

## NEW INFORMATION ON ASIATIC BIRDS IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, ALASKA

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Notes on birds in the Aleutian Islands have been recorded intermittently since the first naturalist, G. W. Steller, visited the area with Vitus Bering in 1741. Major contributions on the distribution and status of birds in the Aleutians have been made by Dall (1873, 1874), Turner (1885, 1886), Sutton and Wilson (1946), Taber (1946), Cahn (1947), Wilson (1948), Krog (1953), Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959), Murie (1959), Kenyon (1961), Byrd et al. (1974), and Jones and Gibson (1975).

This paper presents data on 35 species either new to the Aleutians or on which significant new information is available. Five species and two subspecies are new to North America (denoted by asterisk). Most of the data presented here are believed to be a result of increased observer coverage rather than a change in status of the species concerned.

Investigations at various islands (listed east to west) were conducted by the following observers: Byrd and others (Buldir 1974-1976); Gibson and Raymond S. Hadley (Shemya 1975); Gibson and George E. Hall (Shemya 1976); Trapp and others (Nizki and Alaid 1976); Trapp and others (Agattu 1974-1976); Benton S. Basham, Paul G. DuMont, and Paul W. Sykes (Attu 1976). Exceptions to the above, and observers at other locations, are cited in the text. Because of the large number of observers involved, individuals (including the authors) are referred to in the text by their initials (see Acknowledgments).

Specimen data are provided in the text of the species accounts where appropriate. All specimens are on deposit at the University of Alaska Museum (UAM), Fairbanks. Phylogenetic sequence and nomenclature follow the American Ornithologists' Union (1957), Vaurie (1959, 1965), and Jehl (1968). Subspecies determinations were made at the University of Alaska Museum except where stated otherwise.

### SPECIES ACCOUNTS

\**Egretta eulophotes*. Chinese Egret. An adult female (UAM 2805, 450 g, heavy fat) observed

near a freshwater stream at Karab Cove, Agattu, 16 June 1974 (JLT and CSC) is a first record for North America. The status and range of this species are not well known (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1951a), but the bird apparently breeds in northern Korea and southeastern China (Vaurie 1965). It winters in Formosa, the Philippines, and Celebes (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1951a). Extralimital occurrences include a bird collected on Iriomote, southern Ryukyu Islands, 16 June 1904 (Vaurie 1965), and an adult female obtained at Cape Olimpiada, U.S.S.R., 28 June 1915 (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1951a).

*Anser fabalis serrirostris*. Bean Goose. This species is a rare spring migrant in the central and western Aleutians. Byrd et al. (1974) listed single records for Amchitka and Adak. Since then, single birds have been seen at Alaid (13, 26, 30 May 1976), Shemya (12-13, 27 May 1976), Agattu (8 June 1976), Buldir (16, 20, 22 May 1974; 1, 9, 20 June 1975), Amchitka (26 May 1974 [UAM 2896, subadult female, 3485 g, light fat], CMW; 21, 26 May 1976, RSS, pers. comm.), and Adak (15, 28 May 1973, JLT). The species is a regular spring migrant in the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961).

*Anas querquedula*. Garganey. The Garganey was recorded at five locations during 1974-1976 in the central and western Aleutians: Adak (one male, 31 May-12 June 1976, AWW and JLM, pers. comm.), Amchitka (pair, 18-25 May 1976 [UAM 3544, male, 312 g] and a single periodically from 27 May-21 June 1976, RSS, pers. comm.), Buldir (at least five birds, 14 May-16 June 1974 [UAM 2709, adult male, 245 g, no fat]; one to four birds, 20 May-11 July 1976; single female-plumaged bird, 20 August-24 September 1976), Shemya (pair, 20-22 May 1975; at least six birds, 17-30 May 1976 [UAM 3448, adult male, 322 g, heavy fat]), and Agattu (pair, 13 June 1976). Byrd et al. (1974) discussed the previous North American records of the species, including the three previous Aleutian records, two from Adak and one from Amchitka.

\**Mergus merganser merganser*. Common Merganser. Two adult males collected at

Shemya on 5 and 8 May 1976 (UAM 3546, 1995 g, very heavy fat; UAM 3438, 1075 g, no fat, found dead) are the first records of this subspecies for North America. Byrd et al. (1974) discussed the status of Common Merganser in the Aleutians and reported a specimen of *M. m. americanus* taken in winter at Adak. It is possible that the nominate race is a regular spring migrant in the western Aleutians while the North American form is the regular wintering bird of the eastern and central Aleutians. In the Commander Islands, nominate *merganser* is known primarily in spring (Johansen 1961).

*Charadrius hiaticula tundrae*. Ringed Plover. Three birds observed at Amchitka on 15 May 1973 (GVB and CMW; UAM 2679, unsexed adult, 62.2 g, very heavy fat; UAM 2680, adult male, 57.8 g, heavy fat) and two plovers, identified as this species by the broad neck ring and lack of web between the outer toes, observed at Adak on 22 August 1975 (GVB and AWW) are the only Aleutian records. The specimens were identified to subspecies by E. Eisenmann at the American Museum of Natural History.

\**Charadrius dubius curonicus*. Little Ringed Plover. A lone adult male (UAM 2717, 31 g, moderate fat) at Buldir on 15–16 June 1974 provides the first North American record of this species which ranges over much of Europe and Asia but has not been recorded from the Kamchatka Peninsula (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1951b) or from the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961). The subspecies determination was made by E. Eisenmann.

*Charadrius mongolus stegmanni*. Mongolian Plover. Recent observations suggest that this species, not recorded in the Aleutians prior to 1974, is a rare, regular migrant in the western islands. Mongolian Plovers have now been recorded 10 times in spring, from 11 May (1974, Agattu) to 6 June (1974, Buldir), and twice in fall (15–18 August 1975 and 27–30 July 1976) at Buldir. This species has been seen on every island from Adak (AWW, pers. comm.) west on which observers have been present at the proper season. Sightings have usually involved one or two birds, but occasionally up to six have been seen in a day (21 May 1976, Buldir). The species breeds commonly in the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961). Four specimens (UAM 2714, UAM 2715, UAM 2716, UAM 2968) collected at Agattu and Buldir in May 1974 are on deposit at UAM. Identification to subspecies was made by E. Eisenmann.

*Limosa limosa melanuroides*. Black-tailed Godwit. This species was observed at the

following locations in 1976: Attu (pair on 21 May [UAM 3529, adult male, 166.4 g, light fat], MAS; one on 26 May), Alaid (one, 30 May), Shemya (up to seven different birds, pairs and singles, 18–24 May [UAM 3453, adult male, 206 g, moderate fat]), Buldir (one, 21–23 May and two, 3–9 June), and Adak (single bird, 28 May, AWW, pers. comm.). The only record of the species in the Aleutians prior to 1976 is a bird collected at Amchitka on 31 May 1961 (Jones and Gibson 1975).

*Tringa erythropus*. Spotted Redshank. Six records exist of individuals in the Aleutians: Attu (23 September 1964, MCT, pers. comm.), Alaid (22–23 May 1976), Buldir (30 August 1974 [UAM 2821, immature male, 109 g, light fat]; 21 September 1976), and Adak (30 May 1972, Byrd et al. 1974; 20 September 1975, AWW, pers. comm.). The only other Alaska records are from the Pribilof Islands (Sladen 1966). Johansen (1961) considered the species an infrequent straggler to the Commander Islands.

\**Tringa stagnatilis*. Marsh Sandpiper. A lone immature male (UAM 2820, 56 g, light fat) taken at Buldir on 2 September 1974 is the first record of this species for North America. The report of a straggler at Sakhalin Island (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1951b) is the record closest to the Aleutians.

*Tringa nebularia*. Greenshank. This is a rare, regular spring and casual fall migrant in the Aleutians. The first seen was a lone bird at Attu on 8 June 1972 (JWT, pers. comm.). Since then it has been recorded regularly: in 1974—one at Buldir on 15 May; in 1975—one adult female (UAM 3358, 153 g, light fat) at Shemya on 15 May, and spring and fall birds at Buldir (remains of a dead bird found on 5 June and two birds seen on 4 September); and in 1976—up to four at Attu from 21–26 May, two at Alaid on 17 May and one on 23–24 May, at least 15 different birds (including a flock of nine) at Shemya during 16–31 May, up to two at Buldir from 19 May–12 June, and one there from 14 July–6 August, and three birds at Amchitka on 30 May (RSS, pers. comm.). The Greenshank has been recorded once in the Pribilofs (Sladen 1966). The species is a common spring and fall visitor in the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961).

*Xenus cinereus*. Terek Sandpiper. The first Terek Sandpipers recorded in the Aleutian Islands were single birds at Agattu (UAM 2822, adult male, 54 g, light fat) and Buldir on 29 May 1974; the Buldir bird was seen again on 30 May, and another individual was present there on 31 May. A bird present at Buldir from 26 August–2 September 1975 provided

the first fall record. Our only additional record is of an adult male (UAM 3454, 64 g, moderate fat) at Shemya on 24 May 1976. According to Kessel and Gibson (1978) there are five other Alaska records of the species.

*Actitis hypoleucos*. Common Sandpiper. Since the first Aleutian record of the species at Adak on 23 May 1971 (Byrd et al. 1974), birds have been seen regularly in the western Aleutians: Attu (two on 2 June, three on 8 June 1972, JWT, pers. comm.), Agattu (two on 29 May 1974; two, 20 May–1 June 1975), Alaid (single bird, 22–23 May 1976), Nizki (one on 30 May 1976), Shemya (two birds, 16–19 May 1975 [UAM 3359, adult male, 61.5 g, very heavy fat]; singles and groups of up to three seen daily, 14–31 May 1976), and Buldir (two birds, 29 May–16 June 1974 [UAM 2712, adult female, 57 g]; a single on 31 August 1974; one on 7 June 1975; one to seven birds almost daily, 20 May–16 June 1976; a single bird, 26–28 July 1976). The species is apparently an annual spring and casual fall migrant in the western islands.

*Heteroscelus brevipes*. Polynesian Tattler. Although not reported in the Aleutians prior to 1974, records accumulated since then indicate that this Siberian species is a rare, regular spring and fall migrant, at least in the western islands. These tattlers were noted regularly both spring and fall at Buldir in 1974, 1975, and 1976 (up to four, 27 May–5 June 1974; up to five, 21 August–3 September 1974 [UAM 2817, adult female, 79 g, light fat; UAM 2711, adult male, 80 g, moderate fat]; one to three present daily, 3 August–5 September 1975; up to four from 20 May–15 June 1976; up to three from 27 July–7 August 1976; one to three from 2–7 September 1976). Other observations from the western islands include four at Nizki on 3 June 1976 and a single at Shemya on 18 May 1976. One bird was recorded at Amchitka on 27 May 1974 (CMW, pers. comm.), and two were observed at Adak on 5 September 1975 (GVB and AWW). Three Polynesian Tattlers were carefully observed at Unalaska, eastern Aleutians, on 24 September 1974 (JLT, MHD, and CPD), and a female (UAM 2866, 112 g, moderate fat) was collected. This species has been recorded elsewhere in Alaska recently (Kessel and Gibson 1978).

*Gallinago gallinago gallinago*. Common Snipe. The nominate race is a common breeding bird as near as the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961), but it was not definitely recorded in the Aleutians until 30 April 1974, when a single male (UAM 2706, 110 g, mod-

erate fat) was collected at Attu (JLT and CMW). Two snipe seen on 31 May 1973 (GVB) in the same area were probably also of this race. Subsequently, this form has been seen at Agattu (two birds, 10–12 May 1974; one, 19 July 1974), Alaid (up to 15 birds daily, 14–22 May 1976), Buldir (up to four birds each spring, 1974–1976 [14 May–17 June]; one on 14 July 1976; one or two each fall, 1974–1976 [25 August–17 September]), Segula (one bird on 2 June 1974, CMW, pers. comm.), and Shemya (up to seven birds, 10–21 May 1975 [UAM 3360, adult female, 108 g, light fat]; one to seven birds, 15–28 May 1976 [UAM 3446, adult male, 79.5 g, light fat; UAM 3447, adult male, 96.3 g, moderate fat]).

Winnowing and courtship flights were heard and observed in 1975 at Shemya; the flight noise produced by these birds was several octaves lower-pitched than that of *G. g. delicata*. All evidence indicates that nominate *gallinago* occurs regularly in the western Aleutians and may breed there. Natives of Attu informed Murie (1959) in 1936 that snipe nested on Attu, an observation which suggests that nominate *gallinago* has occurred in the Near Islands for some time. The North American subspecies, *delicata*, breeding widely on the mainland of Alaska (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959), has not been found farther west than Unimak Island (immediately west of the Alaska Peninsula) where Murie (1959) suggested that it nested. The only other records of the nominate form in Alaska are from the Pribilofs (Kenyon and Phillips 1965).

*Calidris ruficollis*. Rufous-necked Sandpiper. A number of Aleutian Islands records of this Beringian shorebird have accumulated since the species was first recorded at Adak on 4 June 1971 (Byrd et al. 1974). It appears to be a rare, regular spring and fall migrant in the western islands. In spring it has been observed at Adak (one, 8 June 1976, AWW, pers. comm.), Agattu (two, 27–28 May 1974 [UAM 2810, adult female, 27 g, light fat]), Alaid (singles on 19, 23 May 1976), Shemya (two birds, 22 May 1976; one, 23–24 May 1976), and Buldir (two birds, 30 May–4 June 1974; one to two birds, 2–3 June 1976). Fall records include birds at Buldir (one on 21 July 1975; at least two, 13–18 August 1975 [UAM 3422, unsexed immature, 20 g, moderate fat; UAM 3423, immature male, 20 g]; up to three, 19 August–11 September 1976), Adak (two birds on 23 August 1975, GVB and AWW), and Amchitka (one, 28 August 1976, MAS, pers. comm.).

*Calidris temminckii*. Temminck's Stint. An adult female (UAM 2710, 25 g, moderate fat)

collected on 26 May 1974 at Buldir was the first Aleutian record. In 1976 single birds were seen at Buldir from 31 May–6 June (UAM 3483, adult female, 26.5 g, heavy fat), 14–18 July, and 20–25 August; and at Shemya on 22 May (UAM 3451, adult male, 23.5 g, heavy fat). The only other North American specimens are from the Pribilofs (Thompson and DeLong 1969).

*Calidris subminuta*. Long-toed Stint. This species was first recorded in the Aleutian Islands on 15–16 May 1973 at Amchitka, where one bird was collected (GVB and CMW). That same spring four were observed at Attu on 30 May (GVB), apparently engaged in courtship flights. Since 1973 it has been recorded annually as a spring and fall migrant in the western Aleutians. Long-toed Stints probably have occurred on these islands for years, the lack of pre-1973 records merely reflecting the lack of field work in the western islands. Spring records span the period from 12 May (1976, Shemya) to 9 June (1976, Buldir), and fall records are from 20 July (1976, Buldir) to 25 September (1976, Buldir). Numbers are generally small (one to four birds), but in spring 1976 there was a large movement that included flocks of up to 10 birds and a maximum day's count of 40+ at Shemya on 16 May. Like the Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), which has recently been found breeding in the Aleutian Islands (White et al. 1974), Long-toed Stints may nest in years when enough birds are present to stimulate breeding activity. This species commonly breeds in the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961). The University of Alaska Museum has 10 specimens (seven spring, three fall) from the Aleutian Islands.

*Philomachus pugnax*. Ruff. Prior to 1974 there was a single observation of Ruff in the Aleutians: three birds at Amchitka, 30 May–1 June 1971 (CMW, pers. comm.). Investigators have recorded the following additional occurrences in the central and western Aleutians: in spring—single birds at Adak on 28 May 1974 (DLJ, pers. comm.) and 9 May 1976 (AWW, pers. comm.); and a white-ruffed male at Shemya on 14 May 1975 (UAM 3357, 148 g, light fat); in fall—a winter-plumaged female at Adak on 19 September 1975 (JLT and AWW); at Buldir one from 31 August–1 September 1974, one from 16 August–5 September 1975, and one from 30 August–5 September 1976; and a single at Kiska on 3 October 1976 (GVB and others).

\**Larus canus kamtschatschensis*. Mew Gull. At least five Mew Gulls were seen periodically from 7–23 May 1976 at Shemya. The speci-

men (UAM 3444, adult female, 487 g, moderate fat) confirmed the tentative field identification of the birds as the northeastern Siberian race, the first records of this subspecies in North America. Two first-year Mew Gulls, probably also of this race, were present at Buldir, 17–27 September 1976. The nearctic race, *L. c. brachyrhynchus*, winters in small numbers as far west as Adak (Byrd et al. 1974). Both of these races have been recorded in the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961).

*Chlidonias leucopterus*. White-winged Black Tern. An adult male (UAM 3533, 56.5 g, no fat) taken at Nizki on 12 July 1976 is the first Alaska record of this central and eastern palearctic tern. The bird was observed flying about the vicinity of an Arctic (*Sterna paradisaea*) and Aleutian (*S. aleutica*) tern nesting colony and was constantly harassed by the former species. The closest records are from southern Sakhalin Island where the species nests (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1951b).

*Cuculus canorus canorus*. Common Cuckoo. Common Cuckoos are casual spring migrants and summer visitants in the central and western Aleutian Islands. Specimens have been taken at Amchitka, 31 May 1971 (CMW, pers. comm.); at Adak and Kiska, 13 June and 1 July 1972, respectively (Byrd et al. 1974); and at Buldir (adult male [UAM 2724, 93 g, light fat] collected on 30 May 1974; adult male [UAM 3484, 89 g, no fat] collected on 19 June 1976). Unidentified cuckoos have been seen at Attu (8–10 June 1970, PCS, pers. comm.; 22 June 1972, RLG, pers. comm.) and at Amchitka (7 July 1971, DDG; 14–28 June 1972, GVB and CMW). Cuckoos usually occur singly, but three were seen together at Kiska on 1 July 1972 (Byrd et al. 1974), and two were seen together at Amchitka on 18 June 1972 (GVB and CMW). The very similar Oriental Cuckoo (*C. saturatus*) has not been found in Alaska since 1946 (Deignan 1951, Murie 1952).

*Alauda arvensis pekinensis*. Skylark. Rare spring migrants and summer visitants in the western Aleutians (observed at Attu, Agattu, Shemya, Buldir, and Amchitka), Skylarks have occurred in spring from 30 April (1974, Attu, JLT and CMW) through late May (22 May 1975, Shemya; 23 May 1974, Agattu; 23 May 1974, Amchitka, CMW, pers. comm.; 30 May 1973, Attu, GVB [UAM 2670, adult male, 36.6 g, light fat]), singly or in small flocks of up to eight (9 May 1974, Agattu [UAM 2809, adult male, 35 g]). The species has been noted once in midsummer, a single bird at Attu on 7 July 1975 (JLT). Although song flights

have been observed, there is no certain evidence of breeding.

*Hirundo rustica gutturalis*. Barn Swallow. A lone adult female (UAM 2808, light fat) taken at Agattu on 12 June 1974 is the first Aleutian Islands record of this eastern Asiatic subspecies. A second bird, identified as *gutturalis* by its white underparts, was observed at the same location on 3 July 1975 (GWE and KRW, pers. comm.). The North American race, *H. r. erythrogaster*, formerly bred in the eastern Aleutians as far west as Unalaska (Murie 1959).

*Turdus obscurus*. Eye-browed Thrush. During the spring of 1976 this species was recorded at a number of western Aleutian localities: Attu (single bird on 23, 25 May), Alaid (single birds on 17, 19, 22, 25 May; two on 5 June), Nizki (one bird on 31 May; two on 4 June), Shemya (at least four birds, 20–31 May [UAM 3452, adult male, 77 g, moderate fat]), and Buldir (up to four birds, 24 May–12 June [UAM 3530, adult male, 72.5 g, heavy fat]). These records and those outlined by Jones and Gibson (1975) indicate that the species is a casual spring and fall migrant in the western islands as far east as Amchitka.

*Turdus naumanni eunomus*. Dusky Thrush. Two different birds were observed at Shemya on 18 and 24 May 1976. An adult male (UAM 3449, 84.6 g, light fat) taken on the former date provides the first Aleutian specimen of this palearctic thrush.

*Luscinia calliope*. Siberian Rubythroat. In the spring of 1976 this distinctive species was seen at Nizki (one male on 3 June), Buldir (at least three different birds, 7–14 June), and Amchitka (one bird on 16 June, RSS, pers. comm.). The Siberian Rubythroat was first recorded in the Aleutians and North America at Kiska in 1911 (Bent 1912). There are two additional Aleutian records, both in June at Amchitka (CMW, pers. comm.). Johansen (1961) called this bird an "occasional straggler" to the Commander Islands.

*Muscicapa griseisticta*. Gray-spotted Flycatcher. On 8 June 1976 an adult female (UAM 3531, 18 g, moderate fat) was taken at Buldir and another was seen the following day. Kenyon (1961) collected the only other North American specimen of this Old World flycatcher at Amchitka on 1 June 1956. *M. griseisticta* has been recorded as a straggler in the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961).

*Motacilla alba lugens* and *M. a. ocularis*. White Wagtail. Spring observations of this species span the period from 4 May–16 June, with most occurring during the third week of

May. There are records for Attu, Alaid, Shemya, Buldir, Amchitka, Adak, and Unalaska islands. Previously unrecorded sightings of recent years include one at Alaid on 13 May 1976; three at Shemya on 11 May 1975, a single male *lugens* (identified by the black upperparts) in the same area from 13–16 May 1975, and at least three different birds (all *lugens*) there, 12–26 May 1976; one at Buldir from 14–18 May 1974, a single bird there from 18 May–1 June 1975, and one *lugens* there on 31 May 1976; a gray-backed bird identified as *ocularis* at Adak on 13 May 1973 (JLT), a single *lugens* there, 15–16 June 1975 (AWW, pers. comm.); and a single bird at Unalaska during the first week of June 1973 (RT, pers. comm.). The only fall record for the Aleutian Islands is a juvenile seen at Buldir, 20–22 September 1976.

Turner (1886) reported a sight record of a single *ocularis* at Attu on 14 May 1881, which Murie (1959) later questioned. Several birds identified as *lugens* were seen and one collected at the same locality on 4 May 1913 (Thayer and Bangs 1921). Kenyon (1961) saw a single individual on 19 May 1956 at Amchitka, and a pair was seen there from 15–19 May 1973 (GVB and CMW).

*Motacilla cinerea robusta*. Gray Wagtail. A specimen collected at Amchitka on 4 June 1961 (Jones and Gibson 1975) was the only Aleutian Islands record until 1976 when one bird was observed at Agattu on 11 June, an adult male (UAM 3456, 23.4 g, extremely heavy fat) was taken at Shemya on 29 May, and two birds were noted at Buldir on 8 and 11 June (an adult male [UAM 3532, 21 g, fat] was collected on the eighth). The species is a straggler in the Commanders (Johansen 1961).

*Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis*. Indian Tree-Pipit. A lone adult female (UAM 3481, 21 g, light fat) collected on 31 May 1976 at Buldir is the first Aleutian record.

*Anthus cervinus*. Red-throated Pipit. The first records of the species for the Aleutian Islands were three birds observed at Buldir on 30 May 1974 (UAM 2727, adult male, 25 g) and one to two present at Agattu on 1–2 June 1974. In 1976 a single bird was noted at Buldir, 20–26 May (except on 21 May when at least six birds were present), and an adult female (UAM 3482, 23 g, moderate/heavy fat) was collected there on 3 June; up to 11 birds were seen at Attu, 21–25 May; and at least four were present at Shemya, 18–27 May (UAM 3445, adult male, 23 g, heavy fat).

\**Carduelis sinica*. Oriental Greenfinch. The first records of this distinctive species for

North America were those in the western Aleutians in 1976: Attu (flock of six birds on 22 May), Buldir (single bird on 8 June, a flock of five on 14 June, a lone bird on 19 August). All were seen well, but no specimens were taken. Detailed field descriptions of the Attu birds are on file at the University of Alaska Museum. Specimens of this bird have since been collected (Kessel and Gibson 1978).

*Emberiza rustica latifascia*. Rustic Bunting. This species was observed at a number of western Aleutian locations during the spring of 1976; Attu (one to five birds, 21–26 May), Alaid (one male, 25 May), Nizki (one male, 25 May), Shemya (up to five birds, 20–30 May [UAM 3450, adult male, 24.3 g, heavy fat; UAM 3455, adult female, 26.2 g, extremely heavy fat]), and Buldir (at least four different birds, 26 May–5 June; lone birds on 7, 12, 17 June). Previous Aleutian records of this bird are from Kiska (Murie 1959), Amchitka (Kenyon 1961; CMW, pers. comm.), and Adak (Weber 1956). It is an irregular spring straggler to the Commander Islands (Johansen 1961).

\**Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhulina*. Reed Bunting. An adult male in breeding plumage (UAM 3415, 29.5 g, extremely heavy fat) taken at Buldir on 29 May 1975 is the first North American record of the species. This subspecies nests on the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Kuril Islands, and in Japan (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954); Johansen (1961) listed a specimen collected on 20 May 1930 in the Commander Islands.

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