INTERGRADE JUNCOS (JUNCO HYEMALIS MEARNSI X J. CANICEPS CANICEPS) IN EASTERN COLORADO

JEANNE A. CONRY, Department of Biology, University of Colorado, 1100 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colorado 80202

BRUCE E. WEBB, Department of Environmental, Population and Organismic Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309

The foothills of the Colorado Front Range provide wintering habitat for several races of the *Junco* complex. One can easily observe Gray-headed Junco (*Junco* caniceps caniceps) as well as five recognizable forms of Dark-eyed Junco (*J. hyemalis*). Listed in general order of occurrence these forms include Pink-sided Junco (*J. h. mearnsi*), dark-hooded forms of Oregon Junco (*J. h. oreganus*), Slate-colored Junco (*J. h. hyemalis*) and White-winged Junco (*J. h. aikeni*).

Among one mixed *Junco* flock coming to feeders along Bluebell Canyon in Boulder County, Colorado, were two individuals which by plumage characteristics appeared to be vividly marked intergrades between *caniceps* and *mearnsi*. The flank color (typically gray in *caniceps* and warm buff in *mearnsi*) of both intergrades was a warm rusty-buff. Likewise, the back color (rust in *caniceps* and dull brown in *mearnsi*) was a rich rust (Figure 1). Both individuals were observed from early December 1979 to late March 1980. George F. Barrowclough, currently studying geographical variation in the genus *Junco*, examined a color photograph of one of these birds and confirmed that it appeared to be an individual from one of the intergrade populations of *J. c. caniceps - J. hyemalis mearnsi*.



Figure 1. Intergrade Gray-headed X Pink-sided Junco. Bluebell Canyon, Boulder County, Colorado, 20 March 1980.

Photo by Bruce E. Webb

NOTES

Hybrid mearnsi X caniceps individuals have been recognized previously. Miller (Condor 41:211-214, 1939) describes such breeding specimens from isolated sections of the Wasatch Mountains in Utah and scattered ranges in southern Wyoming. Similar hybrids have been collected in the Flagstaff, Arizona, area in winter (specimens deposited at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, G.F. Barrowclough pers. comm.). However, east of the Continental Divide in Colorado, *Junco* hybrids of this combination are relatively rare.

This paper benefited from comments and assistance provided by George F. Barrow-clough, Eugene Eisenmann and Ned K. Johnson.

Accepted 30 December 1980

INDEX. WESTERN BIRDS. VOLUME 11. 1980

Compiled by Mildred Comar

Accipiter cooperii, 12, 25, 117 gentilis, 12, 89-96 striatus, 12, 25, 32, 117 Actitis macularia, 14 Aechmophorus occidentalis, 10 Aegolius acadicus, 118 Aeronautes saxatalis, 16, 118 Aethia cristatella, 104 pvgmaea, 135-140 Agelaius phoeniceus, 20, 121 tricolor, 20, 121, 122, 123 Aimophila cassinii, 103-104 ruficeps, 21, 122 Alauda arvensis, 104, 166 Albatross, Black-footed, 10 Short-tailed, 10, 47-48, 162 Wandering, 104 Alectoris chukar, 13 Amazilia verticalis, 104 Ammodramus bairdii, 104 savannarum, 8, 21, 122 Ammospiza caudacuta, 169, 171 leconteii, 104, 171 Amphispiza belli, 7, 21, 122 bilineata, 21

206

Anas acuta, 11, 117 americana, 11 clypeata, 11 crecca, 11 cyanoptera, 11, 117 discors, 11 formosa, 104 platyrhynchos, 11, 116 querquedula, 104 strepera, 11 Ani, Groove-billed, 104 Anser albifrons, 11 Anthus cervinus, 104, 167 spinoletta, 18, 33, 120, 122 spragueii, 104 Aphelocoma coerulescens, 9, 17, 119, 124, 183 Aphriza virgata, 14 Aquila chrysaetos, 12, 25, 32, 117 Archilochus alexandri, 16, 118 Ardea herodias, 11, 116, 202 Arenaria interpres, 13 melanocephala, 13 Arnold, John R., Distribution of the Mockingbird in California, 97-102

Western Birds 11:206-216, 1980