

The 61st Report of the Colorado Bird Records Committee

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Chair, Colorado Bird Records Committee

Introduction

This 61st report of the Colorado Bird Records Committee (hereafter CBRC or Committee) presents the results of deliberations that took place during 2011, involving 85 reports submitted by 34 observers and documenting 61 occurrences of 36 species (or recognizable forms). Per CBRC bylaws, all accepted records received a final 7-0 or 6-1 vote to accept. Each report that was not accepted received five or fewer votes to accept.

Highlights of this report include first state records for Western Gull and Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, second state records for Crested Caracara and Black-chinned Sparrow, the third state record of Ross's Gull, and the transfer of Mew Gull from the Main Review List to the Conditional Review List. With publication of this report, the state list now stands at 493 species.

Committee members voting on these reports were Coen Dexter, John Drummond, Doug Faulkner, Peter Gent, Rachel Hopper, Joey Kellner, Bill Maynard, Ric Olson, Bill Schmoker, Larry Semo, David Silverman, and Glenn Walbek.

Committee Functions

The Committee solicits documentation of reports in Colorado for all species published in its review list, including both the main list (http://www.cfobirds.org/records/review_list.htm) and the conditional lists (Semo et al. 2002; <http://www.cfobirds.org/records/reports.htm>), and for reports of species with no prior accepted record in Colorado. Documentary materials should be submitted online at the CBRC website (<http://www.cfobirds.org/CBRC/login.php>).

Committee News

We are saddened by the loss of Larry Semo, who held the CBRC Chair position from 2005 until his passing on 20 August 2011 (see *Colorado Birds* 45:3). Larry's many contributions to CFO included leading the CBRC during a period of transition from paper-based documentations to the online system currently in place. Upon his passing the CFO Board promptly conducted a search for a new Chair, soliciting candidate names from board members, current and former

CBRC members, and other Colorado birders. Doug Faulkner was selected as Chair and will serve in that capacity per CBRC Bylaws. Doug was a voting CBRC member for two consecutive terms (2005-2010) and held a non-voting Secretary position in 2011 until his selection as Chair. To replace him as Secretary, the CBRC welcomes Rachel Hopper as a non-voting member. Rachel brings experience as a former voting member and active contributor to the CBRC. She will assist the Chair with record and database management, particularly with the older paper documentations, videos, and slides/photos, as we prepare to make those available online.

Dave Silverman's first term on the CBRC ended on 31 December 2011. He is eligible for a second term and has agreed to continue serving as a member of the Committee.

Report Format

The organization and style of this report follow those of Leukering and Semo (2003), with some alterations. If present, the numbers in parentheses following a species' name represent the total number of accepted records for Colorado, followed by the number of accepted records during the most recent full 10-year time period (2001-2010) and including any 2011 records listed in this report. The latter number is of importance, as it is one of the criteria for a species' continuance on or removal from the statewide Main Review List (Semo et al. 2002).

The records in this report are arranged taxonomically following the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Checklist of North American Birds (AOU 1998) through the 52nd Supplement (Chesser et al. 2011). Each record presents as much of the following information as we have available: number of birds, age, sex, locality, county, and date or date span. In parentheses, we present the initials of the contributing observer(s), the official record number, and the vote tally in the first round and, if relevant, the second and third rounds (with the number of "accept" votes on the left side of the dash).

The initials of the finder(s) of the bird(s) are underlined, if known, and are presented first if that person (or people) contributed documentation; additional contributors' initials follow in alphabetical order by last name. If the finder(s) is (are) known with certainty, but did not submit documentation, those initials are underlined and presented last. Observers submitting a photograph or video capture have a dagger (†) following their initials; initials of those who submitted video are indicated by a lower-case, italicized "v" (v); and those who submitted audio spectrograms or recordings are indicated by a lower-case, italicized "s" (s). Thus, the parenthetical expression

“(JD v, RA †, TL, JV, CW; 2001-36; 4-3, 6-1)” means: JD found the bird(s) and submitted documentation (including video) and, as the finder, is first in the list of those who submitted details, with initials underlined; RA, though alphabetically first of the five submitting observers, was not the finder, so is listed second; RA submitted, at least, photographic documentation; the record number assigned to the occurrence was 2001-36; and in the two rounds of voting, the first-round vote was four “accept” and three “do not accept” votes, while the second-round vote was 6-1 in favor of accepting the report. The decision on most reports is completed in the first round.

In this report, county names are italicized in keeping with the style established for the “News from the Field” column in this journal. We have attempted to provide the full date span for individual records, with the seasonal reports in *North American Birds* and this journal being the primary sources of those dates. The Committee has not dealt with the question of full date spans as compared to submitted date spans when documentations do not provide such. The CBRC encourages observers to document the final date on which a rare species was seen, as that provides historical evidence of the true extent of its stay.

For this report, abbreviations are used for Lamar Community College (LCC), Reservoir (Res.) and State Park (SP).

RECORDS ACCEPTED

Eurasian Wigeon – *Anas penelope* (38/16). An adult male was found at Lake Catamount, *Routt*, on 12 November 2010 (TLi; 2010-177; 7-0). This is the first record for *Routt*.

Red-throated Loon – *Gavia stellata* (43/15). The Committee belatedly reviewed documentation for an adult in basic plumage at Jumbo Res., *Logan/Sedgwick*, on 19 November 2005 (SL; 2010-67; 7-0). A very rare occurrence was the presence of two individuals at Chatfield SP, *Douglas/Jefferson*, where an adult was present 10-27 November 2010 and a juvenile was observed for only one day on 10 November (JK†, CW; 2010-144; 7-0). An adult was at Cherry Creek

SP, *Arapahoe*, on 19 November 2010 (CW, GW; 2010-150; 6-1).

Yellow-billed Loon – *Gavia adamsii* (22/7). The vast majority of Yellow-billed Loons in Colorado are found from late October through late December, so one on Blue Mesa Res., *Gunnison*, was most unexpected on the date of 20 June 2010 (CW†; 2010-114; 6-1). The identification was not without controversy, as some observers and some out-of-state experts thought it was a Common Loon with worn, summer-faded plumage, and one Committee member thought that the bird could not be conclusively identified as a Yellow-billed. The reporting observer provided opinion from two outside experts who both agreed that the photos pointed fa-

vorably to Yellow-billed. The species is very rare during summer along the Pacific coast of the contiguous U.S. (Wahl et al. 2005; California Bird Records Committee 2007). In the interior U.S., at least Iowa and Wyoming have single records for Yellow-billed Loon in summer (Iowa Ornithologists' Union 2009; Faulkner 2010).

Brown Pelican – *Pelecanus occidentalis* (20/8). A sub-adult at Highline Lake SP, Mesa, was documented for only 9 June 2010, although it was reported to have been present for about a week (CW†; 2010-113; 7-0). This represents the first record for Mesa and the third for the West Slope.

Reddish Egret – *Egretta rufescens* (11/6). A white-morph juvenile was observed at John Martin Res., Las Animas, from 18 August to 7 October 2010 (CW†, DN; 2010-121; 7-0). Of Colorado's 11 records, three (28%) have pertained to white-morph individuals.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron – *Nyctanassa violacea* (24/10). The Committee accepted two records of this species: one of an adult at Hansen Nature Park on the southern end of Fountain Creek Regional Park, El Paso, from 16-19 April 2010 (BM†, BKP†, CW†, KL; 2010-16; 7-0), and another of an adult at Blue Spruce Pond (near Blue Spruce Drive and Willox Avenue) in Ft. Collins, Larimer, on 21 April 2010 (RH†, CW†, DE; 2010-73; 7-0).

Crested Caracara – *Caracara cheriway* (2/1). The state's second caracara made a brief visit to the Chalk Cliffs Fish Hatchery near Nathrop, Chaffee (ST†; 2010-125; 7-0). It was first reported on 6 October 2010 to a local

birder who was able to photograph and document it on 7 October. The bird was not reported after that date.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper – *Tryngites subruficollis* (33/10). One was observed at a pond immediately south of the I-76 Dodd Bridge exit in Morgan on 18 August 2010 (DE; 2010-92; 7-0).

Red Phalarope – *Phalaropus fulicarius* (45/23). It seemed 2010 was a banner year for this species, with three records. The first was of an adult in basic plumage at Huerfano Lake, Pueblo, on 18 September 2010, surprisingly the first for that county since 1972 (DS; 2010-98; 7-0). Another adult in basic plumage visited the West Slope's Redlands Parkway South Pond near Grand Junction, Mesa, for at least four days, 3-6 October 2010 (RB†; 2010-124; 7-0). Another Red Phalarope, this one of indeterminate age, was at Baseline Res., Boulder, where it was documented for 30-31 October 2010, although apparently staying into early November (TF†, CW; 2010-135; 7-0).

Black-legged Kittiwake – *Rissa tridactyla* (43/19). The fall 2010 onslaught of this species into the state was evidenced by the acceptance of six records from that time period. Three of those records were published in the CBRC's 59th report (Faulkner and Semo 2011); this report publishes the remaining three. A juvenile was a one-day wonder at Cherry Creek SP, Arapahoe, on 10 November 2010 (CW†, GW; 2010-143; 7-0). Another juvenile lingered for about two weeks at Union Res., Weld, 4-18 December 2010 (TE, CW†; 2010-159; 7-0). The



Ross's Gull, Cherry Creek Reservoir, Arapahoe County, 23 November 2010. Photo by Bill Maynard

sixth Black-legged Kittiwake for fall 2010, also a juvenile, visited Lake Estes, *Larimer*, on 20 December 2010 (JN†; 2010-178; 7-0). Although dates for these individuals overlap in a few instances, it is possible that some of these sightings may pertain to the same individual. Alas, the Committee cannot make a determination on the number of individuals in the state based on the documentation received, and it considered each occurrence as a separate record.

Little Gull – *Hydrocoloeus minutus* (27/7). An observer photographed a juvenile at Chatfield SP, *Jefferson/Douglas*, on 8 September 2010 (BM†, GW; 2010-95; 7-0).

Ross's Gull – *Rhodostethia rosea* (3/2). A “chaseable” Ross's Gull delighted birders from across the country at Cherry Creek SP, *Arapahoe*, 19-23 November 2010 (GW†, PG, BM†, BKP†, BS†, JR, CW; 2010-151; 7-0). The state's first record also carried

(at Jumbo Res., *Logan/Sedgwick*, from 28 April to 6 May 1983), but the second record was only seen by the reporting observer.

Mew Gull – *Larus canus* (55/35). An adult at Cherry Creek SP, *Arapahoe*, on 21 November 2010 gave the state its 35th record in the past 10 years (JD†, BM†; 2010-153; 7-0). According to the CBRC Bylaws, this species may be removed from the

Main Review List, as the number of records exceeds an average of three per year for the most recent 10-year period. The CBRC acted upon this in December 2011, removing Mew Gull from the Main Review List, but placing it on the Conditional Review List as a Special-Case species (Semo et al. 2002). The CBRC now requests documentation for all potential first county records, as well as all sightings for counties west of the Front Range 6,000-foot contour, but excluding the Front Range counties of *Boulder*, *Douglas*, *Elbert*, *El Paso*, *Jefferson*, *Larimer*, *Pueblo*, and *Weld*. Mew Gull is very rare on the West Slope, with two records (15 November 1992, near Mack, Mesa, and 30 March 2001, Pastorius Res., *La Plata*), and there are no records for the San Luis Valley or the state's central, higher-elevation counties. The number of records per county is: *Pueblo* (21), *Weld* (8), *Arapahoe* (7), *Boulder* (4), *Larimer* (3), *Jefferson**

(2), Denver (2), and one record each for Adams, Bent, Crowley, Douglas*, El Paso, La Plata, Mesa, Sedgwick, and Yuma. The * refers to one Mew Gull at Chatfield SP observed in both Jefferson and Douglas.

Western Gull – *Larus occidentalis* (1/1). Colorado's first Western Gull was found at Chatfield SP, Douglas/Jefferson, on 1 June 2011, and was likely observed by hundreds of birders through 18 June 2011, after which its whereabouts became unknown (GW†, DA†, PG†, BM†, BKP†, NP; 2011-81; 7-0). Based on the pale saddle coloration, this adult in alternate plumage was referable to the subspecies *occidentalis*.

Western Gull is endemic to North America. The AOU (1998) states that it breeds along the Pacific Coast from southern British Columbia, Canada, to west-central Baja California, Mexico. However, pure Western Gulls may not breed north of the central Washington coast (Campbell et al. 1990, Wahl et al. 2005; see below). The species is very rare inland, even in coastal states where it breeds (Grinnell and Miller 1944; Wahl et al. 2005). A review of states bordering Colorado revealed that only Utah (Utah Bird Records Committee 2011) and New Mexico (New Mexico Bird Records Committee 2011) have accepted records for this species.

Within its restricted coastal range, two sub-

species of Western Gull are currently recognized, *occidentalis* and *wymani*. These subspecies are generally separated by saddle coloration, which is lighter gray in *occidentalis* and darker in *wymani*; however, upperparts coloration is clinal, with the lightest and darkest individuals found at the northern and southern extremes, respectively, of the species' range. Typical *wymani* breed from California's Channel Islands southward; typical *occidentalis* breed from central California to approximately 42°N; and the birds in between are intermediate in appearance (Pyle 2008). From Oregon to southern British Columbia, Western Gull and Glaucous-winged Gull (*L. glaucescens*) form a hybrid zone in which up to 77% of breeding birds are hybrids (Bell 1996, Bell 1997, Gay et al. 2005, Price 2008). Through much of this zone, hybrids have superior fitness over "pure" birds of either species (Good et al. 2000).

The hybrid zone yields a wide ar-



Mew Gull, Cherry Creek Reservoir, Arapahoe County, 21 November 2010. Photo by Bill Maynard



Long-tailed Jaeger, Cherry Creek Reservoir, Arapahoe County, 6 September 2010. Photo by Nick Komar

ray of phenotypes, essentially spanning the phenotypic gap between Glaucous-winged and Western Gull (Howell and Dunn 2007). Hybrids can also be confused with other species, particularly Thayer's (*L. thayeri*) and Slaty-backed Gulls (*L. shistisagus*; Howell and Dunn 2007).

The Chatfield gull did not show any plumage or soft part coloration indicative of a hybrid, such as an infusion of the Glaucous-winged Gull's pink orbital ring, grayish wing tips, or lighter gray saddle coloration (Howell and Dunn 2007). The Colorado gull possessed a solid, bright yellow orbital ring, black wingtips, and a saddle coloration within the expected range of variation of *occidentalis*.

Iceland Gull – *Larus glaucoides* (12/11). A first-cycle individual was at Namacqua Road pond in Loveland, Larimer, on 5 December 2010. A first-cycle individual was then documented for Cherry Creek SP., Arapahoe, 9-11 December 2010. Due to the rarity of this species, the identical plumage,

and the relatively close dates for these observations, the Committee considered these occurrences as a single report (NK†, GW†; 2010-164; 7-0). Arapahoe joins Boulder, Larimer, and Pueblo with at least two records, while Pueblo holds the lead with a total of four records, including Colorado's first and second.

Arctic Tern – *Sterna paradisaea* (15/6). An adult in alternate plumage was an unexpected surprise at Jim Hamm Pond, Boulder, on 13 June 2010

(BKP; 2010-102; 6-1). This represents only the fifth record away from the fall migratory period; all non-fall records have occurred between 31 May and mid-June.

Parasitic Jaeger – *Stercorarius parasiticus* (10/3). A juvenile at Big Johnson Res. on 11 September 2010 provided El Paso with its first county record (BM†, JD; 2010-96; 7-0).

Long-tailed Jaeger – *Stercorarius longicaudus* (17/10). A light-morph juvenile at Cherry Creek SP, Arapahoe, on 6 September 2010 furnished the third record for the location and the county (NK†, GW; 2010-94; 7-0).

Snowy Owl – *Bubo scandiacus* (18/5). The Committee received photographic documentation of an adult male collected near Sedgwick, Sedgwick, on 9 February 1967. This specimen was found in the Colorado State University specimen collection (AS†, HE; 2010-55; 7-0). More recently, a living adult male (or nearly adult male, as the bird had some black feathering on the crown) was enjoyed by many

near Peyton, *El Paso* (BKP†, BS†, CW†, SC; 2010-05; 7-0). The owl was anecdotally reported to have been in the area from 27 December 2009 to 18 February 2010, but the Committee received documentation for only the single date of 11 January 2010.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird – *Archilochus colubris* (12/7). Boulder recorded its second Ruby-throated Hummingbird when an immature male visited a private residence in Longmont on 22 September 2010 (BS†; 2010-99; 7-0).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher – *Empidonax flaviventris* (4/3). The previous CBRC Chair, Larry Semo, delayed publishing these records with the intention of writing a longer report that would include a broader perspective on the rarity and identification of this species west of the Great Plains than can be done in the standard CBRC report format. The current Chair is publishing the records herein with the hopes that someone will fulfill Semo's desire for a full accounting of regional records and identification challenges presented by the yellow *Empidonax* (Acadian, Cordilleran, Pacific-slope, and Yellow-bellied) to Colorado birders.

Colorado's first state record was provisionally accepted as a single-observer report of a bird in Pueblo, *Pueblo*, on 28 May 2000 (MJ; 2000-165; 5-2, 6-1). This report remained the only acceptable documentation of the species until one was photographed and carefully scrutinized by two observers on 13 August 2005 at Box Springs, *Crowley* (LS†, TLE; 2005-163; 7-0). As if to up the ante, the state's third record was caught and banded at

the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory banding station at Chico Basin Ranch, *El Paso*, on 24 May 2006 (BG, BM†, BKP†; 2006-86; 6-1), where biometric analysis ruled out Cordilleran and Pacific-slope Flycatchers. The biometric measurements were not presented to the Committee, but the majority of members accepted the photographic evidence and written description as supportive for Yellow-bellied. Not to be outdone, Colorado's fourth Yellow-bellied Flycatcher was recorded calling at Two Buttes Reservoir State Wildlife Area, *Baca*, on 20 May 2008 (AS s; 2008-71; 6-1).

Vermilion Flycatcher – *Pyrocephalus rubinus* (41/25). A second-year male was found at LCC, *Prowers*, on 30 April 2002 (BG; 2010-57; 7-0). A mated pair was found during a Breeding Bird Survey near Karval, *Lincoln*, on 31 May 2010 (LE†; 2010-105; 7-0). The female was observed sitting on a nest that day, but a subsequent visit in mid-June failed to find the female or nest.

Blue-headed Vireo – *Vireo solitarius* (32/23). One was nicely photographed at Cope, *Washington*, on 9 October 2010 (JK†; 2010-170; 7-0), as was another on the same date at LCC, *Prowers* (DL†; 2010-171; 7-0).

Swainson's Thrush (Russet-backed group) – *Catharus ustulatus*. A member of the russet-backed (*ustulatus*) group was banded at Chico Basin Ranch, *El Paso*, on 13 May 2010 (BG†; 2010-26; 6-1). The russet-backed group typically breeds in the humid coastal region along the North American Pacific Coast from southeastern Alaska to southern Cali-

ifornia and winters from Nayarit and southern Taumalipas, Mexico, south to Panama (AOU 1998). There is one previous record of this form in Colorado: a female found dead in City Park, Denver, on 22 September 1934 (Bailey and Niedrach 1965). Bailey and Niedrach (1965) speculated that this form may be a more regular migrant than the single record would indicate. In recent years, it appears that three have been banded at Chico Basin Ranch since 2002, so it may indeed be a rare, or even regular, migrant in Colorado. Notably, recent evidence has found that the intergradation zone between the “Russet-backed” and “Olive-backed” (*swainsoni* group) Swainson’s Thrushes is narrow (Ruegg 2008a), indicating that these two groups may represent separate species (Ruegg 2008a, b).

Wood Thrush – *Hyalocichla mustelina* (32/16). One was at the Chico Basin Ranch Headquarters, Pueblo, from 29 April to 5 May 2010 (BKP†, BM†;

2010-18; 7-0). A male serenaded Colorado City, Pueblo, 20-22 May 2010 (DS; 2010-35; 7-0), while another was only observed in Sondermann Park in Colorado Springs, El Paso, on 21 May 2010 (BM†; 2010-37; 7-0).

Varied Thrush – *Ixoreus naevius* (42/26). This species has become somewhat expected, as there have been multiple records every fall/winter since 2000, with the exception of 2005, which had only one record. Fall 2010 provided two more records, with an adult male near Colorado City, Pueblo, on 3 November 2010 (DS; 2010-138; 7-0) and another adult male in Longmont, Boulder, documented for 26 December 2010 (TD, CW†, JG; 2010-166; 7-0).

Curve-billed Thrasher – *Toxostoma curvirostra*. The second record for Jefferson made Red Rocks its winter residence, frequently visiting the feeders at the Trading Post from 27 October 2010 to 7 May 2011 (MC, NK†; 2010-136; 7-0).

Sprague’s Pipit – *Anthus spragueii* (14/9). One was nicely photographed in flight at Davidson Mesa, Boulder, 29-30 September 2010 (PG†, CN; 2010-101; 7-0). The state’s first and Boulder’s only other record occurred at Table Mountain in 1976. Another Sprague’s was also photographed at what has become a reliable location for this species during fall migration near Bonny Res., Yuma, on 10 October 2010 (BKP†, 2010-130; 7-0).



Wood Thrush, Chico Basin Ranch, Pueblo County, 2 May 2010. Photo by Bill Maynard



Sprague's Pipit, Davidson Mesa, Boulder County, 1 October 2010. Photo by Christian Nunes

Ovenbird – *Seiurus aurocapilla*. An Ovenbird, first identified on 1 June 2010 by its distinctive song, stayed on a private property near Bayfield, Archuleta, through 30 June 2010 (SA; 2010-110; 7-0). This is the third documented for southwestern Colorado and one of very few occurrences for the West Slope away from the Yampa River in Routt (Richter et al. 2004).

Blackburnian Warbler – *Setophaga fusca* (47/15). A female or first-year male was observed along Forest Road 504 near Glade Lake, Dolores, on 26 August 2010 (CD; 2010-167; 6-1). This is the first record for Dolores and the third for the West Slope. A first-year male was at Prewitt Res., Washington, on 17 September 2010 (JK, GW; 2010-168; 7-0). A first-year female was observed at Last Chance, Washington, on 5 November 2010 (DL†; 2010-176; 7-0).

Pine Warbler – *Setophaga pinus* (39/21). An adult male was found at Fountain Creek Regional Park, El Paso, on 4 December 2010, representing that county's second record and its

first since 1980 (BM†; 2010-160; 7-0). Another adult male visited both suet and seed feeders at a private residence in Evergreen, Jefferson, on 31 December 2010 (DW†; 2010-180; 7-0).

Eastern Towhee – *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (19/7). A first for Huerfano, a female was photographed coming to a feeder at a private residence near La Veta on 6 November 2010 (PN†; 2010-141; 7-0).

Black-chinned Sparrow – *Spizella atrogularis* (2/2). An astonishing five Black-chinned Sparrows were found on private property in La Plata on 28 June 2010 (SA, JB†; 2010-115; 7-0). At least three males were heard singing and another two thought to be females based on behavior and plumage characteristics were documented through 20 July 2010. At the wish of the property owner, no locality details were provided with the written documentation. The occurrence was documented for the Colorado Breeding Bird Atlas II with generic location information.

Red Fox Sparrow – *Passerella iliaca/zaboria* (18/17). The Committee reviewed and accepted six reports of Red Fox Sparrow for fall 2010 (Table 1). The Committee first began soliciting documentation for this species group in 2000 when discussion of a potential split of Fox Sparrow into several readily identifiable species was widespread. Since then, based on accepted records, this species group appears to be a rare but regular visitor to Colorado from October through April. The list of fall 2010 accepted



Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Chico Basin Ranch, El Paso County, 24 May 2006. Photo by Brandon Percival



Western Gull, Chatfield Reservoir, Douglas County, 1 June 2011. Photo by Glenn Walbek



Blue-headed Vireo, Cope, Washington County, 9 October 2010. Photo by Glenn Walbek

Table 1. Records of Red Fox Sparrow accepted in this report

Accession #	# of Birds	Location	Date(s)	Observers	Vote
2010-127	1	Near Kit Carson, <i>Cheyenne</i>	10/8/2010	BKP†	7-0
2010-128	1	Fox Ranch, <i>Yuma</i>	10/9/2010	BS†	7-0
2010-172	1	Chico Basin Ranch, <i>El Paso</i>	10/12/2010	BM	7-0
2010-175	1	LCC, <i>Prowers</i>	11/9/2010	DL†	7-0
2010-152	1	Residence near Lamar, <i>Prowers</i>	11/20/2010	JS†	7-0
2010-157	1	Residence near La Veta, <i>Huerfano</i>	11/30-12/1/2010	PN†	7-0

records includes first county records for *Cheyenne* and *Huerfano*.

Eastern Meadowlark – *Sturnella magna* (11/6). Two were heard calling in a mixed flock of meadowlarks at the Craver Middle School, Colorado City, *Pueblo*, 17 October 2010 (DS; 2010-131; 7-0). While meadowlarks learn songs during their first fall, calls are innate and considered diagnostic for species identification. Without optics,

the observer noted only the extensive white outer tail feathers of the flying birds. No other plumage characteristics were observed and, thus, identification to subspecies (e.g., Lilian’s Meadowlark, *S. m. lilianae*) was not possible.

Purple Finch – *Carpodacus purpureus* (39/10). An apparent immature male was well described near Colorado City, *Pueblo*, on 3 November 2010 (DS; 2010-137; 7-0).

REPORTERS AND CITED OBSERVERS

The CBRC graciously thanks the following individuals for submitting records of or discovering the rare species in Colorado discussed in this report: DA: David Alcock; SA: Susan Allerton; JB: Jim Beatty; RB: Robert Bradley; MC: Mark Chavez; SC: Snook Cippoletti; TD: Todd Deininger; CD: Coen Dexter; JD: John Drummond; HE: Herman Eckardt; LE: Lisa Edwards; DE: Dave Elens; DF: Doug Faulkner; TF: Ted Floyd; JG: Jane Gabrilove; PG: Peter Gent; BG: Brian Gibbons; RH: Rachel Hopper; MJ: Mark Janos; JK: Joey Kellner; NK: Nick Komar; SL: Steve Larson; DL: David Leatherman; TL: Tony Leukering; KL: Kara Lewantowicz; TLI: Thomas Litteral; BM: Bill Maynard; PN: Polly Neldner; DN: Duane Nelson; JN: James Nelson; CN: Christian Nunes; BKP: Brandon Percival; NP: Nathan Pieplow; JR: Joe Roller; BS: Bill Schmoker; LS: Larry Semo; DS: David Silverman; AS: Andrew Spencer; JS: Jane Stulp; ST: Stephanie Thompson; GW: Glenn Walbek; DW: David Wald; CW: Cole Wild.

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