

Status and Distribution of Alaska Birds

BRINA KESSEL and DANIEL D. GIBSON



Studies in Avian Biology No. 1

A PUBLICATION OF THE COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Cover Photograph: Whiskered Auklets (*Aethia pygmaea*) on Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands,
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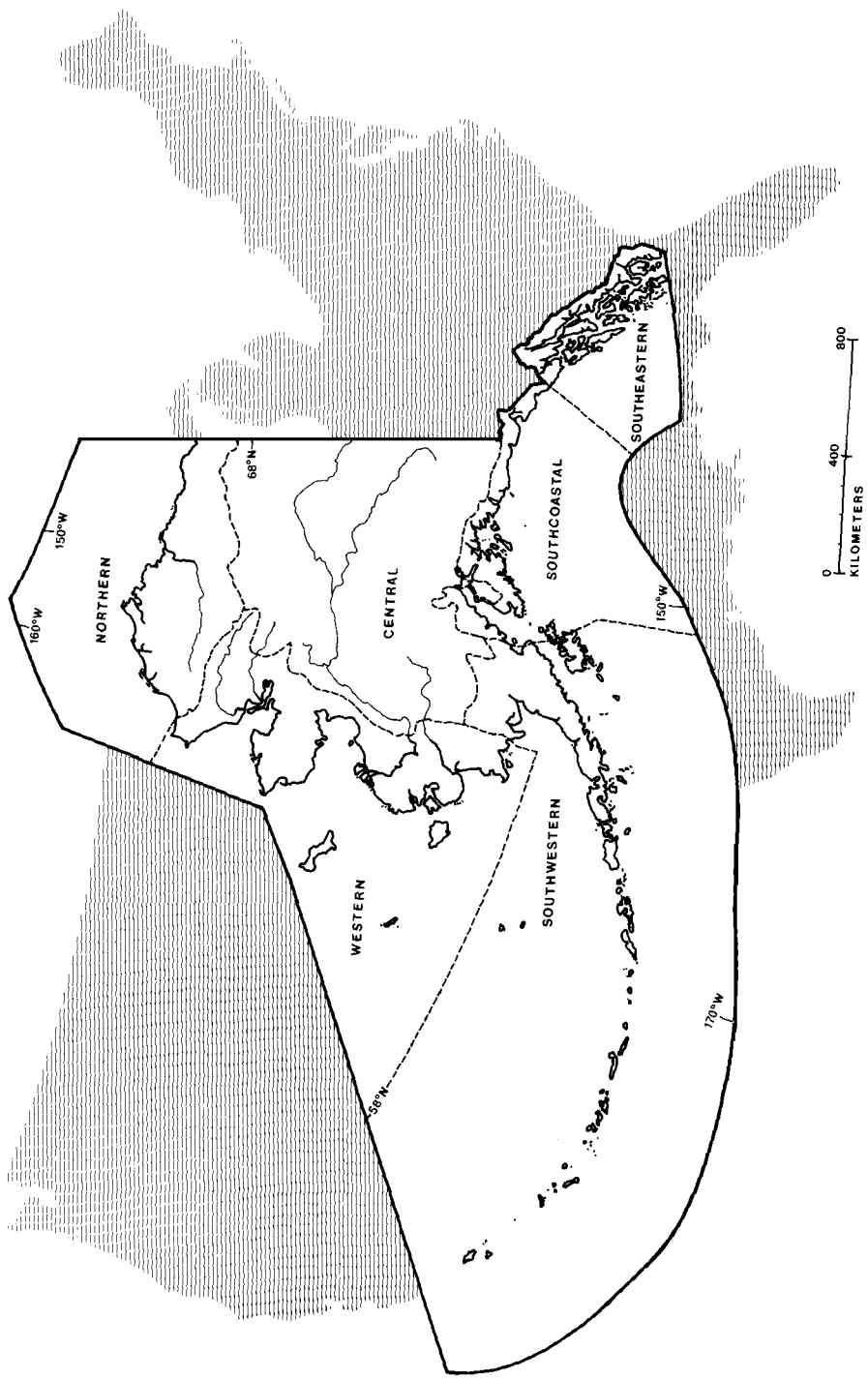


Figure 1. Map of Alaska with the six biogeographic regions delineated by dashes.

INTRODUCTION

Twenty-one years have elapsed since Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) concluded data collection for their comprehensive book, *Birds of Alaska*. This work provided a foundation for further ornithological studies in Alaska by consolidating a wealth of previously unpublished as well as published detail on the birds of the State; and, because their treatise was remarkably complete, it continues to be the single, basic reference on the birds of Alaska. Information has accumulated, however, at an ever increasing rate in the years since its publication. Seventy-five species have been added to those known to have occurred in Alaska, of which 30 have been new also to North America; and the status and distribution of more than half of Alaska's species are now known to be substantially different from those outlined by Gabrielson and Lincoln (op. cit.). The quantity of recent data, coupled with the need for it by ornithologists, wildlife managers, environmentalists, and others, has prompted the preparation of the following updated compilation.

In this compilation, we have used Gabrielson and Lincoln (op. cit.) as a base and have included only those birds for which the earlier volume no longer gives a satisfactory picture. For each of these species, we have prepared a complete account of its current status and distribution in Alaska.

Alaska's extensive and deeply sculptured coastline and the nearness of Siberia across the Bering Sea have presented problems in geographically defining Alaska, especially in terms of seabird distribution. Our solution has been to outline Alaska using 1) the political boundary dividing Alaska and Canada, 2) the international dateline bisecting the Chukchi and Bering seas between Alaska and Siberia, and 3) the 200-nautical mile (370 km) fisheries economic zone elsewhere along the coastline (see Fig. 1). The resulting geographic area encompasses approximately 5,191,655 km² (2,004,500 statute mi²), two-thirds the area of the contiguous 48 states of the United States, and extends across 27 degrees of latitude and 62 degrees of longitude.

PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION

The avian distribution patterns in Alaska are the result of a number of interacting factors, historic (geology, species evolutionary history, historic species ranges and migration habits, etc.) and contemporary (habitat and ecological niche, current species ranges and migration routes, etc.). But basic to all these factors is the geographic position of Alaska—relative to the earth's axis, to the arrangement of the earth's land and water masses, and to the area of geographic origin (or at least the current centers of distribution) of the various avian species:

1) Alaska is relatively far north, with over 80% of its land mass north of 60°N. Hence, most species are those associated with tundra or taiga habitats; also present are species with affinities for the edge of the sea ice.

2) Alaska is at the northwestern extremity of the North American continent, with the result that it serves as the normal terminus of migration for many species wintering farther south; also, many accidental or casual species are those that "overshoot" their usual summer ranges in interior Canada or that engage in post-breeding wanderings from these interior ranges. The distance, too, from South and Central America accounts for the relatively small number of species representing South American and Pantropical avifaunal elements (see Mayr 1946).

3) Alaska is close to Siberia and, historically, has been connected with it intermittently by the Bering Sea land bridge. Thus, Old World species are more frequent here than elsewhere in North America, both as regular members of the avifauna and as accidental and casual visitors.

4) Alaska incorporates much of the historical Beringian area, the hypothesized differentiation center for the Aleutican avifaunal element (see Fay and Cade 1959); consequently, many species of this group have centers of abundance in Alaska, and some are scarcely known beyond the Bering and Chukchi seas, even in winter.

5) Alaska is at the northern boundary of the Pacific Ocean and hence is the normal migratory terminus for many seabirds, including some trans-Pacific migrants that are seldom seen in numbers in the northern hemisphere outside of Alaska or the arctic.

The major distribution patterns, resulting from the various historic and contemporary influencing factors, make it possible to subdivide Alaska into six biogeographic regions, subdivisions that we have used to facilitate descriptions in the species list below: Central, Southeastern, Southcoastal, Southwestern, Western, and Northern Alaska (see Fig. 1). These biogeographic regions can be differentiated as follows:

Central Alaska: Taiga habitats, especially white spruce (*Picea glauca*), predominate; alpine tundra occurs above 750 m in foothills and mountain systems. Interior Canada species reaching the northwestern extremity of their ranges, either breeding or migration, often extend into the eastern portions of central Alaska, usually via the major river systems—upper Yukon, upper Tanana, and upper Copper river drainages—but sometimes via the alpine tundra of the mountain systems.

Southeastern Alaska: Sitka spruce-hemlock (*Picea sitchensis*, *Tsuga mertensiana*, and *T. heterophylla*) coastal forest predominates. Interior Canada birds reach Alaska via the mainland river systems, which dissect the Coast Range. A number of species, both seabirds and others, reach either their northern or their southern distribution extremes in this region.

Southcoastal Alaska: Sitka spruce-hemlock coastal forest predominates, but its composition is more depauperate than in southeastern Alaska. The region includes the farthest north open water for overwintering waterfowl and shorebirds and major migration stopover sites for Pacific coast migrants and for some trans-Pacific migrants. A few members of the Aleutican avifauna reach the eastern extremity of their breeding range in this region (Red-faced Cormorant and Aleutian Tern).

Southwestern Alaska: Tundra and marine influences predominate. A number of Old World species are regular migrants and visitants, and occasional breeders (Wood Sandpiper); these are more numerous in the western portions of the region, where migrants regularly pass through on their way between southeastern and northeastern Asia. Southern Hemisphere procellariiforms occur regularly in the offshore waters during our summers. Some Aleutican species breed only in this region (Red-legged Kittiwake and Whiskered Auklet); others reach their range limits in this region in winter (Emperor Goose and McKay's Bunting).

Western Alaska: Tundra and marine influences predominate. A number of taiga birds are rare to casual as far as the Bering and Chukchi sea coasts. Several Aleutican species have their entire breeding populations here (Black Turnstone, Bristle-thighed Curlew, and McKay's Bunting). Most Old World species that have become well-established as breeders have done so in this region. Other Old World species occur only as accidentals or casual migrants and summer visitants. Pack ice covers much of the sea surface in winter, and birds associated with its face are winter visitants (Ivory Gull and Black Guillemot).

Northern Alaska: Tundra and marine influences predominate; the ocean surface, except for leads, is frozen 9 to 10 months a year and the ice pack is never far from shore. A number of breeding Old World and Aleutican species penetrate the region from the west, and species regularly breeding in the Canadian arctic penetrate from the east. Taiga birds reach the region casually or rarely along drainage systems from the Brooks Range. An impressive number of interior Canada species has been recorded at Point Barrow, birds that probably reached the arctic coast via the Mackenzie River Valley and then worked their way westward along the coast to be recorded in the scientist-populated Barrow area.

SELECTED LIST OF SPECIES

The vast geographic extent of Alaska, its varied physiography, its extensive marine contiguity, and its proximity to the region of the Bering Sea land bridge and to the Old World all contribute to the variety and uniqueness of Alaska's avifauna. Nevertheless, the northern geographic position of the State, with its arctic and subarctic characteristics, limits the kinds and complexities of habitats and hence the total number of bird species. As of 30 November 1977, 381 species had been recorded in Alaska (enumerated according to the A.O.U. 1957, 1973, 1976 and Vaurie 1959, 1965). We discuss 202 of these species (see Table 1), the status and distribution of which differ substantially from those described by Gabrielson and Lincoln (op. cit.). Whether differences are the result of actual changes that have occurred during the last 21 years or just the result of improved information is difficult to ascertain, but most appear to be the latter.

For each of the species selected, we have made generalized statements on status, based on a summation of all the data we had available. Following these general statements, we have included, usually parenthetically, as much specific data as we have felt necessary for substantiation and clarification.

In describing the status of a given species, we have used the following terminology:

- resident—a species present throughout the year.
- migrant—a seasonal transient between wintering and breeding ranges; in spring, includes species that have overshot their normal breeding range.
- breeder—a species known to breed; prefixed by "possible" or "probable" if concrete breeding evidence is unavailable.
- visitant—a nonbreeding species; also, in fall, a species not directly en route between breeding and wintering ranges.
- abundant—species occurs repeatedly in proper habitats, with available habitat heavily utilized, and/or the region regularly hosts great numbers of the species.

TABLE 1

SPECIES OF BIRDS KNOWN TO HAVE OCCURRED IN ALASKA AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1977
(Page Numbers in Parentheses for Species Discussed in Accounts Below)

Common Loon, <i>Gavia immer</i>	Cinnamon Teal, <i>Anas cyanoptera</i> (18)
Yellow-billed Loon, <i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Northern Shoveler, <i>Anas clypeata</i> (18)
Arctic Loon, <i>Gavia arctica</i>	European Wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i> (19)
Red-throated Loon, <i>Gavia stellata</i>	American Wigeon, <i>Anas americana</i>
Red-necked Grebe, <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Wood Duck, <i>Aix sponsa</i> (20)
Horned Grebe, <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Common Pochard, <i>Aythya ferina</i> (20)
Western Grebe, <i>Aechmophorus</i>	Canvasback, <i>Aythya valisineria</i> (21)
<i>occidentalis</i> (8)	Redhead, <i>Aythya americana</i> (22)
Pied-billed Grebe, <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> (12)	Ring-necked Duck, <i>Aythya collaris</i> (23)
Short-tailed Albatross, <i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	Greater Scaup, <i>Aythya marila</i>
Black-footed Albatross, <i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	Lesser Scaup, <i>Aythya affinis</i>
Laysan Albatross, <i>Diomedea immutabilis</i> (12)	Tufted Duck, <i>Aythya fuligula</i> (23)
Northern Fulmar, <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Common Goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Pink-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus creatopus</i> (12)	Barrow's Goldeneye, <i>Bucephala islandica</i>
Flesh-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> (13)	Bufflehead, <i>Bucephala albeola</i>
New Zealand Shearwater, <i>Puffinus bulleri</i> (13)	Oldsquaw, <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Sooty Shearwater, <i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Harlequin Duck, <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Short-tailed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Steller's Eider, <i>Polysticta stelleri</i>
Manx Shearwater, <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> (13)	Common Eider, <i>Somateria mollissima</i>
Scaled Petrel, <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i> (13)	King Eider, <i>Somateria spectabilis</i>
Cook's Petrel, <i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Spectacled Eider, <i>Somateria fischeri</i>
Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanodroma furcata</i>	White-winged Scoter, <i>Melanitta deglandi</i>
Leach's Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Surf Scoter, <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>
Double-crested Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax</i>	Black Scoter, <i>Melanitta nigra</i>
<i>auritus</i>	Ruddy Duck, <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> (24)
Brandt's Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax</i>	Hooded Merganser, <i>Lophodytes</i>
<i>penicillatus</i> (13)	<i>cucullatus</i> (24)
Pelagic Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	Smew, <i>Mergus albellus</i> (25)
Red-faced Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax</i>	Common Merganser, <i>Mergus merganser</i>
<i>urile</i> (14)	Red-breasted Merganser, <i>Mergus serrator</i>
Great Blue Heron, <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Goshawk, <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Chinese Egret, <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> (14)	Sharp-shinned Hawk, <i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Snowy Egret, <i>Egretta thula</i>	Red-tailed Hawk, <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
American Bittern, <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> (14)	Swainson's Hawk, <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
Whooper Swan, <i>Olor cygnus</i> (14)	Rough-legged Hawk, <i>Buteo lagopus</i>
Whistling Swan, <i>Olor columbianus</i>	Golden Eagle, <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Trumpeter Swan, <i>Olor buccinator</i> (15)	White-tailed Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Brant, <i>Branta bernicla</i>	Steller's Sea Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>
Emperor Goose, <i>Philacte canagica</i>	Marsh Hawk, <i>Circus cyaneus</i> (25)
White-fronted Goose, <i>Anser albifrons</i>	Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bean Goose, <i>Anser fabalis</i> (15)	Gyr Falcon, <i>Falco rusticolus</i>
Snow Goose, <i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Peregrine Falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Ross' Goose, <i>Chen rossii</i> (15)	Merlin, <i>Falco columbarius</i>
Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	American Kestrel, <i>Falco sparverius</i>
Black Duck, <i>Anas rubripes</i> (16)	Blue Grouse, <i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>
Spotbill Duck, <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> (16)	Spruce Grouse, <i>Canachites canadensis</i>
Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera</i> (16)	Ruffed Grouse, <i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>	Willow Ptarmigan, <i>Lagopus lagopus</i>
Falcated Teal, <i>Anas falcata</i> (17)	Rock Ptarmigan, <i>Lagopus mutus</i>
Green-winged Teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>	White-tailed Ptarmigan, <i>Lagopus leucurus</i>
Baikal Teal, <i>Anas formosa</i> (17)	Sharp-tailed Grouse, <i>Pedioecetes phasianellus</i>
Garganey, <i>Anas querquedula</i> (17)	Common Crane, <i>Grus grus</i> (26)
Blue-winged Teal, <i>Anas discors</i> (17)	Sandhill Crane, <i>Grus canadensis</i>
	Sora, <i>Porzana carolina</i> (26)
	European Coot, <i>Fulica atra</i> (27)
	American Coot, <i>Fulica americana</i> (27)

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Black Oystercatcher, <i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina</i>
Ringed Plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (27)	Curlew Sandpiper, <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (43)
Semipalmated Plover, <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Spoon-bill Sandpiper, <i>Eurynorhynchus</i>
Little Ringed Plover, <i>Charadrius dubius</i> (27)	<i>pygmeus</i> (43)
Killdeer, <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> (27)	Broad-billed Sandpiper, <i>Limicola</i>
Mongolian Plover, <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> (28)	<i>falcinellus</i> (43)
American Golden Plover, <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Stilt Sandpiper, <i>Micropalama himantopus</i> (44)
Black-bellied Plover, <i>Pluvialis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper, <i>Tryngites</i>
<i>squatarola</i> (29)	<i>subruficollis</i> (44)
Dotterel, <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> (29)	Ruff, <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (45)
Black-tailed Godwit, <i>Limosa limosa</i> (30)	Pomarine Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>
Hudsonian Godwit, <i>Limosa haemastica</i> (30)	Parasitic Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>
Bar-tailed Godwit, <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>
Marbled Godwit, <i>Limosa fedoa</i> (31)	South Polar Skua, <i>Catharacta</i>
Eskimo Curlew, <i>Numenius borealis</i>	<i>maccormicki</i> (45)
Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Glaucous Gull, <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>
Bristle-thighed Curlew, <i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Glaucous-winged Gull, <i>Larus glaucescens</i>
Far Eastern Curlew, <i>Numenius</i>	Slaty-backed Gull, <i>Larus schistisagus</i> (46)
<i>madagascariensis</i> (32)	Western Gull, <i>Larus occidentalis</i> (46)
Upland Sandpiper, <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> (32)	Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i>
Spotted Redshank, <i>Tringa erythropus</i> (33)	Thayer's Gull, <i>Larus thayeri</i>
Marsh Sandpiper, <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (33)	California Gull, <i>Larus californicus</i> (46)
Greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i> (33)	Ring-billed Gull, <i>Larus delawarensis</i> (47)
Greater Yellowlegs, <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Mew Gull, <i>Larus canus</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs, <i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Black-headed Gull, <i>Larus ridibundus</i> (47)
Solitary Sandpiper, <i>Tringa solitaria</i> (33)	Franklin's Gull, <i>Larus pipixcan</i> (47)
Wood Sandpiper, <i>Tringa glareola</i> (34)	Bonaparte's Gull, <i>Larus philadelphia</i>
Willet, <i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i> (35)	Ivory Gull, <i>Pagophila eburnea</i> (47)
Terek Sandpiper, <i>Xenus cinereus</i> (35)	Black-legged Kittiwake, <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (48)
Common Sandpiper, <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (35)	Red-legged Kittiwake, <i>Rissa brevirostris</i> (48)
Spotted Sandpiper, <i>Actitis macularia</i> (35)	Ross' Gull, <i>Rhodostethia rosea</i> (49)
Polynesian Tattler, <i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i> (36)	Sabine's Gull, <i>Xema sabini</i>
Wandering Tattler, <i>Heteroscelus incanus</i> (36)	Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i> (49)
Ruddy Turnstone, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Arctic Tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
Black Turnstone, <i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	Aleutian Tern, <i>Sterna aleutica</i> (50)
Wilson's Phalarope, <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> (37)	Black Tern, <i>Chlidonias niger</i>
Northern Phalarope, <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	White-winged Black Tern, <i>Chlidonias</i>
Red Phalarope, <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	<i>leucopterus</i> (51)
Common Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Murre, <i>Uria aalge</i>
European Jacksnipe, <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Thick-billed Murre, <i>Uria lomvia</i>
Short-billed Dowitcher, <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Dovekie, <i>Alle alle</i> (51)
Long-billed Dowitcher, <i>Limnodromus</i>	Black Guillemot, <i>Cephus grylle</i> (51)
<i>scolopaceus</i>	Pigeon Guillemot, <i>Cephus columba</i>
Surfbird, <i>Aphriza virgata</i> (37)	Marbled Murrelet, <i>Brachyramphus</i>
Great Knot, <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> (39)	<i>marmoratus</i> (51)
Red Knot, <i>Calidris canutus</i> (39)	Kittlitz's Murrelet, <i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>
Sanderling, <i>Calidris alba</i> (40)	Ancient Murrelet, <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>
Semipalmated Sandpiper, <i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Cassin's Auklet, <i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>
Western Sandpiper, <i>Calidris mauri</i>	Parakeet Auklet, <i>Cyclorhynchus psittacula</i>
Rufous-necked Sandpiper, <i>Calidris</i>	Crested Auklet, <i>Aethia cristatella</i>
<i>ruficollis</i> (41)	Least Auklet, <i>Aethia pusilla</i>
Little Stint, <i>Calidris minuta</i> (41)	Whiskered Auklet, <i>Aethia pygmaea</i> (52)
Temminck's Stint, <i>Calidris temminckii</i> (41)	Rhinoceros Auklet, <i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>
Long-toed Stint, <i>Calidris subminuta</i> (42)	Horned Puffin, <i>Fratercula corniculata</i>
Least Sandpiper, <i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Tufted Puffin, <i>Lunda cirrhata</i>
White-rumped Sandpiper, <i>Calidris</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon, <i>Columba fasciata</i> (52)
<i>fuscicollis</i> (42)	Mourning Dove, <i>Zenaidra macroura</i> (53)
Baird's Sandpiper, <i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Common Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i> (53)
Pectoral Sandpiper, <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Oriental Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, <i>Calidris</i>	Scops Owl, <i>Otus scops</i> (53)
<i>acuminata</i> (42)	
Rock Sandpiper, <i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Screech Owl, <i>Otus asio</i>	Cliff Swallow, <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> (62)
Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Purple Martin, <i>Progne subis</i> (63)
Snowy Owl, <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Gray Jay, <i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Hawk Owl, <i>Surnia ulula</i>	Steller's Jay, <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Pygmy Owl, <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i> (54)	Black-billed Magpie, <i>Pica pica</i>
Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i> (54)	Common Raven, <i>Corvus corax</i>
Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Northwestern Crow, <i>Corvus caurinus</i>
Long-eared Owl, <i>Asio otus</i>	Clark's Nutcracker, <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Black-capped Chickadee, <i>Parus atricapillus</i> (64)
Boreal Owl, <i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Mountain Chickadee, <i>Parus gambeli</i> (64)
Saw-whet Owl, <i>Aegolius acadicus</i> (54)	Gray-headed Chickadee, <i>Parus cinctus</i>
Jungle Nightjar, <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i> (54)	Boreal Chickadee, <i>Parus hudsonicus</i>
Whip-poor-will, <i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i> (54)	Chestnut-backed Chickadee, <i>Parus rufescens</i>
Common Nighthawk, <i>Chordeiles minor</i> (54)	Red-breasted Nuthatch, <i>Sitta canadensis</i> (64)
Black Swift, <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Brown Creeper, <i>Certhia familiaris</i>
Vaux's Swift, <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Dipper, <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>
White-throated Needle-tailed Swift, <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> (55)	Winter Wren, <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
White-rumped Swift, <i>Apus pacificus</i> (55)	Brown Thrasher, <i>Toxostoma rufum</i> (65)
Common Swift, <i>Apus apus</i>	American Robin, <i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Ruby-throated Hummingbird, <i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Eye-browed Thrush, <i>Turdus obscurus</i> (65)
Anna's Hummingbird, <i>Calypte anna</i> (55)	Dusky Thrush, <i>Turdus naumanni</i> (65)
Rufous Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> (55)	Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i> (66)
Belted Kingfisher, <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Varied Thrush, <i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Hoopoe, <i>Upupa epops</i> (56)	Hermit Thrush, <i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Wryneck, <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Swainson's Thrush, <i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Common Flicker, <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush, <i>Catharus minimus</i> (66)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Mountain Bluebird, <i>Sialia currucoides</i>
Hairy Woodpecker, <i>Picoides villosus</i>	Wheatear, <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> (66)
Downy Woodpecker, <i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Bluethroat, <i>Luscinia svecica</i> (67)
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, <i>Picoides arcticus</i>	Siberian Rubythroat, <i>Luscinia calliope</i> (68)
Northern Three-toed Woodpecker, <i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Townsend's Solitaire, <i>Myadestes townsendi</i> (68)
Eastern Kingbird, <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> (56)	Willow Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (69)
Western Kingbird, <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> (56)	Dusky Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i> (69)
Say's Phoebe, <i>Sayornis saya</i> (56)	Arctic Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax flaviventris</i> (57)	Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella ochotensis</i>
Alder Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> (57)	Golden-crowned Kinglet, <i>Regulus satrapa</i> (69)
Hammond's Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax hammondi</i> (58)	Ruby-crowned Kinglet, <i>Regulus calendula</i> (69)
Dusky Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax oberholseri</i> (59)	Red-breasted Flycatcher, <i>Ficedula parva</i> (70)
Western Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Sooty Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i> (70)
Western Wood Pewee, <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> (59)	Gray-spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i> (70)
Olive-sided Flycatcher, <i>Nuttallornis borealis</i> (59)	Mountain Accentor, <i>Prunella montanella</i> (70)
Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i> (60)	White Wagtail, <i>Motacilla alba</i> (70)
Horned Lark, <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Gray Wagtail, <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> (71)
Violet-green Swallow, <i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i> (71)
Tree Swallow, <i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i>	Water Pipit, <i>Anthus spinoletta</i>
Bank Swallow, <i>Riparia riparia</i> (60)	Indian Tree Pipit, <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> (72)
Rough-winged Swallow, <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> (61)	Pechora Pipit, <i>Anthus gustavi</i> (72)
House Martin, <i>Delichon urbica</i> (61)	Red-throated Pipit, <i>Anthus cervinus</i> (73)
Barn Swallow, <i>Hirundo rustica</i> (61)	Bohemian Waxwing, <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i> (73)
	Cedar Waxwing, <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Brown Shrike, <i>Lanius cristatus</i> (74)	Brambling, <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> (83)
Northern Shrike, <i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Hawfinch, <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> (84)
Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (74)	Evening Grosbeak, <i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i> (84)
Red-eyed Vireo, <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> (75)	Bullfinch, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> (84)
Warbling Vireo, <i>Vireo gilvus</i> (75)	Common Rose Finch, <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> (84)
Black-and-white Warbler, <i>Mniotilta varia</i> (75)	Purple Finch, <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> (84)
Tennessee Warbler, <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> (76)	Pine Grosbeak, <i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
Orange-crowned Warbler, <i>Vermivora celata</i> (76)	Gray-crowned Rosy Finch, <i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i> (84)
Yellow Warbler, <i>Dendroica petechia</i> (76)	Oriental Greenfinch, <i>Carduelis sinica</i> (85)
Magnolia Warbler, <i>Dendroica magnolia</i> (77)	Hoary Redpoll, <i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>
Cape May Warbler, <i>Dendroica tigrina</i> (77)	Common Redpoll, <i>Carduelis flammea</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler, <i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Pine Siskin, <i>Carduelis pinus</i> (85)
Townsend's Warbler, <i>Dendroica townsendi</i> (77)	Red Crossbill, <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> (86)
Black-throated Green Warbler, <i>Dendroica virens</i> (78)	White-winged Crossbill, <i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
Bay-breasted Warbler, <i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Savannah Sparrow, <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Blackpoll Warbler, <i>Dendroica striata</i> (78)	Dark-eyed Junco, <i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Northern Waterthrush, <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> (78)	Tree Sparrow, <i>Spizella arborea</i>
MacGillivray's Warbler, <i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	Chipping Sparrow, <i>Spizella passerina</i> (86)
Common Yellowthroat, <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> (79)	Harris' Sparrow, <i>Zonotrichia querula</i> (87)
Wilson's Warbler, <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	White-crowned Sparrow, <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Canada Warbler, <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> (79)	Golden-crowned Sparrow, <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i> (87)
American Redstart, <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> (80)	White-throated Sparrow, <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> (88)
Bobolink, <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> (80)	Fox Sparrow, <i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Western Meadowlark, <i>Sturnella neglecta</i> (80)	Lincoln's Sparrow, <i>Melospiza lincolni</i>
Yellow-headed Blackbird, <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> (80)	Song Sparrow, <i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Red-winged Blackbird, <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> (80)	Lapland Longspur, <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>
Rusty Blackbird, <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> (81)	Smith's Longspur, <i>Calcarius pictus</i> (88)
Brewer's Blackbird, <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Snow Bunting, <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> (89)
Common Grackle, <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> (82)	McKay's Bunting, <i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i> (90)
Brown-headed Cowbird, <i>Molothrus ater</i> (82)	Little Bunting, <i>Emberiza pusilla</i> (90)
Western Tanager, <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> (83)	Rustic Bunting, <i>Emberiza rustica</i> (91)
Scarlet Tanager, <i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Gray Bunting, <i>Emberiza variabilis</i> (91)
	Pallas' Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza pallasi</i> (91)
	Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> (91)

common—species occurs in all or nearly all proper habitats, but some areas of presumed suitable habitat are occupied sparsely or not at all and/or the region regularly hosts large numbers of the species.

fairly common—species occurs in only some of the proper habitat, and large areas of presumed suitable habitat are occupied sparsely or not at all and/or the region regularly hosts substantial numbers of the species.

uncommon—species occurs regularly, but utilizes little of the suitable habitat, and/or the region regularly hosts relatively small numbers of the species; not observed regularly even in proper habitats.

rare—species within its normal range, occurring regularly but in very small numbers. "Very" rare is used for a species which occurs more or less regularly, but not every year, and usually in very small numbers.

casual—a species beyond its normal range, but not so far but what irregular observations are likely over a period of years; usually occurs in very small numbers.

accidental—a species so far from its normal range that further observations are unlikely; usually occurs singly.

Our treatments have been at the species level, but subspecies data have been included where they are critical to discussions. Specimen records of distributional significance or of difficult-to-identify species are indicated. A number sign (#) following an authority or published citation indicates that a specimen has been collected. Previously unpublished specimen records, or specimens regarding which previously published information differs from that on the specimen label itself, are cited where possible by museum initials and number: MCZ, Museum of Comparative Zoology; MVZ, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology; NMNH, National Museum of Natural History; SCK, Southwestern College Museum, Kansas; UAM, University of Alaska Museum; UMMZ, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. Photo records of significance have also been cited; these are identifiable photographs on file at the University of Alaska Museum.

The extensive geographic coverage has necessitated the use of a great many place names. In most instances we have identified these localities at least to region. Readers are referred to the *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names* (Orth 1967) for greater specificity.

For brevity, we have used a number of abbreviations and symbols in the following accounts; most are self-explanatory, but some need clarification: Authorities for previously unpublished observations are indicated in text by initials only; a key to these observers is given in Table 2. If two or more people were together when an observation was made, their initials in text are connected by an ampersand (&); a comma is used to separate independent observers. For dates in the 1900s used in conjunction with a month or season, only the last two digits are used; four-digit dates are used for earlier years and whenever years appear alone in text.

Organization within the accounts varies with the material presented and our desired emphasis. Usually material is arranged by biogeographic regions, sequenced according to decreasing abundance of the species under discussion. Occasionally, however, in the interest of emphasis or brevity, accounts have been arranged following other criteria, e.g., by habitat, season, geographic feature. Variation in material included in various accounts has depended in large measure on what information is currently available and its complementariness to Gabrielson and Lincoln (op. cit.).

WESTERN GREBE—*Aechmophorus occidentalis*

Rare winter visitant on the inside waters of southeastern Alaska, occurring singly or in small flocks of up to 12 birds; locally common in southern part of this area, where it occurs in discrete flocks of 100 to 300 birds (maximum count has been 800–1200 in four flocks, 4 JA 75, Kasaan Bay, Prince of Wales I, LWC). Occurs from mid-SE through early MY (earliest, one, 3 SE 76, and latest, one, 13 MY 77, both Stikine R mouth, SOM; extreme late date, "several," 28 MY 1899, Boca de Quadra, Osgood and Bishop 1900). Casual summer visitant (one, 7 JL 69, Lumber Cove, Chichagof I, RJG).

Casual fall and winter visitant in southcoastal Alaska (one, 29 SE 75, and two, 2 JA 77, Cordova, MEI & REI).

TABLE 2

LIST OF INITIALS AND NAMES OF AUTHORITIES FOR ORIGINAL DATA CITED IN TEXT, ALPHABETIZED BY INITIALS

AEA	Arnold E. Amadon	TJC	Tom J. Cade
CDA	C. David Allen	WC	Wayne Clark
IJA	Ira Joel Abramson		
JWA	John W. Aldrich	AJD	Ada J. Davis
MAA	M. A. Archie	ARD	Anthony R. DeGange
NTA	Neil T. Argy	BBD	Barbara B. DeWolfe
PDA	Paul D. Arneson	CPD	Christian P. Dau
REA	Robert E. "Skip" Ambrose	DBD	David B. Dolese
RHA	Robert H. Armstrong	DFD	David F. DeLap
RLA	Robert L. Ake	DRD	David & RoseAnn Densmore
WDA	William D. Arvey	DVD	Dirk V. Derksen
		ESD	Evelyn S. Dunn
AB	Anton Bernecker	FCD	Frederick C. Dean
BSB	Benton S. Basham	GAD	George-Ann David
CB	Cynthia Bolduan	GJD	George J. Divoky
CGB	Carolyn G. Batten	HBD	Harry B. Dodge
CMB	Cheryl M. Boise	HJD	Homer J. Doty
CTB	C. T. Black	JED	Jack E. Davis
DBB	David B. Butts	KPD	Kate P. Darling
EPB	Edgar P. Bailey	MD	Michael Densley
FB	Ferdinand Bischoff	MHD	Matthew H. Dick
FGB	Fredrick M. & Geneva C. Barry	MKD	Mairiis K. Davidson
GVB	G. Vernon Byrd	PGD	Paul G. DuMont
HKB	Harry K. Brower	PLD	Peter L. Drury
HPB	Howard P. Brokaw	RHD	Robert H. Day
JCB	James C. Bartonek	RLD	Robert L. DeLong
JCBd	James C. Bergdahl	WED	William E. Donaldson
JJB	John J. Burns	WHD	William H. Drury
KLB	Karen L. Brink	WPD	William P. Dunn
LGB	Lawrence G. Balch		
MKB	Mark K. Buckley	CLE	Clifford L. Estabrook
MLB	Marion L. Bee	DE	Detlef Eisfeld
MSB	Mark S. Boyce	DIE	David I. Eisenhauer
PAB	Patricia A. Baird	GWE	Glenn W. Elison
PCB	Paul C. Banko	JNE	Jay N. Eisenhart
RDB	Robert T. & Dixie Baade	MME	Mary M. Erickson
REB	Rae E. Baxter	RAE	Richard A. Erickson
RGHB	Robert G. H. Bromley	RRE	Robert R. Emmons
RJB	Robert J. Boekelheide	TJE	Thomas J. Early
RNB	R. Neil Brown	WDE	William D. Eldridge
TNB	Terrence N. Bendock		
WCB	William C. Baker	CHF	Clifford H. Fiscus
WDB	William D. Berry	CSF	C. S. Farnsworth
		ECF	E. C. Flynn
AMC	Alan M. Craig	FHF	Francis H. Fay
CSC	Carolyn S. Connors	GF	Gary Finger
DRC	David R. Cline	JLF	Joseph L. Fox
EAC	Eugene A. Cardiff	RKF	R. Kim Francisco
FMC	Frances M. Chauvin	SBF	Sherri B. Foster
HEC	Henry E. Childs	WLF	Warren L. Flock
JFC	James F. Comfort	WLFo	William L. Foster
JLC	John L. Church		
JNC	James N. Cameron	AEG	A. Edward Good
LRG	Loren R. Croxton	DDG	Daniel D. Gibson
LWC	Lawrence W. Carson	FAG	Francis A. Glass
MJC	Michael J. Cartusciello	FG	Franklin Gress
PGC	Peter G. Connors	GSG	G. S. Greenwald
RCC	Richard C. Chapman	HG	Helmut Grünberg
RFC	Randall F. Cooley	JAG	James A. Gessaman
SWC	Steven W. Cardiff	JCG	Janet C. Goetz

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

JGG	James G. Gebhard	HEK	Hugh E. Kingery
JPG	Juan P. Guzman	JGK	James G. King
LG	Lawrence Goldstein	JK	J. Koren
PJG	Patrick J. Gould	JMK	James W. & Mary C. Key
PMG	Paul M. Garceau	JRK	Janet R. Klein
REG	Robert E. Gill	KK	Kenneth Kertell
RJG	Richard J. Gordon	KWK	Karl W. Kenyon
RMG	R. M. Gilmore	MLK	Mary Lou King
RSG	Russell S. Greenberg	RJK	Rodney J. King
VKG	Virgil K. Gile	WRK	W. R. Koski
CMH	Celia M. Hunter	BEL	Brian E. Lawhead
CSH	Craig S. Harrison	BVL	Bonnie V. Laux
DCH	David C. Hooper	CJL	Calvin J. Lensink
DOH	David O. Hill	DGL	David G. Loper
DWH	Dennis W. Heinemann	EVL	E. Vernon Laux
EOH	E. Otto Höhn	JHL	Jon H. Lee
EPH	Eric P. Hoberg	JL	Jonas Lind
ERH	Elizabeth R. Hutson	ML	Marko Lewis
FGH	Freda G. Hering	REL	Robert E. LeResche
GEH	George E. "Terry" Hall	RL	Roger Lowrer
GEHs	Glenn E. Hass	TSL	Thomas S. Leue
JBH	John B. Hakala	WAL	William A. Lehnhausen
JH	Jeff Hughes	AJM	Audrey J. Magoun
JLH	Jerry L. Hout	ARM	Alan R. Munro
JQH	John Q. Hines	BDM	Bryan D. MacLean
JRH	John R. Haugh	CLM	Charles L. McKay
JRHk	Jerome R. Hok	DAM	David A. Manuwal
JVH	J. Vincent Hoeman	DBM	David B. McDonald
JWH	James W. Helmericks	DEM	Donald E. McKnight
MAH	Marshall A. Howe	DM	David McCargo
MEH	Margaret E. Heller	DPM	Douglas P. Middleton
MRH	Marjorie R. Hanson	DWM	Dorothy W. McIlroy
NWH	Nancy W. Hall	ETM	Edwin T. McKnight
RAH	R. A. Hudson	FMM	Floyd M. Murdoch
RMH	Richard M. Hurd	GM	Gerald Maisel
RSH	Raymond S. Hadley	HRM	Harry R. Merriam
RTH	Richard T. Holmes	JAM	John A. McCann
SAH	Scott A. Hatch	JLM	John L. Martin
WH	Wayne Hoffman	JM	Joy Morgan
MEI	Malcolm E. "Pete" Isleib	JPM	J. Peter Myers
REI	Ruth E. Isleib	KAM	Keith A. Metzner
AJ	Alice Johnstone	LM	Les Maxwell
CHJ	Charles H. Johnstone	LRM	L. Richard Mewaldt
DLJ	David L. Johnson	MAM	Mary A. Miller
DWJ	David W. Johnson	MKM	Martin K. McNicholl
GHJ	Gordon H. Jarrell	MMM	Mary M. Mueller
LJJ	Loyal J. Johnson	MWM	M. W. Monroe
RDJ	Robert D. Jones	OJM	Olaus J. Murie
SRJ	Stephen R. Johnson	PDM	Philip D. Martin
AK	A. Kochutin	PGM	Peter G. Mickelson
AKi	Anne Kimotock	PM	Patricia McConnell
BFK	Ben F. King	RAM	Richard A. MacIntosh
BK	Brina Kessel	RM	Reinhard Mache
DGK	David G. Kelleyhouse	RMd	Randall Madding
DRK	David R. Klein	SFM	Stephen F. MacLean
EK	Emerson Kemsies	SOM	Stephen O. MacDonald
EPK	Eric P. Knudtson	TGM	Thompson G. Marsh
HCK	Henry C. Kyllingstad	DCN	Donald C. Neubacher
		DWN	David W. Norton

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

EWN	Edythe W. Newell	HKS	Heinrich K. Springer
FAN	Frances A. Nodler	ITS	Isaac T. Stoutrobin
JWN	Jay W. Nelson	JCS	John C. Schandelman
REN	Robert E. Noble	JES	John E. Sarvis
RN	Ronald Nilsson	JTS	James T. Shiflett
UCN	Urban C. Nelson	KBS	Karl B. Schneider
WKN	William K. Neumann	LGS	L. Gerard Swartz
WPN	Wayne P. Neily	MAS	Michael A. Spindler
		MASh	Mary A. Shields
KLO	Karen L. Oakley	MCTS	Michael C. T. Smith
RIO	Ronald I. Orenstein	MWS	Mark W. Schwan
STO	Sigurd T. Olson	PCS	Palmer C. Sekora
		PEKS	Peter E. K. Shepherd
BBP	Bruce B. Paige	PS	Peter Stettenheim
FAP	Frank A. Pitelka	PWS	Paul W. Sykes
JCP	John C. Pitcher	RJS	Randolph J. Seguin
JEP	John E. Palmes	RPS	Robert P. Schulmeister
JMP	Jean & Marybelle Piatt	RS	Roger Soolook
LJP	Leonard J. Peyton	RWS	Richard W. Stallcup
MP	Michael Perrone	SCS	S. C. Smedley
MRP	Margaret R. Petersen	SES	Stanley E. Senner
REP	Richard E. Phillips	SFHS	Sally F. H. Spofford
SLP	Sharon L. Paige	SGS	S. Galen Smith
SMP	Sam M. Patten	SRS	Steve R. Smith
SP	Steve Peterson	SS	Stacy Scott
		SWS	Samuel W. Stoker
SEQ	Susan E. Quinlan	US	Ulrich Scheider
		VKS	Vernon K. Slwooko
AER	Anthony E. Reiger	WDS	W. David Shuford
CSR	Chandler S. Robbins	WJLS	William J. L. Sladen
DDR	Daniel D. Roby	WRS	Walter R. Spofford
DGR	David G. Roseneau		
DJR	David J. Rugh	AST	Averill S. Thayer
DR	Diane Roulston	DET	Daniel E. Timm
JRR	John R. Rose	JLT	John L. Trapp
JVR	James Van Remsen	JWT	J. Ward Testa
RDR	R. Dudley Ross	JWTa	Joseph W. Taylor
RJR	Robert J. Ritchie	MBT	Milton B. Trautman
RWR	Robert W. Rose	MCT	Max C. Thompson
WCR	William C. Russell	RHT	Raymond H. Tremblay
WER	William E. Rodstrom	RNT	R. Nelle Terpening
		RT	Rex Thomas
ALS	Arthur L. Sowls	SFT	Stephen F. Taylor
AOS	Alice O. Shoe	TGT	Theodore G. Tobish
AS	Anton Stepitan	WAT	Willard A. Troyer
ASm	Arnold Small	WRT	William R. Tilton
ASw	Archie Slwooko		
BBS	Benjamin B. Steele	PV	Patrick Valkenburg
BES	Bruce E. Short	PVs	Petr Vlasak
CAS	Carl A. Strang	WTV	Willet T. Van Velzen
CHS	Curtis H. Sherwood		
DJS	David J. Snarski	ACW	Alex C. Wertheimer
DLS	Douglas L. Schamel	AW	Alexander Wetmore
DPS	Donald P. Streubel	AWW	Anthony W. White
DS	Diane Saperstein	CMW	Clayton M. White
FGS	Francis G. "Fritz" Scheider	DAW	Douglas A. Woodby
GAS	Gerald A. Sanger	DKW	Dennis K. "Ole" Wik
GBS	George B. Schaller	DLW	Dan L. Wetzel
GFS	Gary F. Searing	DNW	Douglas N. Weir
GFSH	Gerald F. Shields	DW	D. Wood
GPS	Gregory P. Streveler	EW	Eugene Witt
GVS	Gilbert & Vivian Staender	FMW	Frank & Mary Warren

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

FSLW	Francis S. L. Williamson	RBW	Ralph B. Williams
GCW	George C. West	RBWe	Robert B. Weeden
IMW	Irving M. Warner	REW	Robert E. Wood
JCW	John C. Wingfield	RTW	Richard T. "Skip" Wallen
JDW	J. Dan Webster	SDW	Stephen D. West
JDWd	John D. Wendler	TRW	Terence R. Wahl
JMW	John M. Wright	TTW	Thomas T. Wetmore
JSW	John S. Weske	WJW	William J. Weiss
JWW	John W. Willetts		
KDW	Kenton D. Wohl	SBY	Stephen B. Young
KLW	Kenneth L. Wilson		
LW	Leslie "Toby" Wheeler	JJZ	John J. Zimmerli
MCW	M. C. Weeks		

PIED-BILLED GREBE—*Podilymbus podiceps*

Rare fall migrant and winter visitant in southeastern Alaska. Although there are records from AU (one, 10 AU 72, Walker L near Rudyerd Bay, RL; one, 23 AU 44, Ketchikan, G&L 1959) through MR (one, MR 73, Ketchikan, LWC), most records are in late fall (one, 22–24 OC 76, Ketchikan, DDG; two, 5–30 NO 75, Sitka, CHJ, photo; one, 19 NO 77, Juneau, FAG & MEI; one, 14–21 NO 74, Little Port Walter, ACW; one, 23 NO 73, Foggy Bay, Revillagigedo Channel, LWC; three, 28 NO 76, Sitka, CHJ; one, NO 73, Ketchikan, LWC; two, NO 74, Sitka, TSL).

Casual summer visitant and fall migrant in southcoastal Alaska (one, 5–27 JN 77, Portage Flats, Turnagain Arm, SS, RJG, RJS; one, 18 NO through at least 30 NO 77, Cordova, MEI).

LAYSAN ALBATROSS—*Diomedea immutabilis*

In southwestern Alaska, uncommon to fairly common visitant from MR to mid-NO and uncommon to rare visitant during remainder of year on waters of 200 m (approx. 100 fathoms) or more. Thus, occurs closest inshore in vicinity of the western and central Aleutian Is, where best known and most numerous (see Kenyon 1950#, Murie 1959#, Sanger 1974#). Usually seen singly or in twos or threes, but groups of up to 10 not unusual; maximum counts in spring have been 24 (29 AP 74, off Amchitka and Rat islands, GVB & DDG) and 22 (19 MY 76, Seguam Pass, fide PJG) and in fall, up to 50 (SE 77, Seguam Pass, fide PDA). Rare north of the Aleutians, occurring primarily in the western and central Bering Sea, in summer as far north as the Gulf of Anadyr (Shuntov 1968).

Uncommon to rare visitant, usually singly, east of the Aleutian Trench on waters of at least 100 fathoms in southcoastal Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1973; subsequently, CSH, PJG, others. Maximum count, 21 birds, in groups of two to six, 11 SE 77, on 200-km transect in Gulf of Alaska between 58°20'N 146°21'W and 59°09'N 143°57'W, PJG) and in southeastern Alaska (primarily in spring, Sanger 1974).

PINK-FOOTED SHEARWATER—*Puffinus creatopus*

Rare summer visitant on the North Pacific Ocean in southcoastal and southeastern Alaska from late MY through mid-SE (earliest, one, 19 MY 77, northeast

of Kodiak I at 58°25'N 151°00'W, CSH; latest, one, 11 SE 40, off Cape Chacon, Prince of Wales I, JDW, and at least twenty, 16 SE 69, Fairweather Ground, Isleib and Kessel 1973). Usually occurs singly; maximum count has been 20 (above).

FLESH-FOOTED SHEARWATER—*Puffinus carneipes*

Casual summer and fall visitant in southcoastal and southwestern Alaska (one, 21 JL 68, off Ocean Cape, Yakutat, and one, 5 or 6 AU 72, off tip of Kenai Peninsula, Isleib and Kessel 1973; three, 5 SE 74, central Aleutian Is off Gareloi I at 52°N 178°50'W, GVB & others; two, 6 JL 73, off Port Moller at 56°03'N 160°45'W, GVB).

NEW ZEALAND SHEARWATER—*Puffinus bulleri*

Rare summer visitant on the North Pacific Ocean in southcoastal Alaska in the vicinity of the Alaska Gyre from late AP through SE (earliest, three singles, 21 AP 77, east of Kodiak I, between 57°30'N 151°40'W and 58°45'N 151°00'W, CSH; latest, two, 24 SE 74, off Cape Yakataga at 59°48'N 142°42'W, Wohl 1975). Occurs singly or in twos or threes; maximum count has been 17, in groups of up to four (21 JN 76, Gulf of Alaska at 56°51'N 147°47'W, JPG).

MANX SHEARWATER—*Puffinus puffinus*

Casual summer visitant on the North Pacific Ocean in southcoastal Alaska. There have been three sightings of single birds (4 JN 75, east of Barren Is, between Chugach Is and Afognak I, WCR & others; 4 JL 76, Gulf of Alaska at 57°26'N 145°10'W, RJG & JCP; 5 AU 76, Chiniak Bay, Kodiak I, DWH & WH).

SCALED PETREL—*Pterodroma inexpectata*

Uncommon summer visitant on high seas of the North Pacific Ocean—in the Subarctic and Alaska current systems—in southwestern, southeastern, and southcoastal Alaska (many obs, summers 69–77, Subarctic Current, Alaska Gyre, Alaskan Stream, GAS, PJG, CSH) from early MY to late OC (earliest, one, 4 MY 76, 57°57'N 142°58'W; latest, at least five, 25 OC 76, 54°N 158°W—both PJG). Usually seen singly or in small groups of up to 10 birds; maximum count has been 40 (20 JN 76, 54°20'N 149°50'W, PAB). Probably rare summer visitant on high seas of the southern Bering Sea (Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Kuroda 1955; also, TRW, others), primarily between Bowers Ridge and the Continental Shelf. Very rare summer visitant on North Pacific waters of less than 200 m (approx. 100 fathoms) and/or inshore in southwestern (Murie 1959, Williamson and Emison 1969; also, RLA & DLJ, others), southeastern (Willett 1914#, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, RJG), and southcoastal Alaska (Ridgway 1883#, Isleib and Kessel 1973).

BRANDT'S CORMORANT—*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*

Casual, or very rare and local, summer visitant and breeder in southcoastal and southeastern Alaska. A colony of up to 21 adults and four nests has been present since JL 72 at Seal Rocks, Hinchinbrook Entrance, Prince William Sound (Isleib and Kessel 1973; subsequently, MEI). Only other records have been one bird at

Fish I, Wooded Is, about 38 km southwest of Seal Rocks, 16 AU 73 (MEI), and one bird at Forrester I, southeastern Alaska, 2 JN 17 (Willett 1918#).

RED-FACED CORMORANT—*Phalacrocorax urile*

Common, largely resident, breeder in the Pribilof and Aleutian islands, east to the Shumagin and Semidi islands (see G&L 1959). Additionally, locally common breeder in Bristol Bay (Round I, 100+ pr, JL 62, DNW; Cape Peirce, two to at least seven pr, JN–JL 70–73, MHD; Hagemeister I, eight nests, 9 JL 77, PDA) and uncommon to fairly common local breeder and resident on the North Pacific coast—Shelikof Strait (Kukak Bay, 10 pr, JN–JL 67, Gibson 1970); Kodiak I (Chiniak Bay, 50 pr, JL 61, AMC; subsequently, DDG, RAM, MHD, others); Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet (early 1960s, FSLW; subsequently, many obs); and as far east as Prince William Sound (Pt Elrington, 75 pr, JL 72, Isleib and Kessel 1973; Wooded Is, 8 nests, AU 73, and Hinchinbrook, 10 nests, Wingham, 22 nests, and Kayak islands, 2 nests, and Pinnacle rock, 59 nests, JN & AU 74, all MEI). Since first recorded in 1959 (Isleib and Kessel 1973), has shown explosive increase in the Prince William Sound–North Gulf Coast area, where, in 1976, it was the dominant breeding cormorant (MEI).

CHINESE EGRET—*Egretta eulophotes*

Accidental in Alaska. An adult female was collected at Agattu I, Aleutian Is, 16 JN 74 (Byrd et al. in press#).

AMERICAN BITTERN—*Botaurus lentiginosus*

Rare migrant, summer visitant, and local probable breeder on mainland southeast Alaska, primarily along the major river systems, from late MY through early OC (Earliest, one, 17 MY 77, Barnes L, Stikine R, SOM; one, 25 MY 72, Gustavus, BBP. Latest, one, 28 SE 73, Chickamin R, SOM; singles, 30 SE 03 and 1 OC 19, Stikine R, Willett 1921a#; one, 8 OC 76, Stikine R, REW, UAM 3551; one, 10 OC 58, Juneau, RBW). Summer records include birds at Juneau (singles, 18 JL 51 and 16 AU 61, RBW), on the Stikine R (two calling ♂, 13 JL 74, Barnes L, DDG & SOM, ♂ in breeding condition, UAM 2798; calling ♂, 4 & 15 JN 77, Barnes L, SOM; calling ♂, 15 JN 77, Ketili Ck, SOM), and on the Chickamin R (calling ♂, 18 JN 73, SOM).

WHOOPER SWAN—*Olor cygnus*

Uncommon local winter visitant in the western and central Aleutian Is from early NO through mid-AP (earliest, two ad, 26 OC 57, Amchitka I, Kenyon 1961#, and six, 9 NO 70, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#; latest, three ad, 20 AP 75, Adak I, JLT & AWW; extreme late date, six, 8 MY 76, Alaid I, JLT & others). Occurs in family groups or small flocks; maximum counts have been 17 birds at Atka I (11 FE 62, Kenyon 1963) and 31 birds at Amchitka I (10 AP 70, fide CMW). Very rare visitant at any season in the Pribilof Is (St Paul I—up to three, NO–DE 41, Wilke 1944, NMNH 419832; one, 14 MY 49, AK, NMNH 397550; one, NO–DE 70, AJD & others, photo; one, 30 JN–3 JL 76, BFK, EAC, others; one, 14 JN 77, WER).

Very rare spring and summer visitant in western Alaska (two with 30 Whistling

Swans, 19 JN 67, Noatak R Delta, HKS; two with 16 Whistling Swans, 11 JN 75, Wales, PGD; three, 12 JN 76, Kongkok Bay, St Lawrence I, GFS; JN 65, Selawik, PEKS).

Accidental in southcoastal Alaska (two with 26 Trumpeter Swans, 23 OC 77, Cordova, REI & others).

TRUMPETER SWAN—*Olor buccinator*

Fairly common to locally common migrant and breeder and rare to locally uncommon winter visitant in eastern southcoastal Alaska, especially in the lower Copper R area; uncommon to rare migrant and summer and winter visitant in western southcoastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, up to 150 in winter, Yakutat, fide MEI).

Uncommon migrant and breeder throughout the major valleys and open flats of central Alaska, including the northwestern Kenai Peninsula, Susitna R, upper Copper R, the Tanana R, middle Yukon R, and Koyukuk R (Hansen et al. 1971, King 1973b). Rare breeder on the coastal plain of eastern northern Alaska (pr, about 20 JL 72, Simpson Cove, Camden Bay, REL; pr/three large cygnets, 16 SE 73, 12 km inland near Canning R, JBH; pr/three cygnets, 10 AU 74, Simpson Cove, Camden Bay, JBH; pr/three cygnets, 8 AU 74, pond, southeast shore Demarcation Bay, JBH). Casual breeder in western Alaska, including isolated records from near Bethel, near the head of Igiak Bay, near Cape Denbigh, near Solomon on the Seward Peninsula, and in the Noatak R Valley (Hansen et al. 1971).

Uncommon migrant and winter visitant in southeastern Alaska (Hansen et al. 1971, Wik and Streveler 1968) and very rare breeder (Chilkat R valley—pr/cygnets, 11 SE 67, and incubating bird, 8 JN 69, Hansen et al. 1971; Prince of Wales I, Sarkar L—cygnet, 22 JN 76, MWS).

A total of 4170 birds was counted in a late summer aerial count of southcoastal and central Alaska in 1975 (JGK).

BEAN GOOSE—*Anser fabalis*

In southwestern Alaska, rare spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is from mid-MY to mid-JN (earliest, one, 12 MY 76, Shemya I; latest, one, 20 JN 75, Buldir I—both Byrd et al. in press#), occurring singly. Very rare spring migrant in the central Aleutians (Adak I—one, 28 MY 72, Byrd et al. 1974#; singles, 15 & 28 MY 73, Byrd et al. in press), and casual spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (three, 19 AP 46, St Paul I, G&L 1959#; one, 24–25 MY 61, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#).

In western Alaska, casual spring migrant on St Lawrence I (one, 8 MY 52, Gambell, Fay and Cade 1959#; singles, 19 MY 58 and 16 MY 66, Gambell, Sealy et al. 1971) and on the Seward Peninsula coast (one, 9 JN 74, Safety Sound, HKS & AB).

ROSS' GOOSE—*Chen rossii*

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant in Alaska. Recorded in southeastern Alaska (one shot, 15 AP 07, Stikine R mouth, Willett 1921a) and in northern Alaska (ad ♀ banded, 15 JL 76, JGK, and four, 18 AU 77, RJK, both about 15 km northeast of Teshekpuk L).

BLACK DUCK—*Anas rubripes*

Casual migrant in central Alaska (♂, 5 MY 72, Fairbanks, DDG & BK, photo) and southcoastal Alaska (one, 17 MY 75, Cordova, MEI & REI; ad ♂ with traces of Mallard feathering in head, breast, and speculum, 18 OC 77, Copper R Delta, LM, UAM 3632) and casual winter visitant in southeastern Alaska (♂ at Gustavus in four consecutive winters—24–27 DE 69, 24–26 DE 70, 29 DE 71–1 JA 72, and 20 JA 73, BBP, RWR, & others).

SPOTBILL DUCK—*Anas poecilorhyncha*

Accidental in Alaska. One bird was recorded at Adak I, Aleutian Is, 10 AP 70–18 AP 71 (Byrd et al. 1974), and an adult female was observed at Kalsin Bay, Kodiak I, 30 OC–1 NO 77 (RAM & JLT, UAM 3631).

GADWALL—*Anas strepera*

Localized in distribution, especially in summer, when largely restricted to sedge-grass marshes, and in winter. In southcoastal Alaska, fairly common migrant and breeder on the Copper R Delta (Isleib and Kessel 1973), but rare in Anchorage area (♂, 19 AP 77, and pr, until 13 MY 77, Potter Marsh, PDA). Fairly common to common fall migrant and winter visitant in Prince William Sound (flocks up to 100, winters 71–73, Port Fidalgo and Port Wells, MEI) and about Kodiak I (maximum counts: 250 birds, 7–14 DE 76, Red L, RNT; 105 birds, 24 OC 76, Kalsin Bay, RAM & JLT).

In southwestern Alaska, uncommon spring migrant and breeder and fairly common fall migrant along the north side of the Alaska Peninsula between early AP and late OC (earliest, ♂, 30 MR 67, lower Naknek R, DDG; latest, "seen regularly," 22–25 OC 71, Nelson Lagoon, EPB. "Fairly common" in suitable habitat, north side of Alaska Peninsula, 27–29 MY 36, Murie 1959; fall flocks of 25+ birds, Ugashik [yrs?], RHT; 50, aerial census of Nelson Lagoon, 28 SE 76, REG; and Gadwalls comprised 10% and 34% of the fall duck harvest at Izembek Lagoon, 1952 and 1961, respectively, RDJ) and uncommon summer visitant and breeder in the Shumagin Is (Simeonof I—two pr, early JN 60, Kenyon 1964, and "a number," 18–23 JN 68, WAT; Big Koniuji I—pr, 14 JN 76, and up to six birds, 26 AU–1 SE 76, RHD). Breeding has been confirmed at the Ugashik R mouth (nest/eggs, 24 JL 67, DPS), at Nelson Lagoon (two nests/eggs, 12 JN 76, and broods totaling seven flying and three flightless yg, 6 AU 76, REG), at Izembek Lagoon (three downy yg and six other locals banded 10 AU 55 and three locals banded 13 AU 57, one of which was recovered 15 NO 58 at Adak I, RDJ), and on Simeonof I (two ad/six yg, between 18 and 23 JN 68, WAT). Rare migrant and winter visitant throughout the Aleutian Is (see G&L 1959, Murie 1959, Byrd et al. 1974) and casual migrant in the Pribilof Is (one, 13 NO 11, St Paul I, Evermann 1913#; three, 20 MY 19, St Paul I, Hanna 1920b#).

In southeastern Alaska, uncommon to rare migrant (earliest spring, six, 16 MR 73, Gustavus, BBP, and sixty, 23 AP 59, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; latest fall, imm ♂, 14 OC 74, lower Stikine R, REW), rare winter visitant (40–50 birds, 23–24 DE 58, and a ♀, 18–19 FE 60, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; overwintered 1974–75, and three, 18 NO 75, Glacier Bay, BBP; one, 15 FE 70, Sitka, CHJ), and rare summer visitant and local breeder (see Wik

and Streveler 1968; also, two, 9 JN 75, Haines area, JDW; one, 15 JN 70, Glacier Bay NM, WJW. Only confirmed breeding has been five broods ranging in age from Class Ib to IIa, 31 JL 68, Juneau, JGK & JCB).

Elsewhere, rare migrant and summer visitant in southeastern central Alaska (Kessel and Springer 1966, White and Haugh 1969, and subsequent obs), casual summer and fall visitant in western Alaska (pr, 28 JL 76, lower Inglutalik R, LJP; one, 3 SE 63, Carter, Kuskokwim Bay, JGK), and accidental in northern Alaska (carcass, 8 JN 71, Prudhoe Bay, Child 1972#). There has been no recent evidence of breeding on the Yukon-Kuskokwim R Delta or at Wonder L, Mt McKinley NP (contra Turner 1886 and Dixon 1938, respectively).

FALCATED TEAL—*Anas falcata*

Very rare spring migrant and casual summer, fall, and winter visitant in the western and central Aleutian Is (Attu I—pr, 23–24 MY 45, Wilson 1948; pr, 23 MY 76, BSB & PGD & PWS. Shemya I—pr, 26 & 29 & 31 MY 76, DDG & GEH. Amchitka I—♂, 3 JL 69, fide CMW. Adak I—four records of up to six birds, 15 OC 70–9 FE 71, Byrd et al. 1974#; up to three, 5–16 JN 72, Byrd et al. 1974; ♂, 24 MY 73, JLT) and casual spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (♂, 18 AP 17, St George I, Hanna 1920a#; ♂, 3 JN 62, St Paul I, Sladen 1966).

BAIKAL TEAL—*Anas formosa*

Casual migrant and summer visitant in western Alaska, primarily from the Bering Strait area north (two ♂, 23 & 25 MY 31, King I, Bailey 1948#; pr, 8 JN 42, and pr, 22 JN 44, Wales, Bailey 1948; pr, 23 JL 37, Savoonga, St Lawrence I, Gabrielson 1941#), and in northern Alaska (pr, 28 MY 59, Cape Sabine, Maher 1960; ♂, 2 SE 21, Wainwright, Bailey 1948). Casual migrant south of the Bering Strait on the Bering Sea coast (♂, 1 MY 76, Nanvak Bay, MRP) and in the Pribilof Is (at least four, 9 SE–8 OC 61, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#).

GARGANEY—*Anas querquedula*

Rare spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is from mid-MY through mid-JN (earliest, ♂, 10 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; latest, ♂, 16 JN 74, Buldir I, and ♂, 21 JN 76, Amchitka I, Byrd et al. in press#), with occasional birds remaining into midsummer (latest, pr, 11 JL 76, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press). Usually occurs singly or in pairs; maximum count has been five (26–27 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH). Very rare fall migrant from mid-AU to early OC (one, 20 AU–24 SE 76, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press; up to four, 31 AU–3 OC 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3607; six banded, 10 SE–4 OC 77, Amchitka I, RPS & GWE & others). Casual fall migrant in the Pribilof Is (one, 28 AU 75, St Paul I, BFK).

BLUE-WINGED TEAL—*Anas discors*

Uncommon migrant in southeastern Alaska, with main movements in last half of MY and early JN and in SE (earliest, six ♂/six ♀, 16 AP 73, Douglas, ESD; ♂, 28 AP 76, Haines, TTW; latest, one, OC 53, Juneau, Kessel 1955; extreme late date, ♀-plumaged bird, 10 NO 74, Mole Harbor, Admiralty I, DEM). Usually occurs in pairs or groups of up to eight birds; maximum count has been 16 (eight

pr, late MY 77, Juneau, DEM). Rare summer visitant and breeder (Chickamin R—♂, 25 JN 73, SOM. Juneau—pr, 7 JL 57, Nelson 1958; three broods, 31 JL 68, JGK & JCB; three ♂/two ♀, 6 JL 73, ESD. Glacier Bay NM—four ♂, 2 JL 68, CLE; one, 9 JL 71, DKW).

Uncommon migrant and rare summer visitant and breeder in eastern central Alaska from mid-MY through SE (earliest, one, 3 MY 66, DGR, and ♂, 5 MY 71, DDG & SOM, both Fairbanks; latest, eclipse ♂, 10 OC 76, Fairbanks, BK & TGT). Breeding has been confirmed at Palmer, Tetlin lakes, Fairbanks, Minto Lakes, and Ft Yukon (Kessel and Springer 1966). Most numerous at Tetlin lakes, where uncommon summer visitant and breeder (16 broods, summer 59, Hansen 1960; fewer subsequently, see Kessel and Springer 1966; single broods observed in mid-JL 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1974, JGK) and where maximum counts have been flocks of 20 ♂, 20 JN 63 (KBS) and 23 ♂, 15 JL 68 (JGK). At Fairbanks, maximum numbers usually in spring, when sightings have been mostly of pairs or of one to four males (BK).

Rare migrant and very rare breeder in southcoastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, subsequent obs), becoming very rare as far west as Anchorage (pr and ♂, 9 MY–2 JN 72, DEM, MEH; ♂, 19–21 MY 77, PDA, others), the Kenai Peninsula (Kenai National Moose Range—one, 24 JN 51, G&L 1959; imm ♂, 16 SE 61, SRS; one, 9 MY 66, AST & others; Kasilof—at least one ♂, 16 & 18 MY 77, MAM; Mile 13 Seward Hwy—brood, summer 71, Isleib and Kessel 1973), and Kodiak I (“little flock,” mid-AU 1899, Karluk L, Bean 1889; ♂, 11 MY 75, Middle Bay, RAM; ♂, 10 & 13 MY 76, Chiniak Bay, RAM & others). Casual winter visitant (one, 10 DE 75, Homer, LG).

May be casual as far as the Bering Sea coast (see G&L 1959), but no recent records from western central Alaska or from western Alaska. Accidental in the Aleutian Is (ad ♀, 19 OC 68, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#; the ♀ seen 7 JL 1879 at Atka I by Turner [1886] was more likely a Garganey).

CINNAMON TEAL—*Anas cyanoptera*

Rare spring migrant in southeastern Alaska (♂, 14–18 MY 70, Juneau, RMH, RJG, others; pr, 24 MY 70, Gustavus, BBP; pr, 17 MY 72, near Ketchikan, fide SOM; ♂/two ♀, 11 MY 73, Gustavus, SLP; ♂, 28 AP 74, Kake, CLE; ♂, 7 MY 74, Juneau, JGK; ♂, 10 MY 75, Juneau, JGK; ♂, 8 MY 76, Juneau, FAG & EVL; ♂, 20 MY 77, Sergief I, Stikine R mouth, SOM, UAM 3582), with occasional birds remaining into midsummer (♂, 19 JN 72, Hood Bay, Admiralty I, REW; ♂, 1 JL 77, Juneau, JGK).

Casual spring migrant in southcoastal Alaska (♂, 2 MY 75, Copper R Delta, MEI; pr, 26 MY 73, Anchorage, SFT, photo) and casual spring migrant and summer visitant in central Alaska (♂, 13 MY 77, Kenney L, Edgerton Hwy, JLF, photo; ♂, 15 JL 62, Fairbanks, WCB).

NORTHERN SHOVELER—*Anas clypeata*

Fairly common migrant and breeder in the eastern half of central Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, BK, DEM, CJL, others) between late AP and mid-OC (earliest, ♂, 23 AP 69, BK, and two ♂, 23 AP 74, TTW, both Fairbanks; latest, one, 12 OC 70, Fairbanks, SOM) and, locally, in southcoastal Alaska between late AP and late OC (earliest, pr, 16 AP 62, Cohoe, MAM; latest, six, 30 OC 77, Kodiak

I, RAM & others), becoming progressively less common west of 152°W. Casual winter visitant in southcoastal Alaska (♀-plumaged bird, 2 JA 77, Cordova, MEI & RED).

Rare to uncommon migrant and summer visitant and rare breeder in western Alaska from mid-MY to mid-SE (earliest, 4 MY 66, Bethel, CJL & others; latest, "common," 13 & 14 SE 67, Old Chevak, CJL). Occurs mostly as singles, pairs, or in small non- or postbreeding groups; maximum count has been a flock of 30 (mostly ♂, 25 JN 75, Buckland R estuary, BK & FGS). Breeding recorded on the Yukon R Delta and at St Michael (G&L 1959; also, up to 10 broods/day, JL-AU 76-77, Yukon R mouth, RDJ; 10 eggs, 2 JN 70, PGM, and five Class Ic yg, 28 JL 67, CJL, both Old Chevak), on the Seward Peninsula (brood, 5 JL 69, Kuzitrin R bridge, DGR & GEH; brood, 9 JL 69, Safety Sound, BK), at Selawik (three broods, both summer 55 and 56, PEKS), and at Cape Krusenstern (brood, mid-AU 73, DAM).

Rare migrant and breeder in northern Alaska between late MY and early SE (earliest, 26 MY 72; latest, two, 9 SE 72—both Prudhoe Bay, Gavin 1975). Broods recorded at Umiat (4 JL 64, West and White 1966) and at Prudhoe Bay (7 AU 71, Gavin 1975), and a half-grown young found dead near Sentinel Hill, Colville R (6 SE 69, JWH). Maximum count has been a flock of 16 (14 JN 64, flying up the Colville R Delta, JWH).

Rare migrant and winter visitant in the Aleutian Is, southwestern Alaska, including records from Attu I (pr, 7 JN 72, JWTa), Shemya I (one, 16 NO 74, DGL; up to eight, MY 75, and up to two pr, MY 76-77, DDG & others; one, 2-3 OC 77, DDG), Amchitka I (Kenyon 1961, Williamson and Emison 1969), and Adak I (Byrd et al. 1974). Rare migrant and very rare summer visitant on the Alaska Peninsula (Murie 1959, Williamson and Peyton 1962, Cahalane 1959, subsequent obs. Summer records—♂/♀, 21 JN 40, Morzhovoi Bay, Murie 1959; Izembek NWR, EPB; two ♂, 12 JN 76, and ♂/♀, 14 JN 76, Nelson Lagoon, REG; 14 JN 67, Ugashik R, DPS). Very rare spring migrant and summer visitant in the Pribilof Is (♂, 24 MY 11, Evermann 1913; pr, 29-31 MY 71, DOH; four, 2 JL 76, EAC—all St Paul I) and very rare migrant in the Semidi Is (♂, 18 MY 72, Chowiet I, DDG).

Rare to uncommon migrant in southeastern Alaska, primarily in MY and SE (earliest spring, two pr, 27 AP 73, Juneau, ESD, and flock of 30, 28 AP 74, Chickamin R, SOM; extreme early date, three, 9 AP 77, Juneau, FAG; latest fall, one ♀-plumaged bird, 11 NO 70, BBP, and four, 17 NO 68, GPS, both Glacier Bay NM. Maximum count has been a flock of 150 (MY 68, Juneau, RJG, during a spring of unusual numbers). Very rare summer visitant and breeder (two, 18 JL 70, Glacier Bay NM, CLE; molting ♂, 13 JL 75, Juneau, DDG & TGT; brood Class Ia yg, early AU 77, Juneau, DEM; brood, summer 67, Juneau, RJG) and very rare winter visitant (two, 4 JA 73, Glacier Bay NM, GPS & others; pr, late JA 74, Ketchikan, PM; two ♂/♀, 4 MR 74, Sitka, CHJ).

EUROPEAN WIGEON—*Anas penelope*

In southwestern Alaska, uncommon spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is from mid-AP through late JN (earliest, ♂, 14 AP 74, Adak I, GVB & DDG; latest, two pr, 29 JN 71, Adak I, DDG), casual summer visitant (eclipse ♂, 5 AU 77, Adak I, RJG), uncommon fall migrant from mid-SE through NO

(earliest, one, 16 SE 73, Adak I, GVB & JLT; latest, 23 NO 74, Shemya I, DGL), and uncommon to rare winter visitant from DE through FE (see Byrd et al. 1974#). Usually occurs in pairs or groups of up to eight, but single-species flocks of 10–20 not unusual in spring and fall; maximum count has been 57, including a flock of 35 (22 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH). Largest single-species flock recorded in spring has been 40 (26 MY 75, Buldir I, GVB & others), in fall 24 (13 OC 70, Adak I, GVB & DLJ), and in winter 20+ (4 JA 77, Amchitka I, GEH). Probably rare migrant and winter visitant in the eastern Aleutian Is (Dall 1873#, Nelson 1887), and rare migrant in the Pribilof Is, where known in spring from early MY through mid-JN (earliest, three, 30 AP 11, St Paul I, Evermann 1913#; latest, pr, 17 JN 46, St Paul I, G&L 1959). Rare migrant and summer visitant on the Alaska Peninsula (one, 24 SE 52, Cold Bay, G&L 1959; pr, 30 JN 76, Nelson Lagoon, REG).

In western Alaska, rare spring migrant on Bering Sea islands and on the mainland coast from mid-MY through early JN (earliest, two ♂/♀, 11 MY 74, Old Chevak, CAS; latest, ♂, 10 JN 77, Wales, HKS). Rare summer visitant in late JN (♂, 22 JN 56, Selawik, Hudson 1957; ♂, 26 JN 73, Nugnugaluktuk R, BK & DDG; pr, 27 JN 71, lower Kuzitrin R, BK & SOM) and casual fall migrant (two, 5 AU 22, King I, Bailey 1925#).

In southcoastal Alaska, rare spring migrant from mid-AP through mid-MY (earliest, two ♂, 9 AP 77, Kodiak I, RAM; latest, ♂, 22 MY 76, Anchorage, fide DFD; extreme late date, one, 9 JN 76, near Homer, WCR & others), casual fall migrant (♂, 30 OC 77, Kodiak I, JLT & RAM & MEI), and casual winter visitant (two ♂, 24 DE 63, Kodiak, AMC); in southeastern Alaska, rare spring migrant from mid-AP through mid-MY (earliest, ♂, 14 AP 71, Glacier Bay NM, BBP, and ♂, 14 AP 74, Kake, CLE; latest, ♂, 15 MY 73, Chickamin R, SOM; extreme late date, three ♂, 10 JN 74, Glacier Bay NM, SMP) and casual winter visitant (pr, 17 FE 73, Ketchikan, LWC); and in central Alaska, rare spring migrant from early MY through early JN (earliest, ♂, 29 AP 64, Fairbanks, Kessel and Springer 1966; latest, pr, 5 JN 68, Beaver, JNE).

East and north of the Aleutian Is, usually occurs singly or in pairs; maximum counts have been seven (4 JN 77, Gambell, St Lawrence I, RWS & others) and three (28 AP 76, Kodiak I, RAM; also, Glacier Bay NM, above).

WOOD DUCK—*Aix sponsa*

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant in southeastern Alaska (♀, 11–12 MY 69, Juneau, RJG & RHA & others; eclipse ♂, 10 JL 76, Hot Spring Slough, Stikine R, GEH).

COMMON POCHARD—*Aythya ferina*

In the western and central Aleutian Is, rare spring migrant from early MY through mid-JN (earliest, ♂, 28 AP 75, Adak I, JLT & AWW, and ♂, 30 AP 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH & JLT; latest, two ♀, 19 JN 73, Adak I, GM), casual summer visitant (♀, 29 JN 72, Amchitka I, Byrd et al. 1974), and casual fall migrant (two ♀-plumaged birds, 16 OC 73, Adak I, JLT). Usually occurs singly, in pairs, or in groups of up to four; maximum counts have been flocks of nine (four ♂/five ♀, 17–18 MY 75, Shemya I, DDG & RSH) and up to eight (two ♂/six ♀, 9 MY 73, Amchitka I, GVB & others, and 13–31 MY 73, Adak I, JLT).

Elsewhere, casual spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (♀, 6 JN 73, St Paul I, DDG & others; also, below).

Known from only three records prior to 1969 (one, 1846, St Paul I, G&L 1959#; ♂, 4 MY 12, St Paul I, Evermann 1913#; pr, 16 JN 36, Amukta I, Aleutians, Murie 1959—but reported as Redhead, see Byrd et al. 1974).

CANVASBACK—*Aythya valisineria*

Uncommon migrant and breeder in central Alaska between late AP and mid-OC (earliest, ♂, 22 AP 73, and two pr, 25 AP 56, Fairbanks, BK; latest, three, 29 OC 77, Harding L, BK). Locally fairly common at Tetlin lakes (17 to 32 broods/yr, 1957–61, McKnight 1962; 3000+ molting ads, 1959, Hansen 1960; and 4000–5000 molting ads, 11 JL 74, DEM), on the Yukon Flats (41 broods in 1962 and 42 in 1963 on 207 km² of study plots, with maximum densities reaching 0.6 broods/km², CJL), and at Minto Lakes (2 to 19 broods/yr, 1951–54, and 37 broods, 2–4 AU 56, Rowinski 1958).

Uncommon to rare migrant and local breeder in southcoastal Alaska between early MY and late OC (Earliest, pr, 26 AP 77, Anchorage, PDA; pr, 28 AP 75, Bering R Delta, MEI. Latest, three, until a lake froze over about 9 NO 73, Homer, RAM; three, until 14 NO 57, Cohoe, MAM). Substantial numbers breed on the Copper R Delta (Isleib and Kessel 1973), and nesting has been confirmed near Anchorage (eggs, 16 JN 63, Potter Marsh, Hemming 1966; two broods, JL 69, Eklutna R flats, fide DET; brood, 13 JL 77, Potter Marsh, JCP & others). Casual winter visitant (two ♂, 8 JA 77, Kodiak I, RAM; ♂, 11 FE–17 AP 77, Cordova, MEI & REI).

Rare spring migrant in western Alaska between late MY and early JN (Earliest, pr, 18 MY 73, lower Kashunuk R, CPD; 31 MY 77, Cape Krusenstern, PGC & CSC. Latest, pr, 13 JN 67, Bethel, CJL; three pr, 13 JN 73, Safety Sound, DDG & others; 15 JN 77, Cape Krusenstern, PGC & CSC); maximum count has been 35 (mostly pairs, 1 JN 77, Old Chevak, CPD). Very rare summer visitant (ad ♀, 30 JN–1 JL 63, Noatak/Kugururok R, Dean and Chesemore 1974; three, 22 JN 70, Kotzebue, BK; five ♂, 27 JN 73, Nugnugaluktuk R, BK & DDG; up to flock of 74 birds, 23 JN–late JL 77, Old Chevak, CMB, CPD; regular in small numbers during banding operations, early AU 63–65, Takslesluk L, King 1973a) and fall migrant (small groups, maximum total of 25, falls 64–66, Pilgrim R, RRE; eleven, 3 OC 77, Dall L, and 50–75 birds, 5 OC 77, Kuskokwim R mouth, CPD). Casual breeder (brood, JL 50, upper Kashunuk R, G&L 1959; pipping egg in Emperor Goose nest, 4 JL 77, Uwik Slough, Yukon R Delta, RDJ#).

In southeastern Alaska, rare spring migrant (earliest, ♂, 25 AP 76, Juneau, FAG; latest, one, 4 JN 74, Juneau, ESD) and rare fall migrant (earliest, “a few small flocks,” 25 AU 62, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; latest, a flock of about 55 birds, 19 OC 74, Juneau, WPD), occurring somewhat more frequently in fall than in spring; spring records have been of one to eight birds, whereas maximum in fall has been a flock of about 150 (1 OC 69, Juneau, fide RJG). Casual summer visitant (♀, 20 & 22 JN 75, Glacier Bay NM, DJR; ♂, 13–16 JL 76, Juneau, FAG & GEH) and casual winter visitant (♀-plumaged bird, 6–9 DE 72, Juneau, ESD; ♂, DE 70–18 JA 71, Glacier Bay NM, BBP; ♂, 26 FE 77, Farm I, Stikine R mouth, SOM).

In southwestern Alaska, rare migrant in the Bristol Bay area (up to 16 birds, 27–30

AP 67, King Salmon, Gibson 1970; ♀, 13 MY 77, Kvichak R mouth, and three ♂, 13 MY 77, Nushagak Bay, both PDA; ♀, 24 MY 76, Nelson Lagoon, REG; flock of 30–40 birds, 14 OC 66, Izembek NWR, JGK & others); rare, local winter visitant in the Aleutian Is (flock of up to 16 each winter, 1968–77, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974, subsequent obs); casual spring migrant and summer visitant in the Aleutians (pr, 5–9 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; ♂, 14 JN–31 JL 76, Amchitka I, JLT & RPS & others); and casual spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (♂, 18 MY 17, St George I, Hanna 1920a#; two ♂/three ♀, 24 MY 77, St Paul I, WER) and off Kodiak I (pr, 25 MY 77, Aiaktalik I, KDW).

REDHEAD—*Aythya americana*

Uncommon migrant and rare breeder in eastern central Alaska between late AP and early SE (earliest spring, ♂, 25 AP 76, MJC; latest spring, pr, 7 JN 74, TTW; only fall record, ♀-plumaged bird, 1 SE 72, JCB—all Fairbanks). Maximum counts at Fairbanks have been 10 (6 MY 72, DLS) and 9 (18 MY 73, BK). First recorded in region in 1959, when apparently drought-displaced from the prairies (Hansen and McKnight 1964, Weller 1964); locally fairly common at Tetlin lakes and on the Yukon Flats during the early 1960s. Breeding recorded in early 1960s at Tetlin lakes, Yukon Flats, and Minto Lakes (Kessel and Springer 1966), and, more recently, at Tetlin lakes (brood, 16 JL 68, JGK) and on the Yukon Flats (single broods, 25 JL 67 and 24 JL 74, JGK).

Rare spring migrant in southeastern Alaska since first occurrence in 1968 (four, 12 MY 68, Juneau, RMH; pr, 18 MY 68, St James Bay, Lynn Canal, RJG) (earliest, pr, 24 MR 73, Juneau, ESD; latest, two ♂/♀, 26 MY 77, Juneau, DEM). Maximum count has been six (three pr, late MY 77, Juneau, DEM). Casual summer visitant (pr, 31 MR–1 JL 74, with ♀ remaining until 7 JL, Juneau, AER; present through JL 77, Juneau, DEM), very rare fall migrant (two, 9–10 OC 72, Chilkat R marsh, JDW; juv ♂/ad ♀, 6 NO 76, Juneau, AER; ♂, 28 NO 76, Sitka, CHJ), and casual winter visitant (up to five, 2 JA–late MR 77, Sitka, CHJ & others, LJJ).

Rare spring migrant in southcoastal Alaska and on the Kenai Peninsula in MY (earliest, pr, 26 AP 77, Anchorage, PDA); maximum counts have been twelve (up to six pr, 12–20 MY 76, Anchorage, fide DET, JRK; five pr/two ♀, 10 MY 77, Copper R Delta, RGHB). Very rare breeder (nest/eggs, 29 MY–6 JN 77, abandoned, and two Class Ia yg with Greater Scaup brood, 7 JL 77, Copper R Delta, RGHB) and very rare fall migrant (three, early OC 69, Copper R Delta, Isleib and Kessel 1973; one shot, 2nd week OC 77, Copper R Delta, LM; ♂, 6 NO 77, Cordova, MEI). One bird was reportedly taken in 1896 at Kodiak I (Seale 1898), but the specimen has been lost (R.T. Orr, Calif. Acad. Sci., in litt.) and cannot be rechecked for possible confusion with Common Pochard. First recent records in southcoastal Alaska occurred in 1959 (pr, mid-MY 59, Copper R Delta, and pr, 23 MY 59, Kenai National Moose Range, both Hansen 1960).

Casual spring migrant or summer visitant in northern Alaska (pr, 13 JN 53, Umiat, Kessel and Cade 1958; ♂, 6 JN 64, Umiat, West and White 1966), in western Alaska (six, 26 JN 77, Cape Krusenstern, PGC & CSC; ♂, 4 JL 71, Igiak Bay, DIE; up to nine, 31 MY–23 JN 77, Old Chevak, CPD, CMB), and in southwestern Alaska (two, Kvichak R mouth, and two, Nushagak Bay, 13 MY 77, PDA; Russian specimen, 1844, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, G&L 1959#).

Increased numbers in 1977 coincided with another year of drought in the prairies.

RING-NECKED DUCK—*Aythya collaris*

Uncommon migrant, rare summer visitant, and very rare breeder in eastern central Alaska, where first recorded 7 AU 53 (ad ♂, Fairbanks, Kessel 1955). Apparently drought-displaced from the prairies during the late 1950s and early 1960s (Hansen and McKnight 1964), the population has subsequently maintained itself. Singles, pairs, or small, predominantly male, flocks usually arrive during the second week of MY (earliest, pr, 3 MY 65, Fairbanks, DRK); somewhat less frequent in fall (latest, ♂, 23 OC 77, Harding L, BK & MEI). Breeding has been recorded at Tetlin lakes (Kessel and Springer 1966), on the Yukon Flats (Kessel and Springer 1966; subsequently, brood, summer 66, NTA, and brood, 21 JL 68, JGK), near Takoma Bluff, Yukon R (White and Haugh 1969), at Wasilla (brood, JL 71, WAT), and near Fairbanks (¾-grown brood, 26 AU 73, TTW).

Uncommon to rare migrant in southeastern Alaska (earliest spring, pr, 18 AP 74, Chickamin R, SOM); maximum numbers have occurred in fall, including a flock of 25 (27 OC 20, Kootznahoo Inlet, Admiralty I, Bailey 1927) and one of about 50 (29 SE 73, Leduc/Chickamin R, SOM). Rare summer visitant and very rare breeder (11 ♂, 18 JN, pr, 23 JN, and molting ♂, 16 JN, all 1973, Chickamin R, SOM; one, 11 JN 1842, Sitka, G&L 1959#; molting ♂/♀, 25 JN 75, Hamilton Bay, Kupreanof I, DDG & TGT; brood, 13 JL 74, Barnes L, Stikine R, DDG & SOM), and rare winter visitant (four ♀, 27 FE 40, Petersburg, Webster 1941a; up to two pr, overwintered 1969–76, Sitka, CHJ, LJJ, Kury 1972).

Rare migrant and summer visitant in southcoastal Alaska from late AP to mid-NO (earliest, two ♂, 18 AP 76, Cordova, MEI & REI; extreme early dates, pr, 31 MR 77, Cordova, MEI & REI, and ♂, 3 AP 77, Kodiak I, RAM; latest, ad ♂, 12 NO 75 and 25 NO 76, Cordova, MEI. Summer records—pr, 23 JN 75, Copper R Delta, PGM; three pr, JN 76, Anchorage, DFD; ad ♂, 11 JN 40, Seward Hwy, G&L 1959; two pr, 12 JN 74, Cohoe, MAM). Casual winter visitant (three ad ♂, 26 DE 76, Buskin L, Kodiak I, RAM).

Casual visitant in northern Alaska (♂/prob ♀, 24 MY 76, Sagavanirktok/Lupine R, MKB), in central Alaska west of 153°W (one, 22 JN 75, near Galena, ECF), in western Alaska (ad ♂, 5 SE 58, near Napaskiak, Hansen 1960; pr, 2 JL 74, Old Chevak, MRP), and in southwestern Alaska (pr, 9–13 JN 77, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, WCR & WER & others; ad ♂, 20 AP 77, Adak I, Aleutian Is, JLM & TJE#). In light of current knowledge, Turner's (1886) report of Ring-necked Ducks as "not common" at St Michael is suspect, and his (Turner 1885, 1886) western Aleutian Is sightings were probably of Tufted Ducks (see below), which he did not report.

TUFTED DUCK—*Aythya fuligula*

In the western and central Aleutian Is, rare to locally uncommon spring migrant from mid-MR through mid-JN (earliest, two ♂, 15 MR 70, Adak I, GVB & DLJ; latest, 23 JN 68, Amchitka I, Williamson and Emison 1969#), rare summer visitant from late JN through early SE (up to eight, 29 JN–7 SE 72, Amchitka I, GVB & others; at least two ♂, 7–9 JL 71, Amchitka I, DDG; two ♂/one ♀, 19–20 JL 71, Adak I, DDG, photo), and rare fall migrant and winter visitant from

early SE through early MR (earliest, pr, 7 SE 70, Adak I, GVB & DLJ; latest, ♂, 8 MR 70, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#). Usually occurs singly, in pairs, or in groups of up to six, often with Greater Scaup; maximum counts have been single-species flocks of 43 (17 MY 75, Upper L, Shemya I, DDG & RSH) and of 33 (23–24 MY 76, Upper L, Shemya I, DDG & GEH).

Elsewhere, very rare winter visitant in the eastern Aleutians (ad ♂, 28 FE 77, Dutch Harbor, Unalaska I, DBM & PDA), very rare migrant and summer visitant in the Pribilof Is (St Paul I—♀, 7 JN 61, ♀, 7 OC 61, pr, 3–4 JN 62, Sladen 1966#; ♂, 19 JN–3 JL 76, GEH & others; pr, 2–8 JN 77, WER; and see Evermann 1913#, below), casual spring migrant and summer visitant in the northern Bering Sea (two, 7–14 JN 75, Gambell, St Lawrence I, PGD, GEH & RAM & others; pr, 17 JN 75, Nome, WCR & others; ♂, 3 JL 77, St Matthew I, ARD & ALS), casual migrant and winter visitant in southcoastal Alaska (♀, 2 OC 77, Cordova, REI; ♀, 18–22 JA and 22–25 FE 76, Cordova, MEI & REI, UAM 3436; ♂, 27 AP–6 MY 77, Kodiak I, JLT & RAM), and accidental in northern Alaska (♀, 20 AU–12 OC 77, Barrow, RAE & GEH & others).

Few records prior to the 1960s (1880–1881, Attu and Amchitka islands, Turner 1886—but reported as Ring-necked Duck, see above; pr, 9 MY 11, St Paul I, Evermann 1913; two pr, 23–24 MY 45, Attu I, Wilson 1948).

RUDDY DUCK—*Oxyura jamaicensis*

Rare migrant, summer visitant, and breeder in southeastern central Alaska between 1957 and 1963, apparently a result of displacement from drought-affected prairies (Hansen 1960#, Kessel and Springer 1966#). Single broods were recorded at Tetlin lakes (25 AU 59, Hansen 1960) and at Minto Lakes (21 JL 63, Kessel and Springer 1966).

Casual migrant and winter visitant in southeastern Alaska (late MY 68, Juneau and Glacier Bay, fide RJG; 15 AU 16, south coast Kupreanof I, Willett 1921a#; one, 7 OC 76, Thomas Bay, JLC; six, OC 76, Wrangell Narrows, JH; flock of 20, 27 JA 77, Wrangell, JH).

Reports of other scattered sightings in Alaska (Katmai NM, Cahalane 1959; Wrangell Mts, Sage 1975) are not convincing.

HOODED MERGANSER—*Lophodytes cucullatus*

Uncommon resident and breeder in southeastern Alaska. Apparently nests along the valleys of the larger mainland rivers, where cottonwoods occur. Broods have been reported from ponds along the Chickamin R (18 JN 73, 22 JN 73, and 16 JL 73, SOM), Stikine R (15 SE 03, Willett 1921a; 14 JL 74, DDG & SOM; 10 JL 76, GEH), Taku R (29 JL 74, DDG & SOM), and Chilkat R (22 & 23 JL 41, Jewett 1942; 10 AU 74, DDG & SOM). There are numerous observations of winter visitants from early NO to late MR (earliest, ad ♀, 4 NO 72, Juneau, JGK; latest, two ♂/♀, 31 MR 75, Sitka, CHJ). Usually occurs as singles, twos, or small groups; maximum count has been a fall flock of 13 (three ♂/ten ♀-plumaged birds, 7 SE 62, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968).

Rare visitant at any season in southcoastal Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, ♂, 11 MY 69, Portage on Turnagain Arm, CLE; pr, 19–20 MY 54, near Valdez, SGS; ♂, 15 JN 75, north of Seward, PGD; at least two ♀, 10 & 13–20 NO 56, Kitoi Bay, Afognak I, Mossman 1957; one, all winter 1974–75 and 1975–

76, Cordova, MEI; five, 2 JA 77, Cordova, MEI & REI; ad ♂, 12 & 19 JA 77, near Red L, Kodiak I, RNT & HBD; one, 5 NO 77, Kodiak I, RAM).

Rare migrant and summer visitant in central Alaska south of the Alaska Range, as singles or pairs (6 JN 72, near Hurricane Gulch, RM; pr, 24 JN 74, Mile 120 Glenn Hwy, MEH; ad ♂, 3 OC 62, Skwentna, JLH), and casual fall visitant north of the Alaska Range (ad ♂, 9 & 17 OC 70, Fairbanks, MHD, JHL & BDM).

Casual visitant in southwestern Alaska (one ♀-plumaged bird, 9 & 11 JN 68, Brooks R, Katmai NM, Gibson 1970; ad ♂, 27 OC 61, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, Sladen 1966; one ♀-plumaged bird, 7 NO 70, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974; one ♀-plumaged bird, 5–22 MY 76, Alaid I, JLT & others; up to two ♀-plumaged birds, 28 MR–5 MY 74, Attu I, JLT & others, UAM 2950).

Reports of occurrence in western Alaska (St Michael, Dall and Bannister 1869) and breeding in western central Alaska (Innoko R, G&L 1959) are suspect.

SMEW—*Mergus albellus*

In the western and central Aleutian Is, rare spring migrant from mid-MR through mid-JN (earliest, one, 15 MR 73, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#; latest, one, 18 JN 69, Amchitka I, Williamson and Emison 1969#), casual summer visitant (one, 3–31 JL 75, Adak I, AWW), and rare fall migrant and winter visitant from early OC through mid-FE (earliest, two, 29 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG; latest, one, 17 FE 75, Adak I, JLT & AWW). Usually occurs one to three at a time; maximum count has been six together (ad ♂/five ♀-plumaged birds, 15–16 MY 75, Shemya I, DDG & RSH).

Elsewhere, casual spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (two, 25 MY 60, and three, 20 MY 61, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#; one, 22 MY 77, St Paul I, WER) and at Kodiak I (ad ♂, 7 MR–25 AP 76, Chiniak Bay, RAM & WED & others, photo).

Most records have been of female-plumaged birds.

MARSH HAWK—*Circus cyaneus*

Fairly common to locally common spring migrant, uncommon summer visitant and breeder, and fairly common fall migrant in southcoastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, many obs at Anchorage. Uncommon summer visitant, Kodiak I, RAM). Maximum count has been on the Copper R Delta, where over 560 migrants were counted between 2 and 7 MY 75, with 200+ on 5 MY 75, including 26 during one 15-min period (MEI).

Uncommon migrant in southeastern Alaska, with one to six birds/day at the height of migration (see G&L 1959, Wik and Streveler 1968; also, BBP, JDW, SOM, others). Rare summer visitant (molting ♂, 29–30 JL 74, Moose Ck/Taku R, DDG & SOM).

Uncommon, but conspicuous, migrant, summer resident, and breeder throughout central Alaska, but progressively less numerous westward and in the Brooks Range (see G&L 1959, White and Haugh 1969; also, BK, others; also, MAM on northwestern Kenai Peninsula); fairly common local migrant, at least in some years (12 at Creamer's Field, Fairbanks, 15 MY 64, BK; 20+/day, 18–28 SE 69, Healy and Ferry, HKS; 50, mostly imm, 14 SE 72, near Cantwell, HKS).

Rare migrant, summer visitant, and possible breeder in the Brooks Range and its northern foothills (Mancha Ck, RJG; upper Kongakut R, PDM; upper Sheenjek R, Kessel and Schaller 1960, CGB; Canning R/Eagle Ck, PV & AJM; Por-

cupine L, RCC; Ribdon R, Sage 1974; Sagavanirktok/Lupine R, including defensive pr, 31 JL 75, DDR, and 22 JL 77, BK & DDG; Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960; upper Alatna R, HEK; Umiat, West and White 1966; Nigu R, DLW; Etivluk R, Kessel and Cade 1958; Lake Omelaktavik, upper Noatak R, Dean and Chesemore 1974; Cape Sabine and Ogotoruk Ck, below), and rare visitant on the northern Alaska coastal plain (at least two, 12 JN-4 JL 70, Nuvagapak Pt, Andersson 1973; ♀, 27 JN 70, Barrow, Pitelka 1974; one, 3-4 SE 75, 6 km north of Ocean Pt, JWH; ♀, 3 JL 76, Pt Lay, BK & DDG).

Uncommon to rare migrant, summer visitant, and breeder throughout much of mainland western Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, Williamson et al. 1966, Hudson 1957, DAM on Noatak R. Uncommon on the Seward Peninsula, especially the northern portions and along the Kuzitrin R drainages [BK], but recorded as far west as Wales [Breckenridge and Cline 1967] and Ear Mt [BK]. Recorded as a migrant at Cape Sabine [Childs 1969], Cape Krusenstern [DDG & GJD], Hooper Bay [HKS], Kashunuk R [CPD, others], Napaskiak [Williamson 1957], Eek [JGK], Cape Peirce [MHD], Togiak R [MHD]) and at the base of the Alaska Peninsula in southwestern Alaska (see G&L 1959, Williamson and Peyton 1962, Cahalane 1959; also, DDG at Katmai NM), but rare migrant and summer visitant beyond tree limit on the Alaska Peninsula (pr, summer 76, Nelson Lagoon, REG; "rare," Black R, Narver 1970; "rare summer visitant," Izembek NWR, EPB), and in the Aleutian Is (♂, 7 JN 43, and ♀, 7 JL 44, both Unalaska I, Cahn 1947; ♀, 29 AP 75, Adak I, fide JLT; one, 20 OC-8 NO 57, Amchitka I, Kenyon 1961; ♂, 15 MY 68, Amchitka I, Williamson and Emison 1969; ♀, 23 SE-3 OC 77, Shemya I, GEH & DDG).

Rare winter visitant along the North Pacific coastline in southwestern (♀, 24 FE-14 MR 72, JLT; ♀, 9 JA 76, GEH; and ♂, 14 FE 76, GVB—all Adak I. ♀, 9 AP 74, Atka I, GVB & DDG), in southcoastal (♀-plumaged bird, 17 FE 74, Kodiak I, RAM & RNT; singles, 23 DE 76, RAM, and 17 FE 77, RNT & HBD, both Kodiak I; ♀-plumaged bird, 19 FE 76, Middleton I, KDW; species present two or three winters of five in vicinity of Copper R Delta, Isleib and Kessel 1973), and in southeastern Alaska ("several," overwintered 1976-77, Stikine R mouth, SOM). Casual winter visitant in central Alaska (one, 16 FE & 8 MR 72, Elliott Hwy near Fox, SDW; one, 5 JA 77, Murphy Dome, JRR).

Protracted migration, with spring movement occurring throughout AP and MY (earliest, ♂, 21 MR 71, Big Delta on Tanana R, MASH; ♂, 4 AP 74, Chickamin R, SOM; pr, 7 AP 64, Glacier Bay NM, DBB; one, 9 AP 69, Fairbanks, MHD) and fall migration from mid- to late AU to mid-OC (latest, at least one, 24 OC 73, Chickamin R, SOM; one, 8 NO 57, Amchitka I, Kenyon 1961; ♀, 10 NO 67, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; one, 15 NO 52, near Fairbanks, CJL).

COMMON CRANE—*Grus grus*

Accidental in Alaska. A subadult bird remained in the vicinity of Fairbanks, 24 AP-10 MY 58 (Kessel and Kelly 1958).

SORA—*Porzana carolina*

Rare migrant, summer visitant, and local probable breeder in southeastern Alaska, primarily along the mainland river systems. Occurs from early MY through late SE (earliest spring, one killed by cat, 5 MY 66, Petersburg, HRM,

and at least three, 17 MY 77, Barnes L, Stikine R, SOM; latest spring, non-breeding ♀ found dead, 2 JN 64, Juneau, Kessel and Springer 1966#; latest fall, imm, 25 SE 76, Sergief I, Stikine R, REW, UAM 3549, and [imm ♂], 21 OC 56, Juneau, Nelson 1958#). Midsummer records include birds on the Stikine R (one calling, 15 JN 77, Barnes L, SOM; four calling, 16 JN 77, Ketili Ck, SOM) and on the Chickamin R (ad ♂ with enlarged testes, 17 JN 73, and one calling, 28 JN 73, both SOM).

Casual summer visitant in eastern central Alaska (two calling, 6 JL 61, and ad ♂, 8 JL 61, Tetlin lakes, Kessel and Springer 1966).

EUROPEAN COOT—*Fulica atra*

Accidental in Alaska. At least one was recorded at St Paul and St George islands, Pribilof Is, 24 OC-5 NO 62 (Sladen 1966#).

AMERICAN COOT—*Fulica americana*

Rare fall migrant and winter visitant in southeastern Alaska from late SE to mid-AP (earliest, five, 17 SE 76, Barnes L, Stikine R, SOM; latest, one, 12 AP 72, Ketchikan, SOM) and casual spring migrant (one, 1 MY 75, Juneau, RJG & RHA). Maximum counts have been 18 (5 NO 70, Glacier Bay NM, BBP) and 12 (10 NO 74, Sitka, CHJ).

Rare migrant and summer visitant in central Alaska, as far west as Minto Lakes, between early MY and early OC (earliest, one, 5 MY 72, Fairbanks, BK; latest, one, 7 OC 71, Birch L near Big Delta, DJS). Usually occurs singly; maximum counts have been four (15 JL 68, Tetlin lakes, JGK; 16 JN 77, Midway L, MAS).

Casual migrant in southcoastal Alaska (one, 3 JN 71, and one, 29 MY 73, Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973; one, 19-23 MY 77, Anchorage, PDA, others; one, early OC 77, Anchorage, fide PDA; one, 9 OC 77, Jim L, Knik R, DVD & WDE; one, 13-19 NO 77, Cordova, MEI & REI) and accidental in northern (found dead, 10 JN 70, Colville R Delta, JWH) and southwestern Alaska (one dying, 10-15 DE 43, Unimak I, Murie 1959#).

RINGED PLOVER—*Charadrius hiaticula*

Casual, perhaps very rare, spring migrant and breeder on St Lawrence I, western Alaska (one, 8 JN 76, Gambell, fide GEH, and one, 10 JN 76, Gambell, BSB & TGM & PWS; pr/downy yg, 16 JL 70, Koozata Lagoon, Sealy et al. 1971#), and casual migrant in the Aleutian Is, southwestern Alaska (three, 15 MY 73, Amchitka I, and two, 22 AU 75, Adak I, Byrd et al. in press#).

LITTLE RINGED PLOVER—*Charadrius dubius*

Accidental in Alaska. An adult male was observed at Buldir I, Aleutian Is, 15-16 JN 74 (Byrd et al. in press#).

KILLDEER—*Charadrius vociferus*

Uncommon migrant and summer visitant in southeastern Alaska (see G&L 1959, Wik and Streveler 1968; also, RMH, BBP, others). Usually occurs from late AP-early MY through early SE (Earliest, one, 8 AP 67; two, 14 AP 63; one,

24 AP 66; one, 25 AP 65—all Juneau, RMH. Latest, one, 10 SE 59, Juneau, MBT; six, 30 SE 67, Glacier Bay NM, DKW), singly, in pairs, or in groups of up to six; maximum count has been a flock of 11 (fall 65, Juneau, fide RBWe). Rare breeder and, primarily in mild winters, very rare winter visitant. Breeding has been documented at Juneau (four eggs, JN 61, photo taken to “substantiate my contention that the killdeer was a common bird of my farm where they were seen yearly and raised their chick about the barnyard,” CHS; two chicks, 17 JN 62, RMH; nested most years between 1951 and 1961 and again in 1973, RBW), Taku R/Fish Ck (♀/three fledged juv, 27 JL 74, DDG & SOM), and Glacier Bay NM (chicks, 7 JN 67, Wik and Streveler 1968; 19 JN 68, JRHk; 11 JL 71, DKW). Overwintering has occurred at Juneau (five, 31 DE 67, RMH; one, 1972–73, UCN; eleven, 18 DE 76, DRC & others) and Glacier Bay NM (up to five, 3 DE 68–10 JA 69, GPS, BBP; one, 4 JA 73, and one, 16 DE 73, SLP). Records in MR (Juneau, RMH; Gustavus, fide DKW) have probably been of overwintering birds.

Rare spring migrant and summer visitant and very rare breeder and fall migrant in central Alaska, occurring most frequently in MY as singles, twos, or threes (earliest, one, 27 AP 76, Fairbanks, TGT; latest, one, 4 SE 77, Fairbanks, BK, and one, 7 SE 76, Fairbanks, CMB & others). The only concrete breeding evidence has been a nest in the upper Tanana R valley (late JN 62, Mansfield L, fide RBWe) and at least two downy chicks near Fairbanks (11 JN 77, Smith L, BK, UAM 3613), but breeding behavior, including distraction displays, has been noted at Ft Yukon (1963 and 1964, CJL & JNE, and 1972, SP) and at Fairbanks (1966, GEH, and 1967, BK).

Rare migrant and summer visitant and very rare breeder in southcoastal Alaska between early MY and late SE (earliest, one, 9 MY 55, Anchorage, Williamson et al. 1965, and one, 9 MY 75, Cordova, PGM & others; latest, five, 25 SE 66, Anchorage, JCG & others). Regular summer occurrences, including records of site tenacity and distraction displays, suggest nesting (Williamson et al. 1965; also, MEI, GEH), but few nests or young have been recorded (at least two nests/broods, mid-1970s, Anchorage, fide JCP). Locally uncommon about Anchorage, where maximum single day count has been 28 birds, including 12 in one group (8 AU 73, MEI).

Elsewhere, casual spring migrant and summer visitant in southwestern Alaska (one, mid-JN 76, Fraser L, southwestern Kodiak I, RNT & others; one, 9 JN 77, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, BFK & others), in western Alaska (one, 8 JN 63, Kolomak R, Kessel et al. 1964; recorded, 10 MY 42, 22 MY 43, and 11 & 17 MY 44, Mountain Village, G&L 1959; one, 24 MY 73, Kobuk, ML), and in northern Alaska (three, 6 JN 58, Cape Sabine, Childs 1969#; ♂, 11 JN 36, and ♂, 9 JN 38, Barrow, Bailey 1948#; one, 9 JN 73, Barrow, GEH; one, 3 JN–5 JL 76, Barrow, RSG & others; one, 3 JL 64, Umiat, West and White 1966; one, 19 JN 75, Colville R Delta, JWH; one, JN 77, Kaktovik, fide AJM).

MONGOLIAN PLOVER—*Charadrius mongolus*

In southwestern Alaska, rare spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is from mid-MY through early JN (earliest, two, 11 MY 74, Agattu I, CMW; latest, one, 6 JN 74, Buldir I, GVB & others). Usually occurs singly or in pairs; maximum counts have been a flock of five (19 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH) and single day totals of up to six birds (21 MY 76, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press#). Very rare spring migrant in the Aleutians as far east as Amchitka I (one, 22 MY 74,

CMW) and Adak I (one, 17 MY 76, AWW & others) and in the Pribilof Is (one, 23 MY 66, St George I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#; one, 5 JN 74, St Paul I, DDG & others, photo; one, 5 JN 77, St Paul I, WER & others). Very rare fall migrant (Buldir I—one, 15–18 AU 75, JLT & RHD; two, 27–30 JL 76, GVB & others. St Paul I—one, 2 SE 54, Kenyon and Phillips 1965#; one, 5 SE 77, WER).

In western Alaska, rare spring migrant on St Lawrence I in late MY–early JN (earliest, one, 18 MY 76, Gambell, GFS; latest, one, 9 JN 75, PGD) and very rare spring migrant on the mainland coast (one, 5 JN 73, Cape Peirce, MHD; singles, 11 JN 22 and 4 JN 45, Wales, Bailey 1948#; one, 8 JN 77, Nome, HKS). Casual breeder or probable breeder on or near the mainland coast (summer 1849, Choris Peninsula, Nelson 1887#; nest/eggs, 10 JN 33, Goodnews Bay, Friedmann 1936#; pr, 26 JN 73, Brooks Mt, Seward Peninsula, RJG) and in the Brooks Range (two pr, 5 JL 72, Takahula L, JMP). Casual fall migrant (at least five birds, 14 AU–13 SE 27, Nunivak I, Swarth 1934#).

In northern Alaska, casual summer and fall visitant (one, 30 JN 65, and two, 16 AU 71, Barrow, Pitelka 1974).

Accidental in southcoastal Alaska (♀, 10 JN 59, Augustine I, Cook Inlet, REB, NMNH 472098).

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER—*Pluvialis squatarola*

Locally common migrant on mainland Alaska coasts, locally uncommon breeder on coasts of western and northern Alaska, and rare migrant inland (see G&L 1959).

In addition, very rare migrant on Bering Sea islands (St Lawrence I—one, 20 AU 57, Troutman L, Sealy et al. 1971; one, 1 JN 74, Sevuokuk Mt, EAC & SWC & DLJ; one, 2 JN 76, Gambell, WCR & others. Pribilof Is—two, 30 MY 66, one, 21 AU 66, and one, 27 MY 68, all St George I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#), in the Aleutian Is (one, 23 SE 64, Attu I, MCT; one, 12–13 OC 70, and one, 3–8 JN 71, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974; one, 14 MY 61, Amchitka I, JAM; one, 22 SE 77, Amchitka I, RPS & others), and at the tip of the Alaska Peninsula (one, 13 OC 64, Izembek NWR, JVH & RDJ).

DOTTEREL—*Eudromias morinellus*

Rare summer visitant and breeder on the mountains of the Bering Strait and Seward Peninsula in western Alaska, arriving late MY–early JN (earliest, one, "MY 31," Friedmann 1932#, and one, 1 JN 74, EAC & others, both St Lawrence I). Occurs mostly as singles or pairs; maximum count has been four (two pr, 24 JN 72, Cape Mt, BK & FGS). Reported from St Lawrence I (Friedmann 1932, Sauer and Urban 1964, Sealy et al. 1971; also, many subsequent obs), King I (Stone 1900), Sledge I (Cade 1952), and the Seward Peninsula (Wales, Bailey 1948, BK & FGS; Ear Mt, BK; Brooks Mt, RJG; mountains along Nome R, FGS & BK, others). No nests or young have been found. Breeding evidence consists of the prevalence of paired JN birds (see above citations); annual JN occurrences, including two females with developing ova, Northwest Cape, St Lawrence I (Sealy et al. 1971#, EAC#); an apparently laying female on Cape Mt (♀ with 21 mm ovum, 24 JN 72, BK, UAM 3291); two pr evincing distractive behavior on Brooks Mt (26 JN 73, RJG); and birds at same site along Nome R, summers 72–74, including at least from 21 JN to 22 JL 72 (FGS & BK, JMP, DDG & IJA).

Casual summer visitant and breeder along the coast of northern Alaska (one, 5 JL 76, Pt Lay, DDG & BK & SOM; pr [♀ with hard-shelled egg in oviduct], 14 & 16 JN 30, Barrow, Bailey 1948#; two, 10 JN 68, south of Barrow, Pitelka 1974; pr, 12 JN 76, Barrow, RSG & JPM & PGC; one, 19 JN 70, Nuvagapak Pt, Andersson 1973) and casual summer visitant in the Brooks Range (one, 9 JN 70, Alatna/Unakserak R, GVS).

Casual fall migrant in the western Aleutian Is (imm ♂, 17 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3605).

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT—*Limosa limosa*

Casual spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is and on the Bering Sea islands, where recorded in 1907 (one, 22 MY 27 [sic], Little Diomed I, Jones and Gibson 1975#), in 1961 (one, 31 MY, Amchitka I, Jones and Gibson 1975), and in 1976 (total 15+ birds, 18 MY–9 JN, at Attu, Shemya, Buldir, Amchitka, and Adak islands, Byrd et al. in press#; one, 25 MY, Gambell, St Lawrence I, GFS & others, UAM 3480; one, 21 JN, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, GEH & others). The 1957 St Lawrence I sighting (Fay and Cade 1959) is no longer regarded as unequivocally not a Hudsonian Godwit.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT—*Limosa haemastica*

In southcoastal Alaska, fairly common migrant, uncommon summer visitant, and rare, perhaps uncommon, breeder in the Cook Inlet area (see Hudson 1954, Williamson and Smith 1964, Hemming 1966; also, subsequent obs), and uncommon migrant and rare summer visitant in the North Gulf Coast—Prince William Sound area (Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, subsequently spring and fall, Orca Inlet, MEI, SES). Arrives early MY (earliest, flock of eight, 28 AP 77, Cordova, MEI; two, 1 MY 62, Coho, and one, 1 MY 71, Kasilof, both MAM; two, 3 MY 69, Copper R Delta, Isleib and Kessel 1973), and some flocks remain into late MY (Williamson and Smith 1964, Hemming 1966); maximum spring count has been a total of 204 birds (12 MY 64, Anchorage, including 82 at Pt Woronzof marsh, Hemming 1966). Fall flocks of up to 30 birds occur throughout AU (latest, three, 1 SE 62, Chickaloon Bay, Cook Inlet, Williamson and Smith 1964, and one until 22 SE 76, Orca Inlet, MEI); maximum fall count has been 106 birds along 5 km of mudflats, Anchorage, 11 AU 67 (MEI & REI).

In western Alaska, uncommon migrant and summer visitant and probable breeder in the Kotzebue Sound and Norton Bay areas, where early records of numbers on the Kobuk R and in Kotzebue Sound by McLenegan (1889), discounted by G&L (1959), seem corroborated by recent observations (Kotzebue Sound region: Cape Krusenstern—up to two, 17–18 AU 77, PGC & CSC. Ambler, Kobuk R—two, 15 MY 73, DKW. Noatak R mouth—seven with four Bar-tailed Godwits, 19 JN 67, HKS; one, 19 JN, and three with 130 Bar-tailed Godwits, 21 JN 73, DAM; one, 21 JN 75, WCR & others. Kotzebue—eleven, 11 JL 59, Williamson and Smith 1964; territorial pr, 2nd week JN 77, US. Buckland R estuary—total 78+, outnumbering Bar-tailed Godwit 2:1, 25–26 JN 75, BK & FGS. Inmachuk R estuary—one imm, 28–29 JL 73, DDG. Shishmaref Inlet—five, 24–25 JL 76, REN & JMW. Norton Bay region: Koyuk R mouth—at least seven with six Bar-tailed Godwits and 40+ unidentified godwits, 1–2 JL 75, BK & FGS; day count of 20, 7 JN 76, LJP & GFSh; two mixed flocks totaling 14 Hudsonian

and 70 Bar-tailed godwits, 10 JN 76, LJP; over 100 Hudsonian and an equal number of Bar-tailed godwits along 20-km coastline, 13 JN 76, GFSH; scattered individuals seen regularly, 4 JN–2 AU 76, LJP & GFSH). Rare summer visitant on the Yukon-Kuskokwim R Delta, where 1–13 birds (exceptional flock of 100 birds, 9 AU 66, CJL) have been seen on scattered dates between 21 JN and 24 AU on the lower Kashunuk R (Peterson and Fisher 1955; Harris 1963; also, PGM, CPD, CJL, CMB) and at Takslesluk L (four, 28 JL 63, Harris 1966). Casual migrant elsewhere along the Bering and Chukchi sea coasts (one, 14 AU 1881, "Bear Creek, Nashagak" [=Nushagak], CLM, NMNH 86569 [see Marbled Godwit for discussion of CLM godwit specimens]; one, fall 73, Cape Newenham, MHD; ad ♂, 22 MY 60, Ogotoruk Ck, FSLW, MVZ 158262; one, 10 AU 77, Nelson Lagoon, REG). Also of interest is an extralimital record from Plover Bay, Siberia (JN [late 1860s], FB, NMNH 58727). Present from mid-MY to late AU (earliest, two, 15 MY 73, Ambler, DKW; latest, one, 20 AU 76, Koyuk, GFSH, and until 24 AU 73, lower Kashunuk R, CPD). Maximum flock size has been 51 birds (25 JN 75, Buckland R estuary, BK & FGS).

In northern Alaska, very rare summer and fall visitant at Barrow (two, 14 JL 1898, Stone 1900#; singles, 21 & 23 JL 75, JPM & RSG; one, 24 JL 77, JPM & others; two, 29 JL 72, JVR & others; one, 4 AU 76, and ad/two juv, 5 AU 76, RSG & JPM & others).

In central Alaska, rare spring migrant between early MY and early JN (earliest, one, 9 MY 76, BK; latest, one, until 12 JN 72, TTW—both Fairbanks). One to five recorded almost annually since the early 1960s; maximum count has been 15 (26 MY 64, Fairbanks, Kessel and Springer 1966). Casual summer visitant (one, 24 JN 51, Iditarod Flats, and one, 1 AU 57, northeast of Ft Yukon, Kessel 1960#; one, 11 JL 66, near Circle, White and Haugh 1969).

In northern southeastern Alaska, rare migrant and casual summer visitant (three, 9 MY 70, eight, 8 MY 71, and one, 14 AU 69, all Glacier Bay NM, DKW; ad ♂, 12 MY 1882, Chilkat R, Hartlaub 1883#; one, 16 JN 63, RMH, four, 11 MY 77, FAG, and one, 11 JL 77, FAG, all Juneau).

Williamson and Smith (1964:49), because of the absence of records along the coast of southeastern Alaska and the paucity of occurrences in central Alaska, suggested that spring migration is "primarily west and south around the coast after the birds arrive on the breeding grounds in northern Mackenzie." There appears to be little support for this hypothesis, however, including the fact that the Hudsonian Godwit has not been recorded along the Beaufort Sea coast of Alaska and the fact that birds arrive in southcoastal Alaska almost a month before Hagar (1966) recorded them at Hudson Bay, Manitoba. Rather, it seems more than likely that Alaska birds make landfall in southcoastal Alaska, primarily in upper Cook Inlet, after an extended overseas flight from South America, and that some then make a shorter hop to the region of Norton and Kotzebue sounds (see Hagar [1966] for hypothesized 4500-km nonstop, overseas flight from James Bay to South America). The casual occurrences of this species in New Zealand lend credence to the possibility of a trans-Pacific migration route.

MARbled GODWIT—*Limosa fedoa*

Rare spring migrant during the first 3 weeks of MY in northern southeastern Alaska (one, 1 MY 72, Glacier Bay NM, BBP; one, 5 MY 73, and four, 8 MY 71,

Gustavus, BBP; two, 9 MY 69, north of Cape Fairweather, BBP; one, 10 MY 70, Juneau, RJG), in southcoastal Alaska (one, 30 AP 76, Copper R Delta, MEI; one, 6 MY 75, Orca Inlet, MEI; two, 30 AP 75, Hinchinbrook I, MEI & others; six, 4 MY 77, and five, 8–9 MY 77, Kanak I, SES; one, 21 MY 75, Anchorage, RFC & RMD; two, 18 MY 76, Kasilof R mouth, RAM; up to three, 6–13 MY 75, Middle Bay, Kodiak I, RAM & WED; flock of 20, 5 MY 74, Kalsin Bay, Kodiak I, RAM & RNT), and in southwestern Alaska at the base of the Alaska Peninsula (flock of six, 8 MY 67, Katmai Bay, Gibson 1970). Casual summer visitant in Southeastern (one, 21 JN 70, Lone I, Glacier Bay NM, DKW) and casual fall migrant in Southcoastal (two, 19 AU 76, Kasilof R mouth, MAM).

May breed in the Bristol Bay area of southwestern Alaska (ad ♂, 16 JL 1881, Ugashik, CLM, NMNH 86570; juv, 18 JL 1881, Ugashik, CLM, NMNH 86571; juv, 14 AU 1881, "Bear Creek, Nashagak" [=Nushagak], CLM, NMNH 86572—the two juv with down at base of bill) and at the Kuskokwim R mouth, western Alaska (one, 5 JL 10, Nelson I, JK, MCZ 317477). Erroneous reporting of four godwit specimens collected by C. L. McKay (Osgood 1904, Williamson and Smith 1964) has caused confusion; we have examined these specimens and find that three are as cited above, and the fourth (NMNH 86569) is a Hudsonian Godwit from Nushagak.

FAR EASTERN CURLEW—*Numenius madagascariensis*

Very rare spring migrant and summer visitant in the Aleutian Is and in the Pribilof Is. Recorded in 1961 (one, 11–13 JN, St Paul I, Sladen 1966), in 1966 (one, 21 MY, St George I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#), in 1970 and 1971 (one, 27 JN–12 JL 70, and one, 4–5 JL 71, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#), in 1972 (two, 16 JN, Amchitka I, CMW; up to three, 18–26 JN, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974), in 1974 (one, 25 MY, Adak I, DLJ & others; one, 28 MY, Amchitka I, CMW), in 1976 (one, 1 JL, Amchitka I, fide JLT), and in 1977 (one, 13 JN 77, Amchitka I, GWE & others).

Possible casual spring migrant in western Alaska based on a sighting at Wales (one, 10 JN 75, PGD) and on Turner's (1886) sighting of Long-billed Curlew, *N. americanus*, at St Michael (one, 19 JN 1874)—which was probably *N. madagascariensis*.

UPLAND SANDPIPER—*Bartramia longicauda*

Uncommon to fairly common breeder, locally, in the Wrangell Mts, Alaska Range, and Brooks Range; rare probable breeder in the Ray Mts. Nests, young, or territorial and defensive behavior during the breeding season have been reported from the following localities: Brooks Range—Mancha Ck (RJR), mid- and upper Kongakut R (PDM, RJR), Aichilik R (PDM & DDR), upper Sheenjek R (Kessel and Schaller 1960, DM, CGB), Marsh Fork and Canning R (PV, AJM, RCC), upper Ivishak and Echooka rivers (RCC), Junjik R (EW), upper Middle Fork Koyukuk R (DDG & BK), John R (Campbell 1967), Unakserak R (GVS), upper Alatna and Kutuk rivers (HEK), headwaters of Noatak R (Dean and Cheshmore 1974, Campbell 1967, DAM), Noatak Grand Canyon (JRH), and the Kobuk R (Townsend 1887a). Ray Mts—upper Kanuti R (DDG). Alaska Range—Donnelly Dome and "Delta Dry Bar," headwaters of the East Fork, Little Delta R (Kessel and Springer 1966), Paxson-Denali summit (RBWe), Mile 123 Denali Hwy (MEH),

Mile 97.5 Denali Hwy (GEH & others), and various localities in Mt McKinley NP, especially on the Toklat R (Sheldon 1909, Dixon 1938, Murie 1963, G&L 1959, subsequent obs). Wrangell Mts—northeastern slope at 61°48'N 141°15'W (Sage 1975), near Nabesna (Williamson et al. 1965, GAD). Postbreeding movements may begin as early as late JL (fully feathered yg, 16 JL 56, Chandalar R, Kessel and Schaller 1960, and 27 JL 74, Aichilik R, PDM & DDR).

Rare spring migrant, rare summer visitant and possible breeder, and very rare fall migrant in eastern central Alaska away from the major mountain ranges between mid-MY and late AU (earliest, one, 12 MY 57, Fairbanks; latest, one, 27 AU 52, Mile 112 Steese Hwy; maximum count, a loose flock of nine, 18 MY 74, Fairbanks—all BK). A few summer records (see Kessel and Springer 1966), especially from the Tanana-Yukon Highlands, are suggestive of breeding, but there has been no concrete evidence. Old records of breeding for Ft Yukon (Dall and Bannister 1869, G&L 1959) seem unlikely and may, instead, have been from the nearby Tanana-Yukon Highlands.

Elsewhere, casual migrant, mostly in fall, in southern central Alaska and south-coastal Alaska ("a movement," 26 MY 64, Palmer, HKS#; one, 9 SE 62, Anchorage, Williamson et al. 1965#; one, first half AU 62, pass at Mile 71 Seward Hwy, MEL) and in southeastern Alaska (one, 24 MY 64, Juneau, RMH; one, 1 JN 74, Juneau, BVL, photo; two, 20 AU-7 SE 77, Coast Range west of Mendenhall Glacier at 1200 m, JLF; one, 28 AU 74, Petersburg, JWT, photo).

The sight record from St Lawrence I (Johnson 1974) is not convincing.

SPOTTED REDSHANK—*Tringa erythropus*

Rare fall migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is in SE (single birds, 30 AU 74 and 21 SE 76, Buldir I, 20 SE 75, Adak I, 23 SE 64, Attu I—all Byrd et al. in press#; one, 20 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3608) and very rare fall migrant in the Pribilof Is (six, 19 & 22 SE 61, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#). Casual spring migrant in the western and central Aleutians (one, 22-23 MY 76, Alaid I, Byrd et al. in press; one, 30 MY 72, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974).

MARSH SANDPIPER—*Tringa stagnatilis*

Accidental in Alaska. One male was collected at Buldir I, Aleutian Is, 2 SE 74 (Byrd et al. in press#).

GREENSHANK—*Tringa nebularia*

Rare spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is from mid-MY through early JN (earliest, one, 15 MY 74, Buldir I, and one, 15 MY 75, Shemya I; latest, one, 12 JN 76, Buldir I—all Byrd et al. in press#), occurring singly or in twos or threes; maximum count has been 11, including a flock of 9 (25-26 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH). Casual summer visitant and fall migrant (one, 14 JL-6 AU 76, and two, 4 SE 75, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press).

Casual spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (up to four, 29 MY-3 JN 62, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#; one, 4-5 JN 77, St Paul I, WER).

SOLITARY SANDPIPER—*Tringa solitaria*

Fairly common breeder throughout the taiga of central Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, BK), occurring from early MY to early SE (earliest, one, 1 MY 75, and

three, 1 MY 76, Fairbanks, BK; latest, one, 12 SE 76, Northway, DDG & TGT, and one, 21 SE 75, Harding L, FGH). Uncommon to rare summer visitant and breeder peripherally: in the Brooks Range (Sheenjok R, Kessel and Schaller 1960, CGB; pr, 2 JN 76, Hulakula R near coastal plain, RJR; one, 18 JN 72, Eagle Ck/Canning R, PV & AJM; Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960; defensive ad, 14 JL 72, upper Alatna R, HEK; Chandler L, Campbell 1968#), in western Alaska (Noatak R, Hines 1963, HKS & CMW, DAM; Kobuk R, Grinnell 1900, DKW; lower Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers at Mountain Village and Bethel, G&L 1959; Napaskiak, Williamson 1957), in southwestern Alaska (two pr nesting, summer 59, Katmai NM, MBT; one, 9 JN 68, Katmai NM, DDG), in southcoastal Alaska (MEI; also, two nests, early 1960s, Anchorage, fide LJP & MEI), and on mainland southeastern Alaska (pr/at least one downy yg, 23 JN 71, Glacier Bay NM, BBP; defensive ad, 1 JL 74, Hulakon R, DDG & SOM; one, 13 JN 76, Gustavus, CLE; one, 26 JN 76, Juneau, FAG & EVL; one, 26 JL 73, Glacier Bay NM, RJG; one, 27 JL 73, Juneau, ESD).

Additionally, uncommon migrant in southeastern Alaska (see G&L 1959) and uncommon to fairly common migrant in southcoastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973), but casual fall migrant on Kodiak I (at least one, 14 AU 77, RAM).

Casual visitant to the northern and western Alaska coasts (one, 1 JN 14, Griffin Pt, Brooks 1915#; ♂, 21 JL 51, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#; two, 24 MY 64, Hooper Bay, HKS).

WOOD SANDPIPER—*Tringa glareola*

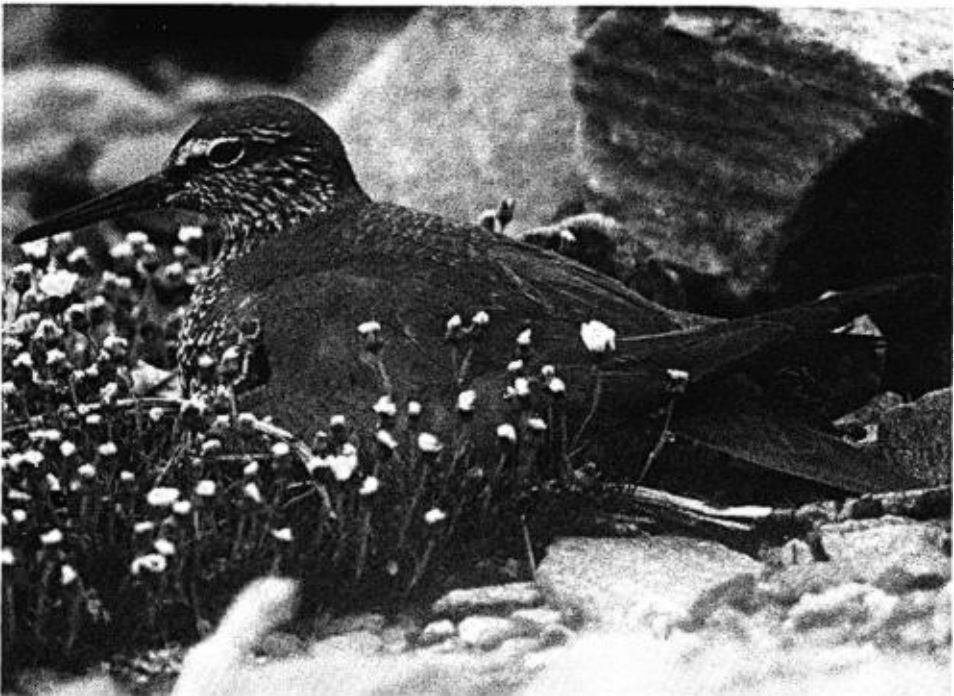
In southwestern Alaska, uncommon to fairly common spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is from mid-MY through mid-JN (earliest, five, 11 MY 76, and one, 11 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; latest, one, 11 JN 72, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#), usually occurring singly or in groups of two to five birds. Has occurred in flocks of 20 to over 40; maximum count has been a total of at least 142, in flocks of up to 45 (16 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH). Casual spring migrant in the eastern Aleutians as far east as Sanak I (one, 27 MY 1894, Littlejohn 1904#). Rare spring migrant in the Pribilof Is from mid-MY through early JN (earliest, one, 19 MY 14, St George I, Hanna 1916#; latest, one, 6 JN 74, St Paul I, DDG & others). Very rare breeder in the western and central Aleutians (White et al. 1974#), and casual summer visitant in the Pribilofs (St Paul I—at least five, 19 JN–20 JL 76, GEH, BFK, EAC, others; one, 11 JL 54, Kenyon and Phillips 1965#). Rare fall migrant in the western and central Aleutians and in the Pribilofs from early AU through mid-SE (earliest, one, 31 JL 54, St Paul I, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, and one, 4 AU 71, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974; latest, one, 13 SE 76, Buldir I, GVB & others, and one, 28 SE 61, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#), when all records have been of one to three individuals.

In western Alaska, very rare spring migrant on St Lawrence I (up to three, 30 MY–8 JN 76, Gambell, WCR & others, GEH & others; one, 8 JN 76, Kongkok Bay, GFS; up to five, 4–7 JN 77, Gambell, BFK & RWS & others) and on the Seward Peninsula coast (one, 7 JN 74, near Cape Woolley, HKS & AB; at least three, 13–14 JN 76, Wales, DDG & others), and casual summer visitant (one, 18 JL 76, Safety Sound, JCW).

In northern Alaska, casual summer visitant (one, 20 JL 57, Pitelka 1974#, and one, 20 JN 75, PGC & RSG & JPM & FAP, both Barrow).



Red-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax urile*), Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, 17 May 1977, R. H. Day.



Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*), Steese Highway, Alaska, early July 1967, R. T. Wallen.

WILLET—*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*

Accidental in Alaska. Up to two were observed at Minto Lakes, 80 km west of Fairbanks, 8–9 AU 61 (Van Velzen 1963a).

TEREK SANDPIPER—*Xenus cinereus*

Very rare migrant in the western Aleutian Is (one, 24 MY 76, Shemya I; one, 29 MY 74, Agattu I; one, 29–31 MY 74, Buldir I; one, 26 AU–2 SE 75, Buldir I—all Byrd et al. in press#) and on Bering Sea coasts and islands (one, 27 MY 73, Nanvak Bay, MHD, UAM 2630; up to two, 31 MY–8 JN 76, Gambell, St Lawrence I, WCR & others, GEH & others; one, 8 SE 75, Booshu Camp, St Lawrence I, PDM, photo) and casual summer visitant in the Pribilof Is (one, 2 JL 76, St Paul I, EAC & others).

Accidental in southcoastal Alaska (one, 18 JN 77, Anchorage, RWS & others).

COMMON SANDPIPER—*Actitis hypoleucos*

Rare spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is from mid-MY through mid-JN (earliest, one, 14 MY 76, Shemya I; latest, two, 16 JN 74, and one, 16 JN 76, Buldir I—all Byrd et al. in press#), occurring singly or in pairs; maximum count has been seven (7 JN 76, Buldir I, GVB & others). Very rare fall migrant (single birds, 26–28 AU 76, and 31 AU 74, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press; one, 7–14 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH).

Very rare spring migrant in the central Aleutians (one, 23 MY 71, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974), in the Pribilof Is (single birds, 21 & 24 MY 66, St George I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#), and on St Lawrence I (two, 6 JN 75, Gambell, PGD; up to three, 30 MY–8 JN 76, Gambell, WCR & others, GEH & others; one, 5–6 JN 77, Gambell, BFK & others).

SPOTTED SANDPIPER—*Actitis macularia*

Common migrant and breeder throughout southeastern, southcoastal, and central Alaska (see G&L 1959) between mid-MY and late AU (Earliest, one, 26 AP 77, Stikine R, SOM; one, 7 MY 71, Fairbanks, GEH; one, 8 MY 73, Kake, CLE; one, 9 MY 66, near Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973. Latest, one, 3 OC 65, Fairbanks, MCTS; one, 13 OC 74, Copper R Delta, CPD & PGM, UAM 2889; one, 18 OC 68, Glacier Bay NM, BBP). Very rare winter visitant in southcoastal Alaska (one, 14 NO 06, Kenai R, Reichenow 1909; one, 17 NO 76, Cordova, MEI; one, 2 JA 77, Cordova, MEI & REI; one found freshly killed, 4 JA 71, Mile 11 Seward Hwy, Isleib and Kessel 1973).

Uncommon breeder throughout the Brooks Range and its northern foothills. Breeding evidence has been reported from the mid-Kongakut R (downy yg, 28 JL 76, PDM), upper Aichilik R (defensive ads, summer 74, PDM & DDR), Marsh Fork of the Canning R (two broods of downies, 26 & 28 JL 73, AJM & PV), along the Colville R (juvs, 10 AU 52, Kessel and Cade 1958; also, see Pitelka 1974), Umiat (partial-downy yg, 27 JL 64, West and White 1966; just hatching, 9 JL 69, CMW), Walker L (downy yg, 28 JL 63, Dean and Chesemore 1974#; nest, 12 JN 76, JWH), Noatak R (juvs, 7 AU 73, Noatak Canyon, DAM; ad ♂ with incubation patch, 17 JN 61, Hines 1963#), and Pitmegea R (downy yg, 22 JL 57, Childs 1969#).

Uncommon local breeder in western Alaska, primarily along upland rivers back from the coastal marshes. Breeding, in addition to the western Brooks Range records cited above, has been confirmed on the Seward Peninsula (ad/yg, 30 JL 73, Inmachuk R, DDG; defensive ad, 12 JL 73, Noxapaga R, DDG), at Nyac (eggs and yg, summer 62, DNW), and at Togiak L (two families of downies and two juvs with some down, 3-6 AU 73, MHD).

Uncommon to rare migrant and breeder in southwestern Alaska to the base of the Alaska Peninsula, at least as far west as Wide Bay (7 AU 45, G&L 1959). Breeding has been recorded on the Newhalen R (eggs, 10 JN 59, Williamson and Peyton 1962), at Grosvenor L (ad/yg, 24 JL 54, Cahalane 1959), and at Naknek L (ad/downies, 28 JN 67, DDG).

Casual fall visitant on the coastal plain of northern Alaska (imm, 18 AU 63, Barrow, Pitelka 1974). The sight record on Nunivak I, western Alaska (imm, 20 AU 27, Swarth 1934), was as likely a Common Sandpiper.

POLYNESIAN TATTLER—*Heteroscelus brevipes*

Rare migrant in the Aleutian Is and on the Bering Sea islands, occurring in spring from late MY through mid-JN (earliest, one, 18 MY 76, Shemya I, Byrd et al. in press#; latest, one, 17 JN 75, Gambell, St Lawrence I, GEH & others) and in fall from JL through SE (earliest, up to three, 27 JL-7 AU 76, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press, and one, JL 32, Gambell, Friedmann 1933b#; latest, one, 1 OC 60, WJLS, NMNH 476137, and one, 4 OC 11, Hanna 1920a#, both St Paul I, Pribilof Is). Usually occurs singly; maximum count has been up to five together (26 AU-3 SE 74, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press).

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant on the coast of northern Alaska (Barrow—♂, 10 JN 72, DWN, MVZ 163327, but previously reported as a Wandering Tattler, Pitelka 1974#; ad ♂, 19-20 JN 77, RJB, UAM 3626).

WANDERING TATTLER—*Heteroscelus incanus*

Fairly common to locally common breeder throughout the major mountain systems of southcoastal, central, and western Alaska; perhaps somewhat less numerous in the Tanana-Yukon Highlands. Eggs, nonflying young, or birds evincing breeding behavior have been recorded from the Chugach Mts and the islands of Prince William Sound (G&L 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1973), the Talkeetna Mts (G&L 1959; also MEH, DPM at Hatcher Pass), the Alaska Range (Gulkana R near Paxson, WRS & SFHS, DDG; various localities along Denali Hwy, RJG, TTW; Mt McKinley NP, see G&L 1959, subsequent obs), the Tanana-Yukon Highlands (Weeden 1959 and 1965, Williams 1925), the Kilbuck Mts (Nyac, DNW; also, suggestive of local breeding but perhaps only migrants, 12 obs of one to three tattlers along upper Togiak R, 5-7 AU 73, MHD), the Brooks Range (mid-Kongakut R, RJR, PDM; Aichilik R, PDM & DDR; upper Sheenjok R and East Fork of the Chandalar R, Kessel and Schaller 1960; upper Sadlerochit R, PV & AJM; Lake Peters, Pitelka 1974; Canning R, PV, AJM, RCC, RJR; Wahoo L, Bee 1958; Atigun R, Sage 1974; Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960; Loon L, Staender 1970; Chandler L, Campbell 1968; Killik R, Irving 1960; Etivlik L, Irving and Paneak 1954; Kipmik L, upper Noatak R, DAM; Ogotoruk Ck, Williamson et al. 1966), and along many of the gravelly streams of the Seward Peninsula (BK).

There has been no concrete evidence of breeding in southwestern Alaska,

although both Murie and Wetmore (Murie 1959) thought that Wandering Tattlers possibly bred on the Alaska Peninsula; their dates of observations (late MY and mid-JL), however, fall within known migratory periods. Some Glacier Bay NM observations are suggestive of breeding in southeastern Alaska: birds have been seen at coastline as late as 19 JN 69 and as early as 9 JL 69 (DKW), appropriate nesting habitat is available just inland from the coast, and the species is a rare breeder in the nearby Chilkat Pass area of British Columbia (Weeden 1960).

Fairly common coastal migrant in southeastern Alaska (G&L 1959), south-coastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, RAM at Kodiak I), southwestern Alaska (Murie 1959, Byrd et al. 1974), and on the islands of the Bering Sea in western Alaska (G&L 1959, many subsequent obs); but uncommon migrant on the mainland coast of western Alaska (Cape Peirce, MHD; Yukon/Kuskokwim R Delta, Kessel et al. 1964, Harris 1966, Holmes and Black 1973; eastern Norton Sound, G&L 1959), most spring migrants apparently moving inland directly after crossing the Bering Sea. Casual migrant in northern Alaska north of the Brooks Range foothills (♀, 3 AU 73, Barrow, MVZ 163328, Pitelka 1974#; one, 6 JN 75, Colville R Delta, JWH, photo). (A 10 JN 72 tattler specimen from Barrow [Pitelka 1974], upon reexamination, has proved to be *H. brevipes* [FAP].) Spring migration extends from early MY through mid-JN, with spring arrivals nearly simultaneous along the entire North Pacific coast (earliest, one, 29 AP 69, Orca Inlet, Prince William Sound, Isleib and Kessel 1973; two, 1 MY 70, Lituya Bay, BBP; 3 MY 70, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974); fall migration occurs from mid-JL to OC (latest, two, 3 OC 75, Bethel, CPD; one, 4 OC 76, Cordova, MEI; two, 5 OC 1899, Unalaska I, Osgood and Bishop 1900#; one, 7 OC 20, Stephens Passage, Bailey 1927; 13 OC 70, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974; one, 23 OC 67, Amchitka I, Williamson and Emison 1969).

Rare summer visitant south and west of the known breeding range, mainly the result of late spring stragglers and early fall movements by unsuccessful or non-breeders in late summer in western Alaska (♀, 16 JL 55, St Lawrence I, Fay and Cade 1959#), southwestern Alaska (7 JL 15, St Paul I, G&L 1959; one, 18 JL 69, circled vessel north of Amak I, Bartonek and Gibson 1972; four until 15 JN 74, and one, 20 JL 74, Buldir I, GVB & others), and southeastern Alaska (over 30 records JN-JL, all but one at tidewater, Glacier Bay NM, fide BBP; one, 16 JL 75, Round Rock, Frederick Sound, DDG & TGT; one in breeding plumage, 21-22 JL 74, Wrangell, DDG & SOM).

WILSON'S PHALAROPE—*Phalaropus tricolor*

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant in southeastern Alaska (three, 12 MY 68, and one, 29 JN 69, Juneau, RMH), eastern central Alaska (one, 20 MY 62, Columbia Ck flats, Taylor Hwy, Kessel and Springer 1966; one, 18 MY 76, Fairbanks, CDA, photo; one, 1 JN 76, Fairbanks, JCW & others, photo), and northern Alaska (one, 27 MY 73, Marsh Fork, Canning R, DLW; one, 9 JN 62, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#).

SURFBIRD—*Aphriza virgata*

Uncommon migrant and rare summer and winter visitant in southeastern Alaska. Spring migrants are present between late AP and mid-MY (earliest, three, 20 AP 17, Forrester I, Willett 1918, and 20 AP 74, Kake, Kupreanof I, CLE; latest,

two, 20 MY 70, Glacier Bay NM, DKW). Some return to the coast as early as late JN (five, 24 JN 67, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968), but the main fall movement is between mid-JL and the end of SE (latest, 5 NO 70, Glacier Bay NM, BBP & GPS; about 100 birds, which left shortly thereafter, 4 DE 20, Wrangell, Willett 1921a) (see G&L 1959, Wik and Streveler 1968; also, CLE, others). Only a few winter records have been reported ("a few," overwintered 1920–21, Wrangell, Willett 1921a; "several," 24 FE & 8 MR 44, Petersburg, G&L 1959). Occurs primarily along exposed, inaccessible coasts seldom visited by ornithologists and may be more numerous than records indicate.

Fairly common migrant in southcoastal Alaska, in spring during the last half of AP and the first half of MY and in fall from mid-JL through mid-OC, with a few apparently still moving in mid-NO (Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, RAM at Kodiak I and MAM about Cook Inlet). Locally abundant in Prince William Sound for a few days each year during the first half of MY and during much of AU and early SE; in spring, most enter the Sound via Hinchinbrook Entrance and, after resting and feeding, apparently proceed to breeding areas by flying directly inland (Isleib and Kessel 1973). Rare breeder in the Chugach Mts (nest/four eggs, 27 JN 71, DBD, and ad/four fully feathered chicks, 10 JL 77, JRK, Flattop Mt above Anchorage). Rare to uncommon summer visitant at coastline between late MY and early JL (Isleib and Kessel 1973; also RAM, MAM) and uncommon in winter along the coasts of Prince William Sound (Isleib and Kessel 1973) and Kodiak I (RAM).

Uncommon breeder in alpine tundra of mountains of central Alaska: Tanana-Yukon Highlands, probably at least to the White Mts (Kessel 1960; subsequently, several additional nests and broods at Eagle Summit, RBWe, others), Alaska Range (Flood Ck, Richardson Hwy—distraction display, 14 JN 70, PVs; Mt McKinley NP—Dixon 1927, Murie 1963, and several subsequent nests and broods), and probably Mt Drum, Wrangell Mts (Kessel 1960). Very rare migrant away from the mountains, most birds apparently overflying the lowlands. Present on breeding grounds by mid-MY (earliest, 15 MY 62, Eagle Summit, RBWe).

Rare migrant and rare, perhaps uncommon, breeder at the base of the Alaska Peninsula, southwestern Alaska, and in the Kilbuck Mts, western Alaska, arriving in early MY (earliest, three, 7 MY 67, Katmai Bay, Gibson 1970). Breeding has been reported from Bonanza Hills north of Lake Clark (three pr, including pr/chicks, 28 JN 77, FAN), Katmai NM (pr in distractive display, 28 JN 59, near top of Dumpling Mt, and ad/two 2/3rds-grown yg, 19 JL 59, Naknek L shore at foot of Dumpling Mt, MBT), and from vicinity of Nyac, Kilbuck Mts (ad/downy yg, plus adults at four other sites, JN 62, DNW). Casual migrant farther out the Alaska Peninsula ("several," [JL] 1878, Sanak I, Turner 1886; three, 10 AU 77, Port Moller, and one, 19 SE 77, Nelson Lagoon, REG & MRP).

Rare migrant on the Yukon-Kuskokwim R Delta and along Norton and Kotzebue sounds (Spring records—♂, 4 JN 56, Napaskiak, Williamson 1957; one, 18 MY 24, Hooper Bay, Brandt 1943; up to 15 birds, 6–10 JN 74, Safety Sound, HKS & AB, EAC & others, DDG & others; one, 9 JN 76, Cape Nome, HKS; six, 29 MY 1899, Kobuk/Hunt R, Grinnell 1900#. Fall records—one, 17 AU 73, Kotzebue, DS; three, 28 JL 46, Chamisso I, G&L 1959#; one, 22 JL 75, Sonora Ck west of Nome, and singles, three times in SE 76, Bluff, Seward Peninsula, WHD; "stray individuals," "several successive autumns . . . during the entire month of August," St Michael, Nelson 1883, and pr, about 1 OC [yr?], St Michael, Nelson 1887; two,

24–25 JL 69, mouth of Unalakleet R, DGR & SWS; ♂, 12 AU 33, Goodnews Bay, Friedmann 1934#). Rare breeder on the Seward Peninsula (nest/three eggs, 16 JN 77, Mile 23 Kougarok Rd at 360 m, LGB & others) and probably in the Waring Mts (two ♂/♀ with enlarging gonads, 29 MY 1899, Kobuk/Hunt R, and nesting alleged by Natives, Grinnell 1900), Schwatka Mts (one, 6 AU 63, Kugrak R at 1300 m, upper headwaters of the Noatak R, Dean and Chesemore 1974), and the mountains inland from St Michael (nesting on bare mountains “20 or 30 miles from the coast” reported by Natives, Nelson 1887).

GREAT KNOT—*Calidris tenuirostris*

Casual spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is (Shemya I—one, 24 & 27 MY 76, DDG & GEH & JLT; Adak I—one, 4 JN 71, Byrd et al. 1974#) and on Bering Sea coasts and islands (St Paul I—one, 26 MY 77, WER, UAM 3619; St Lawrence I—pr, 16 JN 73, Sevuokuk Mt, RJG, and one, 8 JN 77, Gambell, LGB & others; Seward Peninsula—one, 28 MY 22, Cape Mt, Bailey 1925#; one, 8 JN 73, Nome R mouth, DDG & others).

RED KNOT—*Calidris canutus*

In southcoastal Alaska, locally abundant spring migrant on the tidal flats of the Copper and Bering river deltas during MY (earliest, 350 birds, 23 AP 77, MEI; latest, 23 birds, 28 MY 66, Isleib and Kessel 1973). These tidal flats serve as a staging area, where numbers build continuously until 11–15 MY (largest single flock, 40,000+, 11 MY 75, MEI), when the birds depart in a spectacular movement, heading directly WNW, apparently overland, toward breeding grounds in northwestern Alaska and probably northeastern Siberia. Rare fall migrant (Copper R Delta, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, three, 14 AU 71, Anchorage, JFC; one or two birds seen six times over a period of 15 yr, between 9 SE [60] and 22 OC [72], Cohoe, MAM; one, 14 AU 77, Kodiak I, RAM).

In western Alaska, locally uncommon spring migrant on the Yukon-Kuskokwim R Delta between mid-MY and early JN (PGM, CPD), sometimes briefly common (1000+, 17–19 MY 73, lower Kashunuk R, CPD). Otherwise, rare migrant, primarily fall, in western Alaska (G&L 1959, subsequent obs), but very rare spring migrant on St Lawrence I (one, 1 JN 74, Sevuokuk Mt, EAC & others). Uncommon, widely dispersed breeder in the DeLong Mts of the Brooks Range (Cape Sabine, Childs 1969; Ogoruk Ck, Williamson et al. 1966; Meat Mt, nest, 7 JN—early JL 77, JGG & DEM) and on exposed limestone domes and ridges of the Seward Peninsula (ad flushed off three eggs, 22 JN 74, Ear Mt, BK; ad/four chicks, 27 JN 74, Portage Ck off American R, BK, UAM 2766; solicitous pr, 5 JL 71, Hannum Dome, BK; territorial birds, 25 JN 72 and 30 JN 74, Needle Mt near Wales, BK; pr, 26 JN 73, above Lost R, RJG; pr, 9 JN 71, high ridge near Nome, RLA & DLJ).

In northern Alaska, rare migrant on the Chukchi Sea coast (Pitelka 1974; also, singles, 8 & 13 AU 76, Icy Cape, DDG) and rare breeder at Barrow and Cooper I (Bailey 1948, Pitelka 1974), but unknown farther east.

In southwestern Alaska, rare fall migrant on the Alaska Peninsula (up to four, 18–19 AU 70, Port Moller, DDG), casual migrant and summer visitant in the Aleutian Is (singles, 13 OC 70, 25 MY 71, 25 JN & 13 JL 72, all Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#; one, 29 AU 77, Adak I, RPS & others; one, 2–9 SE 77, Shemya I,

DDG), and casual fall migrant in the Pribilof Is (one, 4 SE 65, St George I, and four, 12 SE 65, St Paul I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#).

In southeastern Alaska, rare spring migrant, primarily on the outer coast (see G&L 1959, Webster 1941b; also, Glacier Bay NM, DKW, and Sitka, TSL).

SANDERLING—*Calidris alba*

Uncommon spring migrant on coasts of southeastern Alaska from late AP to mid-MY (earliest, "several," 29 AP 73; latest, flock of nine, 19 MY 74—both Kake, CLE). Uncommon spring migrant in southcoastal Alaska from late AP (earliest, 24 AP 77 and 30 AP 73, Prince William Sound, MEI; 2 MY 62, Cohoe, MAM; one, 4 MY 70, Copper R Delta, Isleib and Kessel 1973) through mid- and late MY, when locally common in flocks of up to several thousand birds (Copper and Bering river deltas, Orca Inlet—see Isleib and Kessel 1973; subsequently, MEI). Uncommon spring migrant on the coasts of western and northern Alaska from mid-MY to early JN (earliest, two, 12 MY 73, Cape Peirce, MHD; three, 27 MY 60, Cape Thompson, MCT & FSLW; "small flocks," 24 MY 59, Pitmegea R mouth, Childs 1969; 29 MY 72, Pt Barrow, GEH). Very rare spring migrant in central Alaska and in the Brooks Range (one, 6 JN 74, Fairbanks, HKS; one, 29 MY 52, and at least three, 1–6 JN 49, Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960#; two, 8 JN 56, Sheenjok R, Kessel and Schaller 1960#; singles, 3 & 10 JN 56, Chandler L, Campbell 1968#).

Very rare breeder in northern Alaska at Pt Barrow (irregularly up to two pr/yr, FAP) and probably elsewhere (at least two defensive pr, 2 AU 75, Aichilik R, PDM & DDR). Fairly common summer visitant on beaches and tidal flats of the Copper R Delta, southcoastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973). Very rare late JL visitant in northern (one, 28 JL 69, Franklin Bluffs, Sage 1974), western (one, 25 JL 70, Safety Sound, Seward Peninsula, GEH; one, 22 JL [yr?], St Michael, G&L 1959), and southeastern Alaska (one, 25 JL 65, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; 20 JL 72, Glacier Bay NM, fide BBP).

Uncommon to fairly common fall migrant on coasts from early AU to late OC, occurring in northern Alaska (earliest, two, 8 AU 76, Icy Cape, DDG; latest, one, 20 SE 75, Pt Barrow, DDG, and six, 24 SE 72, Pt Barrow, GEH), western Alaska (earliest, one, 12 AU 31, Pt Hope, RMG, and 16 AU 73, Cape Peirce, MHD; latest, 25 SE 73, Cape Peirce, MHD), southwestern Alaska (earliest, singles, 18 & 19 AU 70, Port Moller, DDG; one, 22 AU 71, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974; one, 22 AU 74, Buldir I, GVB & others), southcoastal Alaska (earliest, nine, 20 AU 60; latest, "a few" until 23 OC 61—both Cohoe, MAM), and southeastern Alaska (earliest, 21 AU 70, Glacier Bay NM, DKW). Maximum day counts at this season have been 146, in flocks of up to 80 (late SE 73, Cape Peirce, MHD), and a total of over 800, in flocks of 15–100 or more (6 SE 76, Controller Bay, MEI). Very rare fall migrant in central Alaska from mid-AU to mid-SE (earliest, three, 19 AU 62, Tiinkdhul L, east of Ft Yukon, Yocom 1964; latest, 20 SE 69, southeast of Fairbanks, MP).

Uncommon to fairly common local winter visitant in the Aleutian Is until late AP—early MY (Latest, flock of eleven, 25 AP 59, Amchitka I, Kenyon 1961; 2 MY 71, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974; two, 6 MY 73, Adak I, GVB. Extreme late date, one, 17 MY 75, Adak I, AWW & GEH), occurring in flocks of up to 55 birds (12 AP 72, Adak I, JLT); maximum count has been 104 (15 DE 73, Adak I, GVB & JLT). Very rare winter visitant on the Alaska Peninsula (17 birds, 27

DE 68, PCS & RDJ, and 55 birds, 28 DE 71, GVB—both Izembek NWR; five, 31 JA–3 FE 77, Nelson Lagoon, REG), in southcoastal Alaska (five, late DE 76, Homer, fide MAM; 17 birds, 18 MR 73, Montague I, Isleib and Kessel 1973; 18–20 birds, 18 FE 76, Middleton I, Gulf of Alaska, KDW), and in southeastern Alaska (DE–JA, various yr, Glacier Bay NM, BBP, others; 2 JA 71, Juneau, RJG & others; five, 5 JA 75, Sitka, MAS).

RUFOUS-NECKED SANDPIPER—*Calidris ruficollis*

In southwestern Alaska, rare spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is in late MY–early JN (earliest, two, 22 MY 76, Shemya I; latest, one, 8 JN 76, Adak I—both Byrd et al. in press#), occurring singly or in twos. Very rare spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (one, 5–6 JN 74, St Paul I, DDG & others), and casual summer visitant on the Alaska Peninsula (one, 26 JN 76, Lenard Harbor, Cold Bay, JCP & others; one, 9 JL 77, Nelson Lagoon, MRP). Rare fall migrant in late JL and AU in the Pribilofs (St Paul I—one, 27 AU 20, Swarth 1927#; one, 8 AU 68, RLD, NMNH 496852) and in the western Aleutians (see Byrd et al. in press) as late as mid-SE (one, 10 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3597).

In western Alaska, rare spring migrant on St Lawrence I and on the Seward Peninsula coast in late MY–early JN (earliest, one, 28 MY 76, Kongkok Bay, St Lawrence I, GFS & WRK). Very rare summer visitant and possible breeder on St Lawrence I (at least four, 29 JN 74, Gambell, GEH & others). Rare breeder on the Seward Peninsula coast (Nome—Thayer 1909, also pr/three downies, 21 JN 68, DGR & WRT; Cape Mt—see G&L 1959, also four eggs, 30 JN 74, BK; probably Brevig Lagoon—territorial pr, 22 JN 73, RJG). Other Seward Peninsula summer records (one, 24 JN 70, Shishmaref Inlet, BK, UAM 3116; two, 4 JL 72, Shishmaref Inlet, JMP; one, 5 JL 76, Safety Sound, HKS) may have involved breeding birds. Elsewhere on the mainland coast, casual spring migrant south of the Seward Peninsula (two, 24 MY 64, Hooper Bay, Springer 1966), and very rare migrant and summer visitant north of Kotzebue Sound (one, 12 AU 31, Pt Hope, RMG, MVZ 60464; one, 1960 or 1961, Cape Thompson, MCT; one, 5 & 26 JN 77, two, 27 JN 77, and one, 8 JL 77, Cape Krusenstern, PGC & CSC). Very rare fall migrant on St Lawrence I (ad, 28 JL 72, Kongkok Bay, SRJ).

In northern Alaska, very rare spring migrant and summer visitant at Barrow (JN–JL in a number of yrs since 1951, Pitelka 1974#; earliest, one, 2 JN 77, JPM & others), where has bred (nest, 28 JN 75, Nuwuk, PGC & RSG & others). Casual spring migrant as far east as the Colville R Delta (one, 9 JN 69, and pr, 12 JN 75, JWH; one, 2 JN 77, SRJ).

In southcoastal and southeastern Alaska, casual fall migrant (one, 18 AU 76, Valdez Narrows, Prince William Sound, MEI & SRS; four together, 23 JL 65, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968).

LITTLE STINT—*Calidris minuta*

Accidental in Alaska. One bird was observed at Pt Barrow, 28 JN 76 (JPM, photo).

TEMMINCK'S STINT—*Calidris temminckii*

Rare spring and very rare fall migrant in the western Aleutian Is (single birds, 26 MY 74, 31 MY–6 JN 76, 20–25 AU 76, all Buldir I, and one, 22 MY 76,

Shemya I—all Byrd et al. in press#; one, 25–26 MY 77, Buldir I, RHD & others; one, 4 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG, UAM 3590), in the Pribilof Is (singles, 24 AU 65 and 23 AU 68, St George I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#), and in the Bering Strait area (Gambell, St Lawrence I—one, 2 JN 74, SWC; one, 8–9 JN 75, PGD; one, 4 JN 77, RWS. Cape Prince of Wales—one, 13 JN 75, PGD). Casual summer visitant in the western Aleutians (one, 14–18 JL 76, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press) and on Bering Sea islands (one, 28 JL 77, St Matthew I, RJG).

LONG-TOED STINT—*Calidris subminuta*

Rare migrant in the western Aleutian Is, occurring in spring from mid-MY to early JN (earliest, two, 12 MY 76, DDG & GEH, UAM 3440, and total 10 birds, 13 MY 75, DDG & RSH, UAM 3356—both Shemya I; latest, one, 9 JN 76, Buldir I, GVB & others) and in fall from early AU to mid-SE (earliest, one, 20 JL 76; latest, one, 25 SE 76—both Buldir I, GVB & others). In spring usually occurs singly or in twos or threes; maximum count has been at least 40, in flocks of up to 10 (16 MY 76, Shemya I, Byrd et al. in press#). Very rare spring migrant in the Aleutians as far east as Amchitka I (one, 15–16 MY 73, Byrd et al. in press) and Adak I (one, 19 MY 75, GVB & GEH & AWW; three, 17 MY 76, AWW & others) and in the Pribilof Is (♀, 8 JN 1885, Otter I, Townsend 1887b#; ♀, 23 MY 66, St George I, RLD, NMNH 496851).

Very rare spring migrant in the Bering Strait area (at least one, 6–9 JN 75, Gambell, St Lawrence I, GEH & others, PGD; one, 31 MY 76, Gambell, WCR & others; two, 13 JN 75, Wales, PGD).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER—*Calidris fuscicollis*

Rare migrant and breeder along Alaska's northern coast as far west as Barrow, and, in some years, west to Wainwright (Bailey 1948, Pitelka 1974, many recent obs). Usually arrives first week of JN (earliest, one, 29 MY 77, Barrow, JPM & RAE & WDS; one, 31 MY 14, Collinson Pt, Anderson 1915; one, 2 JN 1898, Barrow, Stone 1900; 2 JN 71, Storkersen Pt, Bergman et al. 1977). Nests and eggs have been reported only from Barrow (several nests/yr, but 13+ in 1964, RTH), but occurrences of birds between late JN and early AU elsewhere along the coast are probably of breeders ("apparently mating," 29 JN–3 JL 22, Wainwright, Bailey 1926; two separate individuals, both "apparently on nesting territory," 14 JL 74, Aichilik R delta, PDM & DDR).

Very rare spring migrant in eastern central Alaska (two, 1 JN 54, Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960#; two, 8 JN 56, upper Sheenjek R, Kessel and Schaller 1960#; one, 29 MY 61, Fairbanks, Kessel and Springer 1966; one, 21 MY 74, Fairbanks, DDG & BK & TTW; one, 26 MY 77, Fairbanks, JPM & RAE & others). Casual migrant in southcoastal Alaska (one, 25 MY 68, Cohoe, MAM; one, 8 SE 73, Copper R Delta, MEI—the only fall record for Alaska).

SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER—*Calidris acuminata*

Rare to uncommon fall migrant on the coasts of the Chukchi and Bering seas and the North Pacific Ocean, from Cape Seppings (two imm, 6 SE 60, MCT, MVZ 158215, 158216) and Kotzebue Sound (one, 1 SE 1880, Hotham Inlet, Nelson 1887#; seven, 3 SE 73, Cape Krusenstern, DDG & GJD, UAM 2570) south,

including the Bering Sea islands, to and throughout the Aleutian Is, and east to Kodiak I. Occurs from late AU through late OC—early NO (Earliest, one in breeding plumage, 12 AU 76, BFK & others; one, 19 AU 1897, Seale 1898#—both St Paul I, Pribilof Is. Latest, 2 NO 72, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#; one, 7 NO 65, Amchitka I, KWK & CJL; 9 NO 74, Adak I, GVB & JLT & AWW; one, 10 NO 75, Kalsin Bay, Kodiak I, RAM. Extreme late dates, 21 NO 73, Adak I, GVB & JLT; one, 3 DE 74, Womens Bay, Kodiak I, RAM & RNT, photo), singly or in groups of up to 10 birds, often in mixed flocks with Pectoral Sandpiper; maximum counts have been 80 (13 SE 75, dispersed around Womens, Middle, and Kalsin bays, Kodiak I, RAM & WED) and 25 (6 OC 72, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974).

Very rare fall migrant in southcoastal Alaska east of Kodiak I, where recorded on the Kenai Peninsula (one, 5 SE 73, Homer, RAM; one, 27 SE 75, Homer, DBM; three, 15 OC 72, and singles, 20 SE & 3 OC 77, Kasilof R mouth, MAM) and in Prince William Sound (one, 9 SE 69, Hawkins I, Isleib and Kessel 1973; two, 18 SE 08, Valdez Narrows, Grinnell 1910#; one, 12 OC 73, Cordova, MEI). Casual fall migrant in southeastern Alaska (one, 26 OC 40, Douglas I, Williams 1950#).

Very rare spring migrant in western Alaska (Gambell, St Lawrence I—two, 31 MY 76, WCR & others; singles, 1 JN 77, BFK & others, and 9 JN 77, RWS & others; Nome—one, 7 JN 77, HKS). Casual spring migrant in southeastern Alaska (Juneau—one, 12 MY 69, RJG & RHA; two, 17 MY 70, RHA; one, 23 MY 73, RJG) and in northern Alaska (Barrow—♂, 11 JN 72, and ♀, 1 JN 73, Pitelka 1974#).

Casual, perhaps rare and local, summer visitant and possible breeder in western Alaska (four breeding-plumaged birds together, 28 JN 67, Kivalina, Taylor 1969; one, 11 JL 72, Kivalina, JMP).

CURLEW SANDPIPER—*Calidris ferruginea*

Very rare breeder in northern Alaska at Barrow (at least 10 birds, two nests found, JN 62, Holmes and Pitelka 1964#; seven nests, JL 72, ♂ downy, 9 JL 72, and probably breeding pr, JN 74, FAP, JVR, others), arriving in early JN (earliest, one, 1 JN 74, RAM).

Casual migrant elsewhere in northern Alaska (at least three imm, 8–9 AU 72, Oliktok Pt, GEH, UAM 3290), in western Alaska (one, 14–15 JN 74, Old Chevak, CJL, MRP; one, 8 JN 75, Gambell, St Lawrence I, PGD; one, 22 JN 76, Cape Espenberg, DLS), and in southwestern Alaska (one, 11 SE 77, Shemya I, Aleutian Is, DDG & GEH, UAM 3598).

SPOON-BILL SANDPIPER—*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*

Casual migrant in northern Alaska (“flock of possibly ten,” 15 AU 14, Wainwright, Dixon 1918#) and in the western Aleutian Is (♀, 2 JN 77, Buldir I, Day et al. in press#).

BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER—*Limicola falcinellus*

Accidental in Alaska. A female was collected at Adak I, Aleutian Is, 19 AU 77 (Day et al. in press#).

STILT SANDPIPER—*Micropalama himantopus*

Rare to uncommon migrant, summer visitant, and breeder in northern Alaska, possibly breeding as far west as Barrow (see Pitelka 1974). Arrives in late MY—early JN (earliest, one, 23 MY 14, Demarcation Pt, Brooks 1915, and 26 MY 71, Prudhoe Bay, Gavin 1975). Maximum count has been 65 (11 AU 77, Prudhoe Bay, JPM & WDS). Nesting evidence consists of possible egg collected at Barter I (Bailey 1948); two yg barely able to fly, 22 JL 77, Prudhoe Bay (JPM & WDS); defensive pr, 2 JL 70, Nuvagapak Pt (Andersson 1973); two territorial pr, 17 JL 74, and agitated pr, 2 AU 74, Aichilik R (PDM & DDR); and six birds in courtship flight, 24 JN 75, Sagavanirktok R (DDR). The species is furtive and inconspicuous during nesting (see Jehl 1973), but after late JL, more observations have been reported (Pitelka 1974, Bergman et al. 1977), including juvenals, some with remaining down.

Very rare spring migrant in eastern central Alaska between late MY and early JN (earliest, two, 23 MY 72, Fairbanks, BK, UAM 3246; latest, 12 JN 54, Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960#). Usually occurs singly or in groups of two or three; maximum counts have been eight (early JN 54, Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960) and seven (27 MY 68, Fairbanks, BK & JWW).

Elsewhere, casual migrant in southeastern Alaska (four, 24 MY 64, two, 26 JL 64, one, 25 AU 62, all Juneau, RMH), southcoastal Alaska (one, 13 SE 75, Copper R Delta, MEI; one, 28 AU 77, Kalsin Bay, Kodiak I, RAM & WED, photo), western Alaska (two, 10 JN 77, Cape Krusenstern, PGC & CSC; ♂, 12 JN 47, Wales, Bailey 1948#; one, 8 JN 75, Nome R mouth, GEH & RAM), and southwestern Alaska (three, 6 JN 68, St George I, Pribilof Is, Thompson and DeLong 1969#).

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER—*Tryngites subruficollis*

Rare to uncommon migrant, summer visitant, and breeder along the Beaufort Sea coast of northern Alaska between late MY—early JN and late AU (earliest, flock of 20+, 26 MY 14, Demarcation Pt, Brooks 1915#; latest, last seen, 30 AU 75, Barrow, RSG). Eggs or young have been reported at Barrow (see G&L 1959; also, eggs and yg, summer 64, RTH; juvs, 10 AU 51, GSG, NMNH 448148, and HEC, NMNH 448150; eggs, 1–6 JL 74, DLS) and about Prudhoe Bay (eggs, 14 JN 71, SOM; eggs first laid, 17 JN 71, 24 JN 72, and 22 JN 73, Bergman et al. 1977). Agitated defensive behavior suggestive of nest or young has been reported near the mouth of the Aichilik R (23 JL 74, PDM & DDR) and inland on the Canning R, 69°25'N (early summer 72, Slater and Davis 1972).

Rare spring migrant in eastern central Alaska and in the eastern Brooks Range and northern foothills between late MY and early JN (Earliest, 21 MY 01, Eagle, CSF, NMNH 177785; several flocks of up to 35 birds, 22 MY 72, Fairbanks, BK, SRJ, others; one, 22 MY 76, Fairbanks, RSH. Latest, 5 JN [50], Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960; one, 5 or 6 JN 56, upper Sheenjek R, Kessel and Schaller 1960#; one, 9 JN 70, Sagavanirktok/Lupine R, Sage 1974), and casual fall migrant (two, 28 JL 56, Minto Lakes, Kessel and Springer 1966). Maximum counts have been flocks at Fairbanks of 100 (29 MY 69, BK & JHL) and 80 (26 MY 72, BK).

Elsewhere, casual summer visitant and fall migrant in western northern Alaska (at least five, 28–29 JN 22, and two, 11 AU 21, Wainwright, Bailey 1948#; one, 17 JL 58, and one, AU 59, Pitmegea R, Childs 1969), casual migrant in western

Alaska (imm ♂, 17 AU 60, Pt Hope, JQH & DWJ, MVZ 158255; fourteen, 3 JN 76, Cape Krusenstern, DWN & PGC; "a few," 29–30 MY 77, Cape Krusenstern, PGC & CSC; one, 8 JN 74, Kotzebue, DDG & others; two, 5 JN 74, Nome, GEH & others; two, 31 MY 1880, St Michael, Nelson 1887#; three, 30 MY 1879, Yukon R Delta, Nelson 1887; two, 2 JN 1868, Nulato, G&L 1959, Dall and Bannister 1869#) and in southeastern Alaska (one, 29 AU 72, Glacier Bay, MHD; one, 15 AU 1868, Sitka, FB, NMNH 46221; two, MY 67, Juneau, RJG & others), and casual fall migrant in southwestern Alaska (imm ♂, 4 SE 65, St George I, Pribilof Is, MCT, NMNH 495935; imm ♀, 8 SE 77, Shemya I, Aleutian Is, DDG, UAM 3594) and in southcoastal Alaska (two, 6 SE 74, Copper R Delta, MEI; one, 30 AU–1 SE 77, Womens Bay, Kodiak I, RAM & JLT & others, photo).

RUFF—*Philomachus pugnax*

Rare migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is, on the Bering Sea islands, and on the Chukchi Sea coast at least as far north as Kotzebue Sound (♂, 8 JN 74, Kotzebue, DDG & others). Occurs in spring from mid-MY through mid-JN (earliest, ♂, 1 MY 77, Shemya I, Aleutian Is, DDG & GEH, and ♂, 7 MY 33, Gambell, St Lawrence I, Murie 1936#; latest, five, 17 JN 61, Gambell, Sealy et al. 1971#) and in fall from mid-AU through mid-SE (earliest, ♀, 9 AU 64, St George I, Pribilof Is, JVH, NMNH 493693, and ♀, 14 AU 73, Shishmaref, DDG, UAM 2556; latest, singles, 19 SE 75 and 3 OC 76, Adak and Kiska islands, respectively, Byrd et al. in press#, and one, 19 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH). Usually occurs singly; maximum count has been six together (8 JN 76, Gambell, GEH & others).

Casual fall visitant in northern Alaska (one, 21 AU 77, Barrow, RAE & GEH & others; one, 2–3 SE 77, Barrow, WDS & JPM & others; one, 17 AU 77, Colville R mouth, JWH), and casual fall migrant in southcoastal Alaska (one, 15 AU 77, near Cordova, REI).

Up to five together (three ♂/two ♀) at the end of spring migration at Gambell (above) and courtship observed on the Seward Peninsula (♂ courting two ♀, 12 JN 76, Arctic R mouth, REN & JMW) may be indicative of breeding in western Alaska. Has nested once in northern Alaska (♀ incubating four eggs, 21 JN–6 JL 76, Pt Lay, Gibson 1977).

SOUTH POLAR SKUA—*Catharacta maccormicki*

Very rare summer visitant on the North Pacific Ocean in southcoastal and southwestern Alaska. Most records have been sight reports and all but one have been of single birds (26 JL 68, off Yakutat, and, 25 JL 65, in Montague Straits, Isleib and Kessel 1973; 14 SE 77, off Malaspina Glacier at 59°28'N 141°00'W, PJG; 11 AU 72, off Montague I at 59°54'N 146°32'W, fide TRW; 16 JL 67, in Prince William Sound, MEI & SRS; 1 NO 77, about 10 km south of Middleton I, PDA, UAM 3635; 1 SE 76, west of Middleton I at 58°45'N 147°25'W, GAS & DWH; 16 JN 75, off Tonki Cape, Kodiak I, PGD; 31 JL 76, off Marmot Bay, Kodiak I, at 57°40'N 152°05'W, KAM & JPG; 22–23 JL 76, Chiniak Bay, Kodiak I, DWH & WH; 29 AU 76, east of Kodiak I at 58°24'N 148°07'W, DWH; two, 31 JL 76, east of Sitkinak I at 56°25'N 153°34'W, CSH; JL 69, south of Adak I, GAS).

Accidental in northern Alaska (one, 29 SE 70, 100 km off Icy Cape, Watson and Divoky 1972).

SLATY-BACKED GULL—*Larus schistisagus*

Rare spring migrant and summer and fall visitant on Bering and Chukchi sea coasts from the Pribilof Is and vicinity (St Paul I—at least one ad, 20–27 MY 71, AJD & DOH & others; ad, 4 JN 75, GEH & others; ad, 9–23 AU 77, WER & others; 90 km west of St Paul I—one, 23 AP 76, FHF), Nunivak I (at least one, 27 & 29 AU 27, Swarth 1934), and St Matthew I (ad, 9 JL 66, DE) north, including the Norton Sound coast (St Michael—fall 15, Hersey 1917. Safety Sound—two ad, 10 & 12 AU 64, SBY; ad, 9 JN 74, DDG & others. Nome—imm, 20 JN 72, FGS & BK; ad, 15 JN 73, JMK; two subad, early JL 73, JMP, others; ad/imm, 6–10 JN 74, EAC & SWC & DLJ; four subad and three imm, 29 JN 77, BK. At sea off Nome—ad, 21 JL 69, RSH. Bluff—at least five ad, 7 SE 76, PLD & BBS), St Lawrence I (Gambell—ad, 25 MY 73, SRJ; ad/two imm, 17–20 JN 73, RJG, FMM, others; one, 8–11 JL 73, JMP; at least three, 4–8 JN 77, RWS & BFK & others. Savoonga—ad, 6 JN 75, PGD), the Bering Strait (Fairway Rock—five ad, 26 MY 63, JJB. Little Diomedea I—one, SE 1880, Nelson 1887#; four ad, 16 MY 63, JJB. Wales—at least three imm, 9–11 SE 73, DDG & GJD; ad/imm, 10 & 12 JN 75, PGD. Off Wales—one, 28 MY 76, HKS), Shishmaref (up to three imm, 23 JN 70, BK), Kotzebue Sound (Cape Espenberg—subad, 4 JL 73, DDG. Kotzebue—ad, 25 JN 63, FCD; imm, 20 AU 73, DDG), and the coast of northern Alaska (off Pt Lay—one, 25 SE 70, Watson and Divoky 1972. Icy Cape—imm, 17 JL 76, BK & DDG & SOM. Pt Barrow—ad, 16–22 MY 73, Pitelka 1974; ad, 10–17 AU 75, RSG & others; subad, 25–26 JN 76, RSG & JPM; ad, 24–26 JN & 2–6 JL 77, JPM & others; ad ♂, 1 AU 76, DDG, UAM 3467). Casual visitant on the Beaufort Sea coast (one, 31 JL 77, Prudhoe Bay, JPM & WDS; one, AU 77, Colville R mouth, JWH).

Very rare visitant in the Aleutian Is (False Pass—one, 16 MR 42, G&L 1959. Sanak I—one, 15 MR 42, Murie 1959. Unalga Pass—"a few," 1906, Clark 1910. Unalaska I—at least one, 1 OC 1880, Nelson 1887#; ad, 20 MR 42, G&L 1959. Bogoslof I—ad, 24 AU 37, Murie 1959#. Atka I—ad ♀, 14 FE 41, Murie 1959#; one, 14 FE 42, G&L 1959#. Buldir I—single ads, 27 MY 74 and 4 JN 75, GVB & others. Shemya I—at least twelve, 30 AP–3 JN 77, DDG & GEH, UAM 3566, 3567, 3569. Attu I—two ad, 23 MY 77, TGT).

WESTERN GULL—*Larus occidentalis*

Accidental in Alaska. An immature female was collected in Bristol Bay at 57°42'N 158°16'W, 50 km off Ugashik, 8 JN 75 (IMW, UAM 3435). The bird had been banded near the Farallon Is, California, 22 JN 73.

CALIFORNIA GULL—*Larus californicus*

Probably rare, local summer visitant in southern southeastern Alaska. Recorded at Wrangell, at the Stikine R mouth, in 1974 (flock of about 70, most imm but at least five ad, 21 JL, and flock of 25+ birds, 25 JL, DDG & SOM, UAM 2802) and 1976 (flock of 35+, most ad, 8–11 JL, GEH). Casual visitant, perhaps very rare and overlooked, at other Southeastern localities and at other seasons (four, 10 MR 21, Klawock, Bailey 1927#; one found dead, 21 SE 21, Craig, Willett 1923#; two ad, 19 OC 75, Crawfish Inlet, Baranof I, CHJ).



Surfbird (*Aphriza virgata*), Mt McKinley National Park, Alaska, 13 June 1978, R. H. Armstrong.



Red-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa brevirostris*), Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, 2 June 1977, E. P. Knudtson.

RING-BILLED GULL—*Larus delawarensis*

Rare visitant at any season in southeastern Alaska (ad, 2 DE 74, Ketchikan, MEI; ad, 21 JL 74, Stikine R flats, DDG & SOM; subad, 10 JL 76, Wrangell, GEH; ad, 29 NO 67, RJG, and subad, 6 DE 73, ESD, both Juneau) and in southcoastal Alaska (ad, 24 AP 77 and 4 SE 77, Cordova, REI; subad, 27 JN–28 SE 75, Cordova, MEI & REI; ad, 24 SE 75, Port Valdez, MEI & others; ad, 4 AU 73, Seward, SFT; ad, 5 OC 75, RHD, and ad, 28 NO 76–27 MR 77, RAM, DBM, others, photo, both Homer; subad, 6 & 10 MY 75, Kalsin Bay, Kodiak I, RAM).

Casual visitant in southwestern Alaska ("a few," AU 11, King Cove, Murie 1959), and casual spring migrant in central Alaska (ad, 3–4 MY 68, Fairbanks, Gibson 1972).

BLACK-HEADED GULL—*Larus ridibundus*

Rare spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is and in the Pribilof Is from mid-MY through mid-JN (earliest, ad, 8 MY 74, Agattu I, JLT & CMW, UAM 2742; latest, imm, 23 JN 72, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#). Occurs singly or in flocks of up to eight birds; maximum count has been 15 (17 MY 70, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974). Very rare summer visitant in southwestern Alaska in JL (see Byrd et al. 1974). Casual fall visitant in the Pribilofs (ad ♀, 16–21 AU 54, St Paul I, REP, NMNH 463846), on the Alaska Peninsula (imm ♂, 13 AU 69, Port Moller, Bartonek and Gibson 1972#), and in the Aleutians (one, 30 AU–1 SE 70, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974; one, 5 OC 69, Amchitka I, CMW; one, 27–28 OC 75, Adak I, JLT; one, most of SE 76, Buldir I, GVB & others). Most spring migrants have been breeding-plumaged birds.

Very rare spring migrant north of the Pribilof Is, in the central and northern Bering Sea (ad, 21 MY 75, 160 km east-northeast of St Paul I, GJD, photo; at least two, 3–6 JN 76, Gambell, St Lawrence I, WCR & others, GEH & others; one, 5 JN 76, Safety Sound, Seward Peninsula, WCR & others; two, 2–8 JN 77, Gambell, RWS & BFK & others; one, 8 JN 77, Nome R mouth, BFK & RWS & others). Casual summer visitant on the Chukchi Sea coast of northern Alaska (imm, 25 JN 76, Kukpowruk R mouth, DDG & SOM) and casual fall visitant in southcoastal Alaska (one, 12 SE 77, Cordova, REI).

FRANKLIN'S GULL—*Larus pipixcan*

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant in southcoastal Alaska (one, 14–18 MY 71, Tuxedni NWR, Cook Inlet, DJS, photo; one, 16 JN 76, Chiniak Bay, Kodiak I, FGB) and southwestern Alaska (one, 20 & 22 JN 76, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, GEH & others, photo). All records have been of breeding-plumaged adults.

IVORY GULL—*Pagophila eburnea*

Fairly common pelagic migrant in the Chukchi and Bering seas and fairly common pelagic winter visitant at the ice pack edge in the Bering Sea; less common winter visitant about leads within the pack. Uncommon pelagic migrant in the Beaufort Sea and uncommon summer visitant about leads in the pack in the

Chukchi and Beaufort seas (see Watson and Divoky 1972, Divoky 1976). Arrivals and departures coincide with annual advance and retreat of the ice, the birds thus occurring in the Bering Sea from OC through late JN.

Generally uncommon to rare fall and spring migrant onshore, but known at numerous localities from the Colville R Delta (Anderson 1913; also, JWH) and Pt Barrow (Murdoch 1885, Stone 1900, Bailey 1948; also, recent obs) to Cape Prince of Wales (Bailey 1948) and St Lawrence I (Fay and Cade 1959; also, recent obs), and as far south as the Pribilof Is (Prentiss 1902, G&L 1959), at or near the southern limit of winter ice advance. Very rare summer visitant on the Chukchi coast of northern Alaska (two, 22 JN 77, and one, 6 JL 77, Barrow, RAE & WDS; one, 31 JL 59, Cape Sabine, Childs 1969; one, 11 AU 76, Pt Barrow, PGC & CSC). Maximum pelagic count has been "several flocks of 50 to 100" (26 MR 68, Bering Sea at about 59°N 173°W, Irving et al. 1970); maximum onshore counts have been 50–75 birds (25 OC 77, Barrow, GEH) and 22 birds (24 MY 73, Gambell, St Lawrence I, Johnson 1976).

Casual spring, summer, and fall visitant elsewhere: in southcoastal Alaska ([ad], 13–14 AP 63, Homer, and one, 1 MY 63, Anchorage, both Williamson et al. 1965#) and southeastern Alaska (ad, 13 JL 76, Glacier Bay NM, CLE & others; ad, Skagway, HG, and ad, Little Port Walter, Baranof I, ACW, both 7 NO 75).

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE—*Rissa tridactyla*

Uncommon to abundant local breeder on sea cliffs of the Chukchi and Bering sea coasts and islands, from Cape Lisburne south to and including the Aleutian Is, and east on North Pacific Ocean coasts and islands to Resurrection Bay, Kenai Peninsula; uncommon to rare winter visitant on the North Pacific from the Aleutians to southeastern Alaska (see G&L 1959).

In addition, abundant breeder in southcoastal Alaska east of the Kenai Peninsula (22 colonies, largest at least 5600 pr, summer 72, Prince William Sound, Isleib and Kessel 1973; at least 100 pr, summer 56, Middleton I, Gulf of Alaska, Rausch 1958; 60,000 nests, summer 76, Middleton I, MAH) and fairly common to common local breeder as far east as northern southeastern Alaska (1000+ pr, summer 70, Lituya Bay, and 200+ pr, since summer 67, Glacier Bay NM, DKW, BBP, CLE, and see Wik and Streveler 1968; 400 pr, mid-1960s, Dixon Harbor, RJG).

Common to abundant summer and fall visitant on the Chukchi and western Beaufort seas (see Watson and Divoky 1972, Pitelka 1974); uncommon to common summer visitant on the Bering Sea and on the North Pacific Ocean away from the breeding areas (see Bartonek and Gibson 1972; also, many other obs). Casual fall visitant inland (one, OC 53, Huslia, and one, 7 SE 64, George L, upper Tanana R valley, Kessel and Springer 1966#).

RED-LEGGED KITTIWAKE—*Rissa brevirostris*

Common local breeder in the Pribilof Is (see G&L 1959). Fairly common local breeder in the Aleutian Is (2000 breeding pr, 1976, Buldir I, and 101 nests, 1973, Bogoslof and Fire islands, Byrd in press#), explaining old sight records at Bogoslof I (G&L 1959), in the Unalaska I vicinity (Nelson 1887, Osgood and Bishop 1900, Clark 1910), and perhaps those in the Near Is (Turner 1885). Very rare

visitant onshore where the species does not breed (one, 26–27 OC 75, Adak I, JLT & AWW; one, 3 MY 76, Shemya I, JLT & others).

Rare, usually postbreeding, visitant in the Bering Sea north and east of the breeding range (G&L 1959, Sealy et al. 1971, Bartonek and Gibson 1972). Rare summer, fall, and winter visitant on the North Pacific Ocean (singles, JN 63, RJG, and late MY 73, JMK, both Kodiak I vicinity; one, SE 75, near Sanak Is, fide RAM; one, 14 OC 75, 80 km south of Chignik Bay, RAM; two, 24 OC 76, off Shumagin Is, PJG; one, 26 JA 77, east of Kodiak I, PAB; four, 27 JA 77, northeast of Kodiak I, PAB; one, 7 FE 77, east of Kodiak I, PAB; one, with thousands of Black-legged Kittiwakes, 1 MR 72, 40 km southeast of Chirikof I, GVB). Accidental inland (one, 4 JL 66, 6 km below Kandik/Yukon R, White and Haugh 1969).

ROSS' GULL—*Rhodostethia rosea*

In northern Alaska, fairly common to common fall migrant and casual spring migrant and summer visitant in the Chukchi Sea, where best known at Pt Barrow (see G&L 1959, Watson and Divoky 1972); rare fall migrant in the Beaufort Sea (Divoky 1976). In fall, onshore arrival and departure dates are determined by pack ice movement and vary by weeks from year to year. Most numerous in SE and OC, when flocks of over 100 birds occur (Watson and Divoky 1972; also, GEH), but known as early as JL and as late as NO (earliest, one, 24 JL 22, Wainwright, Bailey 1948; latest, 1000+, 5 NO 72, Pt Barrow, GEH); maximum count has been 4300 (29 SE 76, Pt Barrow, GJD & DAW).

Probably rare migrant in western Alaska, where well known to residents at Gambell, St Lawrence I, in late fall (NO–DE, Fay and Cade 1959, Sealy et al. 1971; also, ad, DE 73, ASw, UAM 3552) and in late spring (subad, 10–11 JN 71, RLA & others; up to seven subad, 10–20 JN 73, DDG & others, photo; at least five, 5–8 JN 77, RWS & BFK & others), but not known to residents at Wales (Bailey 1948) and poorly known elsewhere south of Bering Strait (imm, 10 OC 1879, St Michael, Nelson 1887#; subad, 6–9 JN 74, Nome, GEH & others; subad, 5 JN 77, between Nunivak and St Matthew islands, KLO), including, apparently, the Siberian coast (see Dement'ev and Gladkov 1951).

In southwestern Alaska, casual visitant in the Pribilof Is, where single birds have been recorded at St George I (25 MY 11, Evermann 1913; 24 MR 17, Preble and McAtee 1923) and at St Paul I (22 SE 54, Kenyon and Phillips 1965; ad, JN 64, AS, NMNH 495943), and at sea nearby (at least two, 18 & 22 MR 76, at 56°45'N 166°35'W, fide FHF).

COMMON TERN—*Sterna hirundo*

Rare spring migrant and summer visitant in the western and central Aleutian Is and in the Pribilof Is from late MY through early AU (Earliest, one, 19 MY 76, Shemya I, PGD & DDG & GEH. Latest, one, 4 AU 71, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#; one, 6 AU 66, St Paul I, RLD, NMNH 496863; two, 11 AU 76, St Paul I, BFK & others). Usually occurs singly or in pairs; maximum count has been six (22 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH). Casual fall visitant in southwestern Alaska (one, 22 OC 61, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#).

Casual spring migrant in the northern Bering Sea (one, 4 JN 76, GEH & others, and one, 5–7 JN 77, RWS & others, both Gambell, St Lawrence I).

All Alaska records have been of *S. h. longipennis*, the northeastern Asiatic form.

ALEUTIAN TERN—*Sterna aleutica*

Uncommon local breeder or probable breeder on lagoons, at river mouths, and on islands along the Alaska coast from the southern Chukchi Sea (Tasaychek Lagoon—colony of 10–15 pr, eggs, JN–AU 77, PGC & CSC; Cape Krusenstern—two pr, JN–AU 77, PGC & CSC; Sheshalik—fewer than 10 pr, eggs, JN–AU 77, PGC & CSC; Noatak R Delta—fewer than 15 pr, JN–AU 77, PGC & CSC; Kotzebue—colony of at least four pr, JN–AU 73–77, RJG, DDG, BK; Shishmaref—colony of at least three pr, AU 73, DDG; Lopp Lagoon—three ad, 2 JL 74, BK) south along the entire Bering Sea coast (Safety Sound—up to 50 pr, with nests, JN–AU 69–76, GEH, BK, HKS, others; increased to five colonies totaling at least 300 birds, with nests, JN–JL 77, BK, HKS. Moses Pt—at least three ad, 30 JN 72, BK. Koyuk R mouth—five ad, 2 JL 75, BK & FGS. St Michael—up to 60 pr in two colonies, summers 1874–75, Turner 1886; summers 1878–80, Nelson 1887; summers 14–15, Hersey 1917. Hooper Bay—ad, JN 53, Peterson and Fisher 1955; at least four ad, 17–19 JN 70, HPB & others. Goodnews Bay—60–75 pr, JN 33, Friedmann 1933a; at least 250 pr, summer 74, DNW) to Bristol Bay and the Alaska Peninsula (Hagemeister Strait—two pr 5 JL 70, DDG. Cape Constantine—three ad/three juv, 17 AU 69, DDG. Port Moller—“several hundred,” MY 28, Jaques 1930; pr/juv, 13 AU 69, DDG; 6–10 pr, 24 JN 70, DDG. Nelson Lagoon—colony, summer 76, REG. Cold Bay-Izembek Lagoon—“a number,” 16 JN 25, Murie 1959; fewer than 40 pr, summer 76, JES), west including the Aleutian Is (Unimak I—colony reported pre-1925, and three ad, 20 MY 25, Murie 1959. Umnak I—colony of nine, JN–AU 62, RJG & RTW. Adak I—up to 75 pr, summers 69–72, Byrd et al. 1974. Amchitka I—50 pr, JN–JL 68, Williamson and Emison 1969; subsequently, CMW. Alaid I—small colony, summer 76, JLT & others. Attu I—35 pr, AU 71, Byrd et al. 1974; subsequently, JLT & others), and east along the Pacific coast (Kodiak I and satellites—nesting since 1868, see G&L 1959; at least 12 colonies, summer 76, RAM, MHD, others [maximum size 1000+ pr, Amee I, GAS]. Kachemak Bay—colony reported JL 72, fide MCT. Cohoe—at least four pr, MY–AU 56–70, MAM. Copper R Delta—several colonies totaling 300–500 ads, summers 70–73, Isleib and Kessel 1973. Bering R/Controller Bay—up to 2000+ ad, summer 76, MEI, PGM, others. Icy Bay—75–150 pr, eggs, 31 MY 76, PJG) as far as Yakutat (“many,” JL 16 and JL 17, Walker 1920; fewer than in 1916, JN 22, Walker 1923; 100 birds, late JL 68, Isleib and Kessel 1973), Dry Bay (“many,” JL 17, Walker 1920; at least several hundred pr, eggs/yg, MY–JL 77, SMP), and probably Lituya Bay (two separate pr, 30 JL 70, 56 and 120 km offshore, RJG & DDG; 12 ad, 29 MY 71, just offshore, GPS & others). At-sea sightings during JN, even 50+ km from shore, appear to be of pelagic feeders from colonies on shore.

No evidence of onshore coastal migration, birds apparently arriving and departing nesting areas directly from/to the high seas. In spring arrives onshore earlier in eastern areas (earliest, 30 AP 76, Kanak I, DWN; 4 MY 70, Copper R Delta, MEI; 11 MY 60, Cohoe, MAM; 13 MY 76, Kodiak I, RAM) than in western and northern areas (earliest, 18 MY 75, Adak I, GVB & others; 16 MY 76, Shemya I, GEH; 20 MY 1882, Cape Constantine, G&L 1959; 7 JN 54, Nunivak I, PS; 3 JN 14, off Cape Nome, Hersey 1916; 7 JN 74, Kotzebue, DDG & others).

Species departs abruptly, as soon as young are fledged (latest, 12 AU 70, Copper R Delta, MEI; 16 AU 77, Kivalina, PGC & CSC; 17 AU 60, Cohoe, MAM; 30 AU 70, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974; 1 SE 76, 19 km off Port Moller, REG; 8 SE 77, Kotzebue, PGC & CSC. Extreme late date, one bird, 19 SE 76, 2 km off Nome, HKS).

WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN—*Chlidonias leucopterus*

Accidental in Alaska. A male was collected at Nizki I, Aleutian Is, 12 JL 76 (Byrd et al. in press#).

DOVEKIE—*Alle alle*

Rare probable breeder amid auklet colonies on islands in the Bering Strait area. Known from western St Lawrence I (Bédard 1966#, Sealy et al. 1971#, subsequent obs), Little Diomedé I (Hanna 1961#, Breckenridge 1966#; also, "a few pr/yr," including pr resident at burrow, MY-JN 68, SWS), and King I (one, 5 JL 76, WHD & PLD). Occurs at least from late MY through early SE (earliest, one, 24 MY 65, Chibukak Pt, St Lawrence I, Bédard 1966; latest, one, 9 SE 75, 24 km south of Gambell, PDM), singly or in pairs. Maximum count has been a total of five birds (summer 65, Chibukak Pt, Bédard 1966).

Casual summer visitant in northern Alaska (one, 13 JL 35, off Pt Barrow, Bailey 1948#) and in southwestern Alaska (one, 8 JL 58, St George I, Pribilof Is, Holmes 1968).

BLACK GUILLEMOT—*Cephus grylle*

In northern Alaska, uncommon local breeder in burrows and beach flotsam on the Chukchi and Beaufort sea coasts, from Seahorse I and Pt Barrow east as far as Igalik I (Divoky et al. 1974, MacLean and Verbeek 1968), and rare breeder to Barter I (nest/two eggs, 13 JL 76, Jago Spit, KLO); uncommon summer visitant east to Nuvagapak Pt (GJD, DDR & PDM, HPB, others). In western Alaska, uncommon breeder at Cape Thompson (Swartz 1966) and uncommon summer visitant and probable breeder on St Lawrence I (Northwest Cape—see Bédard 1966; also, many subsequent obs).

Uncommon to rare visitant throughout the year on the Beaufort Sea, and widespread, locally common visitant throughout the year on the Chukchi Sea (see G&L 1959, Watson and Divoky 1972); locally common winter visitant on the Bering Sea as far south as the limit of pack ice advance, occurring in leads in the pack (GJD, GEH, others). Maximum counts have been in fall and winter and have included flocks of up to 40 birds (4 MR 73, southwest of St Lawrence I, GJD). Southernmost records have been from the edge of the ice pack in the vicinity of the Pribilof Is (total 10 birds, in groups of up to six, 13 MR 73, 75 km north of St Paul I, GJD).

Accidental inland (ad ♂, 26 NO 75, on small lake at 1500 m, Alaska Range, 48 km west of Paxson, JCS, UAM 3434).

MARbled MURRELET—*Brachyramphus marmoratus*

In southeastern and southcoastal Alaska, abundant to common probable breeder, and visitant throughout the year on protected salt water (G&L 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1973).

In southwestern Alaska, resident and probable local breeder on the Alaska Peninsula and perhaps the length of the Aleutian Is: uncommon locally in pairs or small groups of up to 24 birds in protected bays on the Pacific coast of the Peninsula (Katmai NM—Hallo, Kukak, Dakavak, Amalik, and Katmai bays, Cahalane 1959, also, DDG, GVB; Kanatak [=Portage] Bay, Osgood 1904; vicinity of Sutwik I, Murie 1959; Chignik, Narver 1970; Stepovak Bay, Gianini 1917; Ikatan Peninsula-Morzhovoi Bay area, Murie 1959) and uncommon and local in the Aleutians at a few mountainous islands, all with large protected bays (Unalaska I—Captains and Unalaska bays, G&L 1959, Murie 1959, many subsequent obs, including food-carrying ads flying from Unalaska Bay up into the mountains, JL 69, DDG; Atka I—Nazan and Korovin bays, GVB & DDG, others; Kagalaska I—Cabin Cove, DDG; Adak I—many obs throughout yr, including courtship displays, Byrd et al. 1974; Attu I—Massacre Bay, GVB & DDG). Rare summer and fall visitant in Bristol Bay (G&L 1959, Bartonek and Gibson 1972; also, MHD). Casual winter visitant in the Pribilof Is (one, 13 JA 18, St Paul I, Hanna 1920a#).

In western Alaska, casual summer visitant in northern Bering Sea (two, 29 JL 64, Kavalghak Bay, St Lawrence I, Bédard 1966#).

WHISKERED AUKLET—*Aethia pygmaea*

Locally uncommon to common breeder throughout most of the Aleutian Is chain (see Murie 1959), from Unimak Pass (Krenitzin Is group: Ugamak, Tigalda, Avatanak, and Rootok islands) west to and including Buldir I, occurring primarily in the smaller-island groups, where there are extensive tide rips; rare summer visitant and possible breeder in the Near Is group (two, 1 JL 75, off Agattu I, GVB; four, 12 JN 75, off McCloud Head, Attu I, EPH). Widely distributed in small groups of a few dozen to 1000 birds (see Murie 1959, subsequent obs). Occurs from at least early AP through late SE; maximum counts have been a day total of 12,800+ (5 AP 74, Krenitzin Is group, GVB & DDG) and a flock of 10,000 (30 MY 72, Yunaska I, GVB & DDG). Casual winter visitant (one, 27 FE 54, Amchitka I, RDJ#; one, 13 NO 74, Adak I, JLT, UAM 2957).

Casual summer visitant in the Bering Sea, north of the breeding range, at St Lawrence I (one, 9 JL 31, Gambell, Friedmann 1932#; one, 20 JL 71, Tatik Pt, Johnson 1974) and in Bristol Bay (one, 4 JL 73, off Amak I, GVB).

BAND-TAILED PIGEON—*Columba fasciata*

Rare, perhaps uncommon, summer visitant and probable breeder in southern southeastern Alaska, occurring on the mainland and on islands near the mouths of the mainland river systems from MY to SE, singly, in pairs, or in flocks of up to 24 birds. Recorded from just north of Petersburg (pr, 26 JL 66, Thomas Bay, RJG; flock of fifteen, 6 SE 65, Horn Cliffs, RJG) and the Stikine R mouth (at least one, 20 JL 74, Garnet Ledge; at least one, 21 JL 74, Kadin I; flock of at least ten, 12 JL 74, Wrangell I—all DDG & SOM. Flock of up to fifteen, 9 & 11 JL 76, Wrangell I, GEH. Flock of seven, 30 AU 76, Wrangell I, SOM) south to Ernest Sound (flock of twelve, JL 61, "Foggy Bay," Cleveland Peninsula, fide SOM), the Unuk R mouth (flock of 24 birds, 15 AU 73, fide SOM), Hulakon/Unuk R (pr, JN 74, WKN), the Chickamin R (at least two, JL 72, SOM), Revillagigedo I (25 birds in groups of up to fifteen, 12 JL 72, "Margarita Bay," Traitors Cove,

Olson 1974; at least one, MY 73, Francis Cove, fide SOM; flock of 17–23, late JL to about 1 SE 73, Francis Cove, fide SOM; one, 25 JL 76, near Ketchikan, BFK), and Hyder (at least two pr, 5–9 JL 74, DDG & SOM, UAM 2797). Resident summer pairs, probably breeders, have been observed on the Hulakon R (several summers, WKN, including 1974, above), on the Chickamin R (1972, above), and at Hyder (1974, above). There has been only one Southeastern record north of Thomas Bay (one, JN 67, Juneau, Olson 1974).

Accidental in western Alaska (♀, 12 AU 69, 13 km west of Nome, DGR, UAM 3137).

MOURNING DOVE—*Zenaida macroura*

In southeastern Alaska, rare fall migrant on the mainland, primarily on the river systems, and very rare fall migrant in the Alexander Archipelago, from late AU to mid-NO (Earliest, one, 29 AU 72, Gustavus, BBP & MHD. Latest, one, 14 NO 72, Kake, CLE; one, 12 NO 66, Juneau, STO; mid-NO 74, Gustavus, BBP), most numerous in SE. Usually occurs singly or in groups of up to four; maximum count has been a flock of eight (9 SE 76, Sergief I, Stikine R mouth, JLC). Very rare spring migrant and summer visitant, MY–AU (see G&L 1959, Willett 1921a; subsequently, SOM, HRM, RBW).

In southcoastal Alaska and in central Alaska south of the Alaska Range, rare fall visitant from late SE through OC (earliest, one, 18 SE 71, Kenai, Weeden and Johnson 1973; latest, one, 10 NO 75, Cordova, MEI), when all records have been of single birds; very rare spring migrant and summer visitant (one, 17 JN 62, Anchorage, Williamson et al. 1965; one, 29 JN 68, Anchorage, Weeden and Johnson 1973). In central Alaska north of the Alaska Range, casual fall visitant (one, 30 SE 47, Clear, Cottam 1948; one, 9 OC 16, Ft Yukon, Friedmann 1931) and very rare spring migrant and summer visitant (one, 30 MY 71, Fairbanks; one, 9 JN 66, Fairbanks; one, 13 JN 61, Chena Hot Springs; flock of three, 1 AU 69, Fairbanks; one, AU–17 SE 65, Circle Hot Springs—all Weeden and Johnson 1973).

In southwestern Alaska, casual fall visitant at the head of Bristol Bay (one, 10 OC 54, Kvichak R, and one, 7 NO 61, Dillingham, Weeden and Johnson 1973#; one, 31 OC 62, Bethel, JGK). Accidental in western Alaska (one, probably fall 64, Wales, Weeden and Johnson 1973).

COMMON CUCKOO—*Cuculus canorus*

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant in the western and central Aleutian Is (♂, 30 MY 74, and ♂, 19 JN 76, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press#; up to three, 1–3 JL 72, Kiska I, CMW & GVB & DDG; ♂, 31 MY 71, Amchitka I, CMW#; ♀, 13 JN 72, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#). There have been at least four recent Aleutian records of unidentified *Cuculus* (Byrd et al. in press); the very similar Oriental Cuckoo, for which there have been five records (see G&L 1959), has not been recorded in Alaska since 1946.

SCOPS OWL—*Otus scops*

Accidental in Alaska. A dried wing was found at Buldir I, Aleutian Is, 5 JN 77 (Day et al. in press#).

PYGMY OWL—*Glaucidium gnoma*

Rare fall, winter, and spring visitant in southeastern Alaska, where singles have been recorded from late AU to mid-MY (24 AU 20, Dall I, Willett 1921b#; 12 OC 64, Douglas I, STO; 20 OC 20, Wrangell I, Willett 1921b; 23 NO 67, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; fall 71, Revillagigedo I, fide SOM; 10 DE 38, near Juneau, DW, NMNH 365409; 26 DE 70, Glacier Bay NM, BBP; DE 68, Juneau, fide RJG; 5–6 JA 70, Gustavus, BBP; JA 74, Fillmore Inlet, fide SOM; 21 FE 74, Kake, CLE; MY 67, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; 12 MY 70, near Juneau, RJG).

Casual fall visitant in eastern southcoastal Alaska (one, 12 AU 36, near Yakutat, Shortt 1939#), possibly as far west as Prince William Sound (see Isleib and Kessel 1973).

BARRED OWL—*Strix varia*

Accidental in Alaska. One bird was observed at Douglas I, southeastern Alaska, 1–3 OC 77 (FAG & RHA & ARM & DR, photo).

SAW-WHET OWL—*Aegolius acadicus*

Rare or uncommon resident and breeder in southeastern Alaska (nest, 5 JN 14, Forrester I, Willett 1915; calling birds, MR–AP 74, and juv, 28 AU 73, Chickamin R, SOM, UAM 2653; one calling, 17 JN 77, Farm I, Stikine R, SOM; also, see G&L 1959). Maximum count has been four (up to four, all fall and early winter 76, Stikine R mouth, SOM).

Rare resident and probable breeder in southcoastal Alaska (North Gulf Coast-Prince William Sound, Isleib and Kessel 1973#; Kenai Peninsula-Anchorage, Williamson et al. 1965#; also, ad ♀, 22 MR 71, Anchorage, SBF#).

Accidental in western Alaska (one, 16 OC 72, Gambell, St Lawrence I, VKS, UAM 2689) and in southwestern Alaska (one, 7 NO 62, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, Sladen 1966#).

JUNGLE NIGHTJAR—*Caprimulgus indicus*

Accidental in Alaska. A female was found dead and desiccated at Buldir I, Aleutian Is, 31 MY 77 (Day et al. in press#).

WHIP-POOR-WILL—*Caprimulgus vociferus*

Accidental in Alaska. The fresh remains of a cat-killed bird were collected at West Petersburg, Kupreanof I, southeastern Alaska, 22 NO 72 (HRM, UAM 2538).

COMMON NIGHTHAWK—*Chordeiles minor*

Rare fall migrant on and near the mouths of the mainland river systems of southeastern Alaska from mid-AU through mid-SE (earliest, one, 29 JL 74, Taku R, DDG & SOM; latest, one, 18 SE 73, Petersburg, HRM). Usually occurs singly; maximum count has been three (3 SE 73, Chickamin R, SOM). Casual summer visitant on mainland Southeastern (one, 14 JN 65, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; one, summer 67, Juneau, RJG).

Casual spring migrant and summer and fall visitant elsewhere in the state. Single birds have been recorded in southcoastal Alaska (1 AU 72, Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973; 8 AU 36, Situk R, Shortt 1939; 15 SE 74, Cohoe, MAM), in central Alaska (10 MY 74, Fairbanks, MSB; 14 JN 65, 27 km west of Fairbanks, EK; 12 JL 58, Fairbanks, Kessel 1960; 21 AU 73, Fairbanks, MWS; late SE or early OC 23, 16 km north of Allakaket, Murie 1925), and in northern Alaska (6 JL 41, Barrow, Bishop 1944; summer 52, Wainwright, Bee 1958).

WHITE-THROATED NEEDLE-TAILED SWIFT—*Hirundapus caudacutus*

Accidental in Alaska. One male was collected at Shemya I, Aleutian Is, 21 MY 74 (White and Baird 1977#).

WHITE-RUMPED SWIFT—*Apus pacificus*

Casual summer and fall visitant in southwestern Alaska, recorded in the Pribilof Is (one, 1 AU 20, St George I, Mailliard and Hanna 1921#; one, 13 JN 49, St Paul I, Kenyon and Phillips 1965#) and in the western Aleutian Is (one, 24 JN 76, Agattu I, DGK; up to two, 22–24 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3610).

ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD—*Calypte anna*

Very rare fall and winter visitant in southeastern Alaska, where recorded in 1967 (at least one ♂, mid-OC, Juneau, fide RJG), in 1974–75 (♂, 2–15 MR 74, Sitka, CHJ & AJ, photo; up to three, including two ♂, 6 AU 74–3 JA 75, Auke Bay, ESD & WPD; ♂, late AU–early OC 74, Juneau, fide HKS; up to two, ♂ and ♀, 19 OC 74–3 JA 75, Auke Bay, RBW; ♂, 11 NO 74, Juneau, FAG & BVL, photo; up to three, winter 74–75, Sitka, fide CHJ; ♀, mid-DE 74, Ketchikan, LWC), in 1976 (♂, JN–18 DE, Wrangell, VKG & GEH, photo), and in 1977 (♂, 29 SE, Wrangell, VKG). Casual summer visitant (♂, 24–25 JN 68, Juneau, fide RJG).

Accidental in southcoastal Alaska (♂, 13 NO–19 DE 71, Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973).

All Alaska records are from sugar-water feeders.

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD—*Selasphorus rufus*

Common migrant and breeder in southeastern Alaska and in southcoastal Alaska as far west as Prince William Sound (see G&L 1959) between late AP and late AU (Earliest, one, 6 AP 70, Juneau, fide RJG; 7 AP 40, Sitka, G&L 1959; ♂, 8 AP 74, Ketchikan, PM; 10 AP 25, Ketchikan, Willett 1928; one, 21 AP 77, REI, two, 30 AP 74, MEI, and two, 3 MY 73, Isleib and Kessel 1973—all Cordova. Latest, 26 AU 71, Glacier Bay NM, CLE & DKW; 27 AU 40, Sitka, G&L 1959; 30 AU 1895, Juneau, G&L 1959; 9 SE 22, Craig, Willett 1928. Extreme late dates, ♂, 26 OC 71, Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973; at least one, 7 & 12 NO 74, Juneau, HKS, DEM); rare summer visitant and possible breeder beyond, as far west as Cook Inlet (Murie 1959, Williamson et al. 1965, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, MKD at Homer). Very rare winter visitant (one, overwintered 1976–77, Wrangell, fide VKG). There are several Southeastern winter records of unidentified hummingbirds (ESD, RJG, others; also, see Anna's Hummingbird, above).

Very rare summer visitant in eastern central Alaska (one, AU 63, Circle, FMW; ad ♂, 28 JL 66, Coal Ck/Yukon R, White and Haugh 1969; ad ♂, 29 JN 72, Fairbanks, MMM). In addition, there are numerous sight records of unidentified hummingbirds as far west as Minto Lakes, JN-AU (Laing and Taverner 1929, White and Haugh 1969; also, NWH, WTV, others).

Single unidentified hummingbirds have occurred as casual summer or fall visitants in northern Alaska (22 JN 76, Barter I, AEG & GJD; 20 JN 76, Pt Lay, DDG), western Alaska (SE 60, St Lawrence I, Sealy et al. 1971; St Lawrence I, Fay and Cade 1959; 9 AU 27, Nunivak I, Swarth 1934; summer 55, Kwethluk, fide CHF), and southwestern Alaska (20 JN 36, Uliaga I, Aleutian Is, Murie 1959).

HOOPOE—*Upupa epops*

Accidental in Alaska. An adult male was recorded at Old Chevak, Yukon-Kuskokwim R Delta, 2-3 SE 75 (Dau and Paniyak 1977#).

EASTERN KINGBIRD—*Tyrannus tyrannus*

Rare summer visitant on the mainland of southeastern Alaska (Chickamin R—two, 16 JN 73, SOM, UAM 2656. Stikine R—pr, 15-16 JN 77, Barnes L, SOM. Wrangell—one, 13 JN 77, VKG. Unuk R mouth—one, 5 JN 73, RL. Juneau—one, mid-JN 73, DEM; one, 5 JL 76, fide DEM; one, 12 JL 70, JGK & MLK; one, 21 JL 75, ESD; one, 25 AU 62, RMH. Gustavus—pr, 16 JN 69, GPS).

Casual summer and fall visitant elsewhere: in northern Alaska (one, 17 JN 31, Pt Barrow, one, 7 JL 40, Chipp R, one, 20 JL 47, 137 km southeast of Barrow—all Bailey 1948#; one, 1 JL-3 AU 75, Colville R Delta, JWH, photo; one, 31 JL-3 AU 70, Prudhoe Bay, Gavin 1975; one, 22 JL 76, Franklin Bluffs, DDR), in western Alaska (one, 15 JN 77, Cape Krusenstern, PGC & CSC; one, 24 JL 77, Nunivak I, JL & RM), in southwestern Alaska (one, 29 JN 65, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, RDR), in southcoastal Alaska (one, 31 JL 66, Marmot I, near Kodiak I, DE; one, 30 AU 75, Anchorage, AOS), and in central Alaska (one, 29 SE 76, near Delta Junction, TGT & EPK).

WESTERN KINGBIRD—*Tyrannus verticalis*

Casual summer and fall visitant, recorded in central Alaska (ad ♂, 28 JN 64, near Susitna R bridge, Denali Hwy, LJP, UAM 3548) and southcoastal Alaska (one, 16 AU 73, Copper R Delta, PGM).

SAY'S PHOEBE—*Sayornis saya*

Uncommon to locally fairly common migrant and breeder in the mountains and uplands of eastern central Alaska, the Brooks Range and its northern foothills, and the mountains of the Seward Peninsula. In central Alaska occurs from mid-MY to early SE (earliest, one, 2 MY 75, Fairbanks, MAS, DDG, and two, 7 MY 72, Mile 98.5 Steese Hwy, SFM & DWN; latest, two, 6 SE 70, central Alaska Range, PVs, and one, 7 SE 70, Gerstle R, MHD & MWS); somewhat shorter season farther north and west. Greatest densities have been reported from along major rivers (35 birds, JL 51, Yukon R between Dawson, Y.T., and Circle, Alaska, TJC; one to three pr on each of about 20 cliffs, summer 67, along approxi-

mately 200 km of the Colville R between Etivluk and Anaktuvuk rivers, Cade and White 1973).

Nests, young, or apparent territorial fidelity during the nesting season have been reported from the Wrangell Mts (near Rock L, Sage 1975; Jacksina R near Nabesna, GAD; head of Chitina R, Laing and Taverner 1929), Talkeetna Mts (Black L and Deadman L, GBS), Chugach Mts (near Anchorage and Girdwood, MEI), Alaska Range, at least as far west as Mt McKinley NP (south of Black Rapids, PVs; Paxson, SFHS; Mile 13 Denali Hwy, RBWe & others; Savage R, TJC; Polychrome Pass, Murie 1963, DLS; Wonder L, CMH), Kilbuck Mts (Nyac, DNW), Tanana-Yukon Highlands (upper Yukon R, Osgood 1909, White and Haugh 1969, TJC; Fairbanks, TJC, BK; Mile 82 Steese Hwy, RBWe; Mile 95 Steese Hwy, TTW; Eagle Ck, Steese Hwy, RBWe, others; Circle and the White Mts, Blackwelder 1919), the Brooks Range and its northern foothills (Mancha Ck, RJR; mid- and upper Kongakut R, RJR, PDM; Aichilik R, PDM & DDR; upper Sheenjek R, Kessel and Schaller 1960, CGB; East Fork of Chandalar R, Kessel and Schaller 1960; Canning R along Marsh Fork and as far north as Eagle Ck, PV, AJM, RCC; Atigun Canyon, Sage 1974; Sagwon Bluffs, DDR; Bettles, G&L 1959; Lake Peters, Anaktuvuk Pass, Killik and Colville rivers, and Sagavanirktok R, see Cade and White 1973; Walker L and headwaters of the Noatak R, Dean and Chesemore 1974; middle Noatak R, JRH; Anorat Ck and lower Noatak R canyon, DAM; Cape Thompson, Williamson et al. 1966; Cape Sabine, Childs 1969) and the Seward Peninsula (Chamisso I, G&L 1959; numerous localities in uplands of the peninsula west at least to 166°W, BK, DGR—including eggs, 24 JN 71, east end Grantley Harbor; nest, 3 JL 69, Bluestone R; nest/eg, 26 JN 77, Bluestone R Bridge; all BK).

Very rare probable breeder in northern southeastern Alaska (Glacier Bay NM—nest site tenacity, 1965, and probable nest, 1967, Wik and Strevler 1968); otherwise, very rare fall migrant (Glacier Bay NM—one, 22 AU 62, Wik and Strevler 1968; one, 12 AU 67, DKW; two, 21 AU 69, DKW; ad, 10 SE 68, BBP. Coast Range west of Mendenhall Glacier—one at 1200 m, 30 AU 77, JLF. Juneau—one, 23 SE 70, RJG; one, 6 OC 72, ESD [=latest Alaska record]. Sergief I—one, 21 AU 19, Swarth 1922).

Elsewhere, very rare to casual migrant, mostly as singles in fall: in western Alaska (at least one, 27 AU 70, Cape Peirce, MHD), in southwestern Alaska (one, 6 AU 02, Chulitna R mouth, Osgood 1904#; one, 2 JN 77, Ugaiushak I, BEL), and in southcoastal Alaska and on the Kenai Peninsula (two, 27 AU 61, Anchorage, MEI & others; one, 31 MY 63, Cohoe, MAM; one, 4 SE 71, Chisik I, DJS; one, 28 JL 40, Kalgin I, and one, 9 AU 40, north of Valdez, G&L 1959; one, 5 SE 74, Copper R Delta, MEI). Casual spring migrant in northern Alaska north of the Brooks Range foothills (one, 27 MY 32, Barrow, Bailey 1948#).

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax flaviventris*

Probably casual summer visitant in eastern central Alaska (ad ♀ collected, another individual seen, 28 JL 66, Coal Ck/Yukon R, White and Haugh 1969#).

ALDER FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax alnorum*

Abundant migrant and breeder throughout central Alaska (BK; also, see G&L 1959, Yocom 1963a and 1964, White and Haugh 1969), including the northwestern

portions of the Kenai Peninsula (MAM, including 13 nests, summer 72, Coho-Kasilof). Latest avian spring migrant, occurring from late MY—early JN to late AU (earliest, singing ♂, 25 MY 70, Fairbanks, BK; latest, one, 3 SE 61, Sanctuary R, HKS & WTV, UAM 1867, and imm ♂, 5 SE 70, Paxson, PVs, UAM 3195); maximum count has been 77, mostly singing ♂, in 3-hr count period (15 JN 76, Fairbanks, BK).

Generally less common peripherally, being most numerous in areas subject to taiga influence. In southcoastal Alaska, fairly common breeder, at least locally, in the North Gulf Coast-Prince William Sound area (Isleib and Kessel 1973), and abundant breeder in the Ninilchik-Homer area (MKD, BK). In southwestern Alaska, uncommon probable breeder to northeastern edge of Iliamna L (JN 58–59, Williamson and Peyton 1962) and rare summer visitant at Katmai NM (singles, 29 JL & 19 AU 53, Cahalane 1959; one, 2 JL 67, DDG). In western Alaska, common probable breeder on the lower Kuskokwim R (“common,” JN 56, Napaskiak, Williamson 1957); fairly common at the base of the Seward Peninsula (20 birds, 23–26 JN 75, Buckland; singles, 21 & 22 JN 73, Inmachuk R; three, 29 JN 75, Koyuk; nine, 1–2 JL 72, Elim—all BK); rare on the Kobuk R (singing ♂, 13 AU 73, Onion Portage, DKW), at Selawik (including dead nestling, JL 56, Hudson 1957), and on the lower Noatak R (singing ♂, 24 JN 73, Eli R, and two, 25 JN 73, Noatak village, DAM); and casual on the western Seward Peninsula (singing ♂, 23 JN 68, Safety Sound, MME & CTB & others; singing ♂, 30 JN 73, North Killeak L, BK & DDG). In the Brooks Range, rare spring migrant (singing ♂, 18 JN 56, upper Sheenjek R, Kessel and Schaller 1960). In northern Alaska, casual spring migrant and summer visitant (singing ♂, 20 JN & 2 JL 75, Umiat, CMW & TJC; ♂, 19 JN 42, [“Sarovik R”], 320 km east of Barrow, Bailey 1948#—previously reported as *E. hammondii*, but upon reexamination the specimen proved to be *E. alnorum*, JWA, DDG; ♂, 26 JL 73, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#).

Uncommon migrant and probable breeder on mainland southeastern Alaska, where a summer survey in 1974 recorded six birds on the Unuk R, two on the Salmon R, two on the Stikine R, and five on the Taku R (DDG & SOM); reported also from the Chickamin R (“uncommon,” summer 73, SOM) and the Chilkat R (up to two/day, late JN and mid-JL 72, JDW). Rare local probable breeder in the Alexander Archipelago (singing ♂, 22 JN 75, Mitkof I, and two singing ♂, 9 JL 75, Kadashan Bay, Chichagof I, DDG & TGT).

HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax hammondii*

In eastern central Alaska, fairly common migrant and breeder in the Tanana-Yukon Highlands and north to Ft Yukon (BK; also, see Osgood and Bishop 1900, Yocom 1963a and 1964, White and Haugh 1969), primarily in tall deciduous upland forests, sometimes with spruce interspersed. Present between early MY and late AU (earliest, one, 28 AP 56, and three, 28 AP 60; latest, one, 6 SE 61—all Fairbanks, BK); maximum count has been 18, mostly singing ♂, in 3.5-hr count period (16 MY 73, Fairbanks, BK).

In southeastern Alaska, uncommon spring migrant and probable breeder along the mainland rivers, primarily in deciduous forests (ad ♂, 7 JL 74, Fish Ck near Hyder, DDG & SOM, UAM 2792; one, plus six other *Empidonax* probably this species, 24 MY 73, Chickamin R, SOM, UAM 2669; several, 9 JN 1899, vicinity Skagway, Osgood and Bishop 1900#; four, 23 JL 41, Chilkat R, Jewett 1942#).

A summer survey in 1974 recorded two birds on the Unuk R, five on the Salmon R, two on the Taku R, and two on the Taiya R (DDG & SOM). Undoubtedly fall migrant too, but has escaped notice. May also occur rarely in the Alexander Archipelago (singles seen, 14 JN 66, Saltchuck, Kupreanof I, early JL 69, west coast Chichagof I, RJG), but presence should be substantiated by specimens.

Accidental in northern Alaska (one, 3 JN 37, Sadlerochit R, Bailey 1948#—NMNH 365549 reexamined and identification reconfirmed, JWA, DDG).

DUSKY FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax oberholseri*

Accidental in Alaska. A female was collected at Icy Cape, western northern Alaska, 19 JL 76 (DDG, UAM 3466).

WESTERN WOOD PEWEE—*Contopus sordidulus*

Uncommon migrant and breeder on mainland southeastern Alaska between mid-MY and late AU (earliest, one, 9 MY 68, Juneau, RJG; latest, two, 29 AU 72, Juneau, ESD, and one, 8 SE 09, Taku R, Swarth 1911; extreme late date, "several," OC 72, Lake Chilkat, RBW). Most numerous along the mainland rivers, where a summer survey in 1974 recorded nine on the Unuk R, seven on the Salmon R, thirteen on the Stikine R, four on the Taku R, and one on the Taiya R (DDG & SOM); also, reported from the Chickamin R ("fairly common spring migrant," 17 MY–8 JN 73, SOM; at least five birds, 17–28 JN 09, Swarth 1911; nest/one egg, 23 JN 73, SOM), Wrangell (Webster 1950), Ketchikan ("fairly common," 20–24 MY 72, SOM), Glacier Bay NM (two, 26 MY 70 and two, 28 JN 71, DKW), and a number of other mainland localities (see Swarth 1911).

Uncommon migrant and breeder in eastern central Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, BK), occurring at least as far west as Mt McKinley NP (Murie 1963) and the northwestern Kenai Peninsula (MAM). Present between mid-MY and mid-AU (earliest, 12 MY 22, Fairbanks, G&L 1959, and one, 12 MY 73, Mile 23 Chena Hot Springs Rd, DDG; latest, two, 20 AU 74, Fairbanks, TTW). At height of spring song, usually two to five birds heard during a 3-hr count period (BK); maximum counts have been six (5 JN 61, Fairbanks, HKS) and nine (3-hr count period, 22 JN 75, Fairbanks, TTW).

Elsewhere, rare fall migrant in southcoastal Alaska (mid- to late AU of various yrs, near Seward, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, one, 7–14 SE 75, and one, 19 SE 76, Cordova, MEI & REI), except rare probable breeder about Anchorage (MEI); and casual spring migrant and summer visitant in western Alaska (one, 13 JN 73, Safety Sound, Seward Peninsula, DDG & others; one, 19 MY 72, Ambler, Kobuk R, DKW; one, summer 61, Noatak/Kelly R, Hines 1963) and in northern Alaska (ad ♀, 1 JL 1898, Barrow, Stone 1900#; ad ♂, 3 JN 64, and one, 25 MY 65, Umiat, West and White 1966#).

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER—*Nuttallornis borealis*

Uncommon migrant and breeder throughout the taiga of central Alaska (see G&L 1959) between mid- to late MY and late AU–early SE (earliest, singing ♂, 16 MY 67, Fairbanks, BK & others; extreme early date, one, 1 MY 60, Fairbanks, RBWe & others; latest, one, 5 SE 71, Swanneck Slough, Minto flats, RBWe, and one, 11 SE 76, Yarger L, DDG & TGT; extreme late date, one singing, 29 SE 67,

Paxson, RBWe). At height of spring song, usually one to four birds heard during a 3-hr count period (BK); maximum count has been eight (4-hr count period, 22 MY 76, Fairbanks, BK).

Extends peripherally with the taiga as a rare migrant and breeder into western Alaska (singing ♂, 16–21 JN 61, Kelly/Noatak R, Hines 1963; three ♂, 16–22 JN 73, Noatak R mouth, DAM; "first seen," 29 MY 72 and 31 MY 73, Ambler, and 23 MY 74 and 23 MY 77, Hunt/Kobuk R, DKW; nest and two fledged broods, summer 62, Nyac, DNW), southwestern Alaska (two, 9 SE 53, Cahalane 1959, and one, 18 AU 68, Gibson 1970, both Brooks L, Katmai NM), and the Anchorage area of southcoastal Alaska (rare probable breeder in Anchorage area, MEI; also, four birds, 1 JL 50, Eagle R, G&L 1959). Elsewhere in southcoastal Alaska, very rare migrant (up to three, 15–22 MY 71, Isleib and Kessel 1973; singles, 25 MY 75 and 6 AU 74, and two, 9 AU 77, REI & MEI—all Cordova); accidental on Middleton I, Gulf of Alaska (one, 26 JN 56, Rausch 1958#).

Uncommon probable breeder in southeastern Alaska, both on the mainland (two singing ♂, 19–26 JN 72, Haines, JDW; singles, 18 & 21 JN 65, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; one, 27 JN 72, Glacier Bay NM, fide BBP; singing ♂, 9 JN 75, Juneau, DDG & BK & TGT; five singing ♂, 28–30 JL 74, Taku R, DDG & SOM; one, 9 JN 46, Stikine R, Webster 1950; eight singing ♂, 13–18 JL 74, Stikine R, DDG & SOM; one, 18 JN 73, Chickamin R, SOM; four singing ♂, 5–7 JL 74, Hyder, DDG & SOM) and on the Alexander Archipelago (singing ♂, 22–23 JN 75, Mitkof I; two singing ♂, 26–27 JN 75; singing ♂, 28 JN 75, Kuiu I—all DDG & TGT).

Accidental in northern Alaska (emaciated ad found dead, 18 JL 76, Pt Barrow, FG, MVZ 164685).

SKYLARK—*Alauda arvensis*

Rare spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is from early MY to early JN (earliest, at least three, 30 AP 74, Attu I, JLT & CMW, and one, 1 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; latest, two singing ♂, 5 JN 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH). Occurs singly or in small flocks; maximum count has been a flock of eight (9 MY 74, Agattu I, Byrd et al. in press#). Casual summer and fall visitant (one, 7 JL 75, Attu I, Byrd et al. in press; one, 16–19 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH).

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant and possible breeder in the Pribilof Is (♀, 20 MY 67, St George I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#; at least 12 birds, including singing ♂, 1–9 JL 70, St. Paul I, WJW & DLJ & GVB, UAM 3181).

All Alaska specimens have been of *A. a. pekinensis*, the northeastern Asiatic form.

BANK SWALLOW—*Riparia riparia*

Common to locally abundant breeder throughout central Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, BK, many other obs) between mid- to late MY and mid-AU (earliest, one, 13 MY 67, Moody, HKS; latest, one, 20 AU 71, Fairbanks, BBD). Peripherally, uncommon to rare, though locally common, breeder as far west as the Noatak R (JRH, DAM), Kobuk R (Grinnell 1900, DKW), Kotzebue Sound (Hudson 1957), Seward Peninsula (Buckland and Inmachuk rivers, Cape Deceit, and along all major interior rivers as far west as the northwest edge of Imuruk Basin, 165°41'W, BK), lower Kuskokwim R (Napaskiak, Williamson 1957), Bristol Bay (Cape Peirce, MHD; Togiak, DNW; Nushagak, Murie 1959), Alaska Peninsula

(Katmai NM, Cahalane 1959; Port Moller, Shumagin Is, and Chignik, G&L 1959, subsequent obs; Izembek Lagoon, Morzhovoi Bay, False Pass, Murie 1959), eastern Aleutian Is (Unalaska and Umnak islands, DDG, GVB, GEH), Kodiak I (RAM), and North Gulf Coast-Prince William Sound region (Isleib and Kessel 1973).

Very rare, or casual, spring migrant and summer and fall visitant beyond the breeding range in northern Alaska (Kuparuk and Canning rivers—Gavin 1975; Storkersen Pt—Bergman et al. 1977; Barrow—Murdoch 1885, Bailey 1948, Pitelka 1974; Wainwright—Bailey 1948), western Alaska (Cape Thompson—Williamson et al. 1966; St Lawrence I—Fay and Cade 1959; Hooper Bay—one, 16–19 JN 70, HPB), and southwestern Alaska (St George I—Mailliard 1926; St Paul I—up to three, 5–7 JN 73, and one, 5 JN 74, DDG & others; five, 11 JN 75, WCR & others; up to two, 10 & 13 JN 77, WER & others; Amchitka I—flock of five, 24 SE 71, CMW; Attu I—one, 14 MY 77, TGT).

In addition, rare migrant and breeder in southeastern Alaska (Chickamin R—five, 30 MY–9 JN 73, and singles, 25 AP & 13 MY 74, all SOM. Stikine R—one, 30 MY 77, Sergief I, SOM; two colonies, each of at least six birds, 14 JN 77, Limb I, SOM. Juneau—summer 67, RJG; mid-AU 74, RJR; at least ten, 4 JN 75, DDG & RJG & TGT; one, 20 MY 77, FAG; small nesting colony, summer 77, RHA & FAG. Haines—six, 4 AU 74, DDG & SOM. Glacier Bay NM—eight active colonies, 30–190 burrows each, summer 70, DKW).

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Rare spring migrant, summer visitant, and breeder in southeastern Alaska, occurring on the mainland and on islands near the mouths of the mainland river systems. Recorded on the Salmon R off Portland Canal (at least five, 5–9 JL 74, DDG & SOM; at least three, 3 JL 76, GEH), on the Chickamin R (at least three, 15 MY–27 JN 73, SOM, UAM 2658), on the Hulakon/Unuk R (pr, 30 JN 74, DDG & SOM), on the Stikine R (five, 20 MY 77, Farm I, SOM), on Wrangell I (pr, 11–24 JL 74, DDG & SOM), near Juneau (pr, 20 JN 74, DDG; pr, 5 JN 75, DDG & RJG & TGT), and near Haines (at least two, 20 & 26 JN 72, JDW).

The only definite breeding evidence has been a pair at a nest with five newly hatched young in a driveway cutbank at Wrangell, 12 JL 74 (DDG & SOM). In addition, at least three adults were observed about two burrows in a highway cutbank above the Salmon R, 12 km north of Hyder, 5 JL 74 (DDG & SOM).

Casual spring migrant, summer visitant, and possible breeder in southcoastal Alaska (pr, at bank with Bank Swallows, 30 MY 76, Copper R Delta, MEI) and in extreme eastern southwestern Alaska (about five scattered pr, 13–29 JL 70, Kamishak Bay, Cook Inlet, JCS).

Accidental in northern Alaska (one, JN 72, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#).

HOUSE MARTIN—*Delichon urbica*

Accidental in Alaska. Single birds were recorded at Nome, 6–7 JN 74, and at St Paul I, Pribilof Is, 12 JN 74 (Hall and Cardiff 1978#).

BARN SWALLOW—*Hirundo rustica*

Fairly common migrant and breeder throughout southeastern Alaska (see G&L 1959, Wik and Streveler 1968; also many subsequent obs) and uncommon migrant

and breeder in southcoastal Alaska as far west as Seward (Isleib and Kessel 1973)—but has been increasing in the Cordova/Copper R Delta area, especially since 1973, and has become common there (MEI). Occurs from mid-MY through late AU (Earliest, “in numbers,” 3 MY 77, Juneau, RBW; one, 9 MY 74, Chickamin R, SOM; 10 MY 72, Ketchikan, SOM; two, 14 MY 69, Cordova, and two, 16 MY 71, Orca Inlet, Isleib and Kessel 1973. Latest, three, 12 SE 67, and 20 SE 72, Cordova vicinity, Isleib and Kessel 1973; 12 SE 69, Glacier Bay NM, BBP. Extreme late dates, one, 1 OC 75, Cordova, MEI; one, 11 OC 75, Glacier Bay NM, BBP).

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant elsewhere in Alaska, the result of a substantial population reduction that occurred in central, southwestern, and western Alaska sometime after the mid-1920s (*cf* G&L 1959, Murie 1959, and citations therein); only breeding evidence in these regions since the late 1940s (two pr, JN 46, Johnson R, Walkinshaw and Stophlet 1949) has been at Cape Sabine (attempted nesting in 1959, Childs and Maher 1960#; nestlings, 30 JN 60, RBWe). Since 1950, recorded in central Alaska (singles or twos—spring 50, Fairbanks, TJC; 24 MY 64, Tetlin lakes, KBS; 8 MY 66, Dot L, RBWe & others; 8 MY 70, Fairbanks, PVs; 29 MY 76, Quartz L, Big Delta, JJZ; 8 JN 77, Mt McKinley NP, KK), southcoastal Alaska on Kodiak I (two, 6–7 AU 77, Womens Bay, RAM & others), southwestern Alaska (one, 12 JN 59, Iliamna L. Williamson and Peyton 1962), western Alaska (one, 1–3 JL 73, Cape Peirce, WDA; pr, 23 JN 62, Kagati L, fide DNW; one, summer 74, Nyac, DNW; one, 1955, Napaskiak, Williamson 1957; pr, 6–9 JL 63, Old Chevak, Harris 1966; singles, 12 JN 53 and 1 JN 54, and one found dead 14 AU 50, all Gambell, St Lawrence I, Fay and Cade 1959#; two, 11 JN 76, King I, WHD; one, 14 JN 50, Sledge I, Cade 1952; one, JN 75, Teller Rd, WHD & others; one, 27 JN 77, west of Nome, BK; two, 9 JN 60, and one, 9 JN 61, Ogotoruk Ck, MCT & others; five, JN–JL 59, Cape Sabine and vicinity, Childs and Maher 1960), and northern Alaska (one, 25 JN 75, Barter I, GJD & RJB; one, 27–29 JN 77, Colville R Delta, JWH, photo).

In addition to nearctic *H. r. erythrogaster* (above), palearctic *H. r. gutturalis* has occurred as a casual spring migrant and summer visitant in the Aleutian Is (singles, 12 JN 74 and 3 JL 75, Agattu I, Byrd et al. in press#) and in western Alaska on Bering Sea coasts and islands (singles, spring 34 and summer 38, St Lawrence I, Friedmann 1939#; ♂, 6 JL 73, Old Chevak, MRP, UAM 2577), and palearctic *H. r. rustica* has occurred accidentally on the northern Alaska coast (♂, 20 JN 34, Pt Barrow, Bailey 1948#). Unidentified “white-bellied” (palearctic) individuals have been seen in northern (see Bailey 1948; also, one, 15 JN 71, Oliktok Pt, GEH; one with a nearctic bird, 27–29 JN 77, Colville R Delta, JWH, photo both birds), western (at least one, 24 JN 73, Cape Peirce, MHD; one, 26 JN 77, Old Chevak, CPD), and southwestern Alaska (one, 19 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH & RHD; one, 16 JN 75, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, fide WCR; one, 27 JN 69, Amchitka I, fide CMW).

CLIFF SWALLOW—*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*

Common migrant and breeder throughout central Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, BK, many others) between mid-MY and early AU (Earliest, one, 3 MY 76, Fairbanks, BK. Latest, present at least until 22 AU 25, McCarthy, Laing and Taverner 1929; present, 28 AU 11, Porcupine R at Alaska-Canada border, Williams

1925; one, 14 SE 77, Delta Junction, SOM & MAS), nesting on cliff faces and on man-made structures in colonies of varied size (maximum colony size, 230 nests, 17 JN 76, Gardiner Ck bridge, Alaska Hwy, BK).

Uncommon to rare migrant and breeder peripherally: in southcoastal Alaska, between late MY—early JN and late AU (earliest, 7 MY 77, Anchorage, fide DFD; one, 12 MY 75, Cordova, MEI; latest, one, 3 SE 69, Copper R Delta, Isleib and Kessel 1973), with nesting colonies reported at Yakutat and Cordova (Isleib and Kessel 1973), Copper R Delta (MEI), Valdez (BK), Anchorage (JSW), Mt Alyeska recreation area (BK), Turnagain Arm (BK), Tuxedni Channel (DJS), and Homer Spit (MAM, BK); in northern Alaska along the north slope of the Brooks Range, where nesting has been reported on the Kongakut R (RJR, PDM), Aichilik R (PDM & DDR), Canning R (PV & AJM), Sagavanirktok R (Sage 1973), and Kuparuk R (Irving 1960); in western Alaska, where breeding has been observed at the lower Noatak R canyon (DAM), on the Seward Peninsula (Buckland R, Inmachuk R, Serpentine Hot Springs, Noxapaga R, Kuzitrin R bridge, Pilgrim Hot Springs, northwest shore of Imuruk Basin, Bluestone R, Nome, Solomon R, Council, Koyuk—all BK; in a sea cave at Cape Deceit, DDG; on sea cliffs near Teller, Hamilton 1948), at Unalakleet (AKi, BK), St Michael (Dall and Bannister 1869), and at several localities on the Yukon/Kuskokwim R Delta (Kolomak R, Kessel et al. 1964, Holmes and Black 1973; Russian Mission, ERH & KLB; upper Kanektok R, FAN); and in southwestern Alaska at the base of the Alaska Peninsula, where reported nesting commonly in the Lake Iliamna/Lake Clark area (Williamson and Peyton 1962).

Casual, mostly as a spring migrant, still farther peripherally: in northern Alaska to Storkersen Pt (one, 7 JN 71, and one, 7 JN 75, Bergman et al. 1977), Colville R Delta (one, 27 MY 64, and one, 4 MY 75, JWH, photo), and Barrow (ad ♀, 17 JN 36, and ad ♂, 20 JN 42, Bailey 1948#; one, 30 MY 73, GEH; one, 6 JL 77, JPM); in western Alaska to Ogotoruk Ck (one, 28 MY 61, and one, 12 JN 61, FSLW), Wales (two, 21 MY 69, WLF; two, 12 JN 76, PWS & TGM), and St Lawrence I (♀, 31 MY 62, Sealy et al. 1971#; pr, 12 JN 66, and one, 18 JN 66, Sealy 1967a); and in southwestern Alaska to St Paul I (one, 10 JN 18, Hanna 1920a; pr, 17 MY 70, JED & AJD; up to four birds, 16–17 JN 77, WER), Amchitka I (one, 2 JN 68, Williamson and Emison 1969), and Buldir I (ad ♂, 4 JN 74, GVB, UAM 2728, and one, 28 JN 77, TGT, UAM 3633). Additionally, recorded extralimitally on Wrangel I (pr, summers 37–38 and 26 MY 39, Portenko 1973; one, 5 JL 39, Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954#).

Rare spring migrant and very rare summer visitant and breeder in southeastern Alaska (singles, 25 MY 73, 9 JN 73, 14 MY 74, all Chickamin R, SOM; singles, 12 MY 69 and 10 MY 70, Juneau, RJG; two, 4 JN 75, and two, 29 JL 75, Juneau, DDG & TGT; up to three, 13 MY–4 JN 72, Glacier Bay NM, BBP, SMP; “several times,” MY–JN 76, Glacier Bay NM, fide BBP). The only breeding records have been from the mouth of the Stikine R (Sergief I—three pr feeding well-grown nestlings, 20 JL 74, DDG & SOM; three pr repairing nests, 30 MY 77, SOM).

PURPLE MARTIN—*Progne subis*

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant in Alaska, and possibly accidental in fall (or winter?). Recorded in central Alaska (♀, 4 JN 67, GEH, and ♂, 22 MY 76, BK, both Fairbanks), southcoastal Alaska (pr, last week MY 61, near Seward,

Isleib and Kessel 1973; ♂, 31 MY 76, Anchorage, BSB & PWS), southwestern Alaska (♀, 20 JL 71, St Paul I, ETM; ♂, reportedly "fall or winter," 49, St George I, Kenyon and Phillips 1965#), western Alaska (♀, 30 JN 29, Wales, Bailey 1948#), and northern Alaska (♂, 12 JN 75, Wainwright, PGC & RSG).

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE—*Parus atricapillus*

Uncommon to fairly common resident and breeder throughout the taiga of central Alaska, extending in tall shrub thickets to the Brooks Range, Kotzebue Sound, Norton Sound, lower Kuskokwim R, head of Bristol Bay, the south coast and tip of the Alaska Peninsula, the Shumagin Is, Kodiak I, and the North Gulf Coast-Prince William Sound region (see G&L 1959; also, many subsequent obs).

Casual fall and winter visitant beyond the breeding range, especially in irruption years, in northern Alaska (two ♂, 5 & 14 OC 38, Barrow, Bailey 1948#; one, 9 OC 66, Barrow, JAG), western Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, "invasion," NO-DE 69, Wales, fide WLFo; "common," 20 OC-DE 69, Nome, WLFo, UAM 2502; four, 27 SE-1 OC 27, Nunivak I, Swarth 1934#), and southeastern Alaska (one, 17 JA 70, Juneau, RJG).

In addition, uncommon resident and probable breeder in the cottonwoods and alders of the mainland river systems of southeastern Alaska, occurring from the Chilkat R (one, 17 FE 1882, Hartlaub 1883#; at least five, 23 JL 41, Jewett 1942#; up to ten almost daily, 28 SE-11 OC 72, JDW; at least ten, 4 AP 73, ESD; seven, 1 JA 74, WPN; eighteen, 10 AU 74, DDG; eleven, 26 DE 74, WPN) south to the Taku R (25 birds, 27 JL-1 AU 74, DDG & SOM) and the Stikine R (six, 13-18 JL 74, DDG & SOM).

MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE—*Parus gambeli*

Casual, perhaps rare, winter visitant near sea level on the southeastern Alaska mainland (Juneau—one, winter late 60s, fide RJG; at least one, 20 NO 74-1 MY 75, FAG & BVL; two, 12 & 24 MR 76, RBW, photo; one, 11 AP 76, FAG & others). Casual summer visitant and possible breeder in the Coast Range (ad ♂, 6 AU 74, at 700 m in Warm Pass Valley, 23 km north of Skagway, DDG & SOM, UAM 2804).

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta canadensis*

Rare resident and breeder in southeastern and southcoastal Alaska and in extreme southern central Alaska; in irruption years, common to abundant visitant in these regions and casual visitant elsewhere, primarily in fall and early winter.

The general pattern of occurrence is characterized by periodic autumnal influxes of birds, followed by a decrease in numbers during the winter; some birds remain as visitants and breeders the following summer and into the second winter, when most disappear. A few birds establish themselves so that a small population sometimes exists between irruption years (see Isleib and Kessel 1973).

In southeastern Alaska, several birds were present at Juneau, 13 OC 63 to 21 NO 64, and one pair nested successfully in 1964 (Hemming 1966). An influx occurred in fall 72, and there were reports over the next 18 months from Glacier Bay NM (MHD, BBP, CLE), Chilkat/Klehini R (JDW), Juneau (ESD, RBW), Kake (CLE), and the Chickamin R (SOM); numbers were low again in spring-

summer 74 ("present," 3–13 JN, Glacier Bay NM, CLE; five, 27 JL–1 AU, Taku R, DDG & SOM; one, 8 AU, near Laughton Glacier, DDG & SOM). A fledgling was banded at Juneau, 15 JL 73 (RBW); and a family group of five was recorded at Hyder, 5 JL 76 (GEH).

Major influxes occurred in southcoastal Alaska in fall 69 ("abundant," mid-SE to early NO, Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973; several sightings, AU–OC, Anchorage area and on the Kenai Peninsula, CLE, MAM; "minor invasion," summer 70, Kenai Peninsula, MAM) and in fall 73 ("very common," fall–winter 73–74 and regular through summer–fall 74, when numbers again low, Kodiak I, RAM; "fairly common," mid-SE to 30 NO 73 and throughout summer 74, Cordova, MEI. Also recorded at Anchorage, AOS; Coho, MAM; Kasilof, GFS; Anchor Pt, MKM; Whittier, SFT). Minor influxes (or fewer obs) occurred in the early 1950s and early 1960s (Williamson et al. 1965) and in 1964 [probably began fall 63] (Hemming 1966). Nesting was reported at Anchorage in 1964 (Hemming 1966) and at Kasilof in 1970 and 1976 (ad feeding nestlings, 7 JL 70, and pr/one yg, 18 JN 76, at feeder, both MAM). Irruption years in Alaska generally coincided with those reported during 1950–1970 for the rest of North America (Bock and Lepthien 1972).

Casual visitant, primarily in fall and in irruption years, in central Alaska north of the Alaska Range (single birds, 28 SE–14 NO 71, and 6 OC–14 NO 74, both at Fairbanks feeder, FMC & others; one, 27 OC 74, Harding L, MEI), in southwestern Alaska (a few, 25 AP–28 MY and 19 SE–16 OC 64, Aleknagik, Hemming 1966; two, 27 AU 68, Katmai NM, Gibson 1970; one, late AU–19 OC 71, Nelson Lagoon, fide GVB; singles, 1 OC 52, DCH, and 28 SE 69, RDJ, both Izembek NWR), and in western Alaska (one, SE 74, Platinum, MCW; juv ♂, 28 SE 69, Gambell, St Lawrence I, Sealy et al. 1971#).

BROWN THRASHER—*Toxostoma rufum*

Accidental in Alaska. A weak bird was collected at Pt Barrow, 27 SE 74 (HKB, UAM 2873).

EYE-BROWED THRUSH—*Turdus obscurus*

Very rare spring and casual fall migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is, where recorded in 1956 and 1957 (one, 27 MY 56, and one, 19 OC 57, Amchitka I, Kenyon 1961#), in 1961 (one, 26 MY, Amchitka I, Jones and Gibson 1975#), in 1969 and 1971 (singles, 16 MY & 10 JN 69, and at least one, 25 MY–5 JN 71, all Amchitka I, CMW & others), in 1976 (total of at least 15 birds, 17 MY–12 JN, at Attu, Alaid, Nizki, Shemya, and Buldir islands, all Byrd et al. in press#), and in 1977 (up to three birds, 31 MY–7 JN, Shemya I, DDG & GEH & BK; at least one, 3 JN, Attu I, LGB & others). Casual fall migrant in the Pribilof Is (one, 6 OC 62, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#).

Casual spring migrant in western Alaska (three, 13 JN 75, Wales, PGD) and northern Alaska (one, 16 JN 71, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#).

DUSKY THRUSH—*Turdus naumanni*

Casual spring migrant in southwestern Alaska (Shemya I, Aleutian Is—singles, 18 & 24 MY 76, Byrd et al. in press#; singles, 24 & 28–29 MY 77, DDG & GEH

& BK), western Alaska (Gambell, St Lawrence I—one, 6 JN 75, PGD; one, 4–6 JN 77, BFK & others), and northern Alaska (one, 1–3 JN 67, Pt Barrow, Pitelka 1974).

All Alaska records have been of *T. n. eunomus*.

FIELDFARE—*Turdus pilaris*

Accidental in Alaska. One was found dead at Barrow, 15 JN 68 (Soikkeli 1970#).

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH—*Catharus minimus*

Common to abundant breeder in tall shrubs from the taiga-coastal tundra transition zones to the coasts of northern and western Alaska and to the base of the Alaska Peninsula and to Kodiak I in southwestern Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, many subsequent obs). On the western periphery, rare migrant and possible breeder on St Lawrence I (see Sealy et al. 1971#; also, singing ♂, 28 JN–7 JL 65, GEH; up to six, through early JN 73 & 75, GEH, SRJ, DDG, others), via which, and the Bering Strait area in general, the species reaches its breeding grounds in northeastern Siberia; probably uncommon migrant on Nunivak I (at least three, 27 AU–30 SE 27, Swarth 1934#); and casual migrant in the Pribilof Is (one, 9 SE 17, St Paul I, Hanna 1920a#) and at the tip of the Alaska Peninsula (singles mistnetted, 13 JN & 1 & 5 SE 71, Cold Bay, EPB).

Fairly common migrant and breeder in tall shrubs of bog and subalpine areas of central Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, BK), including the northwestern Kenai Peninsula (10 nests, summer 74, Kasilof, MAM); and rare to uncommon migrant and local breeder in southcoastal Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, MKD at Homer).

Uncommon to rare local breeder on the mainland of southeastern Alaska (two nests/eggs, 24 JN 65, Wik and Streveler 1968, and three nests, summer 71, fide DKW—both Glacier Bay NM; eight birds, summer 67, Juneau, RJG; six singing ♂, 13–17 JL 74, Stikine R, DDG & SOM).

WHEATEAR—*Oenanthe oenanthe*

Fairly common migrant and breeder in upland and alpine areas, where rock fields are juxtaposed with tundra, throughout the mountain systems and highlands of western and central Alaska between late MY and late AU (Earliest, “a few,” 13 MY 22, Wales, Bailey 1948; ♂, 13 MY 61, Fairbanks, HKS; ♀, 13 MY 67, Fairbanks, RBWe & others. Latest, two singles, 25 SE 52, Mt McKinley NP, BK; one, 9 OC 24, Bettles, OJM), and rare migrant and probable breeder in the Kenai and Chugach mountains of southcoastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973). Breeding or probable breeding, based on nests, territorial behavior, adults carrying food, or bob-tailed young, has been reported from the following localities: St Lawrence I—Boxer Bay (Sauer and Urban 1964); Sevuokuk Mt (Sealy et al. 1971); Gambell (pr/yg in nest, 7–9 JL 76, EAC & others). Seward Peninsula—Wales (Bailey 1948); Ear Mt, Serpentine Hot Springs, Harris Dome, Hannum Ck, Kigluaik Mts (BK); Bendeleben Mts, Lost Jim Lava Flow (BK & DDG); Sledge I (WHD). Brooks Range—Cape Thompson (Williamson et al. 1966); Noatak R (DAM); Etivlik L (Irving and Paneak 1959); upper Oolamagavik R (Kessel and Cade 1958); 21 km northwest of Takahula L (HEK); Anaktuvuk Pass (Irving

1960); upper Atigun R (BK & DDG); Mt Annette (Bee 1958); upper Sheenjek R (Kessel and Schaller 1960); Aichilik R (PDM & DDR). Tanana-Yukon Highlands and Alaska Range—(see G&L 1959; subsequently, many obs). Wrangell Mts—headwaters Chitina R (Laing and Taverner 1929). Talkeetna Mts—Deadman L and northeast of Sheep Mt (GBS). Chugach and Kenai mountains—(Williamson et al. 1965, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, agitated pr, early JL 76, Tustumena L, fide MAM).

Common migrant in western Alaska from the St Lawrence I-Bering Strait area north along the Chukchi Sea coast to the western end of the Brooks Range (St Lawrence I—see G&L 1959, Fay and Cade 1959, Sealy et al. 1971; also, about 700, mostly ♀, 28 MY 73, vicinity of Gambell, Johnson 1976. King and Diomedé islands—see G&L 1959, Kenyon and Brooks 1960. Seward Peninsula coast—Shishmaref, DDG. Kotzebue Sound—Chamisso I, Bailey 1948; Kotzebue, DS; Cape Krusenstern, DDG & GJD. Cape Thompson—FSLW. Pt Hope and Cape Lisburne—Bailey 1948. Cape Sabine—Childs 1969). Rare migrant along the coast south of the Seward Peninsula and on Nunivak I (see G&L 1959. Also, on the Yukon/Kuskokwim R Delta—one, 5 JN 72, Old Kashunuk Village, CPD; five, 16–24 MY 68, Kolomak R, RTH; one, about 24 MY 65, Scammon Bay, EOH).

Rare migrant in southwestern Alaska in the Pribilof and Aleutian islands (see Byrd et al. 1974; also, one, 21 MY 71, St Paul I, DOH; ♀, 6 JN 73, St Paul I, DDG & others; ♀, 29 MY 73, Adak I, JLT; singles, 13 & 18 SE 76, Buldir I, GVB; singles, 13 & 27 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH); rare migrant in northern Alaska along the Chukchi Sea coast as far east as Barrow (see Bailey 1948, Pitelka 1974; also, GEH, RSG, JPM); and casual migrant and summer visitant farther east (singles, 8 JN 72 and 1 JL 75, Storkersen Pt, Bergman et al. 1977; singles, 7 JN 75 and 28 MY 76, Colville R Delta, JWH).

Very rare fall migrant in southeastern Alaska (one, 21 OC 1896, Juneau, Cantwell 1897; one, 7 OC 67, Juneau, RJG; five, 2 SE 67, and one, fall 66, Haines, RTW).

Extreme late dates in Alaska: 21 OC 1896, Juneau, above; one came aboard ship, 27 OC 76, Hawkins I, Prince William Sound, MEI; one, 5 NO 65, Amchitka I, Byrd et al. 1974; one came aboard ship, 5 DE 69, Nuka Bay, Kenai Peninsula, Isleib and Kessel 1973).

BLUETHROAT—*Luscinia svecica*

Rare, locally uncommon, migrant and breeder in northern western Alaska and northern Alaska, primarily in upland and foothill areas—from the northern Seward Peninsula (Wales—Bailey 1948, Breckenridge and Cline 1967, also PGD; Ear Mt, Serpentine Hot Springs, Neva Ck/Kougarok R, headwaters of North Fork of Kougarok R—all BK; Washington Ck near Taylor—DGR; Inmachuk R—HKS), Cape Blossom (Grinnell 1900), Noatak R (Manuwal 1975), Cape Thompson (Williamson et al. 1966), and north and east coastally as far as Barrow (Bailey 1948, Childs 1969, Maher 1959), and east along the northern slopes and foothills of the Brooks Range to the Canadian border (see Manuwal 1975, Taylor et al. 1974). Rare migrant on St Lawrence I (at least one ♂, 28 MY 73, and two ♂/four ♀, 29 MY 73, Johnson 1976; one, 17 JN 73, RJG; ♂, 7 JN 75, PGD; ♂, 3 JN 76, WCR & others; at least two, 5 JN 76, GEH & others; up to eight, 4–7 JN 77, RWS & BFK & others; one, AU 36, Friedmann 1937; at least one, 29 AU 61, MEI) and

on the mainland as far south as St Michael (seven, 5 JN 1851, Adams 1878). Recorded from late MY to late AU (earliest, ad ♀, 28 MY 36, Barrow, Bailey 1948, and one, 28 MY 73, St Lawrence I, Johnson 1976; latest, three ad, 29 AU 52, Utukok R, Bee 1958, and 31 AU [yr?], Ogotoruk Ck, Williamson et al. 1966); fledging occurs in mid-JL (earliest, 4 JL 71, Serpentine Hot Springs, BK).

SIBERIAN RUBYTHROAT—*Luscinia calliope*

Very rare spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is, where recorded in 1911 (three, 17 JN, and one, 19 JN, Kiska I, Bent 1912#), in 1969 and 1972 (♂, 15 JN 69, and ♂, 3 JN 72, Amchitka I, CMW#), in 1976 (♂, 3 JN, Nizki I; at least three ♂, 7–14 JN, Buldir I; one, 16 JN, Amchitka I—all Byrd et al. in press), and in 1977 (♂, 29 MY & 3 & 6 JN, Attu I, TGT & others. ♂, 31 MY, Shemya I, UAM 3577; ♀, 1 JN, Shemya I, UAM 3579; up to two ♂, 1–3 JN, Shemya I—all DDG & GEH & BK. ♂, 3 JN, Buldir I, EPK & RPS, photo). Casual fall migrant (♂, 27 SE 77, and ♀, 3 OC 77, Shemya I, DDG).

Casual spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (♂, 5 JN 77, St Paul I, WER & others).

TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE—*Myadestes townsendi*

Rare migrant and breeder in eastern central Alaska between late AP and late SE (earliest, one, 27 AP 60, Fairbanks, BK; latest, one, 22 SE 73, Mineral L, ITS). No nests have been reported, but recently fledged young, juvenals, or territorial birds during the breeding season indicate breeding along the upper Yukon R (family of recently fledged yg, 25 JN 03, 32 km upriver from Circle, Osgood 1909; recently fledged yg and concerned prs, summers 66 & 68, along river, White and Haugh 1969; two birds, 17 JN 73, Kathul Mt, RJR & REA) and in the major mountain systems (Wrangell Mts—found "sparingly," including juv, summer 25, Chitina R Glacier, Laing and Taverner 1929#; juv, 10 AU 43, Nabesna road, "birds," 1 AU 43, near Chitina, and one, 17 JN 50, near Gulkana, all G&L 1959. Alaska Range—family of three juv, 22 JL 73, and numerous sightings, summers 72–73, mountains near Mineral L, ITS; many records, including fledglings, Mt McKinley NP, see G&L 1959, Dixon 1938, Murie 1963, also, BK, FCD, others. Brooks Range—pr, ♂ with enlarged testes, 28 JN 56, upper Sheenjek R, Kessel and Schaller 1960#; two fully fledged juv, 17 JL 66, Loon L, near Hunt Fork, GVS; one full-grown juv, 15 JL 72, Kutuk R, HEK). Casual fall migrant as far west as the Kobuk R (one, 10 AU 73, Ambler, DKW). Accidental in winter (one, 20 DE 76–4 MR 77, Fairbanks, FGH, BK, others).

Rare migrant and probable breeder in southeastern Alaska (Ketchikan—one, 16 MY 75, MEI. Wrangell—three, spring [yrs?], Willett 1921a#. Juneau—one, 11 MY 75, CLE; single juvs, 31 JL 73 and 3 AU 74, ESD; one, 26 AU 68, RJG; one, 29–31 OC 74, RBW. Haines—singles, 29 SE & 1 & 3 OC 72, JDW. Glacier Bay NM—one, 10 & 12–13 AU 70, fide DKW; one, 7 JL 71, atop White Thunder Ridge, DKW). Casual winter visitant (one, 25 NO through at least 30 NO 77, Juneau, FAG & RHA & others).

Very rare migrant and breeder in southcoastal Alaska (one, late JN 74, near Tustumena L, fide MAM; one, 6 SE 72, Resurrection Trail near Hope, PCB; seen, MY–JN 62, Eagle R and McHugh Peak, Chugach Mts, Williamson et al. 1965; ads/yp, 11–16 JL 77, Chugach Mts, above Anchorage, JCP & others; one,

29 AP-2 MY 77, Cordova, REI & others; two, 6 SE 73, and one, 10 SE 76, Cordova, REI & MEI; ad, 13 SE 75, Copper R Delta, MEI).

WILLOW WARBLER—*Phylloscopus trochilus*

Accidental in Alaska. One bird was found dead at Barrow, 15 JN 52 (Pitelka 1974#).

DUSKY WARBLER—*Phylloscopus fuscatus*

Accidental in Alaska. One bird was observed at Gambell, St Lawrence I, 6 JN 77 (King et al. 1978).

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus satrapa*

Fairly common resident and breeder throughout southeastern Alaska (see G&L 1959). Uncommon resident and probable breeder in southcoastal Alaska (G&L 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, MAM, RAM, DDG, MEI, others), southernmost central Alaska (western Kenai Peninsula, MAM; one, 1 JN 55, Kennicott, WDB), and southwestern Alaska at the base of the Alaska Peninsula (Katmai NM, Cahalane 1959; also, DDG).

Casual summer and fall visitant in central Alaska as far north as Mt McKinley NP (one, 7 SE 74, Igloo Ck, DDG & TTW) and Fairbanks (singles, 7 SE 68, FMC, and 10 JL 71, WDB). Accidental in the Pribilof Is (at least two birds, 14-18 OC 61, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#).

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus calendula*

Fairly common migrant and uncommon breeder in southeastern Alaska, abundant migrant and breeder in southcoastal Alaska (except Kodiak I, where rare), and fairly common migrant and breeder throughout central Alaska (see G&L 1959), occurring wherever spruce forests exist.

Abundance decreases abruptly at the periphery of the taiga. Rare summer visitant and probable breeder in southwestern Alaska (Katmai NM—three, 10 JL 46, G&L 1959; three, 20-24 AU 59, MBT; summers 66-68, DDG. Nushagak—one, 28 JN 1878, Turner 1886; one, 7 JN 11, G&L 1959#. Iliamna—six, 23 MY-13 JN 58, and five, 2-25 JN 59, Williamson and Peyton 1962). Fairly common migrant and breeder in western Alaska (Nyac—"uncommon," DNW. South base of the Seward Peninsula—total of 27 birds, 29 JN & 3 JL 75, Koyuk, BK & FGS; six, 2 JL 72, Elim, HEK. Rare farther west on the Seward Peninsula—one, 16 JL 73, McCarthys Marsh, Fish R, and two, one a defensive ♀, 3 JL 77, Fox R at 163°41'W, both BK. Kobuk R—"not common," Grinnell 1900; also, DKW. Middle and lower Noatak R—"common," Hines 1963; "uncommon," DAM). Rare migrant and breeder in the Brooks Range (upper Sheenjek R—♂ feeding stubby-tailed fledgling, 21 JL 56, Kessel and Schaller 1960; singing ♂, 10 JL 75, CGB. Bettles—one, 25 AU 51, Irving 1960. Hunt Fork—one, fall 47, Irving 1960).

Casual migrant beyond the taiga in northern and western Alaska (♂ found dead aboard ship, 24 SE 12, Harrison Bay, Anderson 1913#. ♂, SE 21, Cape Halkett; ♂, 30 AP 32, Barrow; ♂, 11 NO 44, Wales—all Bailey 1948#. Two birds, including a ♂, 19 AU 59; ♂, 2 MY 60—both Ogotoruk Ck, MCT#).

An early spring and late fall migrant, with extended migration period at both seasons. Arrives early AP in southeastern Alaska (earliest, 31 MR [yr?], Baranof I, G&L 1959; 1 AP 74, Chickamin R, SOM; 3 AP 72, Kake, CLE), mid-AP in southcoastal Alaska (earliest, several, 14 AP 69, near Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973), last week AP in central Alaska (earliest, ad ♂, 19 AP 21, near Eagle, OJM; one, 23 AP 56, Fairbanks, BK), and early MY in northwestern Alaska (earliest, 2 MY 60, Ogoruk Ck, MCT; 4 MY 73, near Ambler, DKW). In fall, main movement is usually over by late SE in central Alaska (Fairbanks, BK), early OC in southcoastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973), and probably mid-OC in southeastern Alaska (latest, ♂, 11 NO 44, Wales, Bailey 1948#; one, 31 OC 77, Fairbanks, CDA; one, 24 OC 58, and one, 30 NO 68, Cohoe, MAM; three times, 2–17 NO 73, Homer, RAM; one, 17 NO 70, near Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973; one, 5 NO 67, Glacier Bay NM, RJG).

Casual winter visitant in southcoastal Alaska (Hemming 1966, Isleib and Kessel 1973).

RED-BREASTED FLYCATCHER—*Ficedula parva*

Accidental in Alaska. An adult male was collected at Shemya I, Aleutian Is, 1 JN 77, and one was seen at Gambell, St Lawrence I, 5 JN 77 (Gibson and Hall 1978#, King et al. 1978).

SOOTY FLYCATCHER—*Muscicapa sibirica*

Accidental in Alaska. An immature male was collected at Shemya I, Aleutian Is, 13 SE 77 (DDG & GEH, UAM 3602).

GRAY-SPOTTED FLYCATCHER—*Muscicapa griseisticta*

Very rare spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is, where recorded in 1956 (one, 1 JN, Amchitka I, Kenyon 1961#), in 1972 (total three birds, 7–8 JN, Attu I, JWTa), in 1976 (two, 8–9 JN, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press#), and in 1977 (at least five birds, 30 MY–5 JN, Shemya I, DDG & GEH & BK; two, 1 JN, and one, 6 JN, Attu I, TGT; one, 1 JN, Buldir I, RHD & EPK & RPS; one, 24–29 JN, Buldir I, TGT & others).

MOUNTAIN ACCENTOR—*Prunella montanella*

Casual fall visitant in western Alaska (one, 3 OC 27, Nunivak I, Swarth 1934#; one, 13 OC 36, Kangee Camp, St Lawrence I, Murie 1938#), and accidental in northern Alaska (one, fall 51, Pt Barrow, Pitelka 1974#).

WHITE WAGTAIL—*Motacilla alba*

In western Alaska, rare breeder in coastal villages and sea cliffs from St Lawrence I (Gambell—Fay and Cade 1959#, many subsequent obs; Boxer Bay—Fay and Cade 1959, Sauer and Urban 1964; probably Northeast Cape—Thompson 1967) and the Norton Sound coast of the Seward Peninsula (Nome—BK, MCT, DGR, RJG, others) north via Bering Strait (Wales—Peyton 1963#, Keith 1967; also, BK, many subsequent obs) as far as capes Thompson (Williamson et al. 1966) and Lisburne (Hersey 1916; also, RSG, others). Occurs from early JN through early SE (earliest, one, 25 MY 68, near Nome, DGR & WRT; latest,

one, 10 SE 73, Wales, DDG & GJD, and two, 11 SE 75, Gambell, PDM). Usually singles or pairs on passage; maximum count has been nine pairs (6 JN 73, Gambell, Johnson 1976). Very rare migrant, summer visitant, and probable local breeder on the coast south of Norton Sound (six, 28 AU 1899, Apoon mouth of Yukon R, Osgood and Bishop 1900; one, 16 JN 65, Scammon Bay, Höhn 1965; ♂, 12–22 JN 68, lower Kolomak R, Holmes and Black 1973; probably breeding pr, 3 JL 74, Hooper Bay, GEH & others; one, 11 JN 73, Cape Peirce, MHD). Casual visitant inland (ad ♀, 5 AU 73, Serpentine Hot Springs, Seward Peninsula, DDG, UAM 2558).

In northern Alaska, very rare migrant along the coast as far east as Barrow (one, 8 JN 72, GEH; one, 4–5 JN 74, RAM; one, 15 AU 75, RSG & JPM—all Barrow).

In southwestern Alaska, rare spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is from mid-MY through early JN (earliest, two ♂, 1 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3565; "several," 4 MY 13, Attu I, Thayer and Bangs 1921#; latest, one, 16 JN 75, Adak I, Byrd et al. in press), casual spring migrant in the eastern Aleutians (one, early JN 73, Unalaska I, Byrd et al. in press), and very rare spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (two, 26 MY 71, St Paul I, DOH; one, 9 JN 61, St Paul I, Sladen 1966; ♂, 22 MY 66, St George I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#). Casual fall migrant in the Pribilofs (one, 23 OC 60, St Paul I, Sladen 1966) and in the western Aleutians (one, 20–22 SE 76, Buldir I, and one, 23 SE 64, Attu I, Byrd et al. in press).

Accidental in central Alaska (one, 8 JN 68, Beaver, JNE) and in southeastern Alaska (one, 2 JL 69, Glacier Bay NM, BBP; one, 26 SE 77, Juneau, WPD & ESD).

GRAY WAGTAIL—*Motacilla cinerea*

Casual migrant in southwestern Alaska, where recorded in the Aleutian Is in 1961 (one, 4 JN, Amchitka I, Jones and Gibson 1975#) and 1976 (♂, 29 MY, Shemya I; ♂, 8 JN, and one, 11 JN, Buldir I; one, 11 JN, Agattu I—all Byrd et al. in press#) and in the Pribilof Is in 1962 (ad, 13 OC, St Paul I, Sladen 1966#), and in western Alaska (one, 6–8 JN 77, Gambell, St Lawrence I, RWS & others).

YELLOW WAGTAIL—*Motacilla flava*

Common migrant and breeder throughout much of mainland western Alaska, primarily in coastal uplands (see G&L 1959. Also MHD, HPB at Cape Peirce; HPB, HKS at Hooper Bay; Kessel et al. 1964, Holmes and Black 1973 on the Kolomak R; EOH & others at Scammon Bay; BK, others throughout the Seward Peninsula; Hudson 1957, BK, others in Kotzebue Sound area; DAM along the Noatak R; Williamson et al. 1966 at Ogotoruk Ck), and in the western Brooks Range and its northern foothills (see G&L 1959, Williamson et al. 1966, DAM, above; also Childs 1969 on Pitmegea R; Kessel and Cade 1958, Reed 1956, GEH, many others, on upper and middle Colville R).

Progressively less numerous eastward in the Brooks Range and its northern foothills, being rare east of about 148°W (Etivlik L, Irving and Paneak 1954; Chandler L, Campbell 1968; Loon L, Staender 1970; Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960; Sagavanirktok R, Sage 1974; also, several, 6 JN 75, Shublik I, Canning R, RCC; about nine birds, 13 JL 70, Opilak R, HPB; two pr and some juvs, 20 JL 74, foothills of Aichilik R, PDM & DDR; ad, 11 JL 76, upper Kongakut R, PDM),

and less numerous at the northern limit of the foothills and rare beyond to the coasts of northern Alaska (Pt Lay—at least three pr, 20 JN 76, and nest/five eggs, 21 JN 76, DDG; Kaolak R—"rare breeder," summers 57–58, Maher 1959; Barrow—a few almost annually, see G&L 1959, Pitelka 1974, also subsequent obs; lower Colville R—nest/five yg, 4 JL 08, Colville R Delta, Anderson 1913, and regular, Colville R mouth, JWH; Oliktok Pt—singles, 15 JN 71 and 29 JL 72, GEH; Kuparuk R mouth—one, 5 JL 72, Bergman et al. 1977; Sagavanirktok R—nest/six eggs, 14 JN 75, Sagwon Bluffs, DDR, and seen at least once, summers 69–71, Franklin Bluffs, Sage 1974).

Uncommon to common migrant and rare breeder on the northern Bering Sea islands (St Lawrence I, Sealy et al. 1971, also subsequent obs; Little Diomedede I, Kenyon and Brooks 1960; Hall I, Hanna 1917; Nunivak I, Swarth 1934).

In western and northern Alaska, present from late MY through mid- to late AU (Earliest, 21 MY 64, Wales, Breckenridge and Cline 1967; 25 MY 64, Hooper Bay, fide HKS; 26 MY 73, Gambell, St Lawrence I, SRJ; 26 MY [yr?], Cape Thompson, Williamson et al. 1966; 30 MY 70, Cape Peirce, MHD; 31 MY 75, Lupine/Sagavanirktok R, DDR. Extreme early date, 9 MY [yr?], Mountain Village, G&L 1959. Fall movement takes place throughout last three weeks of AU; latest, until 21 SE [yr?], St Michael, Turner 1886; extreme late date, one flew aboard ship, 18 OC 70, Bering Strait, Watson and Divoky 1972). Usually occurs singly, in pairs, or in small groups in spring; maximum counts have been in fall, including flocks of up to 200 birds (AU 66–67, Sevuokuk Mt, St Lawrence I, Sealy et al. 1971).

In southwestern Alaska, rare to uncommon spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is from mid-MY to early JN (earliest, two, 12 MY 76, and three, 12 MY 77, DDG & GEH, and one, 13 MY 75, DDG & RSH, all Shemya I; latest, one, 13 JN 77, Attu I, TGT). Usually occurs singly or in twos or threes; maximum count has been 72 (15 MY 76, Alaid I, JLT & others). Poorly known, apparently rare, fall migrant in the Aleutian Is (one, 11 AU 75, Unimak I, CSH & SAH; three, 18 AU 62, Umnak I, RJG; flock of 25 birds, 18 AU 62, Cold Bay, RTW; two, 29 AU 74, Buldir I, MHD; up to two, 31 AU–10 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG; two, 18 SE 77, Adak I, RPS & others; one, 8 OC 1880, Attu I, Turner 1886). Rare migrant in the Pribilof Is (see Thompson and DeLong 1969).

Casual visitant, mostly in fall, in central Alaska (three, 31 MY 71, Twelvemile Summit, Steese Hwy, JNC; two, 12 JL 64, RT & others, and two, 28 AU 76, JCBd, both Eagle Summit, Steese Hwy; six, 12–18 AU 61, Minto Lakes, Van Velzen 1963b; imm, 3 SE 73, Arctic Village, DGR) and in southcoastal Alaska (one, 18 AU 76, near Cordova, SES & others).

INDIAN TREE PIPIT—*Anthus hodgsoni*

Casual spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is (♂, 16 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3572; ♀, 31 MY 76, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press#; two, 31 MY–1 JN 77, Attu I, TGT & others) and in western Alaska (♂, 1 JN 62, Gambell, St Lawrence I, Sealy et al. 1971#; at least one, 6–9 JN 77, Gambell, RWS & ASm & others).

PECHORA PIPIT—*Anthus gustavi*

Casual spring migrant in western Alaska (Gambell, St Lawrence I—one, [MY] 37, Friedmann 1938#; one, 16 JN 75, BFK & GEH & WCR & others).



Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*), Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, July 1962, R. T. Wallen.



Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*), Juneau, Alaska, December 1977, R. H. Armstrong.

RED-THROATED PIPIT—*Anthus cervinus*

In western Alaska, uncommon to fairly common local breeder in the Bering Strait area, occurring on coastal mountains from St Lawrence I (Sealy et al. 1971#; also, GEH, DDG, RJG, others) and Wales (Bailey 1948#, Breckenridge and Cline 1967#, Keith 1967#; also, BK, DDG, others) north to Cape Thompson (Williamson et al. 1966) and Cape Lisburne (KPD & KLW) from early JN through late AU (earliest, ♂, 27 MY 73, Sevuokuk Mt, St Lawrence I, SRJ, and ♂, 31 MY 64, Cape Mt, Wales, Breckenridge and Cline 1967; latest, two ad/one imm, 11 SE 75, Gambell, St Lawrence I, PDM). Maximum count has been 62 birds in 38 observer-hours at Cape Mt (late JN 72, BK & FGS). Nests have been found at King I (18 JN 76, WHD & PLD), Cape Mt (Bailey 1948; also, nest/six eggs, 24 JN 72, FGS), Cape Thompson (summers 60–61, FSLW), and Cape Lisburne (at least two pr and nest/four eggs, late JN 76, KPD & KLW); a pair carrying food and three independent juvenals were observed at Owalit Mt, St Lawrence I, 28 JL 76 (GFS); and pairs, song flights, and birds carrying nesting materials have been observed on Sevuokuk Mt and Cape Mt annually in JN in recent years. May breed also on Little Diomed I (at least two ♂, 12–14 JN 58, Kenyon and Brooks 1960#) and Sledge I (three pr, males singing, 18 JN 77, HKS), but a male at Cape Deceit, Seward Peninsula, 23 JN 73 (BK), may have been only a summer visitant. Elsewhere, one bird [spring ♀] at St Michael ([date?] 1867, Turner 1886#) has been the only record on the mainland south of the Seward Peninsula.

In southwestern Alaska, rare spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is from mid- to late MY (earliest, two ♂, 12 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; latest, ♂, 30–31 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, and one, 2 JN 74, Agattu I, Byrd et al. in press#), occurring singly or in twos or threes; maximum count has been 11 (22 MY 76, Attu I, PWS & others). Very rare fall migrant (up to two birds/day, 3–17 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3596). Casual spring migrant in the Pribilof Is (♀, 14 JN 75, St Paul I, MCT, SCK 2499).

In northern Alaska, casual fall visitant (imm, 22 AU 77, Pt Barrow, GEH, UAM 3634).

BOHEMIAN WAXWING—*Bombycilla garrulus*

Fairly common migrant and breeder throughout the taiga of central Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, many other obs); very rare winter visitant in flocks of up to 100 or more birds (Fairbanks—Kessel 1967; also, subsequent obs).

Uncommon to rare migrant, breeder, and summer visitant peripherally where taiga extends into western Alaska (Noatak R—Hines 1963, including fledglings; Dean and Chesemore 1974; also, DAM. Kobuk R—Grinnell 1900; also, DKW. Koyuk, Elim, and Fox R, Seward Peninsula—BK. Bethel—G&L 1959. Upper Togiak R—MHD & others) and southwestern Alaska (Iliamna L—Williamson and Peyton 1962, including nests. Brooks L, Katmai NM—MBT, DDG). Casual visitant beyond spruce in western Alaska (dying ♂, 16 JA 69, picked up on ice near Little Diomed I, RS, UAM 3238; three, 29 AU 61, Northeast Cape, St Lawrence I, MEI) and southwestern Alaska (flock of ten, 20 MY 59, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, Kenyon and Phillips 1965#; 1st-yr ♀, 24 OC 71, Amchitka I, CMW#).

In southcoastal Alaska, uncommon resident and breeder in the Anchorage area (MEI, BK; also, G&L 1959) and at Seward (Isleib and Kessel 1973); rare visitant throughout the year in the Prince William Sound-Cordova area (Isleib and Kessel 1973; but major invasion, several thousand in flocks of up to 70, JN–JL 77,

Copper R Delta, REI & MEI); rare migrant at Homer (MKD); and rare winter visitant on Kodiak I (RAM).

In southeastern Alaska, fairly common migrant and winter visitant (see G&L 1959), and very rare summer visitant and possible breeder (ad, 13 JN 68, Glacier Bay NM, CLE; pr, ♀ appeared to have recently laid eggs, 5 JL 74, Hyder, DDG & SOM, UAM 2790).

BROWN SHRIKE—*Lanius cristatus*

Accidental in Alaska. One bird was observed at Gambell, St Lawrence I, 4–6 JN 77 (King et al. 1978).

STARLING—*Sturnus vulgaris*

In southeastern Alaska, rare to uncommon migrant, uncommon to very rare local winter visitant, and rare local breeder. As a migrant, occurs in spring during AP (earliest, six, 27 MR 74, Kake, CLE, and three, 29 MR 74, Chickamin R, SOM; latest, one, 17 MY 74, and one, 27–28 MY 73, both Chickamin R, SOM) and in fall from late JL through NO (earliest, flock of 11 ad/11 juv, 20 JL 74, Sergief I, Stikine R mouth, DDG & SOM; latest, one, 21–23 NO 75, Little Port Walter, Baranof I, ACW, and one, 25 NO 75, Chickamin R, SOM). Known in winter at Ketchikan (flock overwintered 1957–58, JDWd; 50–100 birds, 14 DE 60, SCS; flocks of 5–15, DE 71, SOM), Klawock (four, 29 DE 68, WLFO), Wrangell (flock of 18 birds, 26 DE 72, CLE), Petersburg (four, DE 56, and flock of up to 30, JA 58, Myres 1958; flock of up to 53, MR 62, Stewart 1964; flock of 14 birds, 21 JA 74, TSL), Little Port Walter (one, 9–11 JA 75, ACW), Sitka (flock of 50, late DE 65, AJ, and present, winter 67–68, fide MLB; flock of 23 birds, 27 DE 74, CHJ & AJ), Juneau (flocks of 18–80, DE 67–76, RJG, FAG, others; 26 birds, 18 DE 76, DRC & others), Gustavus (seven, 3 DE 68, and one, 27 DE 68, GPS; one, 16 DE 74, BBP; six, early FE–mid-MR 77, BBP), and Haines (six, 4 JA 68, HKS; five, 27 DE 74, WPN). Known to have bred at Hyder (five pr at nest sites, 5–9 JL 74, DDG & SOM), Ketchikan (two broods, 1962, LRC), Petersburg (nine nests, 1962, Stewart 1964), and Juneau (pr/nestlings, MY 77, RHA; flock of 40–50, including juvs, 14 JL 76, GEH) and probably breeds also at Klawock (one, 14 JN 75, DDG & TGT) and possibly on the Chickamin R (flock of seven, 7 JL 73, SOM) and at Skagway (flock of nine, including juvs, 9 AU 74, Taiya R mouth, DDG & SOM).

In central Alaska, rare migrant and summer visitant in the Tanana R valley from early MY to late OC (earliest, one, 4 MY 60, Fairbanks, Kessel 1960; latest, four, 28 OC 77, Northway, MAS, and two, 29 OC 61, Fairbanks, Kessel and Springer 1966), and very rare breeder (yg raised in barn, late MY 68, Fairbanks, JWW & BK; building in tree hole, 31 MY 69, near Big Delta, DDG & others; "breeding," 8 JL 75, Eagle, CMW & TJC; feeding yg in telephone pole, 17 JN 76, Dot L, BK). Very rare migrant and summer visitant peripherally to Ft Yukon (three, 2 SE 62, Yocom 1963b), Beaver (1st-yr ♂, 13 JN 67, JNE, UAM 3068), Tanana (one, 28 OC 69, MEI), Mt McKinley NP (1st-yr ♂ found dead and desiccated, 20 JN 67, Wonder L, DWN, UAM 3070; three, 25 MY 74, near Teklanika R, RAH & MAA), and Palmer (one, 18 JN 69, GEH; four, 6 JN 75, GEHs). Maximum counts have been flocks of 16 (28–29 SE 76, Delta Junction, TGT & EPK) and 17 (11–24 SE 77, Delta Junction, SOM & BK).

In southcoastal Alaska, rare migrant and winter visitant (one, 18 MY 77, Dry Bay, SMP; two to five each spring and fall since 1964, Seward, Isleib and Kessel 1973; singles, 13 NO 70, 25–30 NO 73, 18 OC 74, 6 MY 75, early DE 75–early JA 76, all winter 1976–77—all Cordova, MEI; one, 10 FE 74, Valdez, TSL; one, 13 NO 62, Seward, Williamson et al. 1965; one, 20 NO–22 DE 73, RAM & MAM, and one, 19–20 DE 76, MAM & others—both Homer).

In western Alaska, casual spring migrant and summer and fall visitant (one, 29 MY 73, near Old Chevak, Yukon-Kuskokwim R Delta, CPD; one, 11 JN 73, Kotzebue, SBY; four, 23 AU 73, Kotzebue, DAM).

Not known in Alaska prior to the early 1950s (earliest records, one, 17 AP 52, Kessel 1953, and one, 12 AP 55, Myres 1958—both Juneau); not known beyond Southeastern until 1960 (earliest records, one, 4 MY 60, Fairbanks, Kessel 1960; one, 8 OC 60, Anchorage, Williamson et al. 1965).

RED-EYED VIREO—*Vireo olivaceus*

Rare, local, probable breeder on the mainland river systems of southern southeastern Alaska, where recorded on the Chickamin R (singing ♂, 1–2 JL 72, SOM, UAM 3326; four birds [three singing], 17–23 JN 73, SOM) and on the Stikine R (singing ♂, 16 JN 77, Hot Spring Slough, SOM; four singing ♂, 13–14 JL 74, Barnes L/Hot Spring Slough, DDG & SOM, UAM 2799; singing ♂, 10 JL 76, Barnes L, GEH; one, 31 AU 76, Farm I, SOM). Casual summer visitant on adjacent islands of the Alexander Archipelago (singing ♂, 5–7 JL 76, Ketchikan, GEH).

Accidental in southcoastal Alaska (♀, 26 JN 56, Middleton I, Gulf of Alaska, Rausch 1958#).

WARBLING VIREO—*Vireo gilvus*

Uncommon to fairly common probable breeder on the mainland river systems of southeastern Alaska, occurring at least from late MY through mid-AU. Recorded on the Salmon R off Portland Canal (one, 8 JL 74, DDG & SOM; three, 3–5 JL 76, GEH), Chickamin R (one, 1–2 JL 72, SOM, UAM 3325; at least eight, 24 MY–26 JN 73, SOM, UAM 2665), Unuk R (28 birds, mostly singing ♂, 23–30 JN 74, DDG & SOM, UAM 2779), Stikine R (one, 19 MY 77, SOM; two, 9 JN 46, and at least three, 6 JL 46, Webster 1950#; 22 birds, mostly singing ♂, 13–18 JL 74, DDG & SOM), Taku R (one, 28 JL 74, DDG & SOM), Taiya R (three, 9 AU 74, DDG & SOM), Skagway R (at least one, early JL 73, GEH; one, 18 JN 76, BFK), and Chilkat R (one, 23 JL 41, Jewett 1942#; one, 15 JL 72, JDW; at least one, 6 JL 73, GEH; singing ♂, 10 AU 74, DDG; one, 30 JN 76, GEH). Maximum density has been 19 singing males along the 12 km of Hot Spring Slough, Stikine R (13–15 JL 74, DDG & SOM). Rare migrant elsewhere on the Southeastern mainland (Juneau—one, 31 MY 71, RJG; four, 5 JN 75, DDG & TGT).

Casual summer visitant in southcoastal Alaska (singing ♂, 26 JN 75, Anchorage, MKD).

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER—*Mniotilta varia*

Accidental in Alaska. An immature bird was observed on the Colville R Delta, 10–12 OC 77, and was found dead a week later (JWH, UAM 3630).

TENNESSEE WARBLER—*Vermivora peregrina*

Rare migrant and local breeder in southeastern Alaska. Breeding has been recorded at Hyder (pr carrying food, 8 JL 74, DDG & SOM, UAM 2796) and on the Stikine R (two pr carrying food, one with brood of three fledglings, and an additional singing ♂, 16–18 JL 74, Shakes Slough, DDG & SOM, UAM 2800), and two birds in the Juneau area, summer 67 (RJG), may also have been breeders. Otherwise known only as a migrant (Juneau—two, 31 MY 71, and one, 5 JN 70, both RJG; one, 8 JN 75, BK & DDG & TGT; near Haines—two, 7 SE 72, JDW; Sitka—at least one, 24 AU 74, MKM).

Casual summer and fall visitant in central Alaska (one, 26 JN 68, Birch L near Big Delta, CSR; one, 6 SE 70, Fairbanks, BK).

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER—*Vermivora celata*

In southcoastal Alaska, abundant migrant and breeder, and in southeastern and central Alaska, common migrant and breeder (see G&L 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, SOM, MBT, DDG, BK, others).

In southwestern Alaska, common migrant and breeder at the base of the Alaska Peninsula (“common” to “abundant,” MY–JN 58–59, Iliamna L, Williamson and Peyton 1962; “very numerous,” summers 66–67, Katmai NM, DDG); casual fall migrant to the tip of the Peninsula (four banded, 31 AU–9 SE 71, Cold Bay, Bailey 1974a) and in the Pribilof Is (singles, 22 AU & 2 SE 77, St Paul I, WER & others).

In western Alaska, fairly common to uncommon migrant and breeder (see G&L 1959. Also, Williamson 1957 at Napaskiak; DNW at Nyac; Kessel et al. 1964, Holmes and Black 1973 on the Kolomak R; DKW at Ambler, Kobuk R; Hines 1963, HKS & CMW, DAM on the Noatak R), including uncommon to locally fairly common breeder on the Seward Peninsula west to 166°W (e.g., 24 birds, 1–2 JL 72, Elim, BK & HEK; 21 birds, 30 JN–13 JL 67, and 34 birds, 18 JN–4 JL 77, Nome road system west to Bluestone R, BK; 4 birds, 20–23 JN 73, Inmachuk R, BK; 10 birds, 12 JL 73, Goose Ck off Noxapaga R, DDG; 5 birds, 12 JL 73, Noxapaga/Kuzitritin R; 4 birds, 3–4 JL 71, Serpentine Hot Springs, BK & SOM).

In northern Alaska, casual spring migrant and summer and fall visitant (one, 27–28 MY 76, Sagavanirktok/Lupine R, KLB; one, mid-SE 75, Colville R Delta, JWH, photo; ad ♂, 5 JN 28, near Barrow, Bailey 1948#; one, 3–4 JN 77, Barrow, RAE & WDS; one, 12 JN 66, Meade R, Pitelka 1974).

YELLOW WARBLER—*Dendroica petechia*

Common breeder on mainland southeastern Alaska; less common on the Alexander Archipelago, where habitat restricted; fairly common breeder in southcoastal Alaska; abundant to common breeder at the base of the Alaska Peninsula in southwestern Alaska, becoming progressively less numerous westward, but still common to fairly common as far west as habitat exists on Unimak I; common to locally abundant breeder in central Alaska (see G&L 1959, but generally more numerous; also, Wik and Streveler 1968, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Williamson and Peyton 1962, Bailey 1974a, Murie 1959, many other obs).

Fairly common to locally common breeder on mainland western Alaska (see

G&L 1959. Also, Williamson 1957 at Napaskiak; Kessel et al. 1964, Holmes and Black 1973 on the Kolomak R; Hudson 1957 on Kotzebue Sound; McLenegan 1889, Grinnell 1900 on the Kobuk R; DAM on the lower Noatak R; HKS & CMW, JRH on the middle Noatak R), including the Seward Peninsula west to about 166°W (common on Buckland R, Inmachuk R, North Killeak L, all Kuzitrin R drainages, upper drainages of Niukluk R; less common elsewhere, but recorded as far west as the Bluestone R [two singing ♂, 3 JL 69] and Ear Mt [singing ♂, 23 JN 74]—all BK).

Uncommon to rare probable breeder in the Brooks Range (♂, 19 JL 61, northeast of Cape Thompson, JQH, MVZ 158462; one, late JN 71, upper Noatak R, JRH; two, 20 JN 50, Bettles, G&L 1959; "infrequent," 3 JN-2 JL 56, upper Sheenjek R, Kessel and Schaller 1960) and rare breeder in the northern foothills (Kessel and Cade 1958, West and White 1966 at Umiat; also, ad feeding fledglings, 3 AU 76, mid-Kongakut R, PDM).

Peripherally, casual migrant to the coasts of the Beaufort and Chukchi seas in northern Alaska (two, 6 JN 74, Colville R Delta, JWH; ♀ found dead, 20 JN 54, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#; one, 17 AU 21, Wainwright, and one found dead, 9 OC 21, Icy Cape, Bailey 1948#) and to the islands of the Bering Sea in western and southwestern Alaska (imm ♂, 29 SE 27, Nunivak I, Swarth 1934#; one, SE 62, and one, 18 SE 65, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, Thompson and DeLong 1969#).

MAGNOLIA WARBLER—*Dendroica magnolia*

Casual summer and fall visitant in southeastern Alaska (ad ♀, 10 JN 73, Chickamin R, SOM, UAM 2661; two singles, first week AU 76, Juneau, RBW). Accidental in northern Alaska (one found dead, 1 OC 13, Humphrey Pt, Dixon 1943#) and western Alaska (imm came aboard ship, 13 SE 76, Bering Sea at 63°30'N 166°28'W, DAW, UAM 3547).

CAPE MAY WARBLER—*Dendroica tigrina*

Casual fall visitant in central Alaska (imm ♂, which probably died fall 69, found dead, 31 MR 70, Fairbanks, WC, UAM 3122) and southeastern Alaska (ad ♂, 1 SE 61, Haines, DWM). Accidental in northern Alaska (ad ♂, 6 JN 76, Pt Barrow, GJD & others, UAM 3458).

TOWNSEND'S WARBLER—*Dendroica townsendi*

Fairly common breeder in southeastern and southcoastal Alaska (see G&L 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, many other obs), occurring from early MY through late SE (earliest, ♂, 23 AP 77, Stikine R, SOM, and ♂, 25 AP 74, Chickamin R, SOM; latest, one, 3 OC 70, Juneau, RJG). A summer survey on mainland southeastern Alaska in 1974 recorded 73 birds on the Unuk R, 16 in the Salmon R/Hyder area, 5 on the Stikine R, 6 on the Taku R, and 27 in the Skagway/Taiya R areas (DDG & SOM).

Common, locally abundant, summer visitant and breeder in eastern central Alaska since 1965 (Kessel and Springer 1966); occurs from mid-MY to late AU (earliest, ♂, 11 MY 74, Fairbanks, FMC; latest, one, 9 SE 67, Fairbanks, BK). Maximum counts have been 27-40 singing males/3.5 hr (10-13 JN 65-76, Bonanza Ck Experimental Forest, Fairbanks, BK). No nests have been reported,

but territorial pairs, adults carrying nesting material, and dependent fledglings all indicate breeding.

Accidental in northern Alaska (ad ♂, 16–17 SE 75, Pt Barrow, DDG, UAM 3418) and in the western Aleutian Is (imm ♂, 3 OC 77, Shemya I, DDG, UAM 3612).

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER—*Dendroica virens*

Accidental in Alaska. An adult male was collected at Idaho Inlet, Chichagof I, southeastern Alaska, 18 JL 41 (McCaskie 1968#).

BLACKPOLL WARBLER—*Dendroica striata*

Abundant breeder in the tall shrubs of the transition zone between the taiga and coastal tundra in southwestern Alaska (“most common warbler,” 14 JL–12 AU 02, northeast Iliamna L and Chulitna/Mulchatna R areas, Osgood 1904; “abundant,” MY–JN 58–59, Iliamna L, Williamson and Peyton 1962; “recorded almost daily,” last half JN–JL 59, Brooks L, Katmai NM, MBT) and southern western Alaska (“abundant,” summers 55–56, Napaskiak, Williamson 1957). Common to fairly common breeder in this transition zone in northern western Alaska (Seward Peninsula west to about 165°W—Koyuk, Buckland, Elim, Fish R drainages, Kuzitrin and Pilgrim river drainages [42 singing ♂, 6 JL 71, Pilgrim R between Kougarok Rd and Pilgrim Hot Springs], all BK; Selawik, Hudson 1957; Kobuk R, McLenegan 1889, Grinnell 1900; lower Noatak R, Hines 1963, also DAM). Casual migrant farther west (singing ♂, 18 JN 63, Kolomak R, Kessel et al. 1964; one, 7 SE 73, Wales, DDG, UAM 2692).

Fairly common migrant and breeder peripherally in central Alaska (33, mostly singing ♂, 7–10 JN 74, Takotna road system, BK; five nests, summer 68, within 0.8-km radius of Soldotna, MAM); uncommon spring migrant and breeder and fairly common fall migrant in eastern central Alaska (BK; also, see G&L 1959).

Rare to uncommon probable breeder in the Cook Inlet-Kenai Peninsula portion of southcoastal Alaska (Homer, MKD; head of Kachemak Bay, Chapman 1902; Seward, Isleib and Kessel 1973; Anchorage, MEI, MAM). Very rare summer visitant elsewhere (♂, 22 JN 75, Kodiak I, fide RAM; ♀, 21 JL 77, Copper R Delta, REI).

Rare spring migrant in southeastern Alaska (Chickamin R—pr, 13 JN 73, SOM; Juneau—singles, 19 MY 62, RMH; 31 MY 71, RJG; 1 JN 72, RBW; 15 JN 74, JGK; 5 JN 75, DDG & TGT; Glacier Bay—17 JN 70, CLE) and very rare fall migrant (Glacier Bay—7 AU 68, DKW; Taku R mouth—4 SE 09, Swarth 1911#).

NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH—*Seiurus noveboracensis*

Common migrant and breeder throughout the taiga of central Alaska (see G&L 1959) between mid-MY and early SE (earliest, one, 9 MY 75, Fairbanks, FGH; latest, one, 16 SE 59, Chatanika, RBWe, and one unhealthy bird, 25 SE 73, Mineral L, ITS); maximum counts have been 54 (mostly singing ♂, 7–10 JN 74, Takotna road system, BK) and 36 (mostly singing ♂, 3.5-hr count period, 29 MY 75, Fairbanks, BK).

Common to fairly common migrant and breeder in tall shrubs in western Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, Hudson 1957, Kessel et al. 1964, Holmes and Black 1973,

Williamson 1957), becoming somewhat less numerous at the western extremity of the mainland ("uncommon," summer 73, lower Noatak R, DAM; uncommon, Seward Peninsula west to about 166°W, including locally fairly common 19 JL 73 at American Ck/Niukluk R, 20–22 JN 73 at Inmachuk R, and 22–26 JN 75 at Buckland R—all BK & others). Casual spring migrant on St Lawrence I (one, 9 JN 76, Gambell, PWS & others).

Common to uncommon migrant and breeder in southwestern Alaska at the base of the Alaska Peninsula ("common," Iliamna L, Williamson and Peyton 1962; "uncommon," Katmai NM, MBT, DDG), and very rare fall migrant at Cold Bay (singles mistnetted, 30 AU 71, 23 AU & 7 SE 72, Bailey 1974a).

Rare migrant, especially in fall, and uncommon local probable breeder in south-coastal Alaska where populations from central Alaska extend to Anchorage (MEI), Kachemak Bay (see G&L 1959; also, two singing ♂, 16 JN 63, Halibut Cove, FSLW), and to the Seward area and the Copper R Delta (Isleib and Kessel 1973).

Rare spring migrant and very rare breeder in southeastern Alaska (six birds, 9–17 JN 73, Chickamin R, SOM; defensive pr feeding fledgling, 8 JL 74, Hyder, DDG & SOM; three singing ♂, 13–15 JL 74, Stikine R, DDG & SOM; one, 3 JN 70, near Juneau, and one, 1 JN 73, Admiralty I, RJG; singing ♂, 6–7 JN 75, Chilkat R, and singing ♂, 24 JN 75, Chilkat Mt, JDW).

Casual spring migrant in northern Alaska (one, 19–26 MY 74, Colville R Delta, JWH, photo; ♂, 5 JN 73, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#; one, 10 JN 75, Barrow, FAP & PGC, MVZ#).

COMMON YELLOWTHROAT—*Geothlypis trichas*

Uncommon to locally fairly common breeder in freshwater marshes and estuarine meadows along the mainland river systems of southeastern Alaska and on islands near the mouths of these rivers, occurring from AP through SE (earliest, one, 11 AP [yr?]; latest, one, 3 OC [yr?])—both Juneau, RBW). Sample breeding densities have been 19 birds along 24 km of the Taku R, 48 along 32 km of the Stikine R, and 49 along 48 km of the Unuk R (all JN–JL 74, DDG & SOM), maximum 29 (singing ♂ and food-carrying birds of both sexes, 14 JL 74, Barnes L, Stikine R, DDG & SOM). Breeding evidence elsewhere has been found at Glacier Bay NM (five eggs, 25 JN 71, DKW) and on the Chickamin R (two breeding ♀, late JN 09, Swarth 1911#; two ♂/one ♀, mid-JN–early JL 72–73, SOM#). Young have been recorded at Glacier Bay NM (bob-tailed yg, 9 JL 71, DKW), near Haines (imm, 15 JL 72, JDW), on the Chickamin R (imm, throughout last week of JL 73, SOM), and at the Stikine R mouth (15, including imm, 19 AU 46, Webster 1950).

Casual summer visitant in central Alaska (singing ♂, 16 JN 73, Harding L, Tanana R valley, GEH & DDG) and casual fall visitant in southcoastal Alaska (♂, 7 OC 69, Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973).

CANADA WARBLER—*Wilsonia canadensis*

Accidental in Alaska. One bird was found dead at Barrow, 25 JL 65 (Pitelka 1974#). The record for Forrester I, southeastern Alaska (AOU 1957), is an error (fide AW).

AMERICAN REDSTART—*Setophaga ruticilla*

Uncommon breeder on the mainland river systems of southeastern Alaska, occurring in deciduous forests on river floodplains. Singing males or pairs have been recorded in summer on the Salmon R off Portland Canal (two birds, 5–9 JL 74, DDG & SOM; up to two, 2 JL 76, GEH), Chickamin R (several, JL 72 and JN 73, SOM, UAM 2662), Unuk R (total eight birds, 23–30 JN 74, DDG & SOM), Stikine R (several, JN 46, Webster 1950#; three, 13–18 JL 74, DDG & SOM; one, 10 JL 76, GEH; three, 3 JN 77, SOM), Taku R (total 12 birds, including family groups and ♀ feeding fledglings, 27–28 JL 74, DDG & SOM), Skagway R (several singing ♂, early JL 73, GEH; three, including ♀ feeding fledgling, 5 AU 74, DDG & SOM; ♂, 19 JN 76, BFK), and Chilkat R (at least one, 6 JL 73, GEH). A laying female from the Unuk R (24 JN 74, DDG & SOM, UAM 2776) and adults feeding fledglings (above) are the only breeding evidence. Very rare spring migrant and summer visitant elsewhere on the Southeastern mainland (♂, 12 JN 1889, Glacier Bay, G&L 1959#; ♂, 20 JL 65, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; ♂, JL 68, Juneau, RTW).

Casual summer visitant in southcoastal Alaska (imm ♂, 15 JN 76, Homer, GHJ) and central Alaska (♂, 25 JL 26, Mt McKinley NP, Dixon 1938).

BOBOLINK—*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

Accidental in Alaska. A female was collected at Pt Barrow, 23 JN 76, RSG & JPM, MVZ 164702).

WESTERN MEADOWLARK—*Sturnella neglecta*

Casual fall and winter visitant in southeastern Alaska (one, 21–22 OC 21, Fish Egg I, Craig, Willett 1923#; one, 10 JA 75, Auke Bay, MEI; one, 9–11 OC 77, Juneau, MLK & JGK; one, 5–21 NO 77, Ketchikan, RKF). Accidental in the Brooks Range (one, late SE 59, Anaktuvuk Pass, Hemming 1965#).

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD—*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*

Casual spring migrant and summer and fall visitant in Alaska. Recorded in central Alaska (♂, mid-AU to mid-OC 72, Fairbanks, HJD, photo; ♀, 13–14 JN 74, Fairbanks, DDG & BK & others, UAM 2775), northern Alaska (♀, 3 JL 75, Barrow, PGC & CSC & RSG, MVZ 164701), western Alaska (♂, 12 OC 12, at sea 160 km west of Pt Hope, Anderson 1913), southcoastal Alaska (♂, 12 SE 61, Coho, fide MAM; ♂, 18 AU 74, near Cordova, MEI), and southeastern Alaska (one, 16 AU 72, Juneau, RBW; ♂, 1 JN 75, Juneau, FAG & BVL).

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD—*Agelaius phoeniceus*

In southeastern Alaska, fairly common local breeder on the mainland, occurring from early AP to early SE (earliest, ad ♂, 3 AP 74, Chickamin R, SOM; latest, one ♀-plumaged bird, until 9 SE 67, Glacier Bay NM, DKW; ad/three imm, 9 SE 76, Wrangell, SOM; extreme late date, three ♀-plumaged birds, 23 OC 75, Juneau, FAG); rare in the Alexander Archipelago away from mainland river mouths (ad ♂, 9 MY 73, Hawk Inlet, Admiralty I, HKS; ♀, summer 24, Mole Harbor, Admiralty I, Webster 1948#; transient ♂, 15 AU 76, Little Port Walter, BES). Nests, eggs, and young have been recorded at Glacier Bay (five active nests, 17

JN 71, some of which later fledged yg, DKW), Juneau (nest/4 eggs, 17 JN 72, and nest/4 eggs, 29 JN 72, all of which hatched, MLK), on the Stikine R (nest/5 eggs, 20 MY 77, Farm I, SOM), and on the Chickamin R (nest/4 eggs, 25 MY 73, and two nests/5 eggs, 30 MY 73, two clutches of which hatched, SOM). An indication of abundance has been provided by the following: five active and three empty nests located in quick succession on island in Glacier Bay NM, 17 JN 71 (DKW); four territorial ♂/at least four ♀, JN 75, marsh near Klukwan (Webster 1978#); all suitable habitat in the Leduc/Chickamin R lowlands occupied during JN 73 (SOM); and 10 birds recorded on the Unuk R, 10 at Hyder, 24 on the Stikine R, and 6 on the Taku R during a 1974 summer survey along the mainland rivers (DDG & SOM). Casual winter visitant (one, 27 NO 77, Juneau, RHA, photo).

In central Alaska, uncommon local breeder in the upper Tanana R valley as far west as George L (Kessel 1966), with occasional birds reaching Fairbanks (♂, 24 MY 68, EWN; ♂, 18 MY 73, LGS; one, 17 JN 76, LW), and in the upper Copper R drainages, including Kenney L near Chitina ("males," 20 JL 70, BDM, and 6 JN 73, GCW) and the Bremner R (8–10 ad, 15 JL 57, and ad ♀ feeding two fledglings, 7 AU 58, Shepherd 1962). Maximum counts have been 16 birds (16 JN 76, along 11-km access road to Northway airport, BK), and four to six pr (during mid-MY annually since 1970, including 12 singing ♂, 22 MY 71, Northway airport, DDG & others).

In southcoastal Alaska, rare migrant, summer visitant, and probable breeder along the North Gulf Coast (Isleib and Kessel 1973; subsequently, MEI) and annually since 1972 in marshes about Anchorage (DFD, RJG, SFT, others) from late AP probably to early SE (earliest, ♂, 28 AP 77, Anchorage, PDA; extreme early date, ad ♂, 25 MR 68, Yakutat, Isleib and Kessel 1973; extreme late date, subad ♂, 8 NO 75, Anchorage, JCP, photo).

Casual spring migrant and summer visitant in northern Alaska (♀, 4 JN 76, Ivishak/Sagavanirktok R, DDR; 2nd-yr ♂, 28 JN 40, Barrow, Bailey 1948#; ♀, 12 JN 67, Barrow, MVZ 163415) and casual summer and fall visitant in western Alaska (ad ♂, 17 AU 76, Cape Lisburne, KPD & KLW; ad ♂, 17 SE 60, Cape Thompson, Kessel 1960; 1st-yr ♂, 18 JL 68, Kotzebue, RIO; ad ♀, 6 JN 29, Wales, Bailey 1948#, juv ♂, 2 SE 73, Cape Newenham, MHD, UAM 2631).

RUSTY BLACKBIRD—*Euphagus carolinus*

Fairly common, conspicuous, spring migrant and breeder and locally common fall migrant throughout the taiga of central, western, and southwestern Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, many subsequent obs) between late AP–early MY and early OC (Earliest, up to two, 7–9 AP 52, Fairbanks, PMG, JBH. Latest, one, 12 NO 61, Fairbanks, WTV; small flock, 13 NO 68, Denali Hwy, GCW; twenty, 13 NO 70, Palmer, JCS; one, 17 NO 61, Tanacross, HKS). Very rare winter visitant, especially about dumps in mild winters (one, first week DE 66, near Fairbanks, RBWe; one, 9 DE 57, Delta Junction, and one, 1 FE 64, near Nenana, Kessel 1967; four, 12 DE 72, RNB, and another, 16 DE 72, BK & DDG, both Fairbanks; two, 12 JA 77, Fairbanks, PV; one, 22 JA 70, JEP).

Peripherally beyond the spruce, in tall riparian shrubs, uncommon to rare migrant and breeder in southwestern Alaska (Chignik R, Narver 1970; Dillingham, G&L 1959) and western Alaska (Napaskiak, Williamson 1957; Kolomak R, Kessel et al. 1964; Seward Peninsula, especially the Kuzitrin and Pilgrim river drainages,

BK; Selawik, Hudson 1957), and rare spring migrant and possible breeder in northern Alaska in the Brooks Range (family group, 8 JL 51, upper Killik R valley, and rare spring migrant and summer visitant at Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960; one, 30 MY 75, Porcupine L, and one, 28 MY 75, Marsh Fork of Canning R, RCC; ♂, 9 JN 42, Carbon Ck, upper Utukok R, Bailey 1948#). Very rare to casual spring migrant and summer and fall visitant to the coasts of the Beaufort and Chukchi seas (pr, 20–30 MY 73, Prudhoe Bay, Gavin 1975; singles, 17 MY 71, 25 MY 76, 10 JN 69, 18 & 21 SE & 6 OC 76, all Colville R Delta, JWH; “not unusual,” Cape Halkett and Barrow, Bailey 1948#; ♀, 2 JL 25, and ♂, 12 JN 39, Wainwright, Bailey 1948#; one, 13 OC–2 DE 76, Wainwright, BDM) and to the islands of the Bering Sea and the coasts of Bristol Bay (St Lawrence I—one, 25 OC 60, Sealy et al. 1971#; ♀, 21 MY 37, OJM, UAM 2927. St Paul I—one, fall 15, Preble and McAtee 1923#; one, 20 OC 11, Evermann 1913#; one, 5 NO 55, Kenyon and Phillips 1965#. Cape Peirce—several, 3–12 SE 73, MHD; Cape Constantine—three, 19 AU 69, DDG; Cold Bay—two, 23 SE 71, EPB).

Uncommon spring migrant and fairly common fall migrant in most of south-coastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973), but rare at Kodiak (RAM) and Homer (MKD). Rare breeder, except uncommon in the Anchorage area, and rare winter visitant (Isleib and Kessel 1973, Williamson et al. 1965; also, MEI, other recent obs).

Uncommon migrant in southeastern Alaska, somewhat more numerous in fall than spring (see G&L 1959; also, subsequent obs). Rare to uncommon local breeder on the mainland (♀ feeding fledgling, 11 JL 69, Glacier Bay NM, DKW; pr resident, JN–JL 73, and ♂ carrying food, 18 JN 73, Chickamin R, SOM), with a summer survey in 1974 recording 14 birds on the Unuk R, 6 on the Salmon R, 1 on the Stikine R, and 30, including immatures, on the Taku R (DDG & SOM). Rare winter visitant (see G&L 1959; subsequently, at Glacier Bay NM—singles, 15 DE 71, GPS, 4 JA 73 and 11 JA 75, BBP).

COMMON GRACKLE—*Quiscalus quiscula*

Casual migrant and summer visitant in Alaska. Single birds recorded in central Alaska (♂, 12 MY 71, Fairbanks, Gibson 1972, and ♂, 17 JL 76, Tazlina Glacier, fide BEL), northern Alaska (♂, 17 JN 43, Wainwright, Bailey 1948#), western Alaska (♀, 20–21 JL 59, Ogotoruk Ck, FSLW, MVZ 158493), southeastern Alaska (10 AU 74, Juneau, RBW), and southcoastal Alaska (♂, 28–29 AU 66, Yakutat, Isleib and Kessel 1973).

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD—*Molothrus ater*

Rare migrant and probable breeder in southeastern Alaska from early MY to mid-OC (earliest, one, 5 MY 67, Juneau, RMH; latest, one, 17 OC 74, Little Port Walter, Baranof I, ACW, photo); casual winter visitant (imm, 20 FE 76, Juneau, RBW). Usually occurs as singles or pairs in spring and as singles or in small groups in fall; maximum count has been four in spring (30 MY–1 JN 73, Wrangell, fide GEH) and six in fall (10 SE 74, Juneau, ESD). No eggs or dependent young have been reported, but sightings between mid-JN and late JL are suggestive of breeding (one, 13 JN 65, Glacier Bay NM, Wik and Streveler 1968; ♂, 16 JN 62, Petersburg, Stewart 1964; ♂, 10 JL 76, Wrangell, GEH; ♀, 30 JN 74, Unuk R, WKN; noted annually, summers 41–64, dairy farm at Juneau, CHS—who pro-

vided specimens and photographs and wrote that cowbirds were "not uncommon" and that "the poor record of sightings was . . . [because] . . . bird-watchers were not looking around the feet of horses and cows . . ."), as is the occurrence of juvenals in fall (six sightings of juvs, 11–24 AU 71, Glacier Bay NM, DKW, also Wik 1973; juv, 4 SE 74, Glacier Bay NM, CLE; juv ♂, 12 AU 61, Juneau, RBW, UAM 2534; juv, 11 SE 73, Juneau, ESD; juv, 12 SE 73, Chickamin R, SOM).

Casual migrant and summer visitant elsewhere in Alaska: in southcoastal (♀, 19 SE 76, Cordova, REI & MEI), in central (single ♂, 1959 and 1960, Copper Center, JM; two ♂, 21 & 23 AU 73, Mineral L, ITS; juv, 14 JL 76, Kantishna, BFK & others), in northern (juv ♂, 24 AU 51, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#), in western (♂, 10 JL 72, Kivalina, JMP), and in southwestern Alaska (♂, 2 SE 53, Katmai NM, Cahalane 1959).

WESTERN Tanager—*Piranga ludoviciana*

Uncommon probable breeder at the edge of western hemlock/Sitka spruce forests on the mainland river systems of southeastern Alaska from MY to SE. Recorded on the Salmon R off Portland Canal (four singing ♂, 5–8 JL 74, DDG & SOM, UAM 2789; pr, 3 JL 76, GEH), Chickamin R (♂, 21 JN 09, Swarth 1911#; at least seven birds, mostly singing ♂, 28 MY–22 JL 73, SOM, UAM 2657), Unuk R (six singing ♂, 24–29 JN 74, DDG & SOM), Stikine R (♀, 9 JN 46, Webster 1950; 17 birds, mostly singing ♂, 13–15 JL 74, DDG & SOM; singing ♂, 31 AU 76, SOM), Chilkat R (three singing ♂, 20–24 JN 72, JDW), and Skagway R (several, first week JL 73, GEH; one, 18 JN 76, BFK). Maximum density has been 10 singing males along the 5.6 km of Ketili Ck, Stikine R, 13–15 JL 74 (DDG & SOM).

Elsewhere in southeastern Alaska, very rare migrant and summer visitant at other mainland localities and on islands near the mouths of the river systems (one, 28 AP 73, Juneau, RBW; ♂, 26 MY 76, Glacier Bay NM, DCN & SLP; ♂, 13 JN 62, Petersburg, Stewart 1964; ♂, 15 JN 72, Glacier Bay NM, BBP; ♂, 30 JL 70, Juneau, ESD; one, 11 SE 76, Juneau, DEM; ♂, mid-SE 73, Revilagigedo I, fide SOM).

Casual summer and fall visitant in central Alaska (♂, 11 JL 65, Mt McKinley NP, Keith 1967; ♂, 2 SE 70, Fairbanks, FGH). Accidental in northern Alaska (♀, 24 MY 38, Barrow, Bishop 1944#).

BRAMBLING—*Fringilla montifringilla*

Rare migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is, occurring in spring from mid-MY through early JN (earliest, three, 9 MY 74, Agattu I, JLT & CMW, and ♂, 10 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; latest, one, 22 JN 71, Amchitka I, CMW) and in fall from mid-SE through mid-OC (earliest, two, 17 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; latest, up to eight, 14–17 OC 57, Amchitka I, Kenyon 1961#, and ♀, 16 OC 76, Adak I, GVB & RPS). Usually occurs singly or in twos or threes, occasionally in flocks of up to 10 (22 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH); maximum count has been 17 (29 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG). Casual fall migrant in the Pribilof Is (♂, 25 OC 14, St Paul I, Hanna 1916#).

Casual spring migrant in western Alaska (♂, 22 MY 64, Hooper Bay, Springer 1966; ♂, 9 & 12 JN 73, Gambell, St Lawrence I, DDG & others). Accidental in

northern Alaska (♂, 23–25 SE 75, Barrow, MD & RSG), in southcoastal Alaska (♂, 6 NO through at least 30 NO 77, Cordova, CB, REI & others, photo), and in southeastern Alaska (♂, 23 DE 69–15 AP 70, Juneau, Byrd et al. 1974#).

HAWFINCH—*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*

Casual migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is (up to four, 31 MY–28 JN 71, Adak I, Byrd et al. 1974#; three, 26 MY 76, Attu I, BSB & PGD & PWS) and in the Pribilof Is (one, 1 NO 11, St Paul I, Evermann 1913#).

EVENING GROSBEAK—*Hesperiphona vespertina*

Casual winter visitant in southeastern Alaska, where recorded in 1970 (Sitka—flock of 6–12, 24 FE, GF & others), in 1972–73 (Ketchikan—two, 15 NO 72, fide SOM; flock of up to 50, all winter until 2 AP 73, fide REW; [ad ♀], 23 MR 73, MRH, UAM 2545. Juneau—flock of 25–30 birds, 23 MY 73, RBW), and in 1977 (Juneau—♀, 19 NO through at least 30 NO, FAG & RHA & others, photo).

BULLFINCH—*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

Casual migrant on the Bering Sea islands (four birds, 12 OC–4 NO 27, Nunivak I, Swarth 1934#; ♂, MY 36, Gambell, St Lawrence I, Friedmann 1937#; one, JN 59, Gambell, Sealy et al. 1971) and in the western Aleutian Is (subad ♀, 27 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG, UAM 3611). Accidental in central Alaska (ad ♂, 10 JA 1867, Nulato, Dall and Bannister 1869#), in southcoastal Alaska (♂, 1st week NO 77, Anchorage, AEA, UAM 3636), and in southeastern Alaska (♂, 10–11 MR 62, Petersburg, HRM).

COMMON ROSE FINCH—*Carpodacus erythrinus*

Very rare spring migrant in western and southwestern Alaska. Recorded in 1972 (♂, 4 JN, Old Kashunuk Village, Yukon-Kuskokwim R Delta, Dau and Gibson 1974#), in 1973 (♀, 9 JN, Gambell, St Lawrence I, DDG & others, photo), in 1975 (♀, 3 JN, Buldir I, Aleutian Is, GVB & others; ♀, 14–18 JN, Gambell, GEH & others, photo), in 1976 (two ♀, 21 JN, Buldir I, GVB & others), and in 1977 (up to six ♂/twelve ♀, 1–9 JN, Gambell, BFK & RWS & others; ♀, 11 JN, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, BFK & others). Casual fall migrant in the western Aleutian Is (♀, 31 AU 77, Shemya I, DDG).

PURPLE FINCH—*Carpodacus purpureus*

Casual migrant on the mainland of southeastern Alaska (flock of 20–25 birds, 11 AP 74, Auke Bay, ESD; ♀, 8 NO 75, Juneau, FAG).

GRAY-CROWNED ROSY FINCH—*Leucosticte tephrocotis*

Fairly common to locally common resident and breeder in southwestern Alaska from the Semidi Is and the western Alaska Peninsula west throughout the Aleutian Is (Murie 1959, G&L 1959, Kenyon 1961, Williamson and Emison 1969, Byrd et al. 1974) and on the Pribilof Is (Preble and McAtee 1923; also, many subsequent obs). Rare migrant and probable breeder at Katmai NM (several, early JL 53, Dumpling Mt, Cahalane 1959; two, 6 SE 59, Dumpling Mt, MBT).

Probably a fairly common migrant and breeder high in the mountains of south-coastal Alaska (see Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, RAM on Kodiak I; also, ad feeding yg, 11–16 JL 77, Chugach Mts, above Anchorage, JCP & others) and southeastern Alaska (“several,” 21–27 JN 07, at 760 m on Chichagof I, Grinnell 1909; ♀ feeding two fledged yg, 23 JL 74, at 850 m near Little Port Walter, Baranof I, ACW; pr, 6 JL 75, Ptarmigan Peak, Baranof I, DDG, UAM 3365; common breeder, upper Glacier Bay, Wik and Streveler 1968; two ♂/one ♀, 13 JN 1899, White Pass Summit, Osgood and Bishop 1900; present, including flocks of up to 150–200 juv, JN–AU 76–77, Coast Range west of Mendenhall Glacier at 1200 m, JLF). Uncommon to rare local winter visitant, mostly at coastline, in southeastern and southcoastal Alaska, having been reported at Wrangell (Willett 1927), Juneau (Williams 1949), Glacier Bay (two small flocks, 11 & 13 DE 71, north of Lituya Bay, BBP), Cordova (one, 28 DE 74, MEI), Anchorage (40+ birds, 22 JA 74, Arctic Valley ski area, SFT), Seward (Isleib and Kessel 1973), Homer Spit (about 25 birds, 5 FE 62, SRS; 23 birds, 1 JA 72, MAM; up to 18 birds, 19–30 NO 73, RAM), and Kodiak (up to 100+ birds, 30 DE 73–2 MR 74, RAM).

Fairly common migrant and breeder, at least locally, throughout the mountainous areas of central Alaska (see G&L 1959), and, additionally, throughout the Brooks Range (seen, Kongakut R/Pagilak R, RJR; “fairly common,” Aichilik R, PDM & DDR; “sparse,” upper Sheenjek R, Kessel and Schaller 1960; “common,” headwaters Sheenjek R, CGB; seen, upper Hulahula R, RJR; present, Lake Peters, TJC, BK; “a pair per mile,” Canning R, PV & AJM; at least one, Atigun Pass, DDG; “moderately common,” Oolah Pass, WLF; regular, Anak-tuvuk Pass, Irving 1960; two, Chandler L, Campbell 1968#; “locally common,” upper Noatak R, DAM, UAM 2961; ad ♂, 9 JL 59, and juv ♂, 3 AU 59, Cape Thompson, DOH, MVZ 158503).

In western Alaska south of the Brooks Range, rare breeder on the Seward Peninsula (♀ feeding several fledglings, 7 JL 67, Big Ck, Kigluaik Mts, BK; ad ♂, 29 JN 70, Lost R, York Mts, BK), rare migrant and possible breeder on the Yukon/Kuskokwim R Delta (one, 17 MY 68, Kikuktok Mt, Holmes and Black 1973; ♂, 10 JL 45, Kusilvak Mts, HCK, UMMZ 165890), fairly common breeder at Cape Peirce (MHD, UAM 3110), and uncommon breeder on St Matthew I and Nunivak I (G&L 1959).

For a recent review of the systematics of this species in North America, see Johnson (1973).

ORIENTAL GREENFINCH—*Carduelis sinica*

Casual migrant in the western Aleutian Is, where recorded in 1976 (flock of six, 22 MY, Attu I; one, 8 JN, flock of five, 14 JN, one, 19 AU, all Buldir I—all Byrd et al. in press) and in 1977 (one, 4 JN, Buldir I, RHD & others; flock of four, 5 SE, Shemya I, DDG, UAM 3592; one, 11 SE, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; two, 18 SE, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3606).

PINE SISKIN—*Carduelis pinus*

Common, irregularly abundant, resident and breeder throughout southeastern Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, many subsequent obs), and irregularly common,

sometimes locally abundant, resident and breeder in southcoastal Alaska (G&L 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1973)—though usually uncommon, occasionally abundant, on Kodiak I (RAM).

Irregularly rare summer and fall visitant, very rare breeder, and casual winter visitant in central Alaska (see Kessel and Springer 1966, Laing and Taverner 1929; recorded every 2 or 3 yrs since 1960 in Fairbanks area, BK & HKS; ♂ with enlarged testes, 20 & 22 JL 72, and just-fledged yg, 13 & 20 AU 72, Fairbanks, HKS#; flock of eighty, 8 NO 72, Cantwell, HKS; flock of eight, 4 FE 73, Fairbanks, HKS). Breeding and wintering in central Alaska in 1972–73 occurred simultaneously with unusually large irruptions in southcoastal (MEI) and southeastern Alaska (RBW, CLE).

Casual spring, summer, and fall visitant in southwestern Alaska (13 & 21 JL 02, Iliamna L area, Osgood 1904#; one, 8 JL 59, and flock of fifteen, 19 JL 59, Brooks L, Katmai NM, MBT; flock of fifteen, 9 MR 42, and flock of at least eight, 20 AP 43, Sand Pt, Shumagin Is, G&L 1959; total of 400 birds, 22 SE–7 OC 76, Cape Sarichef, Unimak I, JWN; three, 1 MR 77, Unalaska I, DBM; flock of twelve, 24 SE 17, St Paul I, Pribilof Is, Hanna 1920a#) and casual summer visitant in western (at least one, 19–26 JL 64, Gambell, St Lawrence I, Sealy et al. 1971#) and northern Alaska (one, 17 JL 76, Nuvagapak Pt, PDM; one, summer 76, Cooper I, RJB; one, 9 JN 33, G&L 1959, and one, 26 JL 75, RSG, both Barrow; one, 14 AU 51, Chandler L, Brooks Range, Bee 1958#).

RED CROSSBILL—*Loxia curvirostra*

Irregularly abundant and ubiquitous resident and breeder throughout southeastern Alaska (see G&L 1959).

In addition, a rare, irregularly more numerous, resident in southcoastal Alaska (North Gulf Coast-Prince William Sound region, Isleib and Kessel 1973; Kodiak I, Friedmann 1935#, RAM; also, at least six birds, 9 AU 75, Halibut Cove, Kachemak Bay, BK) and very rare summer visitant in southwestern Alaska to the limit of trees at the base of the Alaska Peninsula (122+ birds, JL–SE 67, Katmai NM, Gibson 1970). Casual summer and fall visitant on sea islands well beyond the forests: Middleton I, Gulf of Alaska (one, 6 AU 74, MEI & GEH), eastern Aleutian Is (two, 5 OC 1899, Unalaska I, Osgood and Bishop 1900#), Pribilof Is (one, 22 JL 61, St George I, and two, 31 JL 64, St Paul I, Thompson and DeLong 1969#), and St Lawrence I (two, 15 AU 61, eight, 26 JL 62, three, 29 JL 62—all Gambell, Sealy et al. 1971#).

CHIPPING SPARROW—*Spizella passerina*

Uncommon breeder on the mainland river systems of southeastern Alaska, where a 1974 summer survey recorded it in the Salmon R/Hyder area (five ad, 5–9 JL 74, DDG & SOM, UAM 2793), on the Stikine R (six ad, 16–18 JL 74, DDG & SOM), Taku R (total 10 birds, including two family groups of ad feeding juvs, 27–31 JL 74, DDG & SOM), and on the Skagway R (one, 5 AU 74, Skagway, DDG & SOM; at least two ad/two juv, 6 AU 74, Laughton Glacier, DDG & SOM). Rare migrant elsewhere on the Southeastern mainland in early JN and from late AU to mid-SE (Juneau—one, 14 JN 73, DEM; singing ♂, 5 JN 75, DDG & TGT; one, 25 AU 75, RBW; up to six, 10–18 SE 74, ESD & WPD & others. Glacier Bay NM—one, 1–2 JN 76, BBP; one, 8 JN 76, fide CLE. Wrangell—

several, late AU 76, SOM). Very rare summer visitant and possible breeder at Juneau (singing ♂, 5 JL 76, FAG).

Uncommon spring migrant and breeder in the upper Tanana R valley of eastern central Alaska; rare north and west of Big Delta to Ft Yukon and to 150°W (one to five/season at Fairbanks) (Kessel 1960, Kessel and Springer 1966, subsequent obs). Maximum counts have been totals of 10 (11–14 JN 64, Tetlin lakes, BK) and 11 (16–17 JN 76, Alaska Hwy, Tok to Alaska-Canada border, including six along Northway airport access road, BK). Breeding has been recorded at Tetlin lakes (Kessel 1960, Yocom 1963a, Kessel and Springer 1966), near Chicken (Kessel and Springer 1966), at Big Delta (Haftorn 1959; also, two bob-tailed yg, 31 JL 66, HKS), at Fairbanks (ad carrying small food, 17 JN 73, TTW; pr feeding two fledglings, 17 JL 68, JWW), at Ft Yukon (three ads feeding yg, 9 JL 70, HPB), and at Mile 269 Alaska Railroad, 62 km northeast of Talkeetna (ad/two yg, 10 AU 73, JCP).

Casual migrant in southcoastal Alaska (recorded, 20 MY 52, Anchorage, MAM; one, 14 AU 73, Cordova, REI). Accidental in northern (imm, 18 SE 29, Barrow, Bailey 1948#) and western Alaska (one, 23 MY 56, Gambell, St Lawrence I, Fay and Cade 1959).

HARRIS' SPARROW—*Zonotrichia querula*

Rare migrant and winter visitant in southeastern Alaska, occurring on the mainland and on islands near the mouths of the mainland river systems. Recorded annually fall and winter since 1964–65 at Juneau feeders (20+ banded, 1964–73, RBW), where present from early OC to late AP (earliest, one, 24 SE 72; latest, one, 10 MY 72—both RBW; extreme late date, one, 14 JN 73, DEM). Usually occurs singly or in twos or threes; maximum count has been a flock of nine (27 OC 71, Juneau, RBW). Elsewhere in Southeastern known at Ketchikan (at least one, overwintered 1971–72, at feeder, RDB) and on the Chickamin R (singles, 31 OC & 2 NO 73, SOM).

Casual spring migrant in northern Alaska (♀, 19–25 JN 58, Colville R mouth, Myres 1959#; two, 11 JN 73, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#), and casual migrant in southcoastal Alaska (ad, 3 JN 77, Wooded Is off Montague I, WAL & SEQ, photo; one, 24–25 OC 60, Cohoe, MAM, photo; imm, 24 NO through at least 30 NO 77, Kodiak, WED & RAM, photo).

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia atricapilla*

Common to abundant migrant and rare breeder in southeastern Alaska (see G&L 1959; also, PM, CLE, others). Breeding has been substantiated only at Glacier Bay NM (Wik and Streveler 1968), but probably nests among the low shrubs of the inaccessible subalpine zone along the crest of the Coast Range (see Godfrey 1966, Swarth 1922). Casual winter visitant (one, late DE 67, Juneau, RJG).

Abundant migrant and locally common to abundant breeder in southcoastal Alaska (see G&L 1959, Isleib and Kessel 1973, Kelly 1968; also, RAM on Kodiak I, DJS on Chisik I, MKD at Homer). Very rare winter visitant in Southcoastal and on the Kenai Peninsula (imm, late DE 69, Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973; imm, 22 DE 62, Seward, Williamson et al. 1965; two imm, overwintered 1972–73, Kenai feeder, MAM; recorded, late DE 63, Kodiak, AMC; two ad, 6 JA 74,

and at least three imm, all winter 1974–75, Kodiak, RAM; at least eight birds, all winter 1976–77, Kodiak I, RAM, HBD, others).

Rare migrant in central Alaska and throughout the Brooks Range (see G&L 1959, Grinnell 1900; also, DKW, BK, others). Rare breeder or probable breeder in the major mountain systems: Talkeetna Mts (ad and juv, 24 JL 72, Hatcher Pass, BK), Alaska Range (“abundant,” all summer 1970, Hurricane Gulch, HKS; nesting, JN 1899, upper Skwentna R, Hinckley 1900; nest, summer 59, Thorofare R, Murie 1963; one, 12 JN 71, Thorofare Pass, WRS & SFHS), and south side of Brooks Range into western Alaska (singing ♂, 16–17 JN 75, headwaters Sheenjek R, CGB; five ad carrying food, 26 JL 73, headwaters Old Woman Ck, DM; several, early JL 63, Oolah Pass, WLF; three, 13 JL 72, 21 km northwest of Takahula L, HEK; three nests and other birds singing and defending territories, summer 68, Loon L, GVS; several, Arrigetch Peaks, 15–20 AU 73, DRD; ads and juvs, 19 & 22 JL 73, headwaters Noatak R, DAM; ad ♂, late JN–early JL 63, middle Noatak R, Dean and Chesemore 1974; “nesting,” summer 1885, lower Noatak R, McLenegan 1887; one, 17 MY 77, Kobuk/Hunt R, DKW; singing ♂, 25 MY & 9 JN 60, Ogotoruk Ck, FSLW, MVZ 158660).

Common to fairly common migrant and breeder in western Alaska outside the Brooks Range, from Wales south along the mainland coast (see G&L 1959); uncommon breeder as far north on the Seward Peninsula as Ear Mt (10 birds, 21–23 JN 74, BK), and common inland at Nyac on lower Kuskokwim R (DNW).

Common migrant and breeder in southwestern Alaska as far west as shrub habitat exists, i.e., Unimak I (see G&L 1959, Murie 1959, Cahalane 1959, Williamson and Peyton 1962, Narver 1970, Bailey 1974a), and casual visitant on the Pribilof Is (imm ♀, 19 SE 52, Kenyon and Phillips 1965#; ad, 10 JN 75, WCR; up to seven, 27 AU–2 SE 77, WER—all St Paul I) and farther west in the Aleutian Is (one, 2 MR 77, Unalaska I, DBM; imm banded, 2 NO 77, Amchitka I, fide RPS).

Very rare spring migrant and summer and fall visitant in northern Alaska (Barrow—♀, 6 JN 45, Bailey 1948#; singing ♂, 28 MY–11 JN 72, GEH; two, 28 MY 73, GEH; singing ♂, 4 JL 75, JPM & RSG; one, 4 JN 77, JPM. Colville R Delta—one, 6 JN 76, JWH. Umiat—one, 30 MY 77, TNB. Chandler L—ad ♂, 19 AU 51, Bee 1958#).

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia albicollis*

Casual visitant at any season in Alaska. Recorded in northern Alaska (ad, 5 JN 73, Colville R Delta, JWH, photo), central Alaska (ad ♂, 1 JL 68, Fairbanks, and ad ♂, 5–12 JL 70, Mile 146.4 Steese Hwy, Weeden and Weeden 1973; ad, 19 SE 72, Fairbanks, DLS), southcoastal Alaska (ad, 7–9 OC 72, Cordova, Isleib and Kessel 1973; ad, 24–28 NO 74, Kodiak feeder, RAM & RNT, photo), and southeastern Alaska (one, 8 OC–1 DE 70, Juneau feeder, ESD & others; one, 20 NO 77, Juneau, FAG & others; one, overwintered 1972–73, Ketchikan, RDB; one, late NO 74, Sitka, TSL).

SMITH'S LONGSPUR—*Calcarius pictus*

Summers in two separated geographic areas of Alaska—the Brooks Range and the uplands of southeastern central Alaska. Fairly common migrant and breeder in the eastern Brooks Range, at least as far west as Anaktuvuk Pass, between

late MY—early JN and late AU (earliest, 22 MY 53, Anaktuvuk Pass, Irving 1960; latest, until 25 AU 72, Canning R, PV & AJM). Recorded localities of breeding or probable breeding have been the Kongakut R (RJR, PDM), Aichilik R (PDM & DDR), Sheenjek R (Kessel and Schaller 1960, CGB), Hulahula R (HPB), Canning R (PV & AJM), Wahoo L (Bee 1958), Chandalar L (LRM), Atigun, Sagavanirktok, and Ribdon river valleys (Sage 1974), and Anaktuvuk Pass (Irving 1960). Uncommon to rare west of Anaktuvuk Pass, with individuals or small populations reported from Chandler L (ad ♂, 16 AU 67, Campbell 1968), Arrigetch Peaks (about six, 13 AU 69, RJG), and the headwaters of the Noatak R (two, 9 AU 63, Lake Omelaktavik, Dean and Chesemore 1974#; territorial ♂ and ads carrying food, 1 JL 73, and ads and fledglings, 24 JL 73, Anorat Ck, DAM, UAM 2960). Casual migrant and breeder north of the Brooks Range (one, 30 MY 48, Umiat, Kessel and Cade 1958; pr feeding yg, 14 JL 69, Colville/Kogosukruk R, Pitelka 1974; ♂, 11 JN 1898, Barrow, Stone 1900#; ♀, 27 MY 73, Barrow, GEH, UAM 2567). Preferred habitat in the Brooks Range is damp tussock meadow, usually on the floor of wide alpine valleys and often on the flat meadows surrounding lakes.

Rare migrant and breeder or probable breeder in southeastern central Alaska, where reported from the Wrangell Mts (seven breeding pr, first half JL 73, north-eastern slopes, Sage 1975), the Tanana-Yukon Highlands (Boundary—three probably breeding pr, late JN or early JL 71, DLJ. Mt Fairplay—♂, 9 JL 61, and ♀, 16 JL 62, RBWe; ♂, 22 MY 69, GEH; pr, 24 MY 74, RJG. West of Kechumstuk Mt—five, 15 JL 21, OJM. White Mts—“not uncommon,” mid-JL 15, Blackwelder 1919), and along the Denali Hwy, against the south edge of the Alaska Range (Mile 17.7—two singing ♂, 9 JN 71, SFHS & WRS. Mile 91.5—four territorial ♂, 21 JN 71, and molting ads with yg, 3 AU 73, LJP. Mile 130.2—pr/nest with three yg and one egg, 27 JN 75, JTS; two ♂, 4 JL 75, TTW; two ♂/♀, 12 JN 76, GEH & others). Preferred habitat in central Alaska appears to be dry ridgetop tundra.

Very rare migrant in northern southeastern Alaska (Glacier Bay—flock of 150 birds, 31 AU 67, RJG. Juneau—one, 1966, RTW; ♂, 10 MY 70, RJG).

SNOW BUNTING—*Plectrophenax nivalis*

Common breeder along the coastline of northern, western, and southwestern Alaska, wherever appropriate habitat is available, including buildings, abandoned vehicles and empty gas cans and drums, bird houses, etc. (see G&L 1959; also, many subsequent obs). Common breeder, also, in the mountains of these regions, both on islands and on the mainland (see G&L 1959, Murie 1959, Cahalane 1959, Fay and Cade 1959; also, DNW, MHD in Kilbuck Mts, and BK & others in the mountains of the Seward Peninsula—Bendeleben, Kigluaik, and York mountains, Cape Mt, Ear Mt, Serpentine Hot Springs), and in the lava flows of the interior Seward Peninsula (BK & DDG).

Fairly common to common breeder high in the mountains of the Alaska and Brooks ranges, where occurs in numbers at elevations above those reached by other passerines or by most ornithologists (Alaska Range—Black Rapids Glacier, DWN; east of Hurricane Gulch, HKS; Cantwell Glacier, RBWe; Mt McKinley NP, Dixon 1938, Murie 1963, RAH, BK, others. Brooks Range—Aichilik R, PDM & DDR; headwaters of Sheenjek, Jago, and Chandalar rivers, Kessel and Schaller

1960; upper Sheenjek R, CGB; Lake Peters, Bee 1958#, BK; Canning R and Ikiakpuk and Ikiakpaurak valleys, PV & AJM; headwaters of Ivishak R, RCC; Atigun Pass, BK & DDG; Oolah Pass, WLF; Chandler L, Irving 1960, Campbell 1968#; upper Noatak R, DAM; Pitmegea R, Childs 1969). Possible rare breeder in the Tanana-Yukon Highlands (two birds, 24 MY 74, at 1350 m near Eagle Summit, JWT).

Rare to uncommon breeder or probable breeder in the mountains of south-coastal Alaska (Howell 1948; also, see Isleib and Kessel 1973, Figgins 1904) and northern southeastern Alaska (Glacier Bay, Wik and Streveler 1968, DKW, CLE).

In winter, common, coastally, in southwestern Alaska; uncommon most years on the Yukon/Kuskokwim R Delta, on Kodiak I, and in southeastern Alaska; rare along mainland coasts of southcoastal Alaska and throughout much of central Alaska (perhaps more common in western central Alaska) (see G&L 1959, Dall and Bannister 1869, Isleib and Kessel 1973; also, recent obs).

Elsewhere, known only as a migrant. Uncommon coastal migrant in central and southern southeastern Alaska, usually in flocks of 25–200 birds (RBW, ESD, PM, SOM); uncommon spring and rare, sometimes uncommon, fall migrant in coastal southcoastal Alaska (Isleib and Kessel 1973; subsequently, MEI); and common, sometimes briefly abundant, spring migrant and uncommon fall migrant in lowlands of central Alaska (many spring flocks along Tanana R and Glenn Hwy during first two-thirds of AP, a few numbering into the thousands; maximum single flock size has been 5000 birds, 19 AP 61, Fairbanks—all BK).

MCKAY'S BUNTING—*Plectrophenax hyperboreus*

Breeding restricted to islands of the Bering Sea, where common breeder on Hall and St Matthew islands (G&L 1959), rare breeder on St Lawrence I (♂ with enlarged testes and brood patch, 29 JN–25 JL 66, Sevuokuk Mt, Sealy 1967b; ♀ feeding fledgling, 23 JL 76, Kongkok Bay, GFS; also, regular summer sightings of adults in recent years by many obs), and very rare breeder on the Pribilof Is (ad feeding fledgling, 15 AU 54, St Paul I, Kenyon and Phillips 1965).

Uncommon to rare migrant and winter visitant along the mainland bordering the Bering Sea (see Sealy 1972, Bailey 1974b) between mid-OC and late MY (Earliest, several ♂, 9 OC 77, Nome, HKS; one, 11 OC 76, St Michael, LW; two, 12 NO 1884, Nushagak, Osgood 1904; ♂, 24 NO 72, Cold Bay, GVB & others. Latest, 28 AP 72, Cold Bay, EPB & GVB; but 20 MY 24, Hooper Bay, Brandt 1943; ♂, 23 MY 64, Hooper Bay, HKS; ♂, 29 MY 68, Kolomak R, Holmes and Black 1973). Maximum counts have been 33 at Cold Bay (banded, winter 71–72, Bailey 1974b), flocks of up to 50–60 birds at Hooper Bay (30 AP–20 MY 24, Brandt 1943), and about 200 along beach at Safety Sound (mid-DE 76, HKS).

Casual winter visitant in the Aleutian Is (Unalaska I—JA [yr?], Nelson 1887, and recent hearsay from local residents, fide GVB; Adak I—ad ♂, 17–18 MR 75, JLT & AWW).

LITTLE BUNTING—*Emberiza pusilla*

Accidental in Alaska. An immature was found aboard ship in the Chukchi Sea, 280 km northwest of Icy Cape, 6 SE 70 (Watson et al. 1974#), and an immature male was collected at Shemya I, Aleutian Is, 8 SE 77 (DDG, UAM 3595).

RUSTIC BUNTING—*Emberiza rustica*

Rare spring migrant in the western and central Aleutian Is from mid-MY through mid-JN (earliest, ♂, 11 MY 69, Amchitka I, CMW, and ♀, 12 MY 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; latest, one, 17 JN 76, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press#, and two, 19 JN 11, Kiska I, Bent 1912#), occurring singly, occasionally in twos or threes; maximum count has been five (26 MY 76, Shemya I, DDG & GEH). Very rare fall migrant from mid-SE through early OC (earliest, one, 15 SE 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH; latest, singles, 20 & 27 OC 57, Amchitka I, Kenyon 1961#).

Casual spring migrant in western Alaska (Gambell, St Lawrence I—♂/♀, 10–11 JN 73, DDG & others; ♂, 4–9 JN 76, GEH & others).

GRAY BUNTING—*Emberiza variabilis*

Accidental in Alaska. An adult male was collected at Shemya I, Aleutian Is, 18 MY 77 (Gibson and Hall 1978#).

PALLAS' REED BUNTING—*Emberiza pallasi*

Casual spring migrant in northern (ad ♂, 11 JN 68, Barrow, Pitelka 1974#) and western Alaska (ad ♂, 28 MY 73, Gambell, St Lawrence I, Johnson 1976).

REED BUNTING—*Emberiza schoeniclus*

Casual spring migrant in the western Aleutian Is (ad ♂, 29 MY 75, Buldir I, Byrd et al. in press#; ad ♂, 26 MY 77, Attu I, TGT & others; ad ♂, 4 JN 77, Shemya I, DDG & GEH, UAM 3580).

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