

## ***Western Birds* abstracts Vol. 42. No. 4.**

### **ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2005–2009 RECORDS**

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**ABSTRACT:** In this its seventh report, the Arizona Bird Committee reviews 501 records and updates the Arizona bird list through 2009, adding 12 species: the Black-vented Shearwater, (*Puffinus opisthomelas*), Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*), Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*), Tufted Flycatcher (*Mitrephanes phaeocercus*), Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*), Gray-collared Becard (*Pachyramphus major*), Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*), Sinaloa Wren (*Thryothorus sinaloa*), Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*), Brown-backed Solitaire (*Myadestes occidentalis*), and White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*). The records of the Gray-collared Becard, Sinaloa Wren, and Brown-backed Solitaire are the first accepted for the United States, and that of the Brown-chested Martin is the first for the western United States. Acceptance of the Brown-backed Solitaire in Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, in 2009 prompted reevaluation and acceptance of the record of this species in Madera Canyon in 1996, in spite of the unanswered question of the birds' origin; the Brown-backed Solitaire is popular as a cage bird in Mexico, but the individuals seen in Arizona were in the species' mountain forest habitat and remote from plausible sources of escapees.

### **MITOCHONDRIAL DNA AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUGGEST A CARIBBEAN ORIGIN FOR NEW MEXICO'S FIRST SOOTY TERN**

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**ABSTRACT:** We report the first documented record for the Sooty Tern (*Onychoprion fuscatus*) in New Mexico and the fourth for the region of the southern Rocky Mountain and trans-Pecos Texas. The bird was found dead in moderately fresh condition on 8 July 2010 in the Laguna Grande area, near Carlsbad, Eddy County. It was brought to the Museum of Southwestern Biology where it was preserved as a study skin. A DNA analysis comparing the sequence of the specimen's mitochondrial control region to a published population-genetic dataset on this species found that the sequence of the New Mexico tern was a perfect match with previously sequenced haplotypes from Puerto Rico

and Ascension Island and ~2% divergent on average from all Sooty Terns previously sequenced from the Pacific and Indian oceans. Measurements of the specimen are consistent with a Caribbean origin. We surmise that this individual was carried inland from the Gulf of Mexico to southeastern New Mexico by the remnants of Hurricane Alex.

## **NOTES**

### **NORTHERLY EXTENSION OF THE BREEDING RANGE OF THE ROSEATE SPOONBILL IN SONORA, MÉXICO**

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### **MALE-PLUMAGED ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD FEEDS CHICKS**

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### **SEVERE BILL DEFORMITY OF AN AMERICAN KESTREL WINTERING IN CALIFORNIA**

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## **BOOK REVIEW**

**Population Demography of Northern Spotted Owls**, by Eric D. Forsman, Robert G. Anthony, Katie M. Dugger, Elizabeth M. Glenn, Alan B. Franklin, Gary C. White, Carl J. Schwarz, Kenneth P. Burnham, David R. Anderson, James D. Nichols, James E. Hines, Joseph B. Lint, Raymond J. Davis, Steven H. Ackers, Lawrence S. Andrews, Brian L. Biswell, Peter C. Carlson, Lowell V. Diller, Scott A. Gremel, Janice A. Reid, Jeremy Rockweit, James P. Schaberl, Thomas J. Snetsinger, and Stan G. Sovern (2011). *Studies in Avian Biology* 40. Cooper Ornithological Society and University of California Press; 106 pages including approximately 41 pages of tables and figures. Hardback, \$39.95. ISBN 978-0-520-27008-4.

**WFO establishes The Harry S. Swarth Award in Western Field  
Ornithology**

**FEATURED PHOTO**

**FIRST EVIDENCE FOR ECCENTRIC PREALTERNATE MOLT IN  
THE INDIGO BUNTING: POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR  
ADAPTIVE MOLT STRATEGIES**

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