19, Harney Channel 18, M Rosario Strait 17, N Haro Strait 17, Sinclair Island 15 (boat), Salmon Bank 12, S Georgia Strait 11 (air).

Rhinoceros Auklet local summer flocks offshore open waters ≥ 100

M Admiralty Inlet 1269, Voice of America 1100, San Juan Channel 814, Ediz Hook 723, Low Point shore 473 (air), S Admiralty Inlet



Pigeon Guillemots (D. Paulson)

416, Dungeness Spit 368 (boat), Salmon Bank 299, Port Angeles 296, Point Wilson 277, Point Partridge 265, N Admiralty Inlet 183 (air), Jamestown 171 (boat), Port Townsend 155 (boat), N Miller Peninsula 148 (boat), M Juan de Fuca Strait 136, Deception Pass 127, Ebey's Landing 119.

Tufted Puffin local summer individuals offshore open waters

Seal and Sail Rocks 41 (air), Dungeness Spit 35, Protection Island 32 (boat), Miller Peninsula 12 (boat), Colville Island 5 (boat), Jamestown 4 (boat). One to three birds: Cape Flattery, Crescent Bay, Discovery Bay, Dungeness Bay, Ediz Hook, M Admiralty Inlet, M Juan de Fuca Strait, Neah Bay, NW Whidbey Island, Olele Point, Point Wilson, Quimper Peninsula, Smith Island, S shore Lopez Island, Voice of America, W Juan de Fuca Strait, W Waldron Island.

OTHER SPECIES

Long-term censusing can be tedious and requires data transcription and management; but each field trip teaches something new about season, abundance, and distribution, and sometimes something unexpected turns up. A number of species, including some uncommon or unusual within the study area, were recorded in addition to those covered above. These included (with number of records in parentheses): Northern Fulmar (1), Sooty Shearwater (10), Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel (12), Green Heron (4), Lesser Scaup (12), King Eider (1), Osprey (14), Bald Eagle (713), Merlin (6), Peregrine Falcon (8), Wandering Tattler (11), Red Phalarope (3), Long-tailed Jaeger (1), Franklin's Gull (4), Little Gull (1), Glaucous Gull (6), Black-legged Kittiwake (13), Sabine's Gull (1), Arctic Tern (2), Thick-billed Murre (1), and Cassin's Auklet (7).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Brants (D. Paulson)

ANOTHER OCCURRENCE OF BALD EAGLES REARING A RED-TAILED HAWK

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Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) often nest in close proximity in riparian lowlands of western Washington; use the same tree species for perching and nesting, e. g., black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*); and have a similar nesting phenology. Interspecific aggressive interactions between the species are not uncommon (LeDuc 1970), and Red-tailed Hawks are infrequent prey of Bald Eagles (Spofford and Amadon 1993). The occurrence of young Red-tailed Hawks in Bald Eagle nests in Washington (Watson et al. 1993) and Michigan (Stefanek et al. 1992) was attributed to non-lethal predation of the hawks and their subsequent adoption by Bald Eagles. Here we describe another case of Bald Eagles rearing a mixed brood, at Spencer Island, Snohomish County, Washington.

The eagle nest was newly constructed atop an abandoned Red-tailed Hawk nest (evident from nest and stick size differences). An occupied hawk nest was located 60 m from the eagle nest. We began observing the eagle nest when the eagles initiated incubation on 31 March 1994 and observed the nest for six-hour periods every other week through August. The adult eagles chased the hawks at least once prior to the eaglets hatching about 6 May. The Red-taileds, however, did not initiate incubation until early May. We observed the head of one downy young in the eagle's nest, and the first feeding and brooding behavior, on 9 May. On 15 May, two young were visible, but one was disproportionately larger and more active than the other chick. Both young were brooded and fed fish. On 16 May, we approached the nest and confirmed the presence of a 29- to 31-day-old Red-tailed Hawk; nearly complete dorsal contour feathering and coloration, and proportions of the beak and head relative to the body, were characteristics for determining age and species identification (Moritsch 1983). We observed the young again for three days prior to 25 May. During that time the adults fed both young, but spent most brood time over the eaglet, which was larger than the hawk but still downy. The hawk spent much time perched or exercising on the rim of the nest, and the two chicks quarreled frequently. We did not locate the hawk after 25 May, and ground searches failed to find its remains. We were unable to assess nest contents. The adults were not observed to feed any hawks within 400 m of the nest during the remainder of the nest season. The eaglet fledged in late July.

An earlier assessment of the phenomenon of mixed broods of these species concluded that hawks probably were brought to the nest as prey

and subsequently adopted (Stefanek et al. 1992, Watson et al. 1993). Evidence from our observations supports this conclusion. While ages of young from previous mixed broods suggested the possibility that adult Red-tailed Hawks laid eggs in nests used by incubating eagles (Watson et al. 1993), we discounted that possibility because of the sudden appearance of the larger, older hawk. Also, the first brooding and feeding behavior of the adult eagles was observed on 9 May, when the Red-tailed would have been 27 days old at the youngest. It is interesting that because of different nest phenologies the Red-tailed chick must have been taken from a nest other than the one adjacent to the eagle nest. At least one other Red-tailed Hawk territory was present on Spencer Island.

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FIRST WASHINGTON RECORD OF THE "LONG-BILLED" MARBLED MURRELET

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On 12 August 1993, David Nysewander, Howard Ferguson, and I were censusing Marbled Murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) in the waters of the San Juan Islands. At 14:45 our boat approached a group of five murrelets in Outer Bay on the southwest corner of Lopez Island, San Juan County. One of the swimming murrelets obviously was different from any Marbled Murrelet I had ever observed. We broke off transect and followed the unusual alcid for 20 minutes, and were able to motor within 15 m for photographs.

From a distance, the long bill and distinctive neck pattern reminded me of a Craveri's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus craveri*). This species quickly was ruled out when the dull brown dorsal color and the faint white scapular patches were observed. I then realized we had located the first state record for the Asiatic form of the Marbled Murrelet (*B. m. perdix*). Sibley (1993) describes the nape pattern as having two pale areas, divided by a darker stripe. The pale areas, combined with the straight border between dark and light on the sides of the neck, create a Pacific Loon-like appearance. These field marks are clear in the two photographs reproduced here. The other bird in the photographs is a winter-plumaged *B. m. marmoratus*, the North American form, identifiable by the



Marbled Murrelets, *B. m. perdix* (right) and *B. m. marmoratus*, 12 Aug 1993 (J. Skriletz)



Marbled Murrelets, *B. m. perdix* (above right) and *B. m. marmoratus*, 12 Aug 1993 (J. Skriletz)

neck pattern with white protruding behind the eye leaving only a thin stripe of black down the nape.

The bird in question appeared slightly larger than the other murrelets in the group. Sealy et al. (1982) report that the *B. m. perdix* specimens they examined averaged five percent larger overall, but the bills averaged 30 percent longer than *B. m. marmoratus*. Other distinguishing field marks include a straight, dark edge between the bill and the eye; a fairly bold, nearly complete, white eye ring; and less dark coloration below the eye on the face. An interesting behavior that may or may not be diagnostic is that this individual never lifted its tail above the water line, while virtually every *B. m. marmoratus* that I have observed has held its tail in an upward, cocked position.

Since this first observation, other birds believed to be *B. m. perdix* have been documented along the Pacific coast of North America, including another individual photographed in Washington. It is interesting to note that according to Sibley (1993), all 14 previous North American records of this subspecies have come from interior and east-coast locations. Ironically, the North American subspecies *B. m. marmoratus* had never been recorded farther inland than 75 km when that paper was written. According to Tom Owens of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (pers. comm. 1996), increased detection efforts in Washington have recently found *B. m. marmoratus* over 85 km from saltwater, in Skagit County. Based on molecular evidence, Friesen et al. (1996) consider *B. m. perdix* a distinct species, the Long-billed Murrelet. Birders and researchers should make every effort to identify and document carefully the occurrences of this form in North America.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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BOREAL OWLS FOUND NESTING IN WASHINGTON IN 1992

Andy Stepniewski

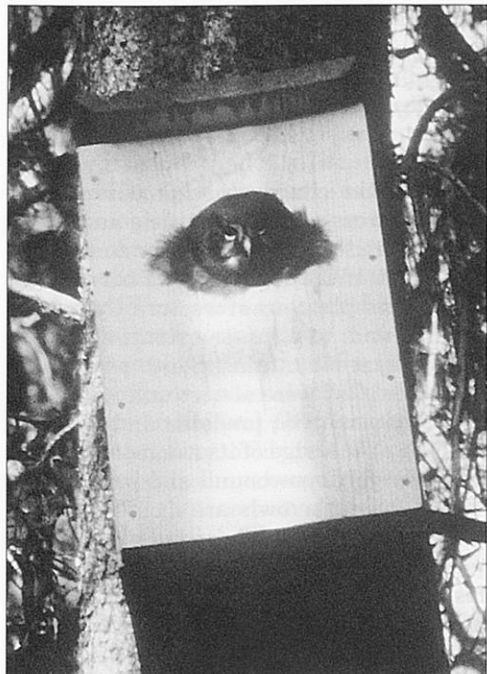
291 Windy Point Drive, Wapato, Washington 98951

The Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) is the characteristic medium-sized forest owl of the boreal forest zone all across northern Eurasia and North America (Hayward and Hayward 1993). In North America, it occurs mainly in Alaska and Canada, extending south of the high-latitude boreal zone only in the mountains and high, forested plateaus of western Canada in both the Canadian Rocky Mountains and, to a lesser extent, along the eastern slope of British Columbia's Coast Mountains. South of Canada, the status and distribution of the Boreal Owl were almost unknown until recent years. The species is a strictly nocturnal predator and typically difficult to detect. This is especially so at the edge of its range in sparsely settled mountainous areas that are largely snowbound and inaccessible during the February-to-April period when the owls are most vocal. For much of the summer season, when access to mountain regions is possible, Boreal Owls are very quiet.

However, determined efforts by many observers to assess the distribution and status of Boreal Owls south of Canada have resulted in a much clearer picture of this owl's distribution in recent years. In the 1960s, observations of the Boreal Owl in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado led to the conclusion that the species was a Pleistocene relict there, implying that cooler and moister conditions in the past allowed for a southward spread of this owl when suitable habitat presumably was more widespread (Baldwin and Joplin 1966). Other boreal bird species extending well south of Canada such as Great Gray Owl, Black-backed Woodpecker, and Pine Grosbeak in the Sierra Nevada of California in western North America, and Three-toed Woodpecker and Gray Jay in the southern Rocky Mountains to the east, seem to fit this pattern also.

The first unequivocal proof that Boreal Owls breed south of Canada came from northern Minnesota (Eckert and Savaloja 1979). Positive evidence of breeding in Colorado was obtained in the early 1980s (Palmer and Ryder 1984), and at about the same time in Idaho (Hayward and Gorton 1983, Hayward et al. 1987). Of great interest are the most recent results of censusing in the southern Rocky Mountains in northern New Mexico. There, the Boreal Owl has been proven to be a breeding resident "for centuries, possibly since the Pleistocene" (Stahlecker and Duncan 1996).

In Washington, previous fieldwork established the resident range of the species to include the high mountains in the northeastern counties of the state (mainly the Selkirk Mountains), but this early work did not extend west to the Cascade Mountains, nor was any nest found (Whelton 1989). However, the Boreal Owl has been firmly established as an uncommon-to-rare breeder in southern British Columbia east of the Coast Moun-



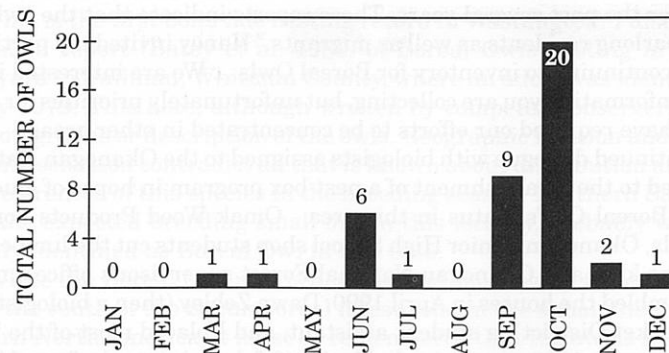
Juvenile Boreal Owl, 20 Jun 1992 (A. Stepniewski)

tains just north of the United States/Canada border (Richard Cannings, pers. comm. 1994). To the south of Washington, censusing from 1990 to 1992 found Boreal Owls present in the central Cascades west of Bend, Oregon (Craig Miller, pers. comm.). Boreal Owls also have been noted near Sunrise Park on the eastern slopes of Mount Rainier in the central Cascades of Washington (Dennis Paulson, pers. comm., and other observers). Such observations indicate that this elusive species probably is distributed more widely in the mountains of western North America than previously thought.

In October 1988, I detected a medium-sized forest owl giving the shrill "skiew!" call at Long Swamp Campground west of Tonasket, Okanogan County, Washington, in the western Okanogan Highlands. While I suspected this bird to be a Boreal Owl, I failed to obtain visual confirmation of its identity. Shortly after this encounter, I called Richard Cannings, an expert on the breeding biology of both Boreal and Northern Saw-whet Owls (*Aegolius acadicus*) in British Columbia (Cannings 1993). I described the call I heard at Long Swamp, and he had no reservation ascribing it to the Boreal Owl.

Over the next five years, I, along with a group of active Washington field observers, visited this region of the Okanogan Highlands and detected Boreal Owls on numerous occasions during most months of the year when the region is accessible (Table 1). Most records are from September and October. I believe the clustering of records during these months is explained readily. Winter finds the area very difficult to access, and only one visit I know of has occurred at that season. Dawn Zebley and Kent Woodruff snowmobiled into Thirtymile Meadows in March 1989 and censused that area for five days. They failed to locate any Boreal Owls. I suspect snow was still far too deep (>1.5 m) for Boreal Owls and that individuals of this species were still at lower elevations where snow cover was much lighter. The region is mostly snowbound during the brief period in spring (April, probably) when owls actively are soliciting mates. Only

Table 1. Total Number of Boreal Owls Recorded by Month in the Okanogan Highlands of Washington 1989-93



one early-spring attempt specifically for Boreal Owls has been undertaken thus far in the Okanogan Highlands, and this was successful (12 April 1990 by Roger Muskat at Roger Lake). Late spring and summer has found Boreal Owls almost totally unresponsive to playback calls, despite numerous attempts. In September and October, however, a dramatic change occurs. Boreal Owls then readily respond to tape recordings and continue to do so at least until December.

Boreal Owls most readily are noted in fall on clear, calm nights in suitable habitat—most usually in creek bottoms densely clothed with Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*). Detection is aided by use of a playback tape of the Boreal Owl's primary call, a monotonous, rapid series of tootings reminiscent of the winnowing of the Common Snipe. On some nights, two or three individuals have responded at a given stop. In almost all instances, the response by Boreal Owls has been the "skiew!" call, a piercing bark-like vocalization, given in aggressive or warning situations (Palmer and Rawinski 1986). On two occasions, individuals responded with short bouts of the primary call (July and November).

Visual confirmation that the creatures barking "skiew!" in the night are indeed Boreal Owls is usually more challenging to obtain. This has been achieved on many occasions, however, by employing powerful spotlights. Skillful sound tracking (and luck) can result in brief but adequate views of Boreal Owls, usually as they perch momentarily near the trunk of a mature spruce or fir tree before vanishing into the dense forests. Positive identification results from observation of the white facial disk clearly outlined by a blackish border on a medium-sized owl (about the size of a Western Screech-Owl).

In October 1988, I requested information from the Forest Service about the status of this species and voiced concern that Boreal Owl habitat might be in jeopardy due to a dramatic increase in logging of the spruce/fir zone in

that part of the Okanogan Highlands. Robert Haney, biologist for the Okanogan National Forest, replied on 12 January 1989: "We have not surveyed on the Okanogan for Boreal Owls, but have received scattered reports over the past several years. These reports indicate that the owls are likely yearlong residents as well as migrants." Haney invited my participation in "continuing to inventory for Boreal Owls.... We are interested in the kind of information you are collecting, but unfortunately priorities for other species have required our efforts to be concentrated in other areas."

Continued dialogue with biologists assigned to the Okanogan National Forest led to the establishment of a nest-box program in hopes of elucidating the Boreal Owl's status in this area. Omak Wood Products donated materials, Okanogan Junior High School shop students cut the lumber into birdhouse kits, and Okanogan National Forest supervisor's office employees assembled the houses in April 1990. Dawn Zebley (then a biologist with the Tonasket District), a student assistant, and I placed most of the boxes in mid-August 1990 at precise half-mile (0.8 km) intervals from McKay Creek to Roger Lake on Road 37, and from the Okanogan Forest boundary to Corral Butte on Road 39, in the Okanogan National Forest. Various habitats such as aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) woods, Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) forests, lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) stands, and dense stands of Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir were "housed" with boxes.

Zebley and I conducted independent surveys in 1991 that revealed no boxes occupied by Boreal Owls. Many, however, were being occupied by northern flying squirrels and red squirrels. On 15 June 1992, I learned that probable occupancy had been discovered four days earlier, on 11 June, when two seasonal wildlife biologists for the Okanogan National Forest provisionally identified an adult Boreal Owl and four juveniles during a nest-box check. Zebley, who was then stationed at the Winthrop District, and Kent Woodruff, biologist with the Tonasket District, confirmed four juvenile Boreal Owls in this nest box on 18 June. Separation from the closely related and similar Northern Saw-whet Owl in juvenal plumage was based on the overall chocolate-brown coloration and on the amount of white on the face, largely restricted to narrow "eyebrows." Young Saw-whets, by contrast, show a pronounced reddish or tawny coloration on the lower breast and belly, and a prominent white triangle between the eyes and the bill. Woodruff obtained good photographs, one of which I reproduce here. Upon learning of the confirmed nesting, I made plans to visit the area that weekend with my wife, Susan.

Near dusk on 20 June at the nest box attached to a lodgepole pine near the edge of Thirtymile Meadows at 1,900 m elevation, we saw a juvenile Boreal Owl peering from the nest-box hole. We spied on the curious-appearing youngster from the road with a scope. I approached closer and obtained photographs of a chocolate-colored Boreal Owl in juvenal plumage. I had observed recently an adult female at a nest-box opening east of Penticton, British Columbia, on 17 May 1992 in one of Richard Cannings's boxes. This juvenile bird appeared to be the same size as the adult (and,

it is worth noting, perceptibly larger than a Saw-whet), so perhaps it was close to fledging. The owl peered intently at us while we were in the area, but showed no undue alarm.

This is the first bona fide nesting record in Washington. I dismiss the published report (Batey et al. 1980) of Boreal Owls nesting in Batey's back yard in Pullman, Whitman County, where an adult was identified on 4 May 1979. This note, although written by competent observers, offers no photographs or description of the owls. Geographic location and specific nest site selection contradict all that is known about distribution and habitat preferences of this species in the breeding season. Northern Saw-whet Owl, the expected breeding small owl in this locality, probably was mistakenly identified as Boreal Owl in this case.

While the Boreal Owl now is documented thoroughly to be a resident far to the south of the circumboreal forest zone in the subalpine forests of western North America, it must be remembered that the owl is a nomadic species at the edge of its range in these disjunct islands of suitable habitat (Hayward and Hayward 1993). Recent work on habitat selection and breeding biology of Boreal Owls in eastern Idaho suggests that local populations of Boreal Owls may vanish and then reappear some years later, probably because of cycles of prey availability that result in fluctuating breeding success (Hayward 1989). Thus, observers should not be surprised if areas occupied by Boreal Owls at one time are later found to be vacant, possibly for a period of years thereafter.

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I want to thank the many observers who have accompanied me or contributed information on observations of Boreal Owls in the Okanogan Highlands and elsewhere in eastern Washington. Richard Cannings was especially helpful. Appreciation is due also to Robert Boekelheide, Ken Brunner, MerryLynn and Mike Denny, Ike Eisenhart, Ben and Linda Feltner, George Gerdt, Denny Granstrand, Gene Hunn, Bruce LaBar, Bill and Nancy LaFramboise, Roger Muskat, Vic Nelson, Dennis Paulson, Scott Ray, Alan Richards, Randy Robinson, Michael Scuderi, Susan Stepniewski, Bill Tweit, Wayne Weber, Jan and Keith Wiggers, Kent Woodruff, and Dawn Zebley.

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Juvenile Boreal Owl, 18 Jun 1992 (K. Woodruff)

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWLS NESTING ON BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASHINGTON

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I discovered a pair of Northern Saw-whet Owls (*Aegolius acadicus*) nesting on Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County (T25N, R02E, section 11), in 1995. Two young owls were fledged from the nest. Saw-whets are a regular species on the local Christmas Bird Count, with 2-3 individuals reported annually. Although owling forays on Bainbridge Island between October and February generally produce Saw-whets in appropriate habitat, and individuals routinely are observed year-round throughout the Puget Sound basin, nests of this species seldom have been documented.

The first indication of the presence of Saw-whets was on 2 February 1995 when two males were tooting around 19:00 from the four-hectare, second-growth mixed forest behind my house. Two days later one was heard tooting at 04:45, so loudly that he woke me up. This advertising tooting



Juvenile Saw-whet Owls, 17 May 1995 (G. Gerds)

continued regularly for five weeks, most often shortly before sunrise or within several hours after sunset. I occasionally incited tooting from the owl by imitating its call.

On the evening of 16 March, on my nightly after-dinner foray to the compost heap, I gave a Saw-whet toot. A moving object caught my attention, and I looked up to see the silhouette of a small owl perched on a western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) limb about nine meters above my head. The owl stared at me for a full minute, then flew a short distance toward an old cavity out of sight from where I stood and which I subsequently discovered was being used as a Saw-whet nest. Moments later a male Saw-whet initiated tooting from deep in the forest. He then flew in and landed in the same hemlock where I had seen the first bird, and afterwards flew toward the nest hole. In retrospect, I believe that my tooting caused the female to come out of the nest cavity and also caused the male to start tooting. The male then flew in closer and eventually continued to the hole. Through subsequent observations I established that this was a regular routine. However, according to Cannings (1993), the male does not participate in incubation, but arrives merely for a social call or to deliver food to the female. This male consistently arrived shortly after sunset.

The nest site was located only 12 m from my garage in a semi-residential neighborhood, in a cavity excavated the previous season by a pair of Northern Flickers which fledged three young from it. The nest tree was a 20-m Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) whose main trunk had been topped at the 15-m level. The nest hole was 11.6 m up. I also had placed four owl boxes in the surrounding area, none of which were used. One of the boxes was located on the nest tree 4.5 m below the flicker nest hole and faced south. The nest hole faced north. The entrance was seven centimeters in diameter, and the cavity was 34 cm deep when the flickers left it. After the owlets fledged, the depth was only 23 cm.

On 22 March, shortly after 07:00, I first observed the female at the nest hole, looking out, but it was not until 3 May that I climbed to the nest. The female stared at me from the hole for my entire approach up the tree and flushed when I was approximately three meters from the nest, flying to a nearby hemlock at the same height about three meters away. She remained there for the time that I visited the nest and returned within ten minutes of my return to the ground. I estimated from a beak count that the nest contained 4-5 owlets. I was able to observe one owlet fairly closely. This owlet still had its eyes shut and was just developing pin-feathers on its back. This gives an approximate age of seven days, as the eyes of young Saw-whets open at day 7-10, and developing pin-feathers, first visible at day five, are very evident by day seven (Cannings 1993).

Incubation for this species is listed as 27-29 days (Cannings 1993). If the owlet was seven days old at the time of my observation, then the egg from which it hatched would have been laid about 28-30 March. The female Saw-whet typically begins to lay a few days after she has chosen a

nest site, producing a clutch of five or six eggs laid two days apart, which hatch at the same interval as they were laid (Cannings 1993). This timing accords well with the female having chosen the nest site around 16 March, when I first observed the pair exhibiting territorial behavior, and with her having begun to lay by 22 March when I first saw her at the nest hole. Cannings (1993) notes for southern British Columbia that first eggs are laid from late February to early April, mostly in early- to mid-March.

According to Cannings (1993), the female remains with the young until the youngest is about 18 days old, at which time she discontinues brooding and leaves the nest to roost elsewhere, sometimes continuing to help the male provide food for the young or sometimes abandoning the family altogether. The latest date I observed her at the nest hole was 8 May. From my estimate of the nesting calendar, moving-out day would have occurred around the middle of May. I have no evidence as to whether or not the female decided to stay in the area after that date.

I climbed to the nest a second time on 14 May at 12:00. There were two owlets in the nest and a decapitated third owlet that most likely had met its demise the previous night. There was no food in the cavity. I climbed to the nest again on 17 May and lowered the two owlets to the ground briefly for photography. By this time, the nest was beginning to develop the "ammonia aroma" of the nest of a bird of prey. The young were first visible at the hole on 22 May. One was slightly larger than the other. I climbed to the nest once more on 24 May. Both owlets were still present. From 25 May, until they fledged the night of 28-29 May, there generally was an owlet at the hole during half of the daylight hours.

The owlets were a curious lot and, maybe because of the environment in which they were raised, spent much time observing my family's outside activities. One owlet watched as my wife and two preschoolers played Frisbee® in the back yard one afternoon. They also were very watchful of our other activities, such as watering the garden and mowing the lawn. They did not seem to mind the two golden retrievers next door that ran to within eight meters of the nest tree and barked incessantly.

I never observed an adult Saw-whet roosting for the day, although I attempted to do so on multiple occasions. I never observed an owl or owlet being harassed by other birds while looking out of the hole, even though I have an active bird feeder 30 m directly in front of the nest hole. On the morning of 4 May, in response to a clamor, I discovered a Great Horned Owl being mobbed by Steller's Jays about 30 m from the nest tree. The Great Horned Owl moved off upon the arrival of a group of American Crows which harassed it for the remainder of the day. This incident seemed to have no effect on the nesting Saw-whets.

Of the nine vocalizations listed by Cannings (1993), I observed four during the nesting season. The most commonly heard was the male's tooting, which normally was given from a perched position. This call was heard from early February to about mid-May when the female presumably ceased brooding. The male also sometimes gave a much quieter

version of the advertising toot when approaching the nest (in flight on one occasion). This type of call could be heard only a short distance away. The third call was that of the young as they begged for food. After dark the young would chirp loudly in response to my toots. During daylight they would ignore my toots, even when they were older and looking out from the nest hole. The fourth vocalization was the "skew" call, which generally is used to inform intruders of a territorial violation or of the presence of the Saw-whet. This call was heard twice on one night five days after the owlets fledged, and was occasioned by the appearance of a pair of Western Screech-Owls.

Since 16 May, the owlets consistently had responded to my toots after dark with their food-begging calls, and this technique allowed me to continue to locate them once they had fledged. On 2 June, I went tooting for them at 21:00. In this instance a small owl skillfully flew in and landed four meters in front of me. After illuminating the owl with a flashlight, I determined it to be a Western Screech-Owl, to my surprise. I initiated an imitation of a Western Screech-Owl call and shortly had two Western Screech-Owls calling in close vicinity. I also gave Saw-whet toots and mouse squeaks. The Saw-whet family remained silent, however, except for two "skew" calls. Western Screech-Owls again were present on 5 and 11 June. My last record of the Northern Saw-whet Owls was on the evening of 6 June, when a fledgling responded to my tooting with the food-begging call just before sunset. I was able to see this Saw-whet.

In cleaning out the nest cavity on 7 June, I discovered that the vast majority of the remains were dark fur and small bones. I removed about 0.8 liters of such material. There were at least two feathers from an unidentified sparrow-sized bird in the cavity. Small pieces of possible egg shell also were found.

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I wish to thank George Gerdt for his advice in observing and recording the nesting owls, for his photography of the owlets, and for encouraging me to write this paper.

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