



Figure 1. Los Coronados: left foreground, Middle Island; right center, Middle Rock; background, North Island. Photo taken from the northern end of South Island.

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS, BAJA CALIFORNIA, AND ADJACENT WATERS

JOSEPH R. JEHL, JR., Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute, 1700 South Shores Road, San Diego, California 92109

Los Coronados consist of four rugged islands that lie 15 miles south of Point Loma, San Diego, and 8 miles west of the Mexican mainland opposite Tijuana. South Island, the largest, is 2 miles long and 0.4 miles wide, with a maximum elevation of 672 feet. North Island, approximately 2 miles distant, is 1 mile long, 0.12 miles wide, and 467 feet high. Middle Island and Middle Rock are much smaller and lie close to the northern tip of South Island. All of the islands have steep slopes (often precipitous on the western, or windward, sides) and are sparsely vegetated (Figure 1). There are no permanent sources of fresh water. General descriptions of the islands, and their vegetation may be found in Osburn (1909) and Nelson (1921). The history of the islands has been reviewed by Ellsberg (1970).

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

These islands have long been recognized as a major breeding area for seabirds (Figure 2) and other marine life, and since 1924 they have been designated a sanctuary by the government of Mexico. Because of their attractiveness and proximity to San Diego, they were studied intensively by naturalists near the turn of the century (Howell 1917), and to a lesser degree until the present time (see references in Grinnell 1928). However, little of the information that has accumulated in recent decades has found its way into the literature.



Figure 2. A portion of the Brown Pelican colony on North Island, May 1970.

This paper, which summarizes the status of all species recorded from the islands through June 1977, is based, in part, on over 45 trips to the islands and adjacent waters since 1967. These trips have been made at all seasons, though mostly January-July, in conjunction with studies of pelican biology. Accordingly, the status of fall migrants is not well known. In general, however, most common passerine migrants that do not winter in southern California are much commoner along the adjacent coast (and thus presumably on the islands) in spring than in fall.

A detailed analysis of changes in the history of the breeding bird fauna will be published separately (Jehl in prep.).

The first annotated list of the birds of Los Coronados, by J. Grinnell and F. S. Daggett (1903), was based on a trip to the islands in early August 1902; 21 species were noted. The present list includes 162 species (a few lack convincing data). The total may appear quite high in view of the small size of the islands and the small number of species (31) known or thought to have bred at least once. But islands are notorious traps for migrants, particularly night-migrating landbirds that lose their way over the ocean and at dawn seek out the first available resting place, be it a desert island or a bouncing boat. Landbird migrants comprise over half of the species recorded to date. On almost any day during the spring or fall migration periods a few strays will be present. And sometimes on foggy spring mornings the sparse vegetation teems with warblers, vireos, tanagers, thrushes, and flycatchers seeking water, insects, and shelter. Some of these—weak and exhausted—perish on the islands, but most seem to survive until they can regain the mainland or continue on their journey.

Lists of island bird faunas may seem mere exercises in record keeping, especially because many studies have shown that virtually every species that migrates over the adjacent mainland can be expected to appear sooner or later. Since the mainland of San Diego County boasts a list of over 430 species, it is obvious that many potential visitors remain to be detected. Yet, the lists have other values. They provide clues to the ecological preference of certain waterbirds that might not be obvious. For example, Western Grebes, Ring-billed Gulls, Forster's Terns, Elegant Terns, and Least Terns, which are common along the mainland coast at some seasons, might be expected to occur near the islands. But there they are rare or absent. Evidently, these species require shallow near-shore waters and rarely stray far to sea. The lists provide a historical baseline for detecting and analyzing changes on the islands (e.g., Diamond 1969, Lynch and Johnson 1974, Jones and Diamond 1976). They also give biologists insight into the dispersal and colonizing ability of species (e.g., Power 1972). For example, House Finches and Rock Wrens nest on Los Coronados and other coastal islands and evidently disperse easily, whereas some of the commonest

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

birds of mainland coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities—Wren-tit, Brown Towhee, California Thrasher, Scrub Jay, Bushtit—have never been recorded. These sedentary species seem reluctant to cross even small barriers, much less an eight-mile expanse of open water. One well-known colonizer, the Starling, was not found on the islands until 1976. Its associate the unloved and almost ubiquitous House Sparrow, has not yet appeared. Its continued absence is a matter of some joy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Daniel W. Anderson, Suzanne I. Bond, John S. Bradshaw and the Bradshaw Foundation, Thomas H. Fritts, Carl L. Hubbs, Guy McCaskie, Reid Moran, Robert Pitman, Ervin Slayen, Frank S. Todd, Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute, Sea World, Inc., Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and the San Diego Natural History Museum have participated in or helped to support these studies. To these individuals and institutions, and many others, I am deeply grateful. I especially appreciate the cooperation and interest of the Mexican government, extended through Dr. Amin Zarur and Sr. Walter Ocampo, of the Oficina de Pesca, San Diego, for granting permission to visit the islands.

REFERENCES

- Anderson, D. W., J. R. Jehl, Jr., R. W. Risebrough, L. A. Woods, Jr., L. R. DeWeese and W. G. Edgecomb. 1975. Brown Pelicans: Improved reproduction off the southern California coast. *Science* 190:806-808.
- Diamond, J. M. 1969. Avifaunal equilibrium and species turnover rates on the Channel Islands of California. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 64:57-63.
- Ellsberg, H. 1970. *Los Coronados Islands*. La Siesta Press, Glendale, California, 36 p.
- Grinnell, J. 1928. A distributional summation of the ornithology of Lower California. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.* 32:1-300.
- Grinnell, J., and F. S. Daggett. 1903. An ornithological visit to Los Coronados Islands, Lower California. *Auk* 20:27-37.
- Howell, A. B. 1917. Birds of the islands off the coast of southern California. *Pac. Coast Avif.* 12.
- Lynch, J. F., and N. K. Johnson. 1974. Turnover and equilibria in insular avifauna, with special reference to the California Channel Islands. *Condor* 76:370-384.
- Jehl, J. R., Jr. 1973. Studies of a declining population of Brown Pelicans in northwestern Baja California. *Condor* 75:69-79.
- Jones, H. L., and J. M. Diamond. 1976. Short-time-base studies of turnover in breeding bird populations on the California Channel Islands. *Condor* 78:526-549.

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

- Nelson, E. W. 1921. Lower California and its natural resources. Mem. Natl. Acad. Sci. 16.
- Osburn, P. I. 1909. Notes on the birds of Los Coronados Islands, Lower California. Condor 11:134-138.
- Power, D. 1972. Numbers of bird species on the California islands. Evolution 26:451-463.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

The following list includes all species reported from Los Coronados and adjacent waters (ca. 5-10 miles) through June 1977. Species known or thought to have bred at least once are indicated by an asterisk. Abbreviated citations are given to the relevant literature. SDNHM=San Diego Natural History Museum.

COMMON LOON, *Gavia immer*. Uncommon; regular in migration, winter.

YELLOW-BILLED LOON, *Gavia adamsii*. Accidental. One record, 23 Nov. 1968 (Jehl, Condor 72:376, 1970).

ARCTIC LOON, *Gavia arctica*. Common migrant, uncommon in winter.

RED-THROATED LOON, *Gavia stellata*. Uncommon migrant.

EARED GREBE, *Podiceps nigricollis*. Fairly common migrant, winter resident; often seen in kelp beds.

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS, *Diomedea albatrus*. Formerly fairly regular (Anthony, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., Ser. 4, 14:277-330, 1925), now nearly extinct; no recent records.

BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS, *Diomedea nigripes*. Oceanic, very rare near land; one seen 5 mi. from islands on 4 May 1968.

NORTHERN FULMAR, *Fulmarus glacialis*. Winter visitor. Yearly abundance varies sharply; sometimes common, usually uncommon to rare.

PINK-FOOTED SHEARWATER, *Puffinus creatopus*. Migrant from southern hemisphere. Fairly common April through early October.

[WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER, *Puffinus pacificus*. Reports of this tropical species near the islands on 16 Dec. 1956 (Murphy, U.S. Dept. Interior Spec. Sci. Rept. Fisheries, No. 279, 1958) seem attributable to *P. griseus* and *P. puffinus*.]

SOOTY SHEARWATER, *Puffinus griseus*. Migrant from southern hemisphere; common to abundant from April to October; rare in winter.

SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER, *Puffinus tenuirostris*. Migrant from southern hemisphere; very rare. Specimen, 19 Sep. 1937 (SDNHM); sight record 24 Nov. 1968 (Jehl).

MANX SHEARWATER, *Puffinus puffinus opisthomelas*. Migrant. Common from late autumn to early spring; rare in summer. Has been suspected of breeding (Howell, Condor 12:184-187, 1910) but there is no evidence. Nearest colonies are on islands off central Baja California.

*LEACH'S STORM-PETREL, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*. Fairly common summer resident; present April to October.

*ASHY STORM-PETREL, *Oceanodroma homochroa*. Very rare summer resident; present status not known. A few sightings in early winter.

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

*BLACK STORM-PETREL, *Oceanodroma melania*. Common summer resident; present April to October.

LEAST STORM-PETREL, *Halocyptena microsoma*. Breeds on islands off central Baja California and in Gulf of California and migrates northward in late summer. Presumably rare but regular in August-September. Has been collected off San Diego.

*BROWN PELICAN, *Pelecanus occidentalis*. Common resident, though the size of breeding population may vary sharply from year to year. Reproductive success formerly affected by pesticides, now improving (Jehl 1973; Anderson et al. 1975).

BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY, *Sula nebouxii*. Rare vagrant from Gulf of California. In the "flight year" of 1971, 18 were at Middle Rock on 20 August (Jehl), and 38 were there on 21 November (McCaskie).

BROWN BOOBY, *Sula leucogaster*. Accidental. Specimen, 12 mi. south of islands, 12 Aug. 1935 (Huey, Condor 37, 287-288, 1935).

*DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT, *Phalacrocorax auritus*. Resident. Formerly nested in great abundance; now reduced to a few pairs.

*BRANDT'S CORMORANT, *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*. Common to abundant in winter. Formerly hundreds of pairs nested; now breeds in very small numbers.

*PELAGIC CORMORANT, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*. Uncommon to rare winter resident; occasional in summer; formerly nested in very small numbers (ca. 12 pairs).

*GREAT BLUE HERON, *Ardea herodias*. Regular visitor from mainland; has nested.

GREEN HERON, *Butorides striatus*. Rare migrant; specimen taken in 1885 (Howell, Pac. Coast Avif. 12, 1917).

CATTLE EGRET, *Bubulcus ibis*. Sight record, North Island, April 1970 (McCaskie).

REDDISH EGRET, *Dichromanassa rufescens*. Sight record, North Island, 6 May 1968 (Von Bloeker and Harter, Condor 30:253, 1928).

SNOWY EGRET, *Egretta thula*. Sight record, South Island, 27 January 1976 (C. L. Hubbs).

BRANT, *Branta bernicla nigricans*. Uncommon migrant; occasional in winter in kelp beds.

PINTAIL, *Anas acuta*. Migrant; sometimes common near islands in fall.

SURF SCOTER, *Melanitta perspicillata*. Abundant migrant; fairly common winter resident.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER, *Mergus serrator*. Common migrant; fairly common winter resident.

RED-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo jamaicensis*. Occasionally wanders to islands in fall migration. One spring record (7 May 1976).

*BALD EAGLE, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. 1-2 pairs reported nesting near the turn of the century. Extirpated.

MARSH HAWK, *Circus cyaneus*. Occasionally wanders to islands in migration; specimen 6 April 1909 (van Rossem, Condor 11:208, 1909).

?*OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus*. Rare migrant; may have bred formerly (L. W. Walker pers. comm.).

*AMERICAN KESTREL, *Falco sparverius*. Resident on North and South islands.

*PEREGRINE FALCON, *Falco peregrinus*. Former resident; now extirpated and occurs only rarely in migration.

*CALIFORNIA QUAIL, *Lophortyx californicus*. Introduced. Common resident on South Island.

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

?*AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER, *Haematopus palliatus*. Occasionally wanders northward to islands from breeding grounds in central Baja California. Breeding status uncertain; probably hybridizes with Black Oystercatcher.

*BLACK OYSTERCATCHER, *Haematopus bachmani*. Fairly common resident.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, *Pluvialis squatarola*. Uncommon migrant.

WHIMBREL, *Numenius phaeopus*. Rare in migration.

LONG-BILLED CURLEW, *Numenius americanus*. Rare migrant; two reported at North Island, 1 May 1968 (DeLong and Crossin, fide J. Diamond).

GREATER YELLOWLEGS, *Tringa melanoleuca*. Rare migrant; one record, specimen, 11 April 1908 (Osburn, Condor 11:134-138, 1909).

[LESSER YELLOWLEGS, *Tringa flavipes*. One unconvincing report (see Howell, Pac. Coast Avif. 12, 1917).]

SPOTTED SANDPIPER, *Actitis macularia*. Uncommon migrant; occasional in winter.

WANDERING TATTLER, *Heteroscelus incanus*. Migrant; a few present through entire year; commonest in fall, winter.

RUDDY TURNSTONE, *Arenaria interpres*. Occasional in migration; sight record 11 May 1968 (Jehl).

BLACK TURNSTONE, *Arenaria melanocephala*. Regular and fairly common in migration, winter; a few summer records.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE, *Phalaropus lobatus*. Migrant, occasionally common in spring and fall.

RED PHALAROPE, *Phalaropus fulicarius*. Migrant; flocks of several hundred may occur in kelp beds, spring and fall.

SURFBIRD, *Aphriza virgata*. Uncommon to rare fall migrant; very few spring records.

SANDERLING, *Calidris alba*. Rare migrant.

WESTERN SANDPIPER, *Calidris mauri*. Migrant, uncommon but regular.

LEAST SANDPIPER, *Calidris minutilla*. Rare but regular in migration.

POMARINE JAEGER, *Stercorarius pomarinus*. Common migrant, spring and fall; rare in summer, winter.

PARASITIC JAEGER, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Regular migrant; much less common than Pomarine Jaeger.

GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL, *Larus glaucescens*. Uncommon winter visitor.

*WESTERN GULL, *Larus occidentalis*. Abundant resident, with major nesting colonies on North and South islands.

HERRING GULL, *Larus argentatus*. Winter visitor; fairly common October through April.

THAYER'S GULL, *Larus thayeri*. Uncommon winter visitor.

CALIFORNIA GULL, *Larus californicus*. Winter visitor, common October to April.

RING-BILLED GULL, *Larus delawarensis*. Rare winter visitor; this species is very uncommon away from the shore.

FRANKLIN'S GULL, *Larus pipixcan*. One record, an adult between the islands and San Diego, 21 May 1967 (Jehl).

BONAPARTE'S GULL, *Larus philadelphia*. Winter visitor October through May; often abundant in migration.

HEERMANN'S GULL, *Larus heermanni*. Migrant from Gulf of California. Present year-round; abundant in late summer.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE, *Rissa tridactyla*. Winter visitor in varying numbers, sometimes abundant; a few summer records.

SABINE'S GULL, *Xema sabini*. Uncommon but regular migrant in May, August-September.

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

FORSTER'S TERN, *Sterna forsteri*. Probably uncommon summer visitor; no definite records. Reported by Grinnell and Daggett (Auk 20:27-37, 1903) "some distance from South Island."

COMMON TERN, *Sterna hirundo*. Migrant; fairly common spring and fall.

ARCTIC TERN, *Sterna paradisaea*. Rare migrant. Sight record 10 mi. S of South Island, 12 July 1975 (Jehl).

ROYAL TERN, *Sterna maxima*. Visitor, common to abundant in summer and early autumn; occasional records through year.

ELEGANT TERN, *Sterna elegans*. Presumed visitor in late summer, but apparently no definite records.

CASPIAN TERN, *Sterna caspia*. Uncommon visitor to islands spring-fall; nests on mainland in San Diego.

COMMON MURRE, *Uria aalge*. Rare but apparently regular winter visitor in recent years. Two or three on 22 Nov. 1969 (photos, SDNHM) constituted first record for Mexico.

PIGEON GUILLEMOT, *Cepphus columba*. Rare vagrant. The only Mexican records are: one, 6 June 1961 (photo); two, 23 July 1974 (Todd, Anderson, Jehl, photos, SDNHM). The nearest nesting areas are on the Channel Islands of California.

*XANTUS MURRELET, *Endomychura hypoleuca*. Fairly common summer resident; rare in autumn, uncommon in winter.

CRAVERI'S MURRELET, *Endomychura craveri*. Late summer (August-September) visitor to local waters; probably rare but regular. Six collected near islands on 13 Aug. 1914 by van Rossem. Sight records: one, 4 mi. S of islands, 20 Feb. 1972 (Jehl); one, between San Diego and islands, 6 June 1969 (Jehl).

*CASSIN'S AUKLET, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*. Regular in vicinity of islands through year, commonest in autumn, winter; formerly nested on North Island.

RHINOCEROS AUKLET, *Cerorhinca monocerata*. Uncommon winter visitor, several summer records.

ROCK DOVE, *Columba livia*. Remains of one killed by a falcon, found on Middle Rock, 17 June 1969, are the only evidence of the species' occurrence. Possibly introduced on South Island.

WHITE-WINGED DOVE, *Zenaida asiatica*. Vagrant; one, South Island, 7 Aug. 1973 (Jehl).

*MOURNING DOVE, *Zenaida macroura*. A few present on South Island and sometimes North Island, in spring and summer. Presumed to nest in small numbers.

*BARN OWL, *Tyto alba*. Several records; nested once (Howell, Pac. Coast Avif. 12, 1917).

BURROWING OWL, *Athene cucularia*. Sight record, North Island, 7 April 1909 (van Rossem, Condor 11:208, 1909).

LONG-EARED OWL, *Asio otus*. Sight record, North Island, 7 April 1909 (van Rossem, Condor 11:208, 1909).

SHORT-EARED OWL, *Asio flammeus*. Two sight records; North Island, 8 April 1908 (Osburn, Condor 11:134-138, 1909); one flying over Middle Island, 22 Nov. 1969 (Jehl).

POOR-WILL, *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*. Sight record, South Island, 7 May 1976 (R. Pitman).

LESSER NIGHTHAWK, *Chordeiles acutipennis*. Sight record, North Island, 6 Aug. 1973 (Jehl).

VAUX'S SWIFT, *Chaetura vauxi*. Probably uncommon migrant. One sight record, South Island, 7 May 1976 (R. Pitman).

WHITE-THROATED SWIFT, *Aeronautes saxatalis*. Fairly common summer resident; probably rare or absent in winter.

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD, *Archilochus alexandri*. Vagrant. Sight record, adult male, North Island, 1 May 1968 (DeLong and Crossin, fide J. Diamond).

*COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD, *Calypte costae*. Rare summer resident; South Island; occasionally seen on North Island.

ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD, *Calypte anna*. Status uncertain, probably a rare vagrant. Osburn (Condor 11:134-138, 1909) reported it without comment on North Island in April 1908. Howell (Pac. Coast Avif. 12, 1917) reported a male on 17 May 1910. There are several other sight records of dubious validity.

ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD, *Selasphorus sasin*. Apparently a rare vagrant during migration, but there are no specimens to substantiate its occurrence. One *Selasphorus* (sp.) was seen on South Island on 7 May 1976 (R. Pitman).

BELTED KINGFISHER, *Megaceryle alcyon*. Fairly common in migration, occasionally winter.

COMMON ("RED-SHAFTED") FLICKER, *Colaptes auratus*. Migrant. A few spring, fall records.

WESTERN KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus verticalis*. Migrant; uncommon but regular in spring.

CASSIN'S KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus vociferans*. Probably uncommon but regular in migration; a few spring records.

ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER, *Myiarchus cinerascens*. Migrant. Fairly common in spring, several fall records.

BLACK PHOEBE, *Sayornis nigricans*. Occasional in migration.

SAY'S PHOEBE, *Sayornis saya*. Uncommon migrant in spring and, presumably, in fall. Published record for March 1921 (Stephens, Condor, 23:96-97, 1921).

WILLOW FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax traillii*. Migrant, several spring sightings; specimen (Osburn, Condor 11:134-138, 1909).

HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax hammondii*. Migrant; fairly common in spring.

WESTERN FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax difficilis*. Migrant, common to abundant in spring; a few fall records. Several summer records on South Island hint at possible nesting.

WESTERN WOOD PEWEE, *Contopus sordidulus*. Migrant, common in spring and, presumably, fall.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER, *Nuttallornis borealis*. Rare spring migrant. Two records for South Island: 1 June 1973 (Jehl); 7 May 1976 (Pitman).

HORNED LARK, *Eremophila alpestris*. Several fall sightings; probably rare but regular in migration.

TREE SWALLOW, *Iridoprocne bicolor*. Probably regular in migration; two seen 17 March 1974 (McCaskie).

*BARN SWALLOW, *Hirundo rustica*. Common migrant. A few pairs reside on South Island in summer.

*COMMON RAVEN, *Corvus corax*. Wanders irregularly to islands; formerly nested.

?*HOUSE WREN, *Troglodytes aedon*. Uncommon migrant; a pair or two probably breed on South Island.

BEWICK'S WREN, *Thryomanes bewickii*. Uncommon migrant; a few spring records.

[CACTUS WREN, *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*. One reported on South Island, 14 March 1970, by inexperienced observers.]

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN, *Cistothorus palustris*. Migrant; several spring records.

CAÑON WREN, *Catherpes mexicanus*. Vagrant. Specimen collected 29 March 1909 (van Rossem, Condor 11:208, 1909).

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

- *ROCK WREN, *Salpinctes obsoletus*. Resident in small numbers.
- MOCKINGBIRD, *Mimus polyglottos*. Vagrant. Three records: North Island 1 June 1968 (T. Howell); South Island, 18 May 1969 (J. Diamond); and one (two?), seemingly on territory, South Island, 23 July 1974 (Jehl).
- AMERICAN ROBIN, *Turdus migratorius*. In May 1924, L. M. Huey (field notes) found the remains of one killed by a Peregrine Falcon "during the winter."
- HERMIT THRUSH, *Catbarus guttatus*. Fairly common migrant.
- SWAINSON'S THRUSH, *Catbarus ustulatus*. Fairly common migrant.
- BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, *Polioptila caerulea*. Migrant; several spring records.
- WATER PIPIT, *Anthus spinoletta*. Probably regular in migration; one sighting.
- LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE, *Lanius ludovicianus*. Vagrant. One, South Island, 8 May 1974 (S. Bond and J. Butler).
- STARLING, *Sturnus vulgaris*. Vagrant. First noted on the Island in 1976; 5, South Island, 7 May; 1, North Island, 7-8 May.
- WARBLING VIREO, *Vireo gilvus*. Regular migrant; often common in spring.
- PROTHONOTARY WARBLER, *Protonotaria citrea*. Accidental. One record, a male flying around a fishing boat near the islands, 21 May 1967 (Jehl).
- *ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER, *Vermivora celata*. Common migrant. Formerly nested on South Island, but no recent evidence of breeding.
- NASHVILLE WARBLER, *Vermivora ruficapilla*. Migrant; several spring sightings.
- YELLOW WARBLER, *Dendroica petechia*. Common migrant.
- BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER, *Dendroica caerulescens*. Rare migrant. One record, female, North Island, 21 May 1967 (Jehl).
- YELLOW-RUMPED (AUDUBON'S) WARBLER, *Dendroica coronata*. Regular, often common in migration; probably a few winter.
- BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER, *Dendroica nigrescens*. Uncommon migrant.
- TOWNSEND'S WARBLER, *Dendroica townsendi*. Common migrant.
- HERMIT WARBLER, *Dendroica occidentalis*. Uncommon migrant.
- MacGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER, *Oporornis tolmiei*. Uncommon migrant.
- COMMON YELLOWTHROAT, *Geothlypis trichas*. Uncommon migrant.
- WILSON'S WARBLER, *Wilsonia pusilla*. Common migrant; often abundant in spring.
- ?*WESTERN MEADOWLARK, *Sturnella neglecta*. Migrant; probably breeds on South Island.
- YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. Rare migrant. Sight records for May (photo SDNHM), August.
- [HOODED ORIOLE, *Icterus cucullatus*. According to J. Diamond (MS) two were reported on South Island on 25 April 1949. This is later than the usual migration period of this species but within the normal migration period of Bullock's Oriole. Identification seems questionable.]
- NORTHERN (BULLOCK'S) ORIOLE, *Icterus galbula*. Migrant; common in spring.
- BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD, *Molothrus ater*. Several spring records including: 2 males and 2 females, South Island, 23 July 1974; and 1 male and 2 females, North Island, 7-8 May 1976. A specimen collected on 5 Sep. 1914 (SDNHM) is referable to the northwestern race, *artemisiae*.
- WESTERN TANAGER, *Piranga ludoviciana*. Migrant; sometimes abundant in spring.
- ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*. One record, adult male, North Island, 7 June 1977. Vagrant.
- BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK, *Pheucticus melanocephalus*. Migrant, common in spring.

BIRDS OF ISLAS LOS CORONADOS

LAZULI BUNTING, *Passerina amoena*. Uncommon migrant; several spring sightings.

*HOUSE FINCH, *Carpodacus mexicanus*. Resident, commonest on South Island.

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE, *Pipilo chlorurus*. One record, North Island, 28 April 1977.

RUFIOUS-SIDED TOWHEE, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Uncommon migrant.

SAVANNAH SPARROW, *Passerculus sandwichensis*. Migrant; several fall records.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW, *Ammodramus savannarum*. One record, North Island, 6 Aug. 1973 (Jehl).

VESPER SPARROW, *Pooecetes gramineus*. One record, South Island, 7 May 1976 (R. Pitman).

LARK SPARROW, *Chondestes grammacus*. Uncommon migrant.

DARK-EYED (OREGON) JUNCO, *Junco hyemalis*. Uncommon but regular in spring, fall migration; possibly a few winter.

*CHIPPING SPARROW, *Spizella passerina*. Common migrant; several pairs nest on South Island.

BREWER'S SPARROW, *Spizella breweri*. One record, South Island, 7 May 1976 (R. Pitman).

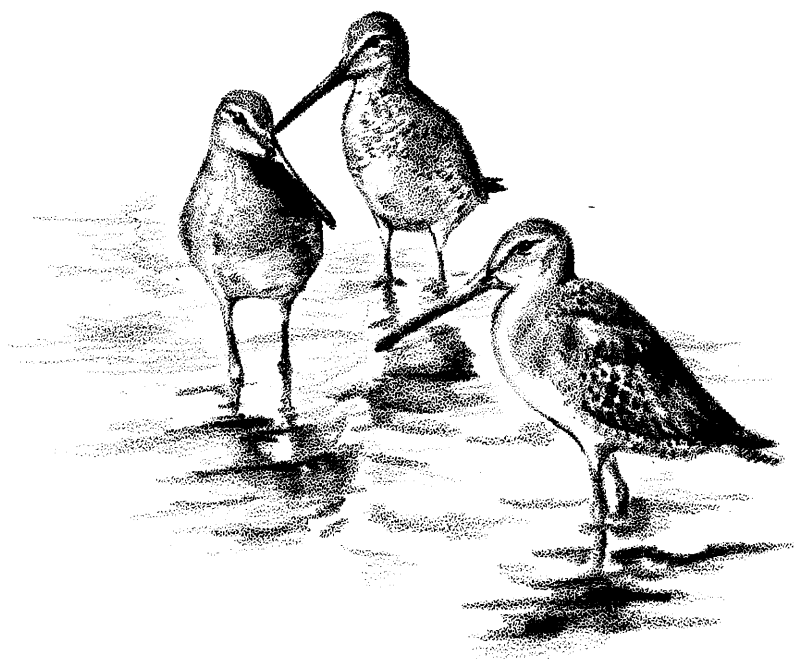
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. Abundant migrant and common winter resident.

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*. Probably an uncommon to rare migrant and rare winter resident. One record, South Island, 7 May 1976.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW, *Melospiza lincolni*. Uncommon migrant, spring and fall.

*SONG SPARROW, *Melospiza melodia*. Resident, breeds in small numbers.

Accepted 8 September 1977



Sketch by Denise Robertson Devine