

CHECK-LIST OF THE BIRDS OF UTAH

By WILLIAM H. BEHLE

The first list of birds for the Utah area appeared in 1873 as part of the report of C. Hart Merriam on the results of the ornithological work of the Snake River division of the Hayden Survey of 1872. All of the birds then known to occur in Utah Territory were included, and they numbered 176 kinds. The list contained no annotations. Since the Territory of Utah at that time covered the same area as does the state of Utah, this list was in effect the first state list.

Dr. H. C. Yarrow and Henry W. Henshaw also worked in Utah in 1872 while attached as naturalists to the Wheeler Survey West of One Hundredth Meridian. Following this, Henshaw compiled an annotated list of the birds of the state, which was first presented before the Lyceum of Natural History of New York on April 6, 1874, and was published shortly thereafter in the annals of the society. It was printed again in the same year, with a few minor changes, as part of a government publication giving the results of the ornithological work of the Wheeler Surveys for the years 1871 to 1874. In this list 214 kinds of birds were included.

While there has been considerable advance in our knowledge of the avifauna of Utah since that time, no further list of the birds of the state seems to have appeared in print, although Clarence Cottam drew up a list in manuscript form which was presented as a thesis for the Master's degree at Brigham Young University in 1927, and A. M. Woodbury worked out a key to the birds of Utah which was mimeographed and used in class work at the University of Utah for several years starting in 1933.

A. M. Woodbury, Clarence Cottam and John W. Sugden have been engaged for many years in the preparation of a comprehensive book on the birds of Utah, but several more years seem likely to elapse before this work will be published. In the meantime need exists for an up-to-date list of the kinds of birds known to occur in the State together with an indication of the abundance, seasonal status, and general distribution of each. The writer has therefore prepared the present synopsis which will not interfere materially with the project of Woodbury, Cottam and Sugden, yet will serve as a working tool for those interested in the birds of the State.

This work is a summary of the published record interpreted in terms of present-day systematics. It is intended to serve as the "official" state list for a few years to come. With such a list available, additions (and deletions if necessary) can then be made without the uncertainty and confusion that now exists.

Every kind of bird listed here as part of the avifauna of Utah is based on at least one record in the literature. In most instances, a specimen substantiates the record, but a few sight records have been accepted where they seem reasonable and have been offered by competent observers. Unfortunately, it has not been possible for the writer to verify the identity of all the record specimens. However, in every accepted case the original information was presented by some well qualified ornithologist. In the few instances where the writer has rejected records in the literature, mention is made of the fact in appropriate places. Where but one or two records exist, they are cited; otherwise there are several records. The writer has had to exercise his own judgment with respect to the validity of certain proposed races and the distribution of many subspecies in the State.

In this list the order is essentially that of the Check-list of North American Birds of the American Ornithologists' Union (4th ed., 1931). In a few places the sequence

and nomenclature have been changed to conform with later usage among systematists, particularly that of Peters in the first four volumes of his *Birds of the World*. Complete classification has not been given in this check-list, but orders and families are indicated for the benefit of students concerned with the relationships and the characters of these natural groups.

For a resumé of the ornithological work done in Utah and also for a bibliography of publications on birds of this state, the reader is referred to the following articles: *Highlights of Ornithological Work in Utah* by Behle (*Condor*, 40, 1938:165-173); *The Birds of the Uinta Basin, Utah*, by Twomey (*Annals Carnegie Museum*, 28, 1942: 341-490) and *Birds of Pine Valley Mountain Region, Southwestern Utah*, by Behle (*Bull. Univ. Utah*, 33, 1943:1-85).

Publication of this list has been financed in part by a grant from the University of Utah Research Committee.

Order GAVIIFORMES. Loons.

Family GAVIIDAE. Loons.

Gavia immer elasson Bishop. Lesser Loon.

Uncommon as a winter visitant and transient. Has been recorded at various localities distributed over the State. Measurements of the few available specimens indicate the race *elasson*.

Gavia arctica pacifica (Lawrence). Pacific Loon.

One record. A dead bird was found near Beaver, October 18, 1940; reported by Hardy (*Wilson Bull.*, 53, 1941:125).

Order COLYMBIFORMES. Grebes.

Family COLYMBIDAE. Grebes.

Colymbus auritus Linnaeus. Horned Grebe.

Rare transient. Most of the early day collectors in Utah reported this species, and Allen (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 3, 1872:173) states that one specimen was taken. The species does not seem to have been reported in recent years.

Colymbus nigricollis californicus (Heermann). Eared Grebe.

Fairly common summer resident and transient, with statewide distribution. A few occasionally are found in winter.

Aechmophorus occidentalis (Lawrence). Western Grebe.

Fairly common summer resident, especially in northern Utah. Several records of migrants well distributed over the State. Occasionally known to winter in northern Utah.

Podilymbus podiceps podiceps (Linnaeus). Pied-billed Grebe.

Common summer resident and migrant; winters in small numbers.

Order PELECANIFORMES. Totipalmate Swimmers.

Family PELECANIDAE. Pelicans.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos Gmelin. White Pelican.

Summer resident in region of Great Salt Lake, breeding on certain islands in the lake; transient elsewhere.

Pelecanus occidentalis californicus Ridgway. California Brown Pelican.

Accidental. One sight record by Woodbury (*Condor*, 39, 1937:225) near mouth of Jordan River on shore of Great Salt Lake, April 28, 1934.

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE. Cormorants.

Phalacrocorax auritus auritus (Lesson). Double-crested Cormorant.

Summer resident in central northern Utah. Colonies at Egg Island, Great Salt Lake, Bear River Refuge, and Cache Valley. Transient over much of the State.

Order CICONIIFORMES. Herons, Storks, Ibises, Flamingos, and Allies.

Family ARDEIDAE. Herons and Bitterns.

Ardea herodias treganzai Court. Treganza Great Blue Heron.

Fairly common summer resident and transient throughout the State. Winters in small numbers in northern Utah at times.

Casmerodius albus egretta (Gmelin). American Egret.

Uncommon transient throughout the State.

Leucophoyx thula thula (Molina). Snowy Egret.

This race reported by Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:369) as nesting in the Uinta Basin near Jensen (3 specimens, Carnegie Museum).

Leucophoyx thula brewsteri (Thayer and Bangs). Brewster Egret.

Common summer resident in central northern Utah. Allen (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, 1872:172) lists *Ibis alba* with the comment: "Only a few seen. Said to be frequent in summer." No specimens were collected, and he probably had reference to the species *Leucophoyx thula*.

Butorides virescens anthonyi (Mearns). Anthony Green Heron.

Rare summer resident in Virgin River valley, southwestern Utah.

Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli (Gmelin). Black-crowned Night Heron.

Common summer resident over much of the State. Winters in small numbers in northern Utah.

Botaurus lentiginosus (Montagu). American Bittern.

Fairly common summer resident in northern portions of state; transient in southern Utah. Brodtkorb (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 333, 1936:1-4) has described a western race, calling it *B. l. peeti* with the statement that Great Basin birds are not typical, being more or less intermediate toward the eastern form.

Ixobrychus exilis hesperis Dickey and van Rossem. Western Least Bittern.

A specimen collected at St. George on May 20, 1938, was reported by Hardy (Condor, 41, 1939:86).

Family CICONIIDAE. Storks and Wood Ibises.

Mycteria americana Linnaeus. Wood Ibis.

Casual. Several records throughout the years including three since 1930. Probably once nested in the State.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE. Ibises and Spoonbills.

Plegadis guarauna (Linnaeus). White-faced Glossy Ibis.

Fairly common summer resident in the Great Salt Lake region; transient elsewhere.

Ajaia ajaja (Linnaeus). Roseate Spoonbill.

Accidental. Barnes (Auk, 36, 1919:565) reported a flock of five occurring at Wendover on July 2, 1919. One specimen was collected from the flock and mounted but has since been lost.

Order ANSERIFORMES. Screamers, Swans, Geese and Ducks.

Family ANATIDAE. Swans, Geese and Ducks.

Subfamily CYGNINAE. Swans.

Cygnus columbianus (Ord). Whistling Swan.

Transient through the State and common winter visitant on Bear River marshes.

Cygnus buccinator Richardson. Trumpeter Swan.

Coale (Auk, 32, 1915:87) reported several birds, once in the New York Zoological Park, which came from Salt Lake City.

Subfamily ANSERINAE. Geese.

Branta canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus). Common Canada Goose.

Summer resident at Bear River marshes; transient elsewhere in the State. Cottam (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., 6, 1929:10) has reported the Hutchins Goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*) as a winter visitant and migrant in Utah County. However, no specimens have been reported as taken in Utah to my knowledge.

Branta bernicla nigricans (Lawrence). Black Brant.

An autumn sight record for Rush Lake, Iron County, is contained in the Wheeler Survey reports of Henshaw.

Anser albifrons albifrons (Scopoli). White-fronted Goose.

Uncommon transient. Three records from 1850 to 1940.

Chen hyperborea hyperborea (Pallas). Lesser Snow Goose.

Common transient; less common as a winter visitant.

Chen caerulescens (Linnaeus). Blue Goose.

One record for Bear River marshes, October 13, 1936; reported by Marshall (Condor, 39, 1937:128).

Subfamily ANATINAE. Surface-feeding Ducks .

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos Linnaeus. Mallard.

Permanent resident; most numerous during migration.

Anas rubripes Brewster. Black Duck.

Sight record for Rush Lake, Iron County, in November of 1872, by Yarrow of the Wheeler

Survey, and listed in the various reports of that survey. Specimen collected, December 8, 1942, at Bear River marshes (Williams, et al., Condor, 45, 1943:159).

Anas acuta tzitzihoa Vieillot. Pintail.

Summer resident in northern Utah. Common in migration throughout the State. Occasionally winters in small numbers.

Anas crecca carolinensis Gmelin. Green-winged Teal.

Summer resident. Most common in migration. Winters in southern part of the State.

Anas discors Linnaeus. Blue-winged Teal.

Uncommon summer resident. Reported as transient throughout the State.

Anas cyanoptera cyanoptera Vieillot. Cinnamon Teal.

Common summer resident and transient throughout the State.

Spatula clypeata (Linnaeus). Shoveller.

Common summer resident and transient throughout the State.

Chaulelasmus streperus (Linnaeus). Gadwall.

Fairly common summer resident. A few occasionally winter in the State.

Mareca americana (Gmelin). Baldpate.

Uncommon summer resident in northern Utah. Common in migration throughout State. Winters along the Virgin River.

Aix sponsa (Linnaeus). Wood Duck.

Reported to be common in the early days, now rare as a transient. No certain breeding records of native birds.

Subfamily NYROCINAE. Diving Ducks.

Nyroca americana (Eyton). Redhead.

Common summer resident in northern Utah. Occurs as a transient throughout the State.

Nyroca collaris (Donovan). Ring-necked Duck.

Uncommon transient.

Nyroca valisineria (Wilson). Canvas-back.

Fairly common late migrant throughout the State. Possibly breeds in small numbers in the Bear River marsh area.

Nyroca marila nearctica (Stejneger). Greater Scaup Duck.

Uncommon transient; possibly a rare winter visitant.

Nyroca affinis (Eyton). Lesser Scaup Duck.

Uncommon transient and probably a casual summer resident in northern Utah.

Bucephala clangula americana (Bonaparte). American Golden-eye.

Uncommon transient and occasional winter visitant.

Bucephala islandica (Gmelin). Barrow Golden-eye.

Rare transient and winter visitant.

Bucephala albeola (Linnaeus). Buffle-head.

Uncommon migrant and winter visitant.

Clangula hyemalis (Linnaeus). Old-squaw.

Rare transient and possibly winter visitant. Reported by Cottam, et al. (Great Basin Nat., 3, 1942:52).

Melanitta fusca deglandi (Bonaparte). White-winged Scoter.

Rare transient and winter visitant.

Subfamily ERISMATURINAE. Ruddy Ducks.

Oxyura jamaicensis rubida (Wilson). Ruddy Duck.

Common summer resident in northern Utah; transient elsewhere.

Subfamily MERGINAE. Mergansers.

Lophodytes cucullatus (Linnaeus). Hooded Merganser.

Uncommon transient and winter visitant.

Mergus merganser americanus Cassin. American Merganser.

Fairly common transient; possibly breeds in some localities.

Mergus serrator Linnaeus. Red-breasted Merganser.

Common transient and occasional winter visitant. Probably breeds in the State (see Bee and Hutchings, Great Basin Nat., 3, 1942:65).

Order FALCONIFORMES. Birds of Prey.

Family CATHARTIDAE. American Vultures.

Cathartes aura teter Friedmann. Western Turkey Vulture.

Common summer resident throughout the State. Possibly resident in southern Utah and seemingly more common there than in northern sections.

Gymnogyps californianus (Shaw). California Condor.

One seen near Beaver, November 25, 1872, by Henshaw (recorded in the various Wheeler Survey reports).

Family ACCIPITRIDAE. Kites, Hawks and Allies.

Subfamily ACCIPITRINAE. Bird Hawks.

Accipiter gentilis atricapillus (Wilson). Eastern Goshawk.

Uncommon resident in Utah, breeding in mountains and at times moving down into valleys in winter. Also transient in lowland valleys. All specimens examined by the writer represent the eastern race. It is doubtful that the western race occurs at all in Utah even as a transient or winter visitant.

Accipiter striatus velox (Wilson). Sharp-shinned Hawk.

Common resident throughout the State, increasing in numbers during migration.

Accipiter cooperii (Bonaparte). Cooper Hawk.

Fairly common summer resident throughout the State; may winter in southern Utah.

Subfamily BUTEONINAE. Buzzards and Eagles.

Buteo jamaicensis calurus Cassin. Western Red-tailed Hawk.

Common resident throughout the State ranging from lowlands to high mountains. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:378) has reported the Fuertes Red-tailed Hawk (*B. j. fuertesi*) as occurring in the Uinta Basin along with the light phase of *calurus*. The Uinta Basin may be an area of intergradation between the two races, but I find it difficult to conceive of two geographic races occurring as breeding birds in the same locality.

Buteo lineatus (Gmelin). Red-shouldered Hawk.

One record, a specimen taken at Elgin, Utah, September 28, 1939 (Knowlton and Harmston, Auk, 60, 1943:589).

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte. Swainson Hawk.

Common summer resident in valleys of the State.

Buteo lagopus s. johannis (Gmelin). American Rough-legged Hawk.

Winter visitant in valleys in northern and central part of the State.

Buteo regalis (G. R. Gray). Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk.

Summer resident in valleys of northern portion of the State and permanent resident in southern Utah. Rather common.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis (Linnaeus). Golden Eagle.

Uncommon resident throughout the State. Formerly common.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus (Linnaeus). Southern Bald Eagle.

Formerly resident and possibly still so in some areas. A winter influx into northern Utah suggests that the northern race *H. l. washingtoniensis* may winter there.

Subfamily CIRCINAE. Harriers.

Circus cyaneus hudsonius (Linnaeus). Marsh Hawk.

Common resident. Abundant locally throughout the State.

Subfamily PANDIONINAE. Ospreys.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis (Gmelin). Osprey.

Uncommon transient and summer resident at a few high mountain lakes in the State.

Family FALCONIDAE. Falcons.

Falco mexicanus Schlegel. Prairie Falcon.

Fairly common summer resident throughout the State; possibly resident in southern Utah.

Falco peregrinus anatum Bonaparte. Duck Hawk.

Rare summer resident. Records scattered well over the State.

Falco columbarius bendirei Swann. Western Pigeon Hawk.

Rare transient and winter visitant. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:383) noted pigeon hawks in the Uinta Basin during migration and refers them to *F. c. richardsoni*. No specimens were collected, however.

Falco sparverius sparverius Linnaeus. Eastern Sparrow Hawk.

Very common resident throughout the State from valleys to mountain meadows; abundant during migration.

Order GALLIFORMES. Gallinaceous Birds.

Family TETRAONIDAE. Grouse and Ptarmigans.

Dendragapus obscurus obscurus (Say). Dusky Grouse.

Uncommon resident in the mountains of the State.

Bonasa umbellus incanus Aldrich and Friedmann. Hoary Ruffed Grouse.

Uncommon resident in the mountains of the central and northern portions of the State.

Lagopus leucurus altipetens Osgood. Southern White-tailed Ptarmigan.

Reported by Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:385) as occurring in the Uinta Mountains, although no specimens substantiate the claims of local residents as to its occurrence.

Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus (Ord). Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse.

Resident locally in northern Utah in small numbers where the original grassland remains.

Centrocercus urophasianus (Bonaparte). Sage Hen.

Fairly numerous in the sage brush areas throughout the State, although reduced in numbers as compared with pioneer days.

Family PERDICIDAE. Partridges and Quails.

Perdix perdix perdix (Linnaeus). European Partridge.

Introduced in the St. George region and probably elsewhere in the State but seems not to have survived (Hardy and Higgins, Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, Letters, 17, 1940:98).

Colinus virginianus (Linnaeus). Bob-white.

Introduced as early as 1872 and several times since in various localities in northern Utah. It is uncertain what subspecies were introduced and the species seems not to have become permanently established in the State.

Lophortyx californica (Shaw). California Quail.

Introduced as early as 1872 and many times since. Now established as a resident in many counties in central and northern Utah. There is some uncertainty as to the subspecies represented.

Two or three subspecies are probably now present in the State.

Lophortyx gambelii gambelii Gambel. Gambel Quail.

Permanent resident in southern part of state in Washington, Kane and San Juan counties where it is fairly common. Also ranges north along Colorado River drainage as far as Moab in Grand County.

Family PHASIANIDAE. Pheasants.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus Gmelin. Ring-necked Pheasant.

Introduced in northern Utah about 1912 and many times subsequently over much of the State.

Now a common resident.

Order GRUIFORMES. Cranes, Rails and Allies.

Family GRUIDAE. Cranes.

Grus canadensis tabida (Peters). Sandhill Crane.

Formerly a summer resident in northern Utah; now mostly transient in small numbers.

Family RALLIDAE. Rails, Gallinules and Coots.

Rallus limicola limicola Vieillot. Virginia Rail.

Summer resident in much of the State. Possibly winters to some extent, as suggested by one February record for St. George.

Porzana carolina (Linnaeus). Sora Rail.

Summer resident over much of the State. Probably winters along Virgin River.

The status of three kinds of rails in Utah is uncertain. Allen (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, 1872: 172, 182) listed "(?) *Rallus crepitans*" for the Great Salt Lake valley with the statement, "Said to be common." Ridgway (Bull. Essex Inst., 5, 1873:172) states that Allen's "*crepitans*" "should be *R. elegans*." Henshaw (Ann. New York Lyc. Nat. Hist., 11, 1874:11) lists the King Rail and refers to Allen's record. Friedmann (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 50, 1941:85) includes Allen's citation in the synonymy under the King Rail (*Rallus elegans elegans*). However, the King Rail has not actually been collected in Utah to my knowledge. Until Allen's record is substantiated I prefer not to recognize the King Rail as a member of the state's avifauna.

Ridgway (U. S. Geol. Expl. 40th Par., 4, Pt. 3, 1877:613) under the scientific name ? *Porzana jamaicensis* and the vernacular name Little Black Rail, describes seeing a small rail of black color at Parley's Park. Several were killed but unfortunately were not retrieved. This record was cited by Merriam (6th Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., 1873:715) and Henshaw (Ann. New York Lyc. Nat. Hist., 11, 1874:11). Friedmann (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 50, Pt. 9, 1941:179) includes Ridgway's references in the synonymy under the Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops n. noveboracensis*). However, Henshaw's and Merriam's references to Ridgway's record are placed by Friedmann in the synonymy under the Farallon Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*). Possibly Ridgway's Parley's Park rail was the basis for the indication in the A. O. U. Check-list that the Yellow Rail is casual in Utah. Insofar as I am aware neither the Black Rail nor the Yellow Rail has actually been collected in Utah, so there

is no evidence either way as to the identity of the rails seen by Ridgway in Parley's Park. Until there is corroborative evidence in the form of specimens collected, neither the Yellow nor the Black Rail can be accepted for the Utah list.

Porphyryla martinica (Linnaeus). Purple Gallinule.

Accidental. A female was collected November 23, 1924, at Haynes Lake, Salt Lake County, 12 miles southwest of Salt Lake City by Sugden (Condor, 27, 1925:210).

Fulica americana americana Gmelin. American Coot.

Common summer resident and transient throughout the State. Probably winters in southern Utah.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES. Shore Birds, Gulls, Auks and Allies.

Family CHARADRIIDAE. Plovers, Turnstones, and Surf-Birds.

Squatarola squatarola (Linnaeus). Black-bellied Plover.

Uncommon transient throughout the State.

Pluvialis dominica (Müller). Golden Plover.

On the basis of sight records, Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:390) reported the American Golden Plover (*P. d. dominica*) to be a fairly common migrant along the Green River in the Uinta Basin. That the species occurs in the State is further shown by the finding of a decomposing specimen (partly eaten by some predator) on October 28, 1939, by C. W. Lock-erbie, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of the New State gun club, Davis County, Utah. This "mummy" is now in the University of Utah Museum of Zoology.

Charadrius hiaticula semipalmatus Bonaparte. Semipalmated Plover.

One sight record. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:390) states that this plover was not an uncommon migrant in early May and September in the Uinta Basin.

Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (Cassin). Western Snowy Plover.

Summer resident in northern Utah and transient through the State.

Charadrius vociferus vociferus Linnaeus. Killdeer.

Fairly common summer resident throughout the State; some winter in southern Utah.

Family SCOLOPACIDAE. Woodcocks, Snipes, and Sandpipers.

Bartramia longicauda (Bechstein). Upland Plover.

Two records. Ridgway (U. S. Geol. Expl. 40th Par., 4, Pt. 3, 1877:611) found the species to be common in July at Kamas, and Stanford (Bull. Univ. Utah, 21, 1931:4) observed one on April 16, 1930, near Salina.

Numenius americanus occidentalis Woodhouse. Northern Curlew.

Rare transient. Oberholser (Auk, 35, 1918:195) lists a specimen from Fillmore, taken on November 19, 1872.

Numenius americanus americanus Bechstein. Long-billed Curlew.

Common summer resident in northern Utah; transient elsewhere in the State.

Limosa fedoa (Linnaeus). Marbled Godwit.

Uncommon transient. Probably formerly was a breeder in northern Utah.

Tringa flavipes (Gmelin). Lesser Yellow-legs.

Uncommon transient through the State.

Tringa melanoleuca (Gmelin). Greater Yellow-legs.

Fairly common transient, often lingering until December in northern Utah.

Tringa solitaria cinnamomea (Brewster). Western Solitary Sandpiper.

Uncommon transient.

Actitis macularia (Linnaeus). Spotted Sandpiper.

Common summer resident throughout the State and also transient.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus (Brewster). Western Willet.

Common summer resident in northern Utah; transient elsewhere.

Limnodromus scolopaceus (Say). Long-billed Dowitcher.

Fairly common transient. Most of the dowitchers in Utah seem to be of this species. (See Rowan, Auk, 49, 1932:14 and Conover, Auk, 58, 1941:376 for reasons for considering this dowitcher a separate species.)

Limnodromus griseus hendersoni Rowan. Inland Dowitcher.

This species likewise is found in Utah, although apparently it is less common than the preceding. There is doubt, however, as to the subspecies. It seems more likely that the Utah birds would be of the inland form *hendersoni* than the eastern *griseus*. One skin in the University of Utah collection was identified as *hendersoni* by Dr. H. C. Oberholser in 1941. It may be that *griseus* also occurs in Utah. Johnson (Wilson Bull., 47, 1935:160) lists two females in winter plumage from Provo, taken September 30, 1932, as *L. g. griseus*.

Capella delicata (Ord). Wilson Snipe.

Summer resident of fairly common occurrence in suitable localities, small numbers remaining throughout the winter.

Crocethia alba (Pallas). Sanderling.

Uncommon transient.

Ereunetes mauri Cabanis. Western Sandpiper.

Common transient. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:394) reported the Semipalmated Sandpiper as transient through the Uinta Basin but has since corrected the identification to *E. mauri* (Condor, 46, 1944:90).

Erolia minutilla (Vieillot). Least Sandpiper.

Fairly common transient.

Erolia bairdii (Coues). Baird Sandpiper.

Uncommon transient.

Erolia alpina sakhalina (Vieillot). Red-backed Sandpiper.

Uncommon transient.

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE. Avocets and Stilts.

Himantopus himantopus mexicanus (Müller). Black-necked Stilt.

Fairly common migrant through the State and summer resident in northern Utah.

Recurvirostra americana Gmelin. Avocet.

Common migrant and summer resident in northern Utah.

Family PHALAROPODIDAE. Phalaropes.

Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus). Red Phalarope.

The only record is that of Hayward (Wilson Bull., 49, 1937:304) who mentions two specimens being taken at St. George, Washington County, Utah, October 14, 15, 1934.

Steganopus tricolor Vieillot. Wilson Phalarope.

Common summer resident; even more numerous during migration.

Lobipes lobatus (Linnaeus). Northern Phalarope.

Fairly common transient.

Family STERCORARIIDAE. Jaegers and Skuas.

Stercorarius longicaudus Vieillot. Long-tailed Jaeger.

Accidental. One record by Fisher (Auk, 54, 1937:389) who reported one seen at the Bear River marshes on October 3, 1926.

Family LARIDAE. Gulls and Terns.

Subfamily LARINAE. Gulls.

Larus delawarensis Ord. Ring-billed Gull.

Fairly common winter visitant in northern Utah. Transient elsewhere in the State.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues. Herring Gull.

Casual as a winter visitant and transient. Several records of late years for northern Utah.

Larus californicus Lawrence. California Gull.

Common summer resident in northern Utah, breeding on Rock Island, Utah Lake, several islands in Great Salt Lake, Farmington Bay, and Bear River marshes. Transient elsewhere in the State.

Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus. Glaucous Gull.

One record based on a specimen from Utah Lake, March 3, 1934, reported first by Johnson (Wilson Bull., 47, 1935:160).

Larus pipixcan Wagler. Franklin Gull.

Uncommon summer resident in northern Utah, one colony having been reported nesting at Bear River marshes. Transient over the State.

Larus philadelphia (Ord). Bonaparte Gull.

Infrequent transient. Collected by Allen (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, 1872:173) near Ogden on October 1, 1871. Specimens have been collected at Utah Lake on May 13, 1933, and October 21, 1934, as reported by Beck (Great Basin Nat., 3, 1942:54).

Xema sabini (Sabine). Sabine Gull.

One record—a specimen taken by Allen (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, 1872:173) on September 28, 1871, at Ogden.

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis (Gmelin). Black Tern.

Uncommon transient over the State; breeds in small numbers in northern Utah.

Hydroprogne tschegrava tschegrava (Lepechin). Caspian Tern.

Summer resident in northern Utah. Formerly nested at Great Salt Lake; now one colony at Utah Lake, and one at the Bear River marshes.

Sterna hirundo hirundo Linnaeus. Common Tern.

Uncommon transient. Specimen collected on September 14, 1941, at the Bear River Refuge; reported by Williams (Auk, 59, 1942:578).

Sterna forsteri Nuttall. Forster Tern.

Fairly common summer resident in northern Utah.

Order COLUMBIFORMES. Pigeon-like Birds.

Family COLUMBIDAE. Pigeons and Doves.

Columba fasciata fasciata Say. Band-tailed Pigeon.

Uncommon summer resident in the mountains of southern Utah; casual elsewhere in the State.

Zenaidura macroura marginella (Woodhouse). Western Mourning Dove.

Common summer resident throughout the State; at times stays through winter.

Order CUCULIFORMES. Cuckoo-like Birds.

Family CUCULIDAE. Cuckoos and Road-runners.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Ridgway. California Cuckoo.

Uncommon summer resident in the State.

Geococcyx californiana (Lesson). Road-runner.

Fairly common resident in the Virgin River valley of southwestern Utah.

Order STRIGIFORMES. Owls.

Family TYTONIDAE. Barn Owls.

Tyto alba pratincola (Bonaparte). Barn Owl.

Of uncommon occurrence. Known to nest in the southern part of the State.

Family STRIGIDAE. Typical Owls.

Otus flammeolus flammeolus (Kaup). Flammulated Screech Owl.

Uncommon resident in forested areas of the State.

Otus asio inyoensis Grinnell. Inyo Screech Owl.

Permanent resident in northwestern part of the State. Specimens from northeastern Utah may represent the race *O. a. maxwelliae*.

Otus asio cineraceus (Ridgway). Mexican Screech Owl.

Fairly common resident in central and southern Utah. Oberholser (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27, 1937:356) considers that the screech owls of central and southern Utah belong to a race that he named *mychophilus*.

Bubo virginianus lagophonus (Oberholser). Northwestern Horned Owl.

One record based on a specimen collected near St. George on October 22, 1933; reported by Hayward (Wilson Bull., 49, 1937:305).

Bubo virginianus occidentalis Stone. Montana Horned Owl.

Fairly common resident in northern and central portions of the State.

Bubo virginianus pallescens Stone. Western Horned Owl.

Resident in southwestern Utah along Virgin River drainage and probably in southeastern Utah in Colorado River area. Intergradation with *occidentalis* occurs over an extensive area farther north.

Nyctea scandiaca (Linnaeus). Snowy Owl.

One record. A specimen was collected near Provo in December, 1908 (Hayward, Wilson Bull., 47, 1935:284).

Glaucidium gnoma pinicola Nelson. Rocky Mountain Pygmy Owl.

Uncommon resident in coniferous forests of the State.

Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea (Bonaparte). Western Burrowing Owl.

Resident in valleys and plains throughout the State. Common only in some localities.

Strix occidentalis lucida (Nelson). Mexican Spotted Owl.

One record, an immature male taken at Navajo Mountain, San Juan County, August 13, 1936 (Woodbury, Condor, 41, 1939:158).

Asio otus wilsonianus (Lesson). Long-eared Owl.

Common resident in cottonwoods of lower valleys ranging up to the piñon-juniper belt.

Asio flammeus flammeus (Pontoppidan). Short-eared Owl.

Uncommon resident around marsh areas of lower valleys. Several records scattered about the State.

Aegolius acadicus acadicus (Gmelin). Saw-whet Owl.

Rare resident in the mountainous portions of the State.

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES. Goatsuckers and Allies.

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE. Poor-wills and Nighthawks.

Chordeiles acutipennis texensis Lawrence. Texas Nighthawk.

Summer resident in the Virgin River valley, Washington County, southwestern Utah.

Chordeiles minor hesperis Grinnell. Pacific Nighthawk.

Summer resident in northwestern and central western Utah, that is, in Great Basin portion of the State.

Chordeiles minor sennetti Coues. Sennett Nighthawk.

Uncommon transient. A female taken by Hayward (Great Basin Nat., 1, 1940:94) near Provo, August 29, 1931, and another specimen by Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:402) 2 miles south of Jensen, September 21, 1937.

Chordeiles minor howelli Oberholser. Howell Nighthawk.

Summer resident in Uinta Basin of northeastern Utah; transient elsewhere in the State.

Chordeiles minor henryi Cassin. Western Nighthawk.

Summer resident in southeastern Utah. A non-breeding specimen has been reported by Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:402) for the Uinta Basin.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii (Audubon). Nuttall Poor-will.

Fairly common summer resident in lower valleys and foothills of the State.

Order MICROPODIFORMES. Swifts and Hummingbirds.

Family MICROPODIDAE. Swifts.

Aëronautes saxatalis saxatalis (Woodhouse). Western White-throated Swift.

White-throated Swifts occur throughout the entire State in summer, being abundant locally where cliffs occur. Possibly there are two races represented, for Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:403) assigns his series from the Uinta Basin to the race *sclateri* (Rogers, Auk, 56, 1939:465).

Family TROCHILIDAE. Hummingbirds.

Archilochus alexandri (Bourcier and Mulsant). Black-chinned Hummingbird.

Fairly common summer resident in lower valleys of the State, occasionally occurring in mountains.

Calypte costae (Bourcier). Costa Hummingbird.

Uncommon summer resident in Washington County, southwestern Utah.

Selasphorus platycercus platycercus (Swainson). Broad-tailed Hummingbird.

Statewide distribution as a summer resident ranging from valleys to high mountains. Abundant.

Selasphorus rufus (Gmelin). Rufous Hummingbird.

Fairly common transient, especially in late July.

Stellula calliope (Gould). Calliope Hummingbird.

Uncommon summer resident of mountains.

Order CORACIIFORMES. Kingfishers.

Family ALCEDINIDAE. Kingfishers.

Megasceryle alcyon caurina (Grinnell). Western Belted Kingfisher.

Fairly common summer resident along streams and rivers throughout the State. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:406) assigns the kingfishers of the Uinta Basin of northeastern Utah to the eastern race *M. a. alcyon* on the basis of a single specimen taken 5 miles south of Heber.

Order PICIFORMES. Woodpeckers and Allies.

Family PICIDAE. Woodpeckers.

Colaptes auratus Linnaeus. Yellow-shafted Flicker.

Grater (Condor, 45, 1943:76) reports a Yellow-shafted Flicker from Rockville, near Zion National Park. This may have been a hybrid with *Colaptes cafer*. Unfortunately, the bird was not secured.

Colaptes cafer collaris Vigors. Red-shafted Flicker.

Abundant resident throughout State. The race *canescens* described by Brodkorb (Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich. No. 314, 1935:3) from southern Idaho is not accepted by many systematists (see van Rossem, Condor, 38, 1936:40).

Melanerpes erythrocephalus caurinus Brodkorb. Western Red-headed Woodpecker.

Casual in Utah. Several records for northern Utah extend from 1869 to 1941.

Asyndesmus lewis Gray. Lewis Woodpecker.

Common summer resident in valleys and foothills of northern Utah; transient throughout State.

- Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis* Baird. Red-naped Sapsucker.
Fairly common summer resident in mountains.
- Sphyrapicus thryoideus nataliae* (Malherbe). Natalie Sapsucker.
Fairly common summer resident in mountains.
- Dryobates villosus monticola* Anthony. Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker.
Common resident in mountains of central and northern portions of the State.
- Dryobates villosus leucothorectis* Oberholser. White-breasted Hairy Woodpecker.
Resident in mountains of southern Utah from Beaver and Wayne counties south into Arizona.
- Dryobates pubescens leucurus* (Hartlaub). Rocky Mountain Downy Woodpecker.
Common resident throughout the State. Breeds in lower portions of mountains. Winters in wooded regions of valleys.
- Dryobates scalaris yumanensis* van Rossem. Yuma Ladder-backed Woodpecker.
Fairly common resident in Joshua tree belt on west slope of Beaver Dam Mountains and in cottonwoods of the stream courses as far east as St. George, Washington County, southwestern Utah.
- Picoides tridactylus dorsalis* Baird. Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker.
Uncommon resident in high mountains of the State.

Order PASSERIFORMES. Perching Birds.

Family TYRANNIDAE. Tyrant Flycatchers.

- Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linnaeus). Eastern Kingbird.
Uncommon summer resident in valleys of northern Utah, at least. Oberholser's proposed western race *hespericola* (Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus., 4, 1932:3) does not seem to be well differentiated (see Miller, Condor, 43, 1941:206).
- Tyrannus verticalis* Say. Arkansas Kingbird.
Statewide summer resident in valleys. Abundant.
- Tyrannus vociferans* Swainson. Cassin Kingbird.
Fairly common summer resident in southern part of the State from Virgin River valley east to Colorado River drainage of San Juan County.
- Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens* (Lawrence). Ash-throated Flycatcher.
Common summer resident; distributed widely over lower section of the State but seemingly most abundant in southern Utah.
- Sayornis nigricans semiatra* (Vigors). Northern Black Phoebe.
Rare resident in Virgin River valley of southwestern Utah.
- Sayornis saya saya* Bonaparte. Say Phoebe.
Common in summer in lowland valleys. Occasionally seen also in winter.
- Empidonax traillii brewsteri* Oberholser. Little Flycatcher.
Fairly common summer resident in willow patches along valley streams. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:412) suggests that the birds of the Uinta Basin approach the race *adastus* (Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1932:3) but there seems to be some doubt as to the validity of this proposed race (see Miller, Condor, 43, 1941:259).
- Empidonax hammondii* (Xantus). Hammond Flycatcher.
Uncommon summer resident in spruce-fir forests of the State.
- Empidonax wrightii* Baird. Wright Flycatcher.
Common summer resident in mountains of the State. Found mostly in aspen areas.
- Empidonax griseus* Brewster. Gray Flycatcher.
Fairly common summer resident; more or less confined to the piñon-juniper pigmy forest. Thus common in southern portion of the State; rare to northward.
- Empidonax difficilis difficilis* Baird. Western Flycatcher.
Uncommon summer resident in mountains, often around cabins.
- Myiobanes richardsonii richardsonii* (Swainson). Western Wood Peewee.
Common summer resident of wide distribution in mountains of the State.
- Nuttallornis borealis borealis* (Swainson). Olive-sided Flycatcher.
Fairly common summer resident in high mountains.
- Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus* Sclater. Vermilion Flycatcher.
Uncommon summer resident of southern Utah in Virgin River valley and at Kanab; occasionally remains through winter.

Family ALAUDIDAE. Larks.

- Otocoris alpestris arcticola* Oberholser. Pallid Horned Lark.
One record. A specimen taken near Salt Lake City, March 18, 1850, on the Stansbury Expedition; reported by Baird (Stansbury Report, 1852:312).

Otocoris alpestris hoyti Bishop. Hoyt Horned Lark.

Baird (Simpson Report, 1876:379) reported five Horned Larks taken at Camp Floyd (Fairfield, Utah) by Charles McCarthy, taxidermist with the Simpson Command of Johnston's Army. One of these (now in the U. S. National Museum) examined by the writer is *hoyti*. It was taken March 12, 1859.

Otocoris alpestris leucolaema (Coues). Desert Horned Lark.

Winter visitant throughout the State. Breeds in Uinta Basin in northeastern Utah.

Otocoris alpestris merrilli Dwight. Dusky Horned Lark.

Rare winter visitant.

Otocoris alpestris utahensis Bchle. Great Salt Lake Horned Lark.

Permanent resident in western Utah in Great Basin section.

Otocoris alpestris occidentalis McCall. Montezuma Horned Lark.

Permanent resident in extreme southeastern Utah in San Juan County.

Family HIRUNDINIDAE. Swallows.

Tachycineta thalassina lepida Mearns. Violet-green Swallow.

Common summer resident, from lowland valleys up to mountain ridges.

Iridoprocne bicolor (Vieillot). Tree Swallow.

Fairly common summer resident and transient, from the valleys up to mountain aspen groves.

Riparia riparia riparia (Linnaeus). Bank Swallow.

Summer resident, but only abundant locally. Common in migration.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis (Audubon). Rough-winged Swallow.

Fairly common summer resident and transient. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:416) refers the birds of the Uinta Basin to the race *aphractus* (Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1932:5). Wetmore (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 86, 1939:202), Miller (Condor, 43, 1941:259) and Brodtkorb (Condor, 44, 1942:214) do not recognize the race *aphractus*.

Hirundo rustica erythrogaster Boddaert. Barn Swallow.

Common summer resident and transient in valleys; often localized at bridges along streams.

Petrochelidon albifrons hypopolia Oberholser. Western Cliff Swallow.

Summer resident, common locally throughout the State, from valleys to mountains. For a systematic discussion involving the proposed race *aprophata*, see Miller (Condor, 43, 1941:261). Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:417) lists his birds from the Uinta Basin as *P. a. albifrons*, thus suggesting that the cliff swallows of the eastern part of the State may be different from those of the Great Basin portion.

Progne subis subis (Linnaeus). Purple Martin.

Uncommon summer resident in mountains of northern Utah.

Family CORVIDAE. Jays, Magpies and Crows.

Perisoreus canadensis capitalis Ridgway. Rocky Mountain Jay.

Resident in mountains of central and northern Utah. Fairly common in suitable habitat.

Cyanocitta stelleri annectens (Baird). Black-headed Steller Jay.

Common summer resident, possibly a permanent resident, in northern Utah; tends to drift southward in winter.

Cyanocitta stelleri diademata (Bonaparte). Long-crested Steller Jay.

Permanent resident in southern and eastern Utah, seemingly intergrading with *annectens* over a vast area in central Utah.

Cyanocitta stelleri percontatrix van Rossem. Pallid Steller Jay.

Permanent resident in Pine Valley Mountains of southwestern Utah. For a discussion of the distribution and variation of the Steller jays of Utah see Behle (Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:48). The name *cottami* (Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, 1937:117) is regarded as having been applied to an intergrading population between *annectens* and *diademata*.

Aphelocoma californica woodhousei (Baird). Woodhouse Jay.

Permanent resident of common occurrence in foothills and valleys in practically all sections of the State.

Pica pica hudsonia (Sabine). American Magpie.

Permanent resident in valleys. Common in central and northern Utah.

Corvus corax sinuatus Wagler. American Raven.

Fairly common resident in desert regions, especially in western Utah.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis Ridgway. Western Crow.

Uncommon permanent resident in valleys.

Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus (Wied). Piñon Jay.

Fairly common resident in the piñon-juniper belt of the State. Brodtkorb (Occas. Papers Mus.

Zool., Univ. Mich. No. 332, 1936) advocates using the name *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus cassinii* (McCall) for a western race which if accepted will include the birds of Utah, in part at least.

Nucifraga columbiana (Wilson). Clark Nutcracker.

Fairly common summer resident in mountains of the State.

Family PARIDAE. Titmice, Verdins, and Bush-tits.

Parus atricapillus nevadensis (Linsdale). Nevada Black-capped Chickadee.

Summer resident in northern and eastern parts of State. Fairly common, ranging from lower canyons to mountain areas.

Parus gambeli gambeli Ridgway. Mountain Chickadee.

Permanent resident in mountains of Utah except those in the western and southwestern portions of the State.

Parus gambeli inyoensis (Grinnell). Inyo Chickadee.

Permanent resident in Pine Valley Mountains of southwestern Utah (Behle, Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:52). Probably represented also in mountains of western desert region of Utah.

Parus inornatus ridgwayi Richmond. Gray Titmouse.

Permanent resident throughout the State in the piñon-juniper belt.

Auriparus flaviceps acaciarum Grinnell. Arizona Verdin.

Breeds in extreme southwestern Washington County; probably permanently resident there. Uncommon.

Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus (Baird). Lead-colored Bush-tit.

Fairly common permanent resident over most of the State; more common in southern portion. Occurs chiefly in piñon-juniper belt.

Family SITTIDAE. Nuthatches.

Sitta carolinensis nelsoni Mearns. Rocky Mountain Nuthatch.

Fairly common permanent resident in mountains. Stanford (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, Letters, 15, 1938:140) reports a specimen taken June 29, 1935, at Providence Canyon, Cache County, as *S. c. tenuissima* and Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:422) has described a new race from the Uinta Basin, *S. c. uintaensis*. Until considerably more comparative material is available from all parts of Utah to demonstrate without doubt the presence of these two additional races in the State, the writer prefers to list only one race for Utah, namely *nelsoni*.

Sitta canadensis canadensis Linnaeus. Red-breasted Nuthatch.

Fairly common resident and transient in mountains.

Sitta pygmaea melanotis van Rossem. Black-eared Pigmy Nuthatch.

Common permanent resident in mountains of the State. Hardy (Wilson Bull., 53, 1941:236) reports the race *S. p. canescens* occurring in the Pine Valley Mountains of southwestern Utah. Behle (Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:54) reports typical *melanotis* there. Clarification of this problem awaits the accumulation of a large series of breeding birds from the area.

Family CERTHIIDAE. Creepers.

Certhia familiaris montana Ridgway. Rocky Mountain Creeper.

Fairly common summer resident in mountains, drifting down to wooded portions of valleys in winter.

Family CINCLIDAE. Dippers.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor Bonaparte. Dipper.

Common resident along mountain streams throughout the State.

Family TROGLODYTIDAE. Wrens.

Troglodytes aedon parkmanii Audubon. Western House Wren.

Fairly common summer resident in mountains. Probably winters to some extent in southern Utah in valleys.

Nannus hiemalis pacificus (Baird). Western Winter Wren.

Uncommon winter visitant. Records thus far seem to center in Virgin River valley of southwestern Utah.

Thryomanes bewickii eremophilus Oberholser. Desert Bewick Wren.

Common resident in lowland areas of southern Utah; rare farther north.

Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi (Sharpe). Northern Cactus Wren.

Fairly common breeding species in Washington County, southwestern Utah.

Cistothorus palustris plesius Oberholser. Western Marsh Wren.

Common resident in lowland marshes. Seems to be more abundant in summer.

The Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) has been attributed to Utah, based on Hen-

shaw's record of the Wheeler Survey. However, Henshaw did not obtain specimens and based his identity on nests and eggs which were probably aberrant representatives of the long-billed species. There appears to be no substantiation of the occurrence of the species in the State.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus Ridgway. Cañon Wren.

Fairly common resident in canyons and cliff areas of southern Utah; rare in northern part of the State.

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus (Say). Rock Wren.

Abundant summer resident in southern Utah, remaining through winter in smaller numbers; less frequent in northern Utah. Occurs from valleys up into mountains, wherever rocky areas and talus slopes occur.

Family MIMIDAE. Mockingbirds and Thrashers.

Mimus polyglottos leucopterus (Vigors). Western Mockingbird.

Statewide resident in summer in valleys, being exceedingly abundant in the Virgin River valley of southwestern Utah. Permanently resident in southern Utah, at least.

Dumetella carolinensis (Linnaeus). Catbird.

Fairly common summer resident in thickets in valleys of northern part of the State; seemingly uncommon elsewhere.

Toxostoma rufum (Linnaeus). Brown Thrasher.

One record for Zion National Park, where a specimen was collected December 9, 1935, by Grantham (Condor, 38, 1936:85).

Toxostoma bendirei (Coues). Bendire Thrasher.

Probably of regular occurrence in San Juan area of southeastern Utah. Woodbury (Condor, 41, 1939:159) reports specimens from 10 miles southeast of Escalante and from Monument Valley. An odd record is that of Bee and Hutchings (Great Basin Nat., 3, 1942:78) who report a nest and eggs from the shore of Utah Lake, south of Lehi, April 26, 1932.

Toxostoma lecontei lecontei Lawrence. Leconte Thrasher.

Rare in mesquite areas of extreme southwestern Utah in Washington County. Probably resident.

Toxostoma dorsale dorsale Henry. Crissal Thrasher.

Uncommon resident in Lower Sonoran Zone of Washington County, southwestern Utah.

Oreoscoptes montanus (Townsend). Sage Thrasher.

Common summer resident throughout the State in desert sage-brush valleys.

Family TURDIDAE. Thrushes, Bluebirds and Solitaires.

Turdus migratorius propinquus Ridgway. Western Robin.

Abundant summer resident throughout the State from valleys up into mountains. Winters in lowlands in small numbers.

Hylocichla guttata guttata (Pallas). Alaska Hermit Thrush.

Uncommon transient, possibly wintering in southern part of the State.

Hylocichla guttata nanus (Audubon). Dwarf Hermit Thrush.

Presnell (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, Letters, 12, 1935:205) reports taking a transient of this race at Zion National Park. Presumably it was identified at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology or by Dr. H. C. Oberholser and is a valid record.

Hylocichla guttata auduboni (Baird). Audubon Hermit Thrush.

Common summer resident in coniferous forests of mountains. Study of specimens collected by the writer in southwestern Utah indicate no approach to the race *polionota* as suggested by the McCabes (Condor, 34, 1932:32). Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:430) lists one transient from the Uinta Basin as *H. g. oromela*, a race described by Oberholser (Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1932:8) but Miller (Condor, 43, 1941:262) doubts the existence of the race *oromela*. Nevertheless, the race *polionota* probably occurs in Utah as a transient.

Hylocichla ustulata almae Oberholser. Rocky Mountain Olive-backed Thrush.

Uncommon summer resident in willows of mountain parks and clearings. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:431) uses the name *H. u. swainsoni* for his Uinta specimen. It is doubtful that more than one race is represented in Utah.

Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola Ridgway. Willow Thrush.

Uncommon summer resident of northern Utah, occurring in streamside thickets in lower portions of canyons.

Sialia mexicana bairdi Ridgway. Chestnut-backed Bluebird.

Fairly common summer resident in yellow pines of southern mountainous areas.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis Townsend. Western Bluebird.

Uncommon transient (Behle, Wilson Bull., 53, 1941:183).

Sialia currucoides (Bechstein). Mountain Bluebird.

Common summer resident in valleys and along benches of lowlands; uncommon in high mountain meadows. Occurs sparingly in winter.

Myadestes townsendi (Audubon). Townsend Solitaire.

Common summer resident in mountains, at times wintering in valleys.

Family SYLVIDAE. Gnatcatchers and Kinglets.

Poliophtila caerulea amoenissima Grinnell. Western Gnatcatcher.

Common summer resident in piñon-juniper belt; especially abundant in southern Utah.

Regulus olivaceus Baird. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet.

Fairly common summer resident in coniferous forests of mountains.

Regulus calendula cineraceus Grinnell. Western Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Common summer resident throughout the State occurring in coniferous forests. A few winter in lowlands, especially in southern Utah.

Family MOTACILLIDAE. Wagtails and Pipits.

Anthus rubescens rubescens (Tunstall). Eastern Pipit.

Fairly common as a transient through the State and winter visitant in southern Utah, at least.

Anthus rubescens alticola Todd. Rocky Mountain Pipit.

Summer resident in high Uinta Mountains. Transient elsewhere. Possibly winters in southern Utah.

Family BOMBYCILLIDAE. Waxwings.

Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps Reichenow. Bohemian Waxwing.

Winter visitant. Common in northern Utah, in some winters at least; less common in southern part of State.

Bombycilla cedrorum Vieillot. Cedar Waxwing.

Uncommon summer resident in valleys and lower mountain areas of northern section. Winters in small numbers with Bohemian Waxwings.

Family PTILOGONATIDAE. Silky Flycatchers.

Phainopepla nitens lepida Van Tyne. Northern Phainopepla.

Fairly common summer resident in Lower Sonoran Zone of Washington County, southwestern Utah.

Family LANIIDAE. Shrikes.

Lanius excubitor invictus Grinnell. Northwestern Shrike.

Uncommon winter visitant in the valleys throughout the State.

Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides Swainson. White-rumped Shrike.

Summer resident in the Uinta Basin of northeastern Utah. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:435) lists his birds under this subspecies, indicating that they are intergrades between *excubitorides* and *nevadensis*, a circumstance previously noted by Miller (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 38, 1931:75).

Lanius ludovicianus nevadensis Miller. Great Basin Shrike.

Summer resident, or even permanent resident, throughout the State except in northeastern section where intergradation occurs with *excubitorides*.

Lanius ludovicianus gambeli Ridgway. California Shrike.

Transient through the State and a winter visitant in St. George area of southwestern Utah.

Family STURNIDAE. Starlings.

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris Linnaeus. Starling.

Thus far known only as a winter visitant in northern Utah (Lockerbie, Condor, 41, 1939:170) and as a transient through southern Utah (Grater, Condor, 44, 1942:41).

Family VIREONIDAE. Vireos.

Vireo bellii arizonae Ridgway. Arizona Vireo.

Two specimens taken on April 19, 20, 1940, near St. George (Hardy, Wilson Bull., 53, 1941:125).

Vireo vicinior Coues. Gray Vireo.

Fairly common summer resident in southwestern Utah ranging up to piñon-juniper belt.

Vireo solitarius plumbeus Coues. Plumbeus Vireo.

Reported from various localities over the State but seemingly uncommon. Summer resident in Transition Zone.

Vireo solitarius cassinii Xantus. Cassin Vireo.

Uncommon transient.

Vireo olivaceus (Linnaeus). Red-eyed Vireo.

Uncommon transient.

Vireo gilvus leucopolius Oberholser. Oregon Warbling Vireo.

The warbling vireo is a common summer resident well distributed over the State and occurring in cottonwoods and aspens of mountains. Those of the western portion of the State appear to represent the race *leucopolius* (Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1932:9). It may be that the population of the eastern part of the State represents another race. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:437) lists his birds under *V. g. swainsoni* but without systematic discussion.

Family COMPSOTHELYPIDAE. Wood Warblers.

Vermivora celata celata (Say). Northern Orange-crowned Warbler.

Uncommon transient.

Vermivora celata orestera Oberholser. Rocky Mountain Orange-crowned Warbler.

Fairly common summer resident in mountains of the State.

Vermivora ruficapilla ridgwayi van Rossem. Calaveras Warbler.

Uncommon transient.

Vermivora virginiae (Baird). Virginia Warbler.

Common summer resident throughout the State from the oak belt up to mountain aspen groves.

Vermivora luciae (Cooper). Lucy Warbler.

Common summer resident in cottonwoods of Lower Sonoran Zone of southern Utah. Abundant around St. George.

Dendroica aestiva aestiva (Gmelin). Eastern Yellow Warbler.

Infrequent transient. Two records: Marshall and Leatham (Auk, 59, 1942:39) report a specimen taken on June 8, 1937, at Gunnison Island, Great Salt Lake, and Cottam (Wilson Bull., 54, 1942:255) refers to a specimen from Provo taken July 30, 1872, by Henry W. Henshaw.

Dendroica aestiva morcomi Coale. Rocky Mountain Yellow Warbler.

Common summer resident throughout the State breeding in cottonwoods and willows of lowland valleys. Probably the breeding yellow warblers of Utah represent only one race, but there is some difference of opinion as to what to call them. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:440) uses the name *D. a. brewsteri*. All records thus far reported for southwestern Utah under *sonorana* are referable to the race *morcomi* (Behle, Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:64).

Dendroica coronata (Linnaeus). Myrtle Warbler.

Rare transient or accidental in Utah. Cottam (Wilson Bull., 54, 1942:254) reports a specimen taken on October 9, 1870, barely in Utah, in the Uinta Mountains in the extreme northeastern corner of the State.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni (Townsend). Northern Audubon Warbler.

Transient through Utah.

Dendroica auduboni memorabilis Oberholser. Rocky Mountain Audubon Warbler.

Common summer resident in mountains.

Dendroica nigrescens (Townsend). Black-throated Gray Warbler.

Common summer resident in piñon-juniper forest. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:444) lists the subspecies *halsei* of Oberholser (Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 1, 1930:101) but there is some doubt as to the existence of two geographic races of this species (Behle, Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:65).

Dendroica townsendi (Townsend). Townsend Warbler.

Uncommon transient.

Dendroica fusca (Müller). Blackburnian Warbler.

Allen (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, 1872:166) states this warbler was not common around Ogden, Utah, in September of 1871 but a "few specimens [were] obtained." This record was cited by Ridgway and Henshaw. If valid, the birds occurred accidentally. I have not had occasion to verify the identification.

Dendroica graciae graciae Baird. Grace Warbler.

Uncommon summer resident in mountains of southern Utah. Reported from Zion National Park by Presnall (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, Letters, 12, 1935:207).

Seiurus noveboracensis (Gmelin). Water-Thrush.

Uncommon transient. All records thus far have been listed under the subspecies *notabilis*, but it would not be surprising if some of them would be found upon further study to be *linnaeus* (McCabe and Miller, Condor, 35, 1933:196).

Oporornis tolmiei (Townsend). Macgillivray Warbler.

Common summer resident throughout the State in chaparral areas of mountains.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis Brewster. Western Yellow-throat.

Fairly common summer resident except in southwestern portion of the State. Occurs in cattail and tule marshes and in willow-cottonwood association bordering valley streams.

Geothlypis trichas scirpicola Grinnell. Tule Yellow-throat.

Summer resident around marshes of Virgin River Valley, in southwestern Utah (van Rossem, Condor, 32, 1930:297 and Behle, Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:66).

Icteria virens auricollis Bonaparte. Long-tailed Chat.

Common summer resident throughout Utah along streams and rivers in valleys.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata (Pallas). Northern Pileolated Warbler.

Fairly common transient. Probably nesting in high mountains.

Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus). American Redstart.

Uncommon summer resident in northern Utah where it seems to occur only in cottonwood-willow association of valleys.

Setophaga picta picta Swainson. Painted Redstart.

One sight record for Zion National Park, April 26, 1930, reported by Presnall (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, Letters, 12, 1935:207).

Family PLOCEIDAE. Weaver Finches.

Passer domesticus domesticus (Linnaeus). English Sparrow.

Very common resident. Introduced as early as 1872 (Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, 1872:167).

Family ICTERIDAE. Meadowlarks and Blackbirds.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus). Bobolink.

Fairly common summer resident in fields of northern Utah.

Sturnella neglecta Audubon. Western Meadowlark.

Common summer resident in valleys throughout the State. Winters in small numbers in northern Utah but is common in winter in southern part of the State.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (Bonaparte). Yellow-headed Blackbird.

Common summer resident of marshes and sloughs of northern Utah.

Agelaius phoeniceus fortis Ridgway. Thick-billed Red-wing.

Common summer resident, perhaps permanent resident, in extreme northeastern Utah, in Bear Lake region, but even here it intergrades with *A. p. utahensis*.

Agelaius phoeniceus utahensis Bishop. Utah Red-wing.

Common summer resident, and rare permanent resident, in central northern, central and southern Utah.

Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis Grinnell. Nevada Red-wing.

Individuals have been reported as occurring in breeding colonies of *utahensis* or *fortis*, although these may be extremes of the other races. Probably breeds in central western and northwestern Utah near Nevada border.

Icterus cucullatus nelsoni Ridgway. Arizona Hooded Oriole.

Reported for extreme southwestern Utah by Hardy (Wilson Bull., 53, 1941:125) and Behle (Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:68).

Icterus parisorum Bonaparte. Scott Oriole.

Summer resident in Joshua tree belt on west slope of Beaver Dam Mountains in southwestern Utah. Also reported as breeding in the piñon-juniper belt of Uinta Basin by Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:453). One other unusual non-breeding record is for Nephi (Long. Condor, 45, 1943:39).

Icterus bullockii bullockii (Swainson). Bullock Oriole.

Common summer resident in valleys throughout the State.

Euphagus cyanocephalus cyanocephalus (Wagler). Brewer Blackbird.

Common resident in valleys.

Molothrus ater artemisiae Grinnell. Nevada Cowbird.

Fairly common summer resident in lowland valleys throughout the State except in southwestern corner.

Molothrus ater obscurus (Gmelin). Dwarf Cowbird.

Summer resident in extreme southwestern Utah (Behle, Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:69).

Family THRAUPIDAE. Tanagers.

Piranga ludoviciana (Wilson). Western Tanager.

Common transient in lowlands and summer resident in mountains.

Family FRINGILLIDAE. Grosbeaks, Finches, Sparrows, and Buntings.

Hedymeles melanocephalus melanocephalus (Swainson). Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak.

Common summer resident from valleys up to mountain chaparral. Only one race appears to be

found in the State but owing to a name mix-up the race has often been listed as *H. m. papago*.
Guiraca caerulea interfusa Dwight and Griscom. Western Blue Grosbeak.

Summer resident along waterways of Virgin and Santa Clara rivers in southwestern Utah.
Passerina cyanea (Linnaeus). Indigo Bunting.

Casual in summer in Virgin River valley of Washington County, southwestern Utah.

Passerina amoena (Say). Lazuli Bunting.

Summer resident throughout the State. Common in lowland thickets and occasionally found in similar habitats in lower portions of mountains.

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi Grinnell. Western Evening Grosbeak.

Fairly common winter visitant in valleys of Utah; breeds rarely in mountains. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:459) lists three specimens from the Uinta Mountains as of the race *montana* although no systematic discussion is included.

Carpodacus cassinii Baird. Cassin Purple Finch.

Fairly common summer resident in mountains.

Carpodacus mexicanus (Say). House Finch.

Common summer resident of valleys, wintering in smaller numbers. According to Moore (Condor, 41, 1939:191) the Utah population is an intergrading one between *solitudinis* and *frontalis*. Probably those from western Utah are closer to *solitudinis*, those from eastern Utah closer to *frontalis*. Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:460) lists his specimens from the Uinta Basin under the latter name.

Pinicola enucleator montana Ridgway. Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak.

Uncommon permanent resident in high mountains.

Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis Baird. Hepburn Rosy Finch.

Fairly common winter visitant in lowlands.

Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis (Swainson). Gray-crowned Rosy Finch.

Fairly common winter visitant.

Leucosticte atrata Ridgway. Black Rosy Finch.

Fairly common wintering in lowlands occurring in flocks with the Hepburn and Gray-crowned rosy finches. Breeds in Uinta Mountains and probably on other mountain ranges of the State.

Acanthis linaria linaria (Linnaeus). Common Redpoll.

Two specimens taken in Utah, October 10, 1870, on north slope of Uinta Mountains in north-eastern Utah (Cottam, Wilson Bull., 54, 1942:254).

Spinus pinus pinus (Wilson). Northern Pine Siskin.

Common summer resident throughout the State from valleys up into coniferous forests of mountains. Winters in smaller numbers.

Spinus tristis pallidus Mearns. Pale Goldfinch.

Common summer resident in valleys.

Spinus psaltria psaltria (Say). Arkansas Goldfinch.

Probably a rare transient. A few sight records pertain to this race. Apparently at least one specimen has been collected. Knowlton (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, Letters, 14, 1937:165) reports a specimen taken near Flux, September 22, 1934, and Stanford (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., 15, 1938:144) mentions a specimen from Dolomite, Tooele County, September 22, 1934. Probably reference is made in each case to the same specimen.

Spinus psaltria hesperophilus (Oberholser). Green-backed Goldfinch.

Common summer resident in valleys, especially frequenting the cottonwoods.

Loxia curvirostra bendirei Ridgway. Bendire Crossbill.

Status uncertain. Possibly breeds in northern and central Utah; casual or vagrant elsewhere. Griscom (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 41, 1937:170) lists one from the Beaver Mountains. Woodbury (Condor, 41, 1939:162) gives several records.

Loxia curvirostra benti Griscom. Bent Crossbill.

Breeds in northeastern Utah in Uinta Mountains. Hayward (Auk, 60, 1943:276) indicates that the population there is not typical. Probably intergradation takes place with both *bendirei* and *grinnelli* (see also Twomey, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:464).

Loxia curvirostra grinnelli Griscom. Grinnell Crossbill.

Status uncertain. Possibly breeds in southwestern Utah and central southern Utah where intergradation with *benti* occurs (Woodbury, Condor, 41, 1939:162).

Loxia curvirostra stricklandi Ridgway. Mexican Crossbill.

Status uncertain. Reported by Woodbury (*op. cit.*) from south-central Utah.

Utah appears to be in a vast intergrading area for the several races of crossbills indicated above and little is known about the geographic variation of the breeding populations of Utah.

- Oberholseria chlorura* (Audubon). Green-tailed Towhee.
Common summer resident in mountains and transient in lowlands. The range of the race *O. c. zapotlia* Oberholser (Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1932:10) would include southwestern Utah. However, van Rossem (Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 24, 1936:55) and Miller (Condor, 43, 1941:259) conclude that this race is invalid.
- Pipilo maculatus arcticus* (Swainson). Arctic Towhee.
Uncommon winter visitant.
- Pipilo maculatus montanus* Swarth. Spurred Towhee.
Common permanent resident in oak thickets and similar habitat of valleys and foothills.
- Pipilo aberti* Baird. Abert Towhee.
Common permanent resident in the Virgin River valley of Washington County, southwestern Utah.
- Calamospiza melanocorys* Stejneger. Lark Bunting.
Uncommon transient.
- Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus* Bonaparte. Western Savannah Sparrow.
Specimen taken on December 19, 1939, at Santa Clara (Behle, Bull. Univ. Utah, 33, 1943:74).
- Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis* Grinnell. Nevada Savannah Sparrow.
Fairly common summer resident in wet meadows of lowland valleys and some mountain valleys.
- Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus* Swainson. Western Grasshopper Sparrow.
Uncommon summer resident in valleys.
- Passerherbulus caudacutus* (Latham). Leconte Sparrow.
Accidental. Cottam (Condor, 43, 1941:116) reports a specimen taken near Provo on December 24, 1927.
- Poocetes gramineus affinis* (G. S. Miller). Oregon Vesper Sparrow.
One record pertaining to a specimen taken in September in the Henry Mountains (Stanford, Bull. Univ. Utah, 21, 1931:10).
- Poocetes gramineus confinis* Baird. Western Vesper Sparrow.
Common summer resident and transient in valleys.
- Chondestes grammacus strigatus* Swainson. Western Lark Sparrow.
Common summer resident in valleys.
- Amphispiza bilineata deserticola* Ridgway. Desert Black-throated Sparrow.
Fairly common summer resident in arid deserts of the State. Common in southwestern Utah.
- Amphispiza belli nevadensis* (Ridgway). Northern Sage Sparrow.
Fairly common summer resident in sage areas of valleys of northern Utah; winters in southern Utah.
- Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linnaeus). Slate-colored Junco.
Uncommon winter visitant in lowlands.
- Junco hyemalis cismontanus* Dwight. Cassiar Junco.
Rare transient or winter visitant. Two specimens collected by Behle (Wilson Bull., 53, 1941:184), April 3 and 6, 1938, 19 miles south of Moab in the La Sal Mountain region, southeastern Utah.
- Junco oreganus shufeldti* Coale. Shufeldt Junco.
Rare transient and winter visitant.
- Junco oreganus montanus* Ridgway. Montana Junco.
Abundant winter visitant throughout the State.
- Junco oreganus mearnsi* Ridgway. Pink-sided Junco.
Uncommon winter visitant. An area of hybridization with *J. c. caniceps* occurs in extreme northern Utah.
- Junco caniceps caniceps* (Woodhouse). Gray-headed Junco.
Fairly common summer resident in mountains. Occasionally winters in small numbers in valleys.
- Spizella arborea ochracea* Brewster. Western Tree Sparrow.
Fairly common winter visitant in valleys throughout the State.
- Spizella passerina arizonae* Coues. Western Chipping Sparrow.
Common summer resident from valleys up into mountains.
- Spizella pallida* (Swainson). Clay-colored Sparrow.
One record of a specimen collected at Dolomite, Tooele County, September 21, 1934 (Knowlton, Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, Letters, 14, 1937:165).
- Spizella breweri breweri* Cassin. Brewer Sparrow.
Common summer resident in sage-brush areas from valleys up into mountains.
- Spizella atrogularis evura* Coues. Black-chinned Sparrow.
Uncommon summer resident reported thus far only from piñon-juniper belt of southwestern

Utah by Behle (Condor, 42, 1940:224) and Hardy and Higgins (Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, Letters, 17, 1940:110).

Zonotrichia querula (Nuttall). Harris Sparrow.

Uncommon winter visitant in valley thickets. The few records are well distributed over the State.

Zonotrichia leucophrys oriantha Oberholser. Oregon White-crowned Sparrow.

Fairly common summer resident in mountains of northern Utah. Also possibly a rare winter visitant in valleys of northern and central Utah and in southern Utah. Although the race *oriantha* (Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, 1932:12) is a recognizable race of wide range (Miller, Condor, 43, 1941:262), it will be necessary closely to check all specimens to see if the race *Z. l. leucophrys* may not also be represented among wintering populations in Utah.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii (Nuttall). Gambel Sparrow.

Very common winter visitant in lowlands, especially in southern Utah.

Zonotrichia coronata (Pallas). Golden-crowned Sparrow.

Accidental. One record (Long, Condor, 38, 1936:89) for Zion National Park where an adult was taken on January 16, 1936.

Passerella iliaca schistacea Baird. Slate-colored Fox Sparrow.

Uncommon summer resident in mountains.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni (Audubon). Eastern Lincoln Sparrow.

Uncommon transient.

Melospiza lincolni alticola Miller and McCabe. Montane Lincoln Sparrow.

Uncommon summer resident in mountains; transient through valleys.

Melospiza georgiana (Latham). Swamp Sparrow.

Accidental. One record by Henshaw reported in the various Wheeler Survey reports; based on specimen collected at Washington on October 23, 1872.

Melospiza melodia juddi Bishop. Dakota Song Sparrow.

Rare transient through eastern part of State. Reported by Twomey (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 28, 1942:476).

Melospiza melodia montana Henshaw. Mountain Song Sparrow.

Fairly common summer resident throughout valleys of the State except Virgin River valley of Washington County, southwestern Utah. Winters in small numbers in northern Utah; numerous in winter in southwestern Utah.

Melospiza melodia merrilli Brewster. Merrill Song Sparrow.

Rare transient and winter visitant.

Melospiza melodia fallax (Baird). Virgin River Song Sparrow.

Fairly common summer resident in the Virgin River valley of southwestern Utah.

Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis (Linnaeus). Eastern Snow Bunting.

Uncommon winter visitant to northern Utah (Johnson, Wilson Bull., 47, 1935:160 and 294).

SUMMARY

Based on an evaluation of records in the literature, all kinds of birds occurring in Utah have herein been listed. Several kinds reported have not been accepted, however. Seasonal status, abundance, general area of occurrence and habitat are indicated for most species, and occasional systematic comments are given where warranted.

A total of 350 "kinds," that is, species and subspecies, have been included in the list. Of these, 306 are full species. Six species have been introduced or have spread into the State, making the number of native species 300. Incidentally, of those introduced, 2 have apparently not survived through the years, 3 are well established as permanent residents. The Starling is as yet only a winter visitant.

In analyzing the avifauna of the state on the basis of seasonal occurrence, a few forms have been considered as irregular or casual in occurrence. In both this and the accidental category, more data may indicate the present allocation to be incorrect. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in deciding the status of some birds of regular occurrence. This has arisen not so much from lack of information as from the fact that the status varies from time to time or from place to place in the state. In such instances the birds have been placed in the category most representative of their status

in the writer's experience. Accordingly, it appears that there are 65 species and subspecies permanently resident, of which 59 are full species and 6 are represented by 2 races each. Summer residents total 160 species and subspecies of which 149 are full species. Of the latter, 5 species are represented by 2 geographic races and 3 species by 3 races. Winter visitants number 25 species and subspecies of which 22 are full species. One of these has 2 races and one has 3 races in the state's avifauna. The total number of species and subspecies that are transient is 58 with 57 being full species and one having 2 races. Some 30 birds are accidental, 29 being full species and one having 2 races. Finally, 7 full species have been considered casual.

As a rough indication of the proportions of the whole state's avifauna in each of the seasonal categories, the following figures have been calculated. The basis has been the number of "kinds" of each category. Permanent resident, about 18 per cent; summer resident about 46 per cent; winter visitants, about 7 per cent; transients a little better than 16 per cent; casual or irregular, about 2 per cent; accidental, 9 per cent; and introduced about 2 per cent. These figures are at best only approximate.

Many systematic problems exist with respect to the number of subspecies of some species that are to be found in Utah. The present list, however, brings the recorded information up to date, uses modern systematics, clarifies many ambiguities and points out some of the unsolved problems.

Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, November 25, 1943.