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**MOVEMENTS OF THE MANGROVE WARBLER
IN BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR**

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ABSTRACT: Mangrove forests are one of the most productive ecosystems in the world. Despite this, over half of the world's mangroves have been lost through human activities. As suitable habitat declines, mangrove birds are forced into small isolated patches, exposing them to the dynamics of small populations. Our primary objective was to quantify local movement of Mangrove Warblers of the apparently sedentary subspecies *Setophaga petechia castaneiceps*, endemic to mangroves of Baja California Sur. In 2010, we captured and color-banded 108 breeding adult Mangrove Warblers at 16 sites, then surveyed all surrounding mangroves during the following winter and breeding seasons. We found no movement from one stand of mangroves to another, but we did find territory switching within a stand from winter to the breeding season. The rate of replacement of birds in a territory was high, suggesting that the proportion of floaters is high. We found no significant changes in population density by season or sex.

**HISTORY OF THE RED-NECKED STINT
BREEDING IN NORTH AMERICAS**

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ABSTRACT: The largely palearctic Red-necked Stint has been documented breeding in the Nearctic Region only in Alaska, from which 12 records were published from 1909 to 1975. In summer 2012 we found a family of Red-necked Stints in the Kigluaik Mountains of the Seward Peninsula, in tundra of the dwarf shrub mat type with $\geq 50\%$ cover of bare rock. The photographs obtained are the first published of the Red-necked Stint breeding in Alaska.

ESTIMATING THE NUMBER OF TERRITORIAL MALES IN LOW-DENSITY POPULATIONS OF THE SOOTY GROUSE

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ABSTRACT: Sierra Sooty Grouse (*Dendragapus fuliginosus sierrae*) are challenging to census because they occur at low densities, are cryptically colored, and live quietly in the forest canopy most of the year. I developed a census method that accounts for several aspects of Sierra Sooty Grouse breeding biology that hinder accurate estimates, including seasonality of singing, anomalous singing by yearling males, low population density, and clumped dispersion of breeding males. Within 167 km² near Pinecrest, Tuolumne County, California, I conducted landscape-scale censuses along a network of line transects from 2006 to 2009 and detected 22 clusters of breeding males (hooting groups). I then used spot-mapping methods to estimate the number of individual males within hooting groups. Territorial display by transient (yearling) males lasted only a few days and became uncommon after 1 May; persistently territorial males became increasingly reluctant to display after mid-May. Thus limiting the census period to 1 May–15 June maximizes detections of persistently territorial males, and a minimum interval of 5 days between repeated censuses minimizes misidentification of transient males as territorial. In the 13 hooting groups that I spot-mapped, the number of persistently territorial males averaged 4.9, and the distance from the center of a territory to the center of the nearest neighboring territory averaged 209 m. The probability of a persistently territorial male being detected on a single census visit averaged 0.71. Three repetitions of the group-scale census within a hooting season were sufficient to detect 98% of persistently territorial males. The density of territorial males was much lower (~0.6 male/km²), and the distribution of males' territories was much more clumped, than reported in other regions. The number of persistently territorial males was static from 2009 to 2011.

APPARENT EXTIRPATION OF THE SOOTY GROUSE FROM THE SKY ISLANDS OF SOUTHCENTRAL CALIFORNIA

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ABSTRACT: The Mount Pinos Sooty Grouse (*Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi*) is endemic to south-central California and a species of special concern to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Historically, it ranged from Kings Canyon in the southern Sierra Nevada of Fresno County (36° 45' N) south and west to the Mt. Pinos region of Kern and Ventura counties (34° 46.5' N). On the sky islands of Kern and Ventura counties it has not been sighted since 1993. Between 2002 and 2009, I surveyed in all known or potential historic habitat on these sky islands in spring, when males sing. I found no evidence of grouse in that region but did confirm the southernmost breeding sites in the main southern Sierra Nevada. Extirpation from the sky islands appears to have

coincided with a proliferation of livestock grazing, timber harvesting, rural development, and fire suppression. Perhaps these activities altered the spatial pattern of seasonal habitats, increasing the grouse's exposure to predation, or perhaps the removal of large trees, which the grouse uses as territorial songposts, rendered the sky islands unsuitable.

NOTES

THE DISTRIBUTION OF *BUBO VIRGINIANUS PINORUM* NORTH AND WEST TO WASHINGTON

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RECORDS OF THE BLACK MERLIN IN NEW MEXICO, WITH COMMENTS ON ITS IDENTIFICATION

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BEHAVIORS OF NESTLING AND JUVENILE BLACK VULTURES IN NORTHWESTERN MEXICO

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BOOK REVIEWS

Hawks in Flight (2nd edition), by Pete Dunne, David Sibley, and Clay Sutton. 2012. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston. 335 pp., numerous color photographs and pen-and-ink drawings. Clothbound, \$26.00. ISBN 978-0395709597.

The Crossley Guide: Raptors by Richard Crossley, Jerry Liguori, and Brian Sullivan. 2013. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ. 286 pp., numerous computer-assisted color photographs in typical habitats, some in the form of a quiz, and species accounts with range maps. Paperbound, \$29.95. ISBN 978-0691157405.

FEATURED PHOTO

HYBRIDIZATION OF THE BLACK-FOOTED AND LAYSAN ALBATROSSES

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ABSTRACT: Although the Laysan (*Phoebastria immutabilis*) and Black-footed Albatrosses (*P. nigripes*) have been known to hybridize for more than a century, little has been published regarding plumage variation of the hybrid progeny. During six months of field work on Laysan, Hawaii, I noted 13 possible hybrids (five presumed F1 hybrids, three possible F2 backcrosses with the Black-footed Albatross, and at least four possible F2 backcrosses with the Laysan Albatross). Apparent F2 backcrosses with the Black-footed Albatross differ from it most noticeably in their black-and-white underwings and much more extensive white circling the face. Apparent F2 backcrosses with the Laysan Albatross differ from that species most noticeably in their extensive gray smudging throughout the body and darker underwing coverts. Apparent F2 backcrosses interbreed with the Black-footed Albatross, the first evidence of any hybrid pairing with that parental species.