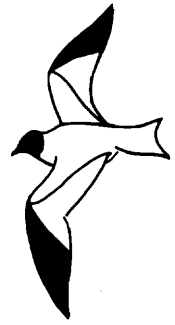


WESTERN BIRDS



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INVENTORY OF THE SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF ALASKA BIRDS

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The most recent inventory of all of the modern avian taxa known from Alaska has been for many years that of Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959), who discussed 311 species and an additional 102 subspecies. Their data and many of their assessments were also reflected in the fifth edition of the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds* (1957), produced by a committee of which F. C. Lincoln was a member. In the 41 years that have elapsed since 1956, when their data collection ended, many additional species and subspecies have been recorded in Alaska, the validity and limits of numerous taxa have been re-evaluated, and new subspecies have been described. Some of these new subspecies have been described from Alaska (Feinstein 1958, Kemsies 1961, Webster 1983, Rea and Webster in Phillips 1986, Gibson and Kessel 1989, Phillips 1991, Dickerman and Gustafson 1996), from adjacent Canada (Browning 1994), or from northeastern Russia (Tomkovich 1986, 1990). Other subspecies that affect an assessment of species here have been described from distant localities (Phillips 1962, Burleigh 1963, Walkinshaw 1965, White 1968, Oberholser 1974, Delacour and Ripley 1975, Phillips 1981, Dickerman 1986, Jehl 1987a).

Our own ongoing efforts to verify the identifications and associated data of Alaska voucher specimens of particular historical or distributional significance led to this paper. Because Alaska is a vast, zoogeographically dynamic, and pivotally important interface between the Old World and New World avifaunas, we have compiled this inventory to provide an up-to-date regional review of the continuing process of learning and proving the distributions of wild birds—by collecting and careful subsequent museum studies (see Phillips 1986:xxxii). For avian systematists and other ornithologists who will be interested in verifying the bases for ornithological conclusions, we include the numbers and locations of Alaska specimens we deem significant, and we include the bibliographic links between historical perspective (AOU 1957, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959) and contemporary recommendations for treatment as species and subspecies—including syn-

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onymy at either of these taxonomic levels—for every lower avian taxon currently known from Alaska.

Thus, preserved specimens from Alaska constitute the foundation of this paper. Institutional abbreviations identify the ornithology collections cited in text: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York City; ANSP, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; BMNH, British Museum Natural History, Tring, Hertfordshire, Great Britain; CAS, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; CHAS, Chicago Academy of Sciences; CU, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; DMNH, Denver Museum of Natural History; FMNH, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; LACM, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County; MCZ, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; MMNH, James F. Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; MVZ, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California Berkeley; PSM, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington; ROM, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; SBCM, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California; SCK, Southwestern College Natural History Museum, Winfield, Kansas; SDNHM, San Diego Natural History Museum; UAM, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks; UBC, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; UCLA, University of California Los Angeles; UMMZ, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor; USNM, United States National Museum, Washington, DC; UU, Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; UWBM, University of Washington-Burke Museum, Seattle; ZIAS, Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Where italicized (e.g., *USNM 999999* or *USNM, 1*), specimen references denote that Gibson has examined these specimens himself. Many of the specimens examined have not been discussed or cited in the ornithological literature; the accompanying citations, therefore, often do not constitute references to every specimen listed and in some cases refer to no more than one of them. Subspecies that we believe to be valid on the basis of our own studies are identified by an asterisk (*); others we have not assessed independently. We do not attempt to discuss in detail all the re-evaluations of polytypic species since the fifth AOU Check-list (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959); where our assessment differs from (either of) theirs, a published authority is cited or it is our own.

A discussion of status, distribution, and abundance is beyond the scope of this paper, but "one record" denotes the only Alaska record known to us; "one specimen," on the other hand, denotes that additional Alaska records exist that are not specimen-substantiated. Nomenclature and limits of avian families, phylogenetic sequence, and English names follow the most recent AOU *Check-list of North American Birds* (sixth ed., 1983, and supplements). Braces specify type localities. In the case of polytypic species, the English name for the species is given only after the first subspecies. Multiple subspecies are listed chronologically—except those of the Rock Ptarmigan, Winter Wren, and Fox and Song sparrows, which are arranged from west to east—and briefly characterized. Bracketed subspecies are inferences: they have not been substantiated by specimen in Alaska. The six biogeographic regions of Alaska (Figure 1: SE, SC, SW, C, W, and N Alaska—Kessel and Gibson 1978) are capitalized.

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Twenty-five species are included for which no Alaska specimen evidence exists; one (Veery) has been substantiated by archived audio recording, the rest by readily identifiable archived or published photographs. We state where these substantiating materials are archived or published, but note that such photographs, while they serve to document the simple fact of occurrence, provide no biological material for study. Species attributed to Alaska on the basis of unsubstantiated sight (or sound) reports alone, including 12 published in the formal ornithological literature [*Puffinus creatopus*, Pink-footed Shearwater; *P. carneipes*, Flesh-footed Shearwater; *P. bulleri*, Buller's Shearwater; *P. puffinus* Manx Shearwater (all Kessel and Gibson 1978); *Egretta thula*, Snowy Egret (Nelson 1958); *Branta leucopsis*, Barnacle Goose (Palmer 1976a); *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*, Willet (Van Velzen 1963); *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*, Common Poorwill (Yocom 1963); *Stellula calliope*, Calliope Hummingbird (Willett 1921a); *Ficedula mugimaki*, Mugimaki Flycatcher (AOU 1987); *Icteria virens*, Yellow-breasted Chat; *Pheucticus ludovicianus*, Rose-breasted Grosbeak (both Yocom 1963)], are not discussed further. No avian species introduced by humans into Alaska has developed a self-sustaining, wild population (one, *Columba livia*, the Rock Dove, persists locally as a commensal of man).

Thus constituted, this 1996 inventory comprises 448 species and an additional 110 subspecies of birds known from Alaska.

GAVIIDAE

Gavia stellata (Pontoppidan, 1763) {Denmark}. Red-throated Loon.

*Gavia arctica viridigularis** Dwight, 1918 {Gizhiga, Sea of Okhotsk}. Arctic Loon. At least 13 specimens (DMNH, 5; CHAS, 4; USNM, 2; MCZ, 1; UAM, 1—see Preble and McAtee 1923, Bailey 1948).

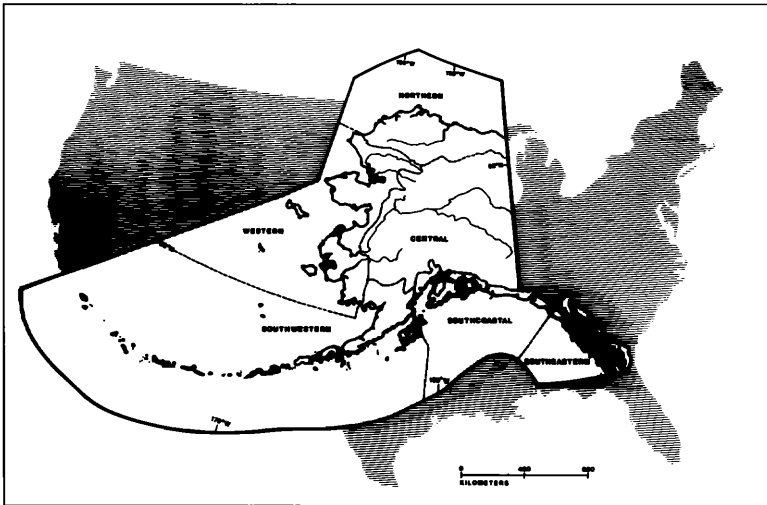


Figure 1. The six biogeographic regions of Alaska.

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Gavia pacifica (Lawrence, 1858) {San Diego, California}. Pacific Loon. Maintained as a subspecies of *G. arctica* for many years (from AOU 1931); restored to full species rank by AOU (1985), following studies in Asia (see Kishchinski 1980). Specimens *DMNH 25415* (Bailey 1953) and *DMNH 26769* (Bailey 1956), published as examples of *G. a. viridigularis*, have been reidentified as *G. pacifica* (A. A. Kishchinski, A. R. Phillips—on specimen labels).

Gavia immer (Brünnich, 1764) {Faeroe Islands}. Common Loon.

Gavia adamsii (G. R. Gray, 1859) {Alaska}. Yellow-billed Loon.

PODICIPEDIDAE

Podilymbus podiceps [*podiceps* (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}]. Pied-billed Grebe. Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos)—see Kessel and Gibson (1978).

Podiceps auritus cornutus (Gmelin, 1789) {Hudson Bay}. Horned Grebe.

Podiceps grisegena holboellii Reinhardt, 1853 {southern Greenland}. Red-necked Grebe.

Aechmophorus occidentalis occidentalis (Lawrence, 1858) {Fort Steilacoom, Washington}. Western Grebe. Dickerman (1986) described subspecies and relegated northern birds to this form. At least three specimens (*UAM*, 2; *LACM*, 1—see Willett 1923, Kessel and Gibson 1978).

DIOMEDEIDAE

Diomedea albatrus Pallas, 1769 {Bering Sea, off Kamchatka}. Short-tailed Albatross.

Diomedea nigripes Audubon, 1839 {Pacific Ocean at 30° 44' N, 146° W}. Black-footed Albatross.

Diomedea immutabilis Rothschild, 1893 {Laysan Island, Hawaii}. Laysan Albatross.

PROCELLARIIDAE

Fulmarus glacialis rogersii Cassin, 1862 {North Pacific Ocean}. Northern Fulmar. Includes *glupischa* Stejneger, 1884 {Commander Islands}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948a).

Pterodroma inexpectata (Forster, 1844) {Antarctic Ocean}. Mottled Petrel. Includes *fisheri* (Ridgway, 1883) {Kodiak Island, Alaska}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948a). At least five specimens (*USNM*, 4; *UWBM*, 1—see Murie 1959, Deignan 1961). We did not locate those reported by Bent (1912) or Willett (1914).

Pterodroma cookii (G. R. Gray, 1843) {New Zealand}. Cook's Petrel. Monotypic (Jouanin and Mougouin, in Mayr and Cottrell 1979). One record (*FMNH 127885*): off Adak Island, Aleutians, early August 1933—Anthony (1934).

Puffinus griseus (Gmelin, 1789) {New Zealand}. Sooty Shearwater.

Puffinus tenuirostris (Temminck, 1835) {Japan}. Short-tailed Shearwater.

HYDROBATIDAE

*Oceanodroma furcata** (Gmelin, 1789) {Bering Sea}. Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel. Larger and paler; includes *orientalis* (Pallas, 1811) {Kurile Islands and Unalaska}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948a). Breeds Aleutians.

*O. f. plumbea** (Peale, 1848) {off Cape Flattery, Washington}. Smaller and darker; breeds SE Alaska.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa (Vieillot, 1817) {France}. Leach's Storm-Petrel. Includes *beali* Emerson, 1906 {Sitka Bay, Alaska}, following Ainley (1980).

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos Gmelin, 1789 {Hudson Bay}. American White Pelican. Multiple records (no specimen; photos *UAM* and *Am. Birds* 35:852, 1981; 47:1140, 1993)—see Gibson and Kessel (1992).

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PHALACROCORACIDAE

- Phalacrocorax auritus cincinatus* (Brandt, 1837) {Kodiak Island, Alaska}. Double-crested Cormorant.
- Phalacrocorax penicillatus* (Brandt, 1837) {Vancouver Island, British Columbia}. Brandt's Cormorant. Two specimens (UAM, 1; USNM, 1—see Willett 1918).
- Phalacrocorax pelagicus pelagicus* Pallas, 1811 {Aleutian Islands, Alaska}. Pelagic Cormorant. Includes *robustus* Ridgway, 1884 {"coast of Alaska"}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948a:147). We include *P. kenyonii* (Siegel-Causey, 1991) {Amchitka Island, Aleutians} as a synonym; our skepticism that this taxon—a contemporary bird described from skeletal characters alone—is separable stems, in part, from our observation that "a number of the Red-faced Cormorant skeletons used in establishing a comparison for the diagnosis are from localities beyond the geographic range of *P. urile*" (Kessel and Gibson 1993:7). AOU (1993:680) relegated *P. kenyonii* to indeterminate status, "pending acquisition of additional specimen material."
- Phalacrocorax urile* (Gmelin, 1789) {Kamchatka}. Red-faced Cormorant. Includes *bicristatus* Pallas, 1811 {Kamchatka}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948a).

FREGATIDAE

- Fregata magnificens* Mathews, 1914 {Galápagos Islands}. Magnificent Frigatebird. Monotypic (Palmer 1962). One record (no specimen; UAM photos): Belkofski Bay, Alaska Peninsula, 15 August 1985—Gibson and Kessel (1992).

ARDEIDAE

- Botaurus lentiginosus* (Rackett, 1813) {England}. American Bittern. Two UAM specimens (Kessel and Gibson 1978); we did not locate two discussed by Willett (1921a).
- Ixobrychus sinensis* (Gmelin, 1789) {China}. Yellow Bittern. One record (UAM 5611): Attu Island, Aleutians, 17-22 May 1989—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Ardea herodias fannini** Chapman, 1901 {Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia}. Great Blue Heron.
- Ardea alba* [egretta Gmelin, 1789 {Cayenne} and *modesta* J. E. Gray, 1831 {India}]. Great Egret. Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos)—see Gibson and Kessel (1992). Occurrences in SE and SC Alaska have different timing from those in SW Alaska, pointing to the likelihood that this heron (like *Bubulcus ibis* and *Nycticorax nycticorax*) has reached Alaska from both New World and Old World populations.
- Egretta eulophotes* (Swinhoe, 1860) {Amoy, China}. Chinese Egret. One record (UAM 2805): Agattu Island, Aleutians, 16 June 1974—Byrd et al. (1978).
- Ardeola bacchus* (Bonaparte, 1855) {Malay Peninsula}. Chinese Pond Heron. One record (no specimen; UAM photos): St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, 4-9 August 1996, S. D. Smith and others.
- Bubulcus ibis ibis** (Linnaeus, 1758) {Egypt}. Cattle Egret. Smaller; a late-fall visitant to SE Alaska. Three UAM specimens (see Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- B. i. coromanda** (Boddaert, 1783) {Coromandel coast of India}. Larger; in nuptial plumage has cinnamon-colored ornamental feathering over entire head (including cheek, chin, and throat) and on foreneck, breast and back; southern and eastern Asia. One record (UAM 5553): Agattu Island, Aleutians, found dead 19 June 1988—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Butorides virescens [anthonyi]* (Meams, 1895) {Salton River, Baja California Norte}. Green Heron. One record (no specimen; UAM photos): Juneau, 29 May 1983—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Nycticorax nycticorax* [nycticorax (Linnaeus, 1758) {southern Europe} and *hoactli* (Gmelin, 1789) {Valley of Mexico}]. Black-crowned Night-Heron. Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos)—see Gibson and Kessel (1992). Occurrences in the

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Aleutian Islands have different timing from the one occurrence in SE Alaska, pointing to the likelihood that this heron (like *Ardea alba* and *Bubulcus ibis*) has reached Alaska from both Old World and New World populations (whether or not the New World birds are regarded as nomenclaturally distinct—Payne [in Mayr and Cottrell 1979] submerged *hoactli* in nominate *nycticorax*).

ANATIDAE

*Cygnus columbianus columbianus** (Ord, 1815) {below the great narrows of the Columbia River}. Tundra Swan. Adult has yellow spot at base of black bill; throughout Alaska range of the species.

C. *c. bewickii** Yarrell, 1830 {England}. Adult has entire base of bill yellow; northern Palearctic. Includes *jankowskyi* Alphéraky, 1904 {Vladivostok}, following Cramp and Simmons (1977). One record (UAM 3840): Adak Island, Aleutians, found dead December 1977—Evans and Sladen (1980).

Cygnus cygnus (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Whooper Swan. At least seven specimens (USNM, 5; SBCM, 1; UAM, 1—see Wilke 1944, Kenyon 1961, Byrd et al. 1974).

Cygnus buccinator Richardson, 1831 {Hudson Bay}. Trumpeter Swan.

*Anser fabalis serrirostris** Swinhoe, 1871 {near Amoy, China}. Bean Goose.

Smaller, with shorter, high-based bill; tundras of northeasternmost Asia. Four specimens (USNM, 2; DMNH, 1; UAM, 1—Fay and Cade 1959, Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1978).

A. *f. middendorffii** Severtzov, 1872 {eastern Siberia}. Larger, with longer, shallower bill; Siberia, west and south of *serrirostris*; includes *sibiricus* (Alphéraky, 1904) {east Siberia}, according to Vaurie (1965). One record (USNM 588116): St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 19 April 1946—Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959).

*Anser albifrons gambelli** Hartlaub, 1852 {Texas}. Greater White-fronted Goose.

Large and pale; breeds N Alaska and western Canada (Palmer 1976a).

A. *a. frontalis** Baird, 1858 {Fort Thorn, New Mexico}. Small and pale; the breeding form in eastern Asia, W and SW Alaska (see Palmer 1976a).

A. *a. elgasi** Delacour and Ripley, 1975 {Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, California}. Large and dark; breeds western Cook Inlet (and in southern C and elsewhere in SC Alaska?). See AOU (1985).

Anser erythropus (Linnaeus, 1758) {northern Sweden}. Lesser White-fronted Goose. One record (UAM 6518): Attu Island, Aleutians, 5 June 1994, D. D. Gibson.

Chen caerulescens caerulescens (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Snow Goose. With the recognition that the "Blue Goose" is a color morph of the Snow Goose and not taxonomically distinct (AOU 1973), the name *hyperborea* (Pallas, 1769) {northeastern Siberia} became a synonym.

Chen rossii (Cassin, 1861) {Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories}. Ross' Goose.

Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos). We did not find the specimen reported by Willett (1921a).

Chen canagica (Sevastianov, 1802) {Kanaga Island, Aleutians}. Emperor Goose.

Branta bernicla nigricans (Lawrence, 1846) {Egg Harbor, New Jersey}. Brant.

Formerly maintained as a full species, the Black Brant; relegated to subspecies status by AOU (1976). Alaska reports of light-bellied *B. b. hrota* (O. F. Müller, 1776) {Iceland} may be of intergrades (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959).

*Branta canadensis leucopareia** (Brandt, 1836) {Aleutian Islands, Alaska}. Canada Goose. Small and moderately dark (paler than *minima*); usually has white collar; breeds locally in Aleutians, and in Semidi Islands. See Shields and Wilson (1987).

B. *c. parvipes** (Cassin, 1852) {Veracruz}. Medium sized; color of underparts variable, but the palest subspecies in Alaska; breeds C and N Alaska. Includes *taverneri* Delacour, 1951 {Colusa, California}, following Palmer (1976a).

B. *c. occidentalis** (Baird, 1858) {Port Townsend, Washington}. Fairly large; dark; breeds northern Gulf of Alaska coast.

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- B. c. minima** Ridgway, 1885 {St. Michael, Alaska}. Smallest; rather dark; breeds coastal W Alaska.
- B. c. fulva** Delacour, 1951 {Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia}. Distinctly larger than *occidentalis*; lighter, more fulvous; no collar; bill longer and flatter. Largely resident SE Alaska.
- Aix sponsa* (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Wood Duck. One specimen (UAM 6585): Kodiak Island, 9 November 1994, D. Sitton.
- Anas crecca crecca** Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Green-winged Teal. Male in definitive alternate plumage has white scapular stripe, narrow white border to green face patch; breeds Aleutians. We include *nimia* Friedmann, 1948 {Kiska Island, Aleutians} as a synonym.
- A. c. carolinensis** Gmelin, 1789 {South Carolina}. Male has white breast bar, no white scapular stripe or white edge to face patch; widespread breeder in Alaska, except Aleutians.
- Anas formosa* Georgi, 1775 {Lake Baikal, Siberia}. Baikal Teal. At least 13 specimens (USNM, 6; DMNH, 4; CHAS, 2; CAS, 1—see Bailey 1924, 1933, 1948; Gabrielson 1941; Sladen 1966). Immature male CAS 20728, originally identified (Hanna 1920b) as *A. c. crecca*, has been reidentified as this species (J. D. Webster in litt., 1987).
- Anas falcata* Georgi, 1775 {Baikal region, Siberia}. Falcated Teal. Three specimens (SBCM, 1; UAM, 1; USNM, 1—Hanna 1920a, Byrd et al. 1974).
- Anas rubripes* Brewster, 1902 {Lake Umbagog, New Hampshire}. American Black Duck. Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos)—Kessel and Gibson (1978).
- Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Mallard. Includes *neoboria* Oberholser, 1974 {Athabaska River, Alberta}, following Browning (1974).
- Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha** Swinhoe, 1866 {Ningpo, China}. Spot-billed Duck. One specimen (UAM 3631): Kodiak Island, 30 October–1 November 1977—Trapp and MacIntosh (1978).
- Anas acuta* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Northern Pintail.
- Anas querquedula* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Garganey. Four UAM specimens (Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Anas discors* Linnaeus, 1766 {South Carolina}. Blue-winged Teal. Monotypic (Palmer 1976a). At least 12 specimens (UAM, 10; USNM, 2—see Kessel 1955, Hansen 1960, Byrd et al. 1974 [specimen "AIR 101" = UAM 6108]).
- Anas cyanoptera septentrionalium** Snyder and Lumsden, 1951 {south of Jensen, Utah}. Cinnamon Teal. One specimen (UAM 3582): Sergief Island, Stikine River mouth, 20 May 1977—Kessel and Gibson (1978).
- Anas clypeata* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Northern Shoveler.
- Anas strepera strepera* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Gadwall. Polytypic, following Vaurie (1965) and Johnsgard (in Mayr and Cottrell 1979).
- Anas penelope* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Eurasian Wigeon.
- Anas americana* Gmelin, 1789 {New York}. American Wigeon.
- Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Common Pochard. Nine 20th-century specimens (UAM, 5; USNM, 3; SCK, 1—see Evermann 1913, Gibson 1981, Byrd and Day 1986). A 19th-century specimen (ZIAS 40329) from the Pribilofs (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959) was "not in collection in last inventory" (fide E. C. Murphy, Univ. Alaska Fairbanks, in litt., 1988).
- Aythya valisineria* (Wilson, 1814) {United States}. Canvasback. See note under *Aythya americana*.
- Aythya americana* (Eyton, 1838) {North America}. Redhead. At least nine specimens (UAM, 6; USNM, 3—see Hansen 1960). A 19th-century specimen reported by E. N. Pavlovski to I. N. Gabrielson in 1950 (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959) is instead a male *A. valisineria* in definitive alternate plumage (ZIAS 55593), taken in 1844 at St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, by I. G. Voznesenskii.
- Aythya collaris* (Donovan, 1809) {England}. Ring-necked Duck. There is a 19th-

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- century specimen (ZIAS 39716), taken 11 May 1842 at Sitka by I. G. Voznesenskii, and there are at least five 20th century specimens (UAM, 5—see Kessel 1955, Hansen 1960).
- Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Tufted Duck. At least 13 specimens (UAM, 5; USNM, 4; SCK, 2; MVZ, 1; SBCM, 1—see Evermann 1913, Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1974, Gibson 1981).
- Aythya marila marila** (Linnaeus, 1761) {Lapland}. Greater Scaup. Male whiter-backed in definitive alternate plumage; Old World. One record (USNM 496822): St. George Island, Pribilofs, 29 June 1966—Banks (1986b).
- A. m. nearctica** Stejneger, 1885 {North America}. Male with coarser and more extensive black vermiculation on mantle. The New World subspecies, widespread in Alaska.
- Aythya affinis* (Eyton, 1838) {North America}. Lesser Scaup.
- Somateria mollissima borealis** (C. L. Brehm, 1824) {Greenland}. Common Eider. Male in definitive alternate plumage has greenish bill, bill processes rounded (not sharply pointed), no black V on throat; Greenland and eastern Canadian arctic archipelago. One record (UAM 6631): Point Barrow, found dead 7 August 1994, M. Johnson.
- S. m. v-nigra** Bonaparte, 1855 {Kotzebue Sound, Alaska}. Male has orange bill, sharply pointed bill processes, black throat V; throughout the Alaska range of the species.
- Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. King Eider. Includes *beringii* (Gmelin, 1789) {Bering Island, Commander Islands}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948a).
- Somateria fischeri* (Brandt, 1847) {St. Michael, Alaska}. Spectacled Eider.
- Polysticta stelleri* (Pallas, 1769) {Kamchatka}. Steller's Eider.
- Histrionicus histrionicus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Newfoundland}. Harlequin Duck. Monotypic; includes *pacificus* W. S. Brooks, 1915 {Cape Shipunski, Kamchatka}.
- Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) {northern Sweden}. Oldsquaw.
- Melanitta nigra americana** (Swainson, 1832) {Hudson Bay at 57°N}. Black Scoter. Possibly specifically distinct from *M. nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Lapland and England}, according to AOU (1987).
- Melanitta perspicillata* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Surf Scoter.
- Melanitta fusca deglandi** (Bonaparte, 1850) {America}. White-winged Scoter. Includes former species *M. deglandi* and subspecies *dixonii* (W. S. Brooks, 1915) {"Humphrey Point [= Griffin Point], arctic Alaska" (AOU 1957:93)}, following Palmer (1976b).
- Bucephala clangula clangula* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Common Goldeneye. Smaller; Old World. One record (USNM 237500): St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 27 November 1914—Hanna (1916).
- B. c. americana* (Bonaparte, 1838) {eastern United States}. Larger; New World; widespread in Alaska.
- Bucephala islandica* (Gmelin, 1789) {Iceland}. Barrow's Goldeneye.
- Bucephala albeola* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Newfoundland}. Bufflehead.
- Mergellus albellus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Mediterranean, near Smyrna}. Smew. Five specimens (USNM, 3; UAM, 2—see Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1974).
- Lophodytes cucullatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Hooded Merganser.
- Mergus merganser merganser** Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Common Merganser. Male in definitive alternate plumage has black bar on greater upper wing-coverts concealed by white median coverts; migrant from Asia in western Aleutians, whence two UAM specimens (Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- M. m. americanus** Cassin, 1852 {North America}. Male has black bar on greater upper wing-coverts exposed, not concealed by white median coverts. The North American subspecies; widespread in southern Alaska, reaches C and W Alaska.
- Mergus serrator* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Red-breasted Merganser. Monotypic (Vaurie 1965, Palmer 1976b, Cramp and Simmons 1977).

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Oxyura jamaicensis rubida (Wilson, 1814) {Delaware River, near Philadelphia}. Ruddy Duck. At least three specimens (USNM, 2; UAM, 1—Hansen 1960, Kessel and Springer 1966).

CATHARTIDAE

Cathartes aura meridionalis Swann, 1921 {Colombia}. Turkey Vulture. Includes *teter* Friedmann, 1933 {Riverside, California}, following Wetmore (1964). One specimen (UAM 7000): Fort Davis, Nome River mouth, found dead 24 October 1996, C. Lean.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis (Gmelin, 1788) {South Carolina}. Osprey.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus C. H. Townsend, 1897 {Unalaska Island, Aleutians}. Bald Eagle. Palmer (1988a) recommended treating this species as monotypic.

Haliaeetus albicilla (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. White-tailed Eagle. Monotypic (AOU 1957, Cramp and Simmons 1980). Only specimen evidence is an adult's central rectrix (UAM 6015, Attu Island, Aleutians, found June 1992, R. L. Scher and T. L. Savaloja). Photos UAM (of breeding pair, feeding young, at only known Alaska aerie—see Tobish and Balch 1987) and *Birding* 14 (3–4): cover, 1982; *Am. Birds* 36:885, 1982; 46:1166, 1992. Reported to be the first western North American record of this species (Bishop 1900) and years later “without question the typical race” (Hellmayr and Conover 1949:217), a juvenile female *Haliaeetus* (FMNH 130665) found dead at Unalaska Island, Aleutians, on 5 October 1899 has been reidentified as a Bald Eagle (Gibson, 1990). In the absence of voucher specimens, “two stomachs” from SE Alaska (Cottam and Knappen 1939:151) cannot be given credence, and we suspect that “osseous remains” from Kodiak middens (Friedmann 1935:29) were attributed to this species in error.

Haliaeetus pelagicus (Pallas, 1811) {Bering Island, Commander Islands}. Steller's Sea-Eagle. Multiple records (no specimen; photos UAM and Gilbert 1922). Reported to be the first North American specimen of this species (Hanna 1920a), an immature *Haliaeetus* (USNM 226265—the skeleton less one wing and leg, plus USNM 255158—one foot and feathered tarsus, one feathered wing) collected at St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, on 15 December 1917 has been reidentified as a Bald Eagle (S. L. Olson in litt., 1996). An adult Steller's Sea-Eagle shot at Kodiak Island in 1921 (Gilbert 1922, including published photo), on the other hand, was not preserved. If extant, “several bones” attributed to this species from Kodiak middens (Friedmann 1935:30) should be re-examined.

*Circus cyaneus hudsonius** (Linnaeus, 1766) {Hudson Bay}. Northern Harrier.

*Accipiter striatus velox** (Wilson, 1812) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Paler; most of Alaska range of the species.

*A. s. perobscurus** Snyder, 1938 {Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia}. Darker; difference most pronounced in immature plumage; SE Alaska.

*Accipiter gentilis atricapillus** (Wilson, 1812) {near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Northern Goshawk. Paler; most of Alaska range of the species.

*A. g. laingi** (Taverner, 1940) {Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia}. Darker; SE Alaska.

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte, 1838 {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Swainson's Hawk. Seven specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 3; MVZ, 1—see Dall and Bannister 1869, Dice 1920, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959).

*Buteo jamaicensis harlani** (Audubon, 1831) {St. Francisville, Louisiana}. Red-tailed Hawk. “Typical” adult exhibits extreme melanism and an unbarred whitish mottled tail (Mindell 1985). Formerly treated as a full species by both AOU (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959); considered a subspecies of *B. jamaicensis* (Gmelin, 1788) {Jamaica} by AOU (1973). We follow Mindell (1983) in recognizing *harlani*

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as the widespread breeding subspecies of western C Alaska; intergrades with *calurus* (q. v.) numerous in eastern C Alaska (ibid.). Palmer (1988b) discussed "Harlan's Hawk" as a color morph of next subspecies.

- B. j. calurus** Cassin, 1855 {Fort Webster, Rio Mimbres, New Mexico}. Large; adult's tail red; light-morph adult's back paler. Intergrades with *harlani* numerous in eastern C Alaska. We agree with Mindell (1983) that most Alaska reports referred to this subspecies may be of intergrades.
- B. j. alaszensis** Grinnell, 1909 {Glacier Bay, Alaska}. Small; resembles *calurus*, but dark areas blacker and more extended; SE Alaska. One other subspecies has been reported from Alaska: *kriderii* Hoopes, 1873 {Winnebago County, Iowa}. It is regarded as a color variant within *calurus*, however, rather than a subspecies, by Palmer (1988b) and R. W. Dickerman (in litt., 1996). The only Alaska specimen of this phenotype (Coe College [Iowa] 769 [formerly 336], Eagle, "winter 1903," Bailey 1916) is "not among the birds currently in the collection" (H. H. Hadow in litt., 1996).

Buteo lagopus sanctijohannis (Gmelin, 1788) {Newfoundland}. Rough-legged Hawk. Breeds throughout the North American range of the species, according to Palmer (1988b). AOU (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) included *kamtschatkensis* Dementiev, 1931 {Kikhchik River, Kamchatka}, which is larger and paler than *sanctijohannis* and entirely without a dark morph, as the breeding bird of coastal W and N Alaska. Cade (1955) identified all Alaska-breeding birds as intergrades between *sanctijohannis* and *kamtschatkensis*. Visitants in the western Aleutians (Gibson 1981, Byrd and Day 1986), whence there are no specimens, are probably direct migrants from Asia.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Golden Eagle.

FALCONIDAE

Falco tinnunculus interstinctus Horsfield, 1840 {Assam, India}. Eurasian Kestrel. One specimen (UAM 3683): Shemya Island, Aleutians, 5-9 September 1978—Gibson (1981).

Falco sparverius sparverius Linnaeus, 1758 {South Carolina}. American Kestrel.

*Falco columbarius columbarius** Linnaeus, 1758 {South Carolina}. Merlin. Gray dorsally, not marked ventrally with the contrast of *suckleyi*. Includes *bendirei* Swann, 1922 {Fort Walla Walla, Washington}, following Palmer (1988b). The widespread breeding subspecies, found throughout most of the Alaska range of the species.

*F. c. suckleyi** Ridgway, 1874 {Shoalwater Bay, Washington}. Blackish dorsally, with very dark streaking ventrally; breeds southern SE Alaska.

Falco subbuteo subbuteo Linnaeus, 1758 [Sweden]. Eurasian Hobby. Only specimen evidence is a tail plus one primary remex (UAM 5647): Attu Island, Aleutians, found May 1987—Gibson and Kessel (1992). Photos UAM and Am. Birds 37:1018, 1983; *Birding* 16 (1): cover, 1984.

*Falco peregrinus anatum** Bonaparte, 1838 {Egg Harbor, New Jersey}. Peregrine Falcon. Large, richly colored and darkish (Palmer 1988b); intergrades with *tundrius*; C Alaska.

*F. p. pealei** Ridgway, 1874 {Oregon}. Largest, and very dark; Alaska Pacific coast, Aleutians to Dixon Entrance.

F. p. tundrius White, 1968 {Adelaide Peninsula, Northwest Territories}. Smaller than *anatum*; the palest North American subspecies; N Alaska. Two other subspecies have been reported from Alaska. A specimen (SBCM 6483) from Cape Prince of Wales, originally reported (Hanna 1940) as *calidus* Latham, 1790 {India} and subsequently listed as *harterti* Buturlin, 1907 {lower Kolyma River} by AOU (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959), was regarded as "identical to average specimens of *tundrius*" from many localities and "provisionally referred to *tundrius*" by White (1968:185).

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Falco rusticolus Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Gyrfalcon. Monotypic; "slight regional size differences do not warrant nomenclatural recognition" (Palmer 1988b).

PHASIANIDAE

*Falcapennis canadensis** (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Spruce Grouse. Male grayer; tail with chestnut terminal band; uppertail coverts not fringed white; we include *osgoodi* (Bishop, 1900) {Lake Marsh, Yukon Territory} and *atratus* (Grinnell, 1910) {Hawkins Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska}; throughout the Alaska taiga. We follow Dickerman and Gustafson (1996) in discussing this species in *Falcapennis* Elliot, 1864.

*F. c. isleibi** Dickerman and Gustafson, 1996 {Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}. Male blacker; tail without terminal band; uppertail coverts tipped narrowly with white. Comprises Alaska birds previously referred to *franklinii* (Douglas, 1829) {Okanagan, British Columbia}; Prince of Wales Island and satellites, Zarembo Island. At least 16 specimens (UAM, 6; AMNH, 5; LACM, 3; USNM, 2).

*Dendragapus obscurus sitkensis** Swarth, 1921 {Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}. Blue Grouse. Includes *munroi* Griscom, 1923 {Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia}, according to Ridgway and Friedmann (1946). AOU (1957:125) erroneously attributed *richardsonii* (Douglas, 1829) {Jasper House, Alberta} to "the Stikine region of Alaska," apparently on the basis of Ridgway and Friedmann's (1946:85) incorrect inference that Swarth (1922:203–204) was referring to Alaska when he stated that synonym *flemingi* Taverner, 1914 [near Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory] occurred "in the mountains above Dochda-on Creek" [= Dokdaon Creek] and "on Kirk's Mountain" [= Mt. Kirk]. Those Stikine River localities are both well within British Columbia; neither *richardsonii* nor *flemingi* is known from Alaska.

*Lagopus lagopus albus** (Gmelin, 1789) {Hudson Bay}. Willow Ptarmigan. Smaller than *alascensis*, with shorter wing and tail and narrower bill; winters in eastern C Alaska (West et al. 1970).

*L. l. alexandrae** Grinnell, 1909 {Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}. Large like *alascensis*, but autumn coloration darker, especially dorsally, and bill slightly smaller and relatively much narrower; we do not believe that *muriei* Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1949 {Nagai Island, Shumagin Islands, Alaska} is separable. Coastal southern Alaska from easternmost of the Aleutian Islands (Unimak), the Shumagin Islands, and Alaska Peninsula east, including Kodiak archipelago, to southernmost SE Alaska (Prince of Wales Island). Intergrades with *alascensis* north of the base of the Alaska Peninsula, and with *albus* in northwestern British Columbia (AOU 1957). The assertion that the Willow Ptarmigan occurs in the Aleutians west of easternmost Unimak (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1949, AOU 1957, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Murie 1959, AOU 1983) is based on specimens (CAS, 6) taken putatively at Atka and Unalaska islands from 27 May to 25 June 1915, by J. Aug. Kutsche. Others (UCLA, 5) have come to light that were taken, according to their labels, at Unalaska on 20 April 1914, by Fred L. Granville. Besides these specimens, there is no evidence whatever that this conspicuous, nonmigratory species has ever occurred in the Aleutians beyond Unimak. The Atka birds (CAS, 2) are labeled erroneously, and we remain skeptical of the origin of the Unalaska specimens. Recent reports of Willow Ptarmigan beyond Unimak—Christmas Bird Counts at Unalaska (Am. Birds 47:567, 1993, and Natl. Audubon Soc. Field Notes 48:443, 1994)—were subsequently recognized to have been misidentifications of winter-female Rock Ptarmigan (compiler Michael Ward in litt., 1996). Except for Dall (1873, 1874), whose sweeping misidentification of the Rock Ptarmigan was swiftly corrected by Nelson (1878), so far as we have been able to determine, no other investigator who has made published reference to ptarmigan in the Aleutians has ever reported finding *L. lagopus* beyond Unimak. See Bean (1882), Turner (1885, 1886), Nelson (1887), Bishop (1900), McGregor

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- (1906), Clark (1910), Bent (1912), Hersey (1916), Laing (1925), Eyerdam (1936), Sutton and Wilson (1946), Cahn (1947), Wilson (1948), Gabrielson and Lincoln (1949, 1959), Krog (1953), Murie (1959), Kenyon (1961), Emison et al. (1971), Byrd et al. (1974), White et al. (1977)—a list notably including I. N. Gabrielson and O. J. Murie, neither of whom ever found this conspicuous species himself in extensive Aleutian fieldwork beyond Unimak.
- L. l. alasensis** Swarth, 1926 {Kobuk River Delta, Alaska}. Large like *alexandrae*, but buffier in autumn and with slightly broader bill; the widespread race, throughout most of mainland Alaska.
- Lagopus mutus evermanni** Elliot, 1896 {Attu Island, Aleutians}. Rock Ptarmigan. Summer male is blackish, especially ventrally; usually invaded somewhat by brown dorsally; Attu Island.
- L. m. townsendi** Elliot, 1896 {Kiska Island, Aleutians}. Summer male is reddish to orangeish, with broader, coarser dark vermiculations than in *atkhensis*; we include *gabrielsoni* Murie, 1944 {Amchitka Island, Aleutians}; west-central Aleutians: Rat Islands (Kiska to Amchitka).
- L. m. atkhensis** Turner, 1882 {Atka Island, Aleutians}. Summer male is rufous, dark to pale, with fine black/brown vermiculations; we include *sanfordi* Bent, 1912 {Tanaga Island, Aleutians} and *chamberlaini* Clark, 1907 {Adak Island, Aleutians}; central Aleutians: Andreanof Islands (Tanaga to Atka, possibly Amlia).
- L. m. nelsoni** Stejneger, 1884 {Unalaska Island, Aleutians}. Summer male is dark brown with fine blackish vermiculations. Includes *yunaskensis* Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951 {Yunaska Island, Aleutians} and *kelloggae* Grinnell, 1910 {Montague Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska}; northeastern Asia, N and C Alaska south to SW and SC Alaska (to Islands of Four Mountains in eastern Aleutians, Shumagin Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak archipelago) and east apparently to northernmost SE Alaska.
- L. m. dixonii** Grinnell, 1909 {Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}. Summer male is dark brown but grayer than *nelsoni*, with fine vermiculations; SE Alaska (Coast Mountains and Chichagof, Baranof, and Admiralty islands).
- Lagopus leucurus peninsularis* Chapman, 1902 {Kenai Mountains, Alaska}. White-tailed Ptarmigan.
- Bonasa umbellus umbelloides** (Douglas, 1829) {Henry House, Alberta}. Ruffed Grouse. Darker dorsally and ventrally, tarsi incompletely feathered; SE Alaska at Hyder and on Stikine and Taku rivers.
- B. u. yukonensis** Grinnell, 1916 {Fortymile, Yukon River, Yukon Territory}. Grayer and paler, tarsi feathered to toes; C Alaska.
- Tympanuchus phasianellus caurus** (Friedmann, 1943) {Fairbanks, Alaska}. Sharp-tailed Grouse.

RALLIDAE

- Rallus limicola* [limicola Vieillot, 1819 {Pennsylvania}]. Virginia Rail. The only specimen is a skeleton (UAM 5292): Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago, found dead 17 February 1986—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Porzana carolina* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Sora. At least eight specimens (UAM, 7; USNM, 1—Nelson 1958, Kessel and Springer 1966, Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Eurasian Coot. One record (USNM 479548): St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 5 November 1962—Sladen (1966).
- Fulica americana americana* Gmelin, 1789 {North America}. American Coot. At least six specimens (UAM, 3; LACM, 2; USNM, 1—see Willett 1923, Murie 1959). We did not locate others cited by Willett (1914, 1921a).

GRUIDAE

- Grus canadensis canadensis** (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Sandhill Crane.

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- Breeds throughout the Alaska range of the species—except in the southern Alexander Archipelago, where a small breeding population is probably either *tabida* (Peters, 1925) {Humboldt River, Nevada}, which breeds in the adjacent Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia (AOU 1957), or *rowani* Walkinshaw, 1965 (near Fawcett, Alberta). There are no specimens from this population.
- Grus grus* [ilifordi Sharpe, 1894 {"no type or type locality designated, but specimens listed from Siberia (Ob River), India, Nepal, and China (Swatow)" (Peters 1934:151)}]. Common Crane. One record (no specimen): Fairbanks, 24 April–10 May 1958—Kessel and Kelly (1958), including published photo.

CHARADRIIDAE

- Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Black-bellied Plover.
- Pluvialis dominica* (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) {Hispaniola}. American Golden-Plover.
- Pluvialis fulva* (Gmelin, 1789) {Tahiti}. Pacific Golden-Plover. Formerly maintained as a subspecies of *P. dominica*; elevated to full species rank by AOU (1993), following studies in Alaska (Connors 1983, Connors et al. 1993).
- Charadrius mongolus stegmanni* Stresemann, 1940 {Bering Island, Commander Islands}. Mongolian Plover. At least 18 specimens (UAM, 6; USNM, 6; CAS, 2; Univ. Museum at Oxford [Great Britain], 2; DMNH, 1; SBCM, 1—see Harting 1871; Swarth 1928; Friedmann 1934b, 1936; Bailey 1948; Kenyon and Phillips 1965; Thompson and DeLong 1969; Byrd et al. 1978; Kessel and Gibson 1978; Gibson 1981).
- Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* (Cassin, 1858) {San Francisco, California)}. Snowy Plover. One record (no specimen; UAM photos): Nome River mouth, 23–24 May 1991—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Charadrius hiaticula tundrae* (Lowe, 1915) {Yenisei Valley}. Common Ringed Plover. Five specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 2—see Sealy et al. 1971, Byrd et al. 1978).
- Charadrius semipalmatus* Bonaparte, 1825 {coast of New Jersey}. Semipalmated Plover.
- Charadrius dubius curonicus* Gmelin, 1789 {Curonia, i.e., Latvia}. Little Ringed Plover. One specimen (UAM 2717): Buldir Island, Aleutians, 15–16 May 1974—Byrd et al. (1978).
- Charadrius vociferus* Linnaeus, 1758 {South Carolina}. Killdeer.
- Charadrius morinellus* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Eurasian Dotterel. At least 14 specimens (UAM, 5; CHAS, 3; FMNH, 2; USNM, 2; ANSP, 1; SBCM, 1—see Stone 1900, Bailey 1930, Friedmann 1932, Bailey et al. 1933, Bailey 1948, Cade 1952, Sealy et al. 1971, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981).

HAEMATOPODIDAE

- Haematopus bachmani* Audubon, 1838 {mouth of the Columbia River}. Black Oystercatcher.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

- Himantopus himantopus* [himantopus (Linnaeus, 1758) {southern Europe}]. Black-winged Stilt. One record (no specimen): Nizki Island, Aleutians, 24 May–3 June 1983—Zeillemaker et al. (1985), including published photo.
- Recurvirostra americana* Gmelin, 1789 {North America}. American Avocet. One record (no specimen; UAM photos): Valdez, 12–18 May 1981—Gibson and Kessel (1992).

GLAREOLIDAE

- Glareola maldivarum* Forster, 1795 {open sea, in the latitude of the Maldive Islands}. Oriental Pratincole. One specimen (UAM 5237): Attu Island, Aleutians, 19–20 May 1985—Gibson and Kessel (1992).

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SCOLOPACIDAE

- Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus, 1767) {Norway}. Common Greenshank. Five specimens (UAM, 4; USNM, 1—see Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Tringa melanoleuca* (Gmelin, 1789) {Labrador}. Greater Yellowlegs.
- Tringa flavipes* (Gmelin, 1789) {New York}. Lesser Yellowlegs.
- Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein, 1803) {Germany}. Marsh Sandpiper. One record (UAM 2820): Buldir Island, Aleutians, 2 September 1974—Byrd et al. (1978).
- Tringa erythropus* (Pallas, 1764) {Holland}. Spotted Redshank. Five specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 2—see Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Tringa glareola* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Wood Sandpiper. At least 27 specimens (UAM, 11; USNM, 10; MVZ, 2; SCK, 2; CAS, 1; SBCM, 1—see Littlejohn 1904, Hanna 1916, Kenyon 1961, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Byrd et al. 1974, Pitelka 1974, White et al. 1974, Gibson 1981).
- Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Green Sandpiper. Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos)—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Tringa solitaria solitaria* Wilson, 1813 {Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania}. Solitary Sandpiper. Smaller; much more distinctly spotted dorsally in adult nuptial plumage, white tail-bars broader (Conover 1944); southern. One record (MCZ 321489): Griffin Point, N Alaska, 1 June 1914—Brooks (1915).
- T. s. cinnamomea* (Brewster, 1890) {San José del Cabo, Baja California Sur}. Larger; much less distinctly spotted dorsally with whitish; white tail-bars narrower; northern; the Alaska-breeding subspecies.
- Heteroscelus incanus* (Gmelin, 1789) {Moorea, Society Islands, Polynesia}. Wandering Tattler.
- Heteroscelus brevipes* (Vieillot, 1816) {Timor, Indonesia}. Gray-tailed Tattler. At least 17 specimens (UAM, 9; USNM, 4; CAS, 1; LACM, 1; MVZ, 1; SCK, 1—see Hanna 1920a, b; Friedmann 1933; Byrd et al. 1978; Kessel and Gibson 1978; Gibson 1981).
- Actitis hypoleucos* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Common Sandpiper. Five specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 2—Thompson and DeLong 1969, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Actitis macularia* (Linnaeus, 1766) {Pennsylvania}. Spotted Sandpiper.
- Xenus cinereus* (Güldenstädt, 1775) {Caspian Sea, near mouth of Terek River}. Terek Sandpiper. Five specimens (UAM, 4; UWBM, 1—see Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Bartramia longicauda* (Bechstein, 1812) {North America}. Upland Sandpiper.
- Numenius minutus* Gould, 1841 {New South Wales, Australia}. Little Curlew. One record (UAM 5617): St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea, 7–8 June 1989—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Numenius borealis* (Forster, 1772) {Albany River mouth, James Bay, Ontario}. Eskimo Curlew. At least 15 extant Alaska specimens, collected 1841–1886 (USNM, 8; BMNH, 3; MVZ, 2; Univ. Mus. Zool., Helsinki, 1; ZIAS, 1—Turner 1886, Sharpe 1896, Palmer 1899, Hahn 1963). No Alaska record since 1886, when USNM 110184 was collected on 25 May—not 1866 (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959:350) and not 1885 (Greenway 1967:265). Gollop et al. (1986:44) estimated that “24±” Alaska specimens “have existed.”
- Numenius phaeopus variegatus** (Scopoli, 1786) {Luzon, Philippines}. Whimbrel. Dark-centered white back feathers; Siberia; migrant through western Aleutians, has occurred Bering Sea islands and N Alaska. At least 15 specimens (UAM, 9; USNM, 4; DMNH, 1; SCK, 1—see Bailey 1939, Gabrielson 1952, Sladen 1966, Gibson 1981).
- N. p. hudsonicus** Latham, 1790 {Hudson Bay}. Concolor gray-brown dorsally, head to tail. The North American subspecies and widespread breeder on the Alaska mainland. Probably specifically distinct from *variegatus* (Zink et al. 1995).

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- Numenius tahitiensis* (Gmelin, 1789) {Tahiti}. Bristle-thighed Curlew.
- Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) {"Madagascar" = error for Macassar, now Ujung Pandang, Sulawesi, Indonesia}. Far Eastern Curlew. Two specimens (UAM, 1; USNM, 1—Thompson and DeLong 1969, Byrd et al. 1974).
- Limosa limosa melanuroides** Gould, 1846 {Port Essington, Australia}. Black-tailed Godwit. Five specimens (UAM, 3; FMNH, 1; MCZ, 1—Jones and Gibson 1975, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Hudsonian Godwit.
- Limosa lapponica baueri** Naumann, 1836 {Australia}. Bar-tailed Godwit.
- Limosa fedoa beringiae** Gibson and Kessel, 1989 {Ugashik Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Alaska}. Marbled Godwit. Eleven specimens (UAM, 7; USNM, 4).
- Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Ruddy Turnstone. Darker dorsally, with more black; breeds Chukchi and Bering seacoasts. The name *oahuensis* (Bloxham, 1826) {Oahu Island, Hawaii} "may prove to be valid for Pacific populations" (K. C. Parkes in litt., 1996).
- A. i. morinella* (Linnaeus, 1766) {coast of Georgia}. Paler dorsally; breeds from Alaska coast of Beaufort Sea east (AOU 1957, Vaurie 1965).
- Arenaria melanocephala* (Vigors, 1829) {northwest coast of North America}. Black Turnstone.
- Aphriza virgata* (Gmelin, 1789) {Prince William Sound, Alaska}. Surfbird.
- Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821) {Java}. Great Knot. Three specimens (UAM, 2; DMNH, 1—Bailey 1924, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Calidris canutus roseaeri* Tomkovich, 1990 {Wrangel Island, Chukchi Sea}. Red Knot. Alaska birds were previously maintained under nominate *canutus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}.
- Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764) {coast of the North Sea}. Sanderling.
- Calidris pusilla* (Linnaeus, 1766) {Hispaniola}. Semipalmated Sandpiper.
- Calidris mauri* (Cabanis, 1857) {South Carolina}. Western Sandpiper.
- Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776) {Kulusutai, eastern Siberia}. Red-necked Stint.
- Calidris minuta* (Leisler, 1812) {Germany}. Little Stint. Six specimens (UAM, 5; USNM, 1—Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Calidris temminckii* (Leisler, 1812) {Germany}. Temminck's Stint. Seven specimens (UAM, 5; SCK, 1; USNM, 1—see Thompson and DeLong 1969, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Calidris subminuta* (Middendorff, 1851) {Stanovoi Mountains, eastern Siberia}. Long-toed Stint. At least 13 specimens (UAM, 11; USNM, 2—Townsend 1887, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Calidris minutilla* (Vieillot, 1819) {Halifax, Nova Scotia}. Least Sandpiper.
- Calidris fuscicollis* (Vieillot, 1819) {Paraguay}. White-rumped Sandpiper.
- Calidris bairdii* (Coues, 1861) {Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories}. Baird's Sandpiper.
- Calidris melanotos* (Vieillot, 1819) {Paraguay}. Pectoral Sandpiper.
- Calidris acuminata* (Horsfield, 1821) {Java}. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.
- Calidris maritima* (Brünnich, 1764) {Denmark and Norway}. Purple Sandpiper. One record (UAM 5720): Point Barrow, 29 September 1990—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Calidris ptilocnemis ptilocnemis** (Coues, 1873) {St. George Island, Pribilofs}. Rock Sandpiper. Largest; pale (gray) throughout, with more prominent wing-stripe; breeds Pribilofs and St. Matthew and Hall islands.
- C. p. couesi** (Ridgway, 1880) {Attu Island, Aleutians}. Smaller; darker gray, with narrower reddish or orangeish edging on dorsum; Aleutian Islands.
- C. p. quarta* (Hartert, 1920) {Bering Island, Commander Islands}. Smaller; darker gray, with broader, pale orange edgings on dorsum; two specimens (DMNH, 1; USNM, 1—see Bailey 1948).

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- C. p. tschuktschorum** (Portenko, 1937) {Uelen, Chukotsk Peninsula, Siberia}. Smaller; darker; blacker dorsally, with reddish edging; Bering Sea coasts of northeastern Asia and mainland Alaska, St. Lawrence and Nunivak islands.
- Calidris alpina pacifica** (Coues, 1861) {Simiahmoo, Washington}. Dunlin. Longer billed; breeds W and Bering coast of mainland SW Alaska.
- C. a. arctica** (Todd, 1953) {Point Barrow, Alaska}. Shorter billed; breeds N Alaska. Browning (1977, 1991) re-evaluated subspecies of *C. alpina* in North America and eastern Siberia. Migrants in western Aleutians, whence too few specimens for helpful comparison, are of eastern Siberian origin (Gibson 1981, Browning 1991), either *sakhalina* (Vieillot, 1816) {locality of neotype Kanchalan River, Chukotka} or *kistchinski* Tomkovich, 1986 {Maroshechnaya River, Kamchatka}.
- Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763) {Denmark}. Curlew Sandpiper. At least five specimens (MVZ, 3; UAM, 2—Holmes and Pitelka 1964, Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Calidris himantopus* (Bonaparte, 1826) {Long Branch, New Jersey}. Stilt Sandpiper.
- Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ["Surinam" = error for eastern Asia]. Spoonbill Sandpiper. Three specimens (LACM, 1; UAM, 1; UCLA, 1—Dixon 1918, Day et al. 1979).
- Limicola falcinellus sibirica* Dresser, 1876 {Siberia and China}. Broad-billed Sandpiper. Three UAM specimens (Day et al. 1979, Gibson 1981).
- Tryngites subruficollis* (Vieillot, 1819) {Paraguay}. Buff-breasted Sandpiper.
- Philomachus pugnax* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Ruff. There is one 19th-century specimen (ZIAS 52155), a first-autumn bird collected 26 August 1842 at Kenai by I. G. Voznesenskii, and there are at least eighteen 20th-century specimens (UAM, 9; USNM, 5; SCK, 3; SBCM, 1—see Evermann 1913, Friedmann 1934a, Murie 1936, Sealy et al. 1971, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Limnodromus griseus caurinus* Pitelka, 1950 {Yakutat, Alaska}. Short-billed Dowitcher.
- Limnodromus scolopaceus* (Say, 1823) {Council Bluffs, Iowa}. Long-billed Dowitcher.
- Lymnocyptes minimus* (Brünnich, 1764) {Denmark}. Jack Snipe. One record (CAS 20719): St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, "during the spring of 1919, probably in April" (Hanna 1920b:173), but "Sept-Dec 1919" on specimen label.
- Gallinago gallinago gallinago** (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Common Snipe. Outer rectrices broad, underwing coverts and axillaries immaculate white or nearly so, dorsal edgings usually broad and buffy; migrant in Aleutians and Pribilofs, has reached St. Lawrence Island. At least 16 specimens (USNM, 11; UAM, 5—see Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- G. g. delicata** (Ord, 1825) {Pennsylvania}. Outer rectrices narrow, underwing coverts and axillaries densely barred; darker, more contrasty dorsally, with usually narrow whitish edgings; breeds Alaska mainland. Probably specifically distinct from *G. gallinago* (Miller 1996).
- Gallinago stenura* (Bonaparte, 1830) {Sunda Archipelago}. Pin-tailed Snipe. One record (UAM 5820): Attu Island, Aleutians, 25 May 1991—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Phalaropus tricolor* (Vieillot, 1819) {Paraguay}. Wilson's Phalarope. Four specimens (UAM, 3; MVZ, 1—see Pitelka 1974).
- Phalaropus lobatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Red-necked Phalarope.
- Phalaropus fulicaria* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Red Phalarope.

LARIDAE

- Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck, 1815) {arctic Europe}. Pomarine Jaeger.
- Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Scandinavian coast}. Parasitic Jaeger.
- Stercorarius longicaudus pallescens* Løppenthin, 1932 {northeastern Greenland}. Long-tailed Jaeger. The paler, Nearctic subspecies (Manning 1964, Cramp and Simmons 1983).

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- Catharacta maccormicki* (Saunders, 1893) {Possession Island, Victoria Land}. South Polar Skua. One specimen (UAM 3635): off Middleton Island, Gulf of Alaska, found dead aboard ship 1 November 1977—Kessel and Gibson (1978).
- Larus pipixcan* Wagler, 1831 {Mexico}. Franklin's Gull. Two UAM specimens (Heinl 1997).
- Larus ridibundus* Linnaeus, 1766 {England}. Black-headed Gull. Monotypic (Vaurie 1965). Twelve specimens (USNM, 6; UAM, 4; SBCM, 2—see Murie 1945, Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Bartonek and Gibson 1972, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Byrd and Day 1986).
- Larus philadelphia* (Ord, 1815) {near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Bonaparte's Gull.
- Larus heermanni* Cassin, 1852 {San Diego, California}. Heermann's Gull. One specimen (UAM 6952): Sitka, 16 September 1996, P. J. Walsh and T. J. Doyle.
- Larus crassirostris* Vieillot, 1818 {Nagasaki, Japan}. Black-tailed Gull. Multiple records (no specimen; photos UAM and Am. Birds 47:166, 1993; Natl. Aud. Soc. Field Notes 50:97, 1996; Heinl 1997)—see Gibson and Kessel (1992), Heinl (1997).
- Larus canus brachyrhynchus** Richardson, 1831 {Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories}. Mew Gull. Smaller, with small bill and paler mantle; the "Short-billed Gull," which breeds throughout the Alaska taiga.
- L. c. kamtschatschensis** (Bonaparte, 1854) {Kamchatka}. Larger, with larger bill and darker mantle; visitant in western Aleutians. Two UAM specimens (Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson and Kessel 1992). Perhaps specifically distinct from *L. c. brachyrhynchus* (Zink et al. 1995) and from *L. c. canus* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden} (Sibley and Monroe 1990). *Larus canus* (sensu AOU 1983) may comprise three species.
- Larus delawarensis* Ord, 1815 {Delaware River, below Philadelphia}. Ring-billed Gull. Four UAM specimens (see Heinl 1997).
- Larus californicus californicus** Lawrence, 1854 {near Stockton, California}. California Gull. Smaller (bill, wing, tarsus); adult darker mantled; breeds Great Basin. At least two UAM specimens (see Heinl 1997); others (UAM, 9) are molting adults that seem to be this smaller subspecies. We did not locate four specimens of this species reported by Bailey (1927) or one reported by Willett (1923).
- L. c. albertaensis** Jehl, 1987 {Frog Lake, Alberta}. Larger, paler mantled; breeds Great Slave Lake to northern Great Plains. One specimen (UAM 2802): Wrangell, 21 July 1974—Kessel and Gibson (1978).
- Larus argentatus smithsonianus** Coues, 1862 {east and west coasts of North America}. Herring Gull. Paler mantled, with dull-black wingtips; the North American subspecies.
- L. a. vegae** Palmén, 1887 {Pidlin, near Pitkeai, Chukotsk Peninsula}. Slightly darker mantled than *smithsonianus*, with glossy black wingtips; northeastern Asia; also breeds St. Lawrence Island. See remarks under *L. glaucooides thayeri* and under *L. hyperboreus barrovianus*.
- Larus glaucooides glaucooides** Meyer, 1822 {Iceland}. Iceland Gull. Bailey et al. (1933) discussed two Barrow specimens (FMNH, 2) as "*L. leucopterus*" (sensu AOU 1931 = [*L. g.*] *glaucooides*).
- L. g. kumlieni* Brewster, 1883 {Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island}. Bailey et al. (1933) identified three Barrow specimens (FMNH, 3).
- L. g. thayeri** W. S. Brooks, 1915 {Buchanan Bay, Ellesmere Island}. We follow Godfrey (1986), Snell (1989), and Sibley and Monroe (1990) in maintaining *thayeri* as a subspecies of *L. glaucooides* instead of as a subspecies of *L. argentatus* Pontoppidan, 1763 {Denmark} (e.g., AOU 1957, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959) or as a separate species (e.g., AOU 1983, Cramp and Simmons 1983). The three taxa included here as subspecies of *L. glaucooides* constitute a continuum of phenotypes (see Weber 1981, Godfrey 1986, Snell 1989).

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- Larus fuscus graellsi* A. E. Brehm, 1858 {Spain}. Lesser Black-backed Gull. One specimen (UAM 5708): Juneau, 16–19 September 1990—Gibson and Kessel (1992). A specimen (DMNH 9786) collected at Icy Cape in N Alaska in 1921 was published as *L. f. taimyrensis* Buturlin, 1911 {Gulf of Yenisei}, but that identification (Bailey 1948) is problematic (Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Larus schistisagus* Stejneger, 1884 {Bering Island, Commander Islands}. Slaty-backed Gull.
- Larus occidentalis occidentalis** Audubon, 1839 {Cape Disappointment, Washington}. Western Gull. Three UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978, Heintz 1997).
- Larus glaucescens* Naumann, 1840 {North America; type is from Bering Strait (Hellmayr and Conover 1948b)}. Glaucous-winged Gull.
- Larus hyperboreus barrovianus* Ridgway, 1886 {Point Barrow, Alaska}. Glaucous Gull. Banks (1986a) recognized two subspecies in Alaska. Small and small billed, with darker mantle, *barrovianus* is the Alaska-breeding subspecies (except at St. Matthew and Walrus islands). “Nelson’s Gull” (*L. nelsoni* Henshaw, 1884 {St. Michael, Alaska}) has been regarded since Dwight (1925) as a hybrid between *L. hyperboreus* and *L. argentatus vegae*. We agree with Jehl (1987b), however, that this phenotype is produced by more varied parentage than Dwight thought and cite the recent discovery by Spear (1987) of hybridization between *L. hyperboreus* and *L. argentatus smithsonianus* at the Mackenzie River Delta, Northwest Territories, as a likely source of such birds in N and W Alaska.
- L. h. pallidissimus* Portenko, 1939 {Naukan and Uelen, Chukotsk Peninsula}. Larger and paler; breeds arctic Siberia, east to St. Matthew Island, and Walrus Island in the Pribilofs (Vaurie 1965, Portenko 1973).
- Larus marinus* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Great Black-backed Gull. One record (no specimen; photos UAM and Natl. Aud. Soc. Field Notes 49:182, 1995): Kodiak Island, 12 February–15 April 1995, R. A. MacIntosh and others.
- Rissa tridactyla pollicaris* Ridgway, 1884 {Kotzebue Sound, Alaska}. Black-legged Kittiwake.
- Rissa brevirostris* (Bruch, 1853) [“northwestern coast of America”]. Red-legged Kittiwake.
- Rhodostethia rosea* (Macgillivray, 1824) {Melville Peninsula, Northwest Territories}. Ross’ Gull.
- Xema sabini* (Sabine, 1819) {west coast of Greenland}. Sabine’s Gull. We follow Vaurie (1965) in treating this species as monotypic; *tshuktschorum* Portenko, 1939 {Uelen, Chukotsk Peninsula} and *woznesenskii* Portenko, 1939 {Hooper Bay, Alaska} are synonyms.
- Pagophila eburnea* (Phipps, 1774) {Spitzbergen}. Ivory Gull.
- Sterna caspia* Pallas, 1770 {Caspian Sea}. Caspian Tern. Three UAM specimens (see Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Sterna forsteri* Nuttall, 1834 {Saskatchewan River}. Forster’s Tern. One putative record (CAS 43328): a basic-plumaged bird identified by its label as having been collected on the Yukon Delta, Alaska, in June 1887 by O. J. Bates. We are skeptical of the origin of this specimen, which was long misidentified as *S. aleutica* (until 1971—L. C. Binford, on specimen label).
- Sterna hirundo longipennis** Nordmann, 1835 {Kukhtuy River mouth, Sea of Okhotsk}. Common Tern. There is a 19th-century specimen (ZIAS 53437), a summer adult taken at St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, in 1844 by I. G. Voznesenskii, and there are seven 20th-century specimens (USNM, 5; UAM, 2—Sladen 1966, Byrd et al. 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981). A sighting in the eastern Aleutians in 1911 (Murie 1959) of *S. h. hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}, the subspecies found elsewhere in North America, was retracted many years later by the observer (A. Wetmore in litt., 1971).

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- Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763 {Denmark}. Arctic Tern.
Sterna aleutica Baird, 1869 {Kodiak Island, Alaska}. Aleutian Tern.
Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck, 1815) {coast of the Mediterranean}. White-winged Tern. One specimen (UAM 3533): Nizki Island, Aleutians, 12 July 1976—Byrd et al. (1978).
Chlidonias niger surinamensis (Gmelin, 1789) {Surinam}. Black Tern. One specimen (USNM 49889): Fort Yukon, May (year?), W. H. Dall—whose label includes the notation “+ 2 eggs May.” No evidence could be found, however, that these eggs were ever catalogued at USNM (J. P. Angle pers. comm., 1988).

ALCIDAE

- Alle alle alle* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Greenland}. Dovekie. Nine specimens (UAM, 3; UBC, 2; CHAS, 1; MMNH, 1; SBCM, 1; USNM, 1—Bailey 1948, Hanna 1961, Bédard 1966, Breckenridge 1966, Sealy et al. 1971, Day et al. 1988).
Uria aalge inornata Salomonsen, 1932 {St. Matthew Island, Alaska}. Common Murre.
Uria lomvia arra (Pallas, 1811) {Kamchatka}. Thick-billed Murre.
Cepphus grylle mandtii (Mandt, 1822) {Spitzbergen}. Black Guillemot.
Cepphus columba columba Pallas, 1811 {Kamchatka and Bering Strait}. Pigeon Guillemot. Larger; most of the Alaska range of the species.
C. c. kaiurka Portenko, 1937 {Copper Island, Commander Islands}. Smaller; Commander Islands, and western Aleutians east to Kiska Island.
*Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus** (Gmelin, 1789) {Prince William Sound, Alaska}. Marbled Murrelet. Shorter billed, smaller, darker brown in breeding plumage, paler gray in winter (Vaurie 1965; see also Erickson et al. 1995); includes *urangilii* Brandt, 1837 {Aleutian Islands}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b). The North American subspecies.
*B. m. perdix** (Pallas, 1811) {Tausik Bay, Sea of Okhotsk}. Longer billed, larger; eastern Asia. One record (UAM 5302): Denali National Park, central Alaska Range, found dead 27 August 1983—Sealy et al. (1991). Probably specifically distinct from *marmoratus* (Zink et al. 1995, Friesen et al. 1996).
Brachyramphus brevirostris (Vigors, 1829) {“San Blas” [Nayarit] = “North Pacific Ocean”}. Kittlitz’s Murrelet. Includes *kittlitzii* Brandt, 1837 {Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b).
Synthliboramphus antiquus (Gmelin, 1789) {Bering Sea}. Ancient Murrelet. Includes *seniculus* (Pallas, 1811) {“Kurile and Aleutian Islands, Kamchatka, and Peshina Bay”}, *brachypterus* Brandt, 1837 {Unalaska Island, Aleutians}, and *canus* (Kittlitz, 1858) [Amachnak [= Amaknak] Island, Aleutians], according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b:359).
Ptychoramphus aleuticus aleuticus (Pallas, 1811) {North Pacific Ocean}. Cassin’s Auklet.
Cyclorhynchus psittacula (Pallas, 1769) {Kamchatka}. Parakeet Auklet.
Aethia pusilla (Pallas, 1811) {Kamchatka}. Least Auklet. Includes *microceros* (Brandt, 1837) {no type locality stated} and *nodirostris* (Audubon, 1838) {“said to occur on the northwest coast”}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b:363).
Aethia pygmaea (Gmelin, 1789) {“islands in Bering Sea”}. Whiskered Auklet.
Aethia cristatella (Pallas, 1769) {Hokkaido to Kamchatka; the type is from Kamchatka (Vaurie 1965)}. Crested Auklet. Includes *tetracula* (Pallas, 1769) {Kamchatka} and *dubia* (Pallas, 1811) {Avacha Bay, Kamchatka}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b).
Cerorhinca monocerata (Pallas, 1811) {Cape St. Elias, Alaska}. Rhinoceros Auklet. Includes *cerorhynca* (Bonaparte, 1827) {“North Pacific”} and *cornuta* (Eschscholtz, 1829) {“Kamchatka” [Ridgway 1919: 782]}, according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b:364).

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Fratercula cirrhata (Pallas, 1769) {Bering Sea}. Tufted Puffin. Includes *carinata* (Vigors, 1829) [no type locality indicated] and *lathamii* (Bonaparte, 1853) ["north-western Arctic regions of America"], according to Hellmayr and Conover (1948b:368).

Fratercula corniculata (Naumann, 1821) {Kamchatka}. Horned Puffin.

COLUMBIDAE

*Columba fasciata monilis** Vigors, 1839 {Monterey, California}. Band-tailed Pigeon.

Three UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978).

Streptopelia orientalis orientalis (Latham, 1790) {China}. Oriental Turtle-Dove.

Multiple records (no specimen; photos UAM, *Birding* 23:192, 1991, and *Natl. Aud. Soc. Field Notes* 49:964, 1995)—see Gibson and Kessel (1992).

Zenaida asiatica mearnsi (Ridgway, 1915) {near Nogales, Arizona}. White-winged Dove. One record (UAM 4207): Skagway, October 1981—Gibson and Kessel (1992).

*Zenaida macroura marginella** (Woodhouse, 1852) {Canadian River, Oklahoma}. Mourning Dove. At least 10 specimens (UAM, 7; USNM, 2; MVZ, 1—see Friedmann 1931, Swarth 1922, Weeden and Johnson 1973).

CUCULIDAE

*Cuculus canorus canorus** Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Common Cuckoo. Sixteen specimens (UAM, 15; USNM, 1—see Kessel and Gibson 1978).

*Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi** Moore, 1857 {Java}. Oriental Cuckoo. Nine specimens (UAM, 4; USNM, 4; SBCM, 1—see Palmer 1894, Friedmann and Riley 1931, Murie 1936, Hanna 1947, Deignan 1951, Murie 1952, 1959).

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Ridgway, 1887 {Old Fort Crittenden, Arizona}. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Two records (UAM, 2—see Gibson and Kessel 1992). The two specimens seem to fit the larger, western subspecies, following Franzreb and Laymon (1993); Banks (1988, 1990) regarded this species as monotypic.

STRIGIDAE

Otus sunia japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1844 {Japan}. Oriental Scops-Owl. Two records (UAM, 2—see Day et al. 1979).

Otus kennicottii kennicottii (Elliot, 1867) {Sitka, Alaska}. Western Screech-Owl. At least 24 specimens (UAM, 17; CU, 2; FMNH, 1; LACM, 1; MVZ, 1; ROM, 1; USNM, 1—see Shortt 1939, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Deignan 1961). Although described from Alaska over 100 years ago, this resident bird was known here from very few specimens until the 1980s.

*Bubo virginianus saturatus** Ridgway, 1877 {Sitka, Alaska}. Great Horned Owl. Darker than *lagophonus*, especially the upperparts; SE Alaska.

*B. v. algistus** (Oberholser, 1904) {St. Michael, Alaska}. Much paler throughout than *lagophonus*, underparts less heavily barred, the feet less heavily mottled (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959); coast of W Alaska, Bristol Bay to Kotzebue Sound.

*B. v. lagophonus** (Oberholser, 1904) {Fort Walla Walla, Washington}. Color tone intermediate; the widespread subspecies found throughout the rest of W Alaska, and in C and SC Alaska.

Nyctea scandiaca (Linnaeus, 1758) {Lapland}. Snowy Owl.

Surnia ulula ulula (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Northern Hawk Owl. Two specimens were identified by Ridgway (1878) as extralimital examples of this Old World subspecies. The first specimen (location?), from St. Michael, was reassessed as a pale *caparoch* (q.v.) by Ridgway (1914) but was still listed as nominate *ulula* by AOU (1957); the second (FMNH 137971), from Bethel, was dropped from the AOU Check-list in the fifth edition (*ibid.*). Both were mentioned by Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959).

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- S. u. caparoch** (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) {Hudson Bay}. The New World subspecies, which breeds throughout the Alaska range of the species.
- Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli* Ridgway, 1914 {Mad River, California}. Northern Pygmy-Owl. At least 16 specimens (UAM, 10; FMNH, 2; LACM, 1; MVZ, 1; ROM, 1; USNM, 1—see Willett 1921b, Shortt 1939, Kessel and Gibson 1978). If *G. gnoma* Wagler, 1832 {Mexico} includes two species as suggested by Sibley and Monroe (1990), Alaska's pygmy-owls would be maintained under *G. californicum* Sclater, 1857 {Calaveras County, California}.
- Strix varia varia** Barton, 1799 {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Barred Owl. Four UAM specimens (Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Strix nebulosa nebulosa** Forster, 1772 {Severn River, Ontario}. Great Gray Owl.
- Asio otus wilsonianus* (Lesson, 1830) {Pennsylvania}. Long-eared Owl. Includes *tuftsi* Godfrey, 1947 {Last Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan} (see Unitt 1984). One specimen (MVZ 9786): Taku River, 26 September 1909—Swarth (1911).
- Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pontoppidan, 1763) {Sweden}. Short-eared Owl.
- Aegolius funereus richardsoni** (Bonaparte, 1838) {Bangor, Maine}. Boreal Owl. The North American subspecies; breeds throughout the Alaska taiga.
- A. f. magnus** (Buturlin, 1907) {Kolyma region and Kamchatka; the type is from the Kolyma (Vaurie 1965)}. Larger and much paler than *richardsoni*; northeastern Siberia. One record (USNM 239184): St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 26 January 1911—Evermann (1913).
- Aegolius acadicus acadicus** (Gmelin, 1788) {Nova Scotia}. Northern Saw-whet Owl.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

- Chordeiles acutipennis* Lawrence, 1857 {near Rio Grande City, Texas}. Lesser Nighthawk. One record (UAM 5666): Noatak River mouth, found dead 16 August 1985—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Chordeiles minor minor** (Forster, 1771) {South Carolina}. Common Nighthawk. At least four specimens (UAM, 3; FMNH, 1—see Bishop 1944).
- Caprimulgus vociferus vociferus** Wilson, 1812 {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Whip-poor-will. One record (UAM 2528): West Petersburg, found dead 22 November 1972—Kessel and Gibson (1978).
- Caprimulgus indicus jotaka** Temminck and Schlegel, 1844 {Japan}. Jungle Nightjar. One record (UAM 3585): Buldir Island, Aleutians, found dead 31 May 1977—Day et al. (1979). For Temminck and Schlegel's year of publication, see Browning and Monroe (1991).

APODIDAE

- Cypseloides niger borealis* (Kennerly, 1858) {Simiahmoo Bay, Washington}. Black Swift.
- Chaetura pelagica* (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Chimney Swift. One record (UAM 4125): St. George Island, Pribilofs, found moribund 16 June 1981—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Chaetura vauxi vauxi* (J. K. Townsend, 1839) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Vaux's Swift.
- Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus* (Latham, 1802) {New South Wales, Australia}. White-throated Needletail. One specimen (USNM 526402): Shemya Island, Aleutians, 21 May 1974—White and Baird (1977). For Latham's year of publication see Browning and Monroe (1991).
- Apus apus pekinensis* (Swinhoe, 1870) {Beijing, China}. Common Swift. One record (USNM 463854): St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 28 June 1950—Kenyon and Phillips (1965).
- Apus pacificus pacificus** (Latham, 1802) {New South Wales, Australia}. Fork-tailed Swift. Three specimens (CAS, 1; UAM, 1; USNM, 1—Mailliard and Hanna 1921,

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Kenyon and Phillips 1965, Gibson 1981). For Latham's year of publication see Browning and Monroe (1991).

TROCHILIDAE

Archilochus colubris (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Two records (UAM, 1; USNM, 1—see Swales 1926).

Calypte anna (Lesson, 1830) {San Francisco, California}. Anna's Hummingbird. Four UAM specimens.

Calypte costae (Bourcier, 1839) {Magdalena Bay, Baja California Sur}. Costa's Hummingbird. One specimen (UAM 6150): Auke Bay northwest of Juneau, 22 October 1992, M. E. Isleib and G. B. van Vliet.

Selasphorus rufus (Gmelin, 1788) {Vancouver Island, British Columbia}. Rufous Hummingbird.

UPUPIDAE

Upupa epops saturata Lönnberg, 1909 {Kyakhta, southern Buryat Republic, Russia}. Hoopoe. One record (UAM 3419): Old Chevak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 2-3 September 1975—Dau and Paniyak (1977).

ALCEDINIDAE

Ceryle alcyon (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Belted Kingfisher. Monotypic (Phillips et al. 1964); AOU (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) recognized *caurina* Grinnell, 1910 {Montague Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska}.

PICIDAE

Jynx torquilla chinensis Hesse, 1911 {China}. Eurasian Wryneck. One record (DMNH 24570): near Wales, found dead 8 September 1945—Bailey (1947).

Sphyrapicus varius varius (Linnaeus, 1766) {South Carolina}. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. One specimen (UAM 6587): Kodiak Island, found dead 15 November 1994, M. Jacobs.

*Sphyrapicus ruber ruber** (Gmelin, 1788) {Vancouver Island, British Columbia}. Red-breasted Sapsucker. Maintained as a subspecies of *S. varius* for many years (from AOU 1931); restored to full species rank by AOU (1982). See Johnson and Zink (1983).

*Dendrocopos major kamtschaticus** (Dybowski, 1883) {Kamchatka}. Great Spotted Woodpecker. One specimen (UAM 5337): Attu Island, Aleutians, 27 April 1986—Wagner (1989).

*Picoides pubescens nelsoni** (Oberholser, 1896) {Nulato, Alaska}. Downy Woodpecker. Slightly larger; underparts clear white; undertail barring very reduced or obsolete; western SC (Kodiak Island, Kenai Peninsula), SW, W, and C Alaska.

*P. p. glacialis** (Grinnell, 1910) {Valdez Narrows, Prince William Sound, Alaska}. Slightly smaller; underparts smoky; undertail prominently barred with black; Prince William Sound east to SE Alaska.

*Picoides villosus septentrionalis** (Nuttall, 1840) {Saskatchewan River, Saskatchewan}. Hairy Woodpecker. Large; underparts clear white; dorsum glossy black; C and SC Alaska.

*P. v. sitkensis** (Swarth, 1911) {Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}. Smaller; underparts smoky, dorsum dull black with reduced white spotting; SE Alaska.

*Picoides tridactylus fasciatus** Baird, 1870 {Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories}. Three-toed Woodpecker. Includes *alascensis* Nelson, 1884 {Nulato, Alaska}, and *fumipectus* Grinnell, 1909 {Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}, according to Cory (1919). If Old World and New World forms constitute separate species, as suggested by Zink et al. (1995), *fasciatus* would become a subspecies of *P. dorsalis* Baird, 1858 {Laramie Peak, Wyoming}.

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- Picoides arcticus* (Swainson, 1832) {near sources of Athabaska River, Alberta}. Black-backed Woodpecker.
- Colaptes auratus luteus** Bangs, 1898 {Watertown, Massachusetts}. Northern Flicker. The Yellow-shafted Flicker of C, SC, and mainland SE Alaska. Includes *borealis* Ridgway, 1911 {Nulato, Alaska}, following Phillips et al. (1964) and Short (1965).
- C. a. cafer** (Gmelin, 1788) {Vancouver Island, British Columbia}. Formerly treated as a full species; relegated to subspecies status by AOU (1973). The Red-shafted Flicker of the southern Alexander Archipelago and adjacent mainland, where intergrades with *luteus* are known.

TYRANNIDAE

- Contopus cooperi cooperi* (Nuttall, 1831) {Mount Auburn, Massachusetts}. Olive-sided Flycatcher. Nomenclature follows Banks and Browning (1995); nominate *cooperi* thus replaces *C. b. borealis* (Swainson, 1832) {Carlton House, Saskatchewan}, recognized by Rea (1983) as the name for the widespread northern subspecies.
- Contopus sordidulus veliei** Coues, 1866 {Fort Whipple, Arizona}. Western Wood-pewee. Slightly paler than *saturatus*, with yellowish flanks; C and SC Alaska.
- C. s. saturatus** Bishop, 1900 {Haines, Alaska}. Darker than *veliei*, clove brown rather than grayish brown dorsally and with flanks olivaceous (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959); SE Alaska.
- Empidonax flaviventris* (Baird and Baird, 1843) {Carlisle, Pennsylvania}. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Five UAM specimens (see White and Haugh 1969).
- Empidonax alnorum* Brewster, 1895 {Upton, Maine}. Alder Flycatcher. "The species *E. alnorum* includes those populations listed in the last A.O.U. Check-list [1957] under *E. traillii traillii* breeding chiefly in the boreal forest region of eastern United States, Alaska, and Canada" (AOU 1973:416).
- Empidonax traillii breusteri** Oberholser, 1918 {Nye County, Nevada}. Willow Flycatcher. Two UAM specimens (Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Empidonax minimus* (Baird and Baird, 1843) {Carlisle, Pennsylvania}. Least Flycatcher. Five UAM specimens (see Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Empidonax hammondii* (Xántus de Vesey, 1858) {Fort Tejon, California}. Hammond's Flycatcher.
- Empidonax oberholseri* Phillips, 1939 {Hart Prairie, San Francisco Mountain, Arizona}. Dusky Flycatcher. Monotypic; includes *E. o. spodioides* Oberholser, 1974 {Gray, Bonneville County, Idaho}, following Browning (1974). Three UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Empidonax difficilis difficilis* Baird, 1858 {Fort Steilacoom, Washington}. Pacific-slope Flycatcher.
- Sayornis phoebe* (Latham, 1790) {New York}. Eastern Phoebe. One specimen (UAM 6711): Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 18 June 1995, P. J. Walsh.
- Sayornis saya saya* (Bonaparte, 1825) {near Pueblo, Colorado}. Say's Phoebe. We follow Browning (1976) in relegating *yukonensis* Bishop, 1900 {Glacier, White Pass, Alaska} to synonymy.
- Myiarchus crinitus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Great Crested Flycatcher. Monotypic (Ridgway 1907, Phillips et al. 1964, Monroe 1968, Traylor 1979). One record (UAM 5710): Middleton Island, Gulf of Alaska, 29 September 1990—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Tyrannus melancholicus* [satrapa (Cabanis and Heine, 1859) {Mexico; type is from Jalapa, Veracruz} —includes *occidentalis* Hartert and Goodson, 1917 {San Blas, Nayarit}, following Traylor (1979)]. Tropical Kingbird. Multiple records (no specimens; photos UAM and Am. Birds 47:169, 1993).
- Tyrannus verticalis* Say, 1823 {near La Junta, Colorado}. Western Kingbird. Three UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978).

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Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Eastern Kingbird. Six specimens (UAM, 3; CHAS, 1; DMNH, 1; UMMZ, 1—see Bailey et al. 1933, Bailey 1948, Kessel and Gibson 1978).

ALAUDIDAE

*Alauda arvensis pekinensis** Swinhoe, 1863 {Beijing, China}. Sky Lark. Six specimens (UAM, 5; SCK, 1—see Thompson and DeLong 1969, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981).

*Eremophila alpestris flava** (Gmelin, 1789) {Yenisei River mouth}. Horned Lark. Throat and eyebrow yellow; northern Asia; casual fall migrant in W, SW, and SC Alaska. Five specimens (UAM, 3; UBC, 2—see Sealy 1968, Gibson 1981).

*E. a. arctica** (Oberholser, 1902) {Fort Reliance, Yukon River, Yukon Territory}. Throat and eyebrow white; the Alaska-breeding subspecies.

HIRUNDINIDAE

Progne subis subis (Linnaeus, 1758) {Hudson Bay}. Purple Martin. Two specimens (CHAS, 1; USNM, 1—Bailey 1930, Kenyon and Phillips 1965).

Tachycineta bicolor (Vieillot, 1808) {New York}. Tree Swallow.

Tachycineta thalassina thalassina (Swainson, 1827) {Real del Monte, Hidalgo}. Violet-green Swallow. Phillips (1986) relegated *lepida* Mearns, 1902 {San Diego County, California} to synonymy.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis serripennis (Audubon, 1838) {Charleston, South Carolina}. Northern Rough-winged Swallow. Three UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978).

Riparia riparia riparia (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Bank Swallow. Includes *maximiliani* (Stejneger, 1885) {"America" = Ipswich, Massachusetts}, following Mayr and Greenway (1960) and Phillips (1986), and *ijimae* (Lönnerberg, 1908) {Sakhalin}, following Phillips (1986); both were attributed to Alaska by AOU (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959).

*Hirundo pyrrhonota pyrrhonota** Vieillot, 1817 {Paraguay}. Cliff Swallow. We follow Browning (1992) in maintaining all Alaska Cliff Swallows under nominate *pyrrhonota*.

*Hirundo rustica rustica** Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Barn Swallow. Slightly larger than *gutturalis*; white bellied, with complete chest band; Europe and Asia. Two records (FMNH, 1; UAM, 1—Bailey 1948, Phillips 1986).

*H. r. erythrogaster** Boddaert, 1783 {Cayenne}. Cinnamon bellied; has broken or faintly connected chest band; includes *palmeri* Grinnell, 1902 {Amaknak Island, Aleutians}, according to Phillips (1986). Breeds SE Alaska.

*H. r. gutturalis** Scopoli, 1786 {Panay, Philippines}. White bellied with interrupted pectoral band; Asia, east and southeast of nominate *rustica*; casual visitant in Bering Sea. At least three specimens (UAM, 3—see Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Phillips 1986).

Delichon urbica lagopoda (Pallas, 1811) {Transbaicalia}. Common House-Martin. One specimen (UAM 3545): Nome, 6–7 June 1974—Hall and Cardiff (1978).

CORVIDAE

Perisoreus canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus, 1758) {Canada}. Gray Jay. Dusky hood less extensive; includes *arcus* Miller, 1950 {Mount Brilliant, British Columbia}, to which all Alaska Gray Jays were assigned by Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959). Attributed to northeastern C Alaska by Phillips (1986).

P. c. pacificus (Gmelin, 1788) [Norton Sound, Alaska]. "Like [nominate] *canadensis* but dusky hood extends forward over whole crown; only forehead white, and it (usually) and nasal tufts washed with smoky brownish" (Phillips 1986:63); also browner gray below, and darker (*ibid.*). Includes *fumifrons* Ridgway, 1880 {St. Michael, Alaska}. Most of the Alaska range of the species.

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- Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri* (Gmelin, 1788) {Vancouver Island, British Columbia}. Steller's Jay. Includes *borealis* Chapman, 1902 {Homer, Alaska}, according to Hellmayr (1934). Ridgway (1904) attributed *carlotta* Osgood, 1901 {Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia} to Prince of Wales Island, SE Alaska, but we are unable to distinguish Prince of Wales Island specimens from nominate *stelleri*.
- Nucifraga columbiana* (Wilson, 1811) {Clearwater River, near Kamiah, Idaho}. Clark's Nutcracker. Four extant specimens examined (UAM, 2; USNM, 2—see Dall and Bannister 1869, Murie 1924). We did not locate four (?) other published specimens (Ridgway 1887a, b; Grinnell 1900; Osgood 1904; Bailey 1948; Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959).
- Pica pica hudsonia* (Sabine, 1823) {Cumberland House, Saskatchewan}. Black-billed Magpie. If Old World and New World forms constitute more than one species, as suggested by Zink et al. (1995), the North American birds would form the monotypic species *P. hudsonia*.
- Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis** Ridgway, 1887 {Fort Klamath, Oregon}. American Crow. Six UAM specimens (Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Corvus caurinus* Baird, 1858 {Fort Steilacoom, Washington}. Northwestern Crow. Probably conspecific with *C. brachyrhynchos* C. L. Brehm, 1822 {Boston, Massachusetts}, according to Rea (in Phillips 1986) and Sibley and Monroe (1990).
- Corvus corax kamtschaticus* Dybowski, 1883 {Kamchatka}. Common Raven. Heavier bodied, with longer tarsus, larger limb bones, and slightly more massive bill and skull; includes *behringianus* Dybowski, 1883 {Bering Island, Commander Islands} and *grebnitskii* Stejneger, 1884 {Commander Islands}, according to Rea (in Phillips 1986). Aleutians, Alaska Peninsula east to about Chignik, and northeast to at least Cape Newenham, according to Rea (op. cit.).
- C. c. principalis* Ridgway, 1887 {St. Michael, Alaska}. Less massive, with shorter tarsus and smaller limb bones; widespread in W, N, C, SC, and SE Alaska.

PARIDAE

- Parus atricapillus turneri* Ridgway, 1884 {St. Michael, Alaska}. Black-capped Chickadee.
- Parus gambeli baileyae* Grinnell, 1908 {Los Angeles County, California}. Mountain Chickadee. Includes *abbreviatus* (Grinnell, 1918) {Siskiyou County, California} and *grinnelli* (van Rossem, 1928) {Bonner County, Idaho}, following Phillips (1986). One specimen (UAM 2804): Warm Pass Valley, Coast Mountains, 6 August 1974—Kessel and Gibson (1978).
- Parus cinctus lathamii* Stephens, 1817 {Norton Sound, Alaska}. Siberian Tit, or Gray-headed Chickadee.
- Parus hudsonicus hudsonicus* Forster, 1772 {Severn River, Ontario}. Boreal Chickadee. The widespread subspecies in Alaska. Includes *evura* Coues, 1884 {Nulato, Alaska}, and *stoneyi* Ridgway, 1887 {Kobuk River, Alaska}, according to Hellmayr (1934); the latter form was recognized by Phillips (1986).
- P. h. columbianus* Rhoads, 1893 {near Field, British Columbia}. Slightly darker and less brown above, especially on crown and hindneck; chin and throat decidedly black; bill relatively larger (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Phillips 1986); Kenai Peninsula (and elsewhere in SC Alaska?).
- Parus rufescens rufescens* J. K. Townsend, 1837 {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Chestnut-backed Chickadee. Includes *ferrugineus* Lundahl, 1848 {Sitka, Alaska}, according to Phillips (1986), and *vivax* (Grinnell, 1910) {Latouche Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska}, according to Hellmayr (1934).

SITTIDAE

- Sitta canadensis* Linnaeus, 1766 {Canada}. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Monotypic; *clariterga* Burleigh, 1960 {Clearwater County, Idaho} is not recognizable (Banks 1970, Phillips 1986, Browning 1990).

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CERTHIIDAE

- Certhia americana occidentalis** Ridgway, 1882 {Simiahmoo, Washington}. Brown Creeper. Rufescent dorsally, much browner dorsally than *alascensis*, and with longer bill; SE Alaska.
- C. a. alascensis** Webster, 1986 {Fairbanks, Alaska}. A pale, gray subspecies—pale brownish gray dorsally with pale gray streaks; *montana* Ridgway, 1882 {Mount Graham, Arizona} is confined to areas south and east of Alaska (Webster, in Phillips 1986). C and SC Alaska.

TROGLODYTIDAE

- Troglodytes troglodytes meligerus** (Oberholser, 1900) {Attu Island, Aleutians}. Winter Wren. "Dark and dull below; sootier above than [races to the east]" (Phillips 1986:138); large; Near Islands, Aleutians.
- T. t. kiskensis** (Oberholser, 1919) {Kiska Island, Aleutians}. "Near *alascensis*, but bill longer" (Phillips 1986:138). Includes *tanagensis* (Oberholser, 1919) {Tanaga Island, Aleutians}, *seguamensis* Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951 {Seguam Island, Aleutians}, *petrophilus* (Oberholser, 1919) {Unalaska Island, Aleutians}, and *stevensoni* (Oberholser, 1930) {Amak Island, Bering Sea}, following Phillips (1986); SW Alaska: Rat Islands (Kiska), Aleutians, to islands off Alaska Peninsula (Amak, Amagat).
- T. t. alascensis** Baird, 1869 {St. George Island, Pribilofs}. "Paler than *meligerus* or *helleri*; darker than *semidiensis*" (Phillips 1986:138); larger than races to the east; Pribilof Islands.
- T. t. semidiensis* (W. S. Brooks, 1915) {Chowiet Island, Semidi Islands, Alaska}. Palest of Alaska subspecies. "Duller, grayer than *alascensis* and bill longer" (Phillips 1986:138); larger than *helleri*; Semidi Islands. (Shumagin Islands birds are intergrades with *kiskensis*?)
- T. t. helleri* (Osgood, 1901) {Kodiak Island, Alaska}. "Darker above and below. Slightly paler and duller on back than *pacificus*, but averaging deeper, browner on flanks; individual variation is great, as in *kiskensis*" (Phillips 1986:138); Kodiak archipelago and Middleton Island.
- T. t. ochroleucus* Rea, 1986 {Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}. "Smaller and paler, less rufous below than *pacificus*" (Rea, in Phillips 1986:139); Baranof, Admiralty, Chichagof, Mitkof, and Kupreanof islands, SE Alaska. "Recognition of [this] putative subspecies cannot be confirmed until a thorough analysis of the geographic variation of the western populations is presented" (Browning 1990).
- T. t. pacificus* Baird, 1864 {Simiahmoo, Washington}. "The most deeply rufescent North American race" (Rea, in Phillips 1986:139), restricted to Prince of Wales Island (and Queen Charlotte Islands). Rea (loc. cit.) further stated that an unnamed subspecies, "larger and duller than *ochroleucus*," is found from the Kenai Peninsula to Haines. All Alaska material from east of the Aleutians needs to be assembled in one place and reviewed (R. W. Dickerman in litt., 1996).

CINCLIDAE

- Cinclus mexicanus unicolor* Bonaparte, 1827 {near source of Athabaska River, Alberta}. American Dipper.

MUSCICAPIDAE (Sylviinae)

- Locustella ochotensis ochotensis** (Middendorff, 1853) {lower Uda River, Uds kaya Gulf, Sea of Okhotsk}. Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler. Three specimens (CAS, 1; SBCM, 1; UAM, 1—see Swarth 1928).
- Locustella lanceolata* (Temminck, 1840) {"Mayence" = error for Russia}. Lanceolated Warbler. One record (UAM 5005): Attu Island, Aleutians, 9 June 1984—Tobish (1985).

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- Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (Bechstein, 1793) {Germany}. Wood Warbler. One record (UAM 3695); Shemya Island, Aleutians, 9 October 1978—Gibson (1981).
- Phylloscopus fuscatus fuscatus** (Blyth, 1842) {Calcutta, India}. Dusky Warbler. Two UAM specimens (Gibson 1981, Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Phylloscopus borealis xanthodryas** (Swinhoe, 1863) {Amoy, China}. Arctic Warbler. Larger; greener above and yellow below, with longer and broader bill; includes *examinandus* Stresemann, 1913 {Bali}; breeds Sea of Okhotsk, Kamchatka, Kuriles, northern Japan; occasional in western Aleutians. At least six specimens (UAM, 4; USNM, 2—see Kenyon 1961, Gibson 1981, Phillips 1991). Two Aleutian specimens and one from the Alaska mainland were published (Gibson 1981) as *P. b. borealis* (Blasius, 1858) {Sea of Okhotsk}; the first two have been reidentified as *xanthodryas* (G. E. Watson in litt., 1983), the third as a gray example of *kennicotti* (Roberson and Pitelka 1983). See Gibson (in Phillips 1991).
- P. b. kennicotti** (Baird, 1869) {St. Michael, Alaska}. Smaller; browner above, less yellowish below, with smaller bill; the Alaska-breeding subspecies. A *Phylloscopus* found dead at Barrow (MVZ 163410, 15 June 1952—Pitelka 1974), originally reported to be a Willow Warbler *P. trochilus yakutensis* Ticehurst, 1935 {Yakutia, eastern Siberia}, has been reidentified as a gray *P. b. kennicotti* (Roberson and Pitelka 1983).
- Regulus satrapa oliuaceus** Baird, 1864 {Simiahmoo, Washington}. Golden-crowned Kinglet. Smaller; browner on sides of head and neck, particularly on nape; back rather dark (Phillips 1991); SE Alaska.
- R. s. amoenus* van Rossem, 1945 {El Dorado County, California}. Larger than *oliuaceus*, "coloration lighter and brighter, lower back and rump light olive green; nuchal area paler and more ashy (less olive) gray" (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959:682); underparts paler and lacking much of the buffy or olive wash of *oliuaceus*. Phillips (1991) treated it tentatively as a synonym of *apache* Jenks, 1936 {Apache County, Arizona}. Locally in SW Alaska; SC Alaska (Kodiak archipelago, Kenai Peninsula).
- Regulus calendula calendula** (Linnaeus, 1766) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Paler and larger; Phillips (1991) included *cineraceus* Grinnell, 1904 {Los Angeles County, California}, which was attributed to Alaska by Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959). SW, W, and C Alaska.
- R. c. grinnelli** Palmer, 1897 {Sitka, Alaska}. Darker and richer above and below than nominate *calendula*; back and rump richer greenish, a stronger ochraceous-buff wash on chest and flanks; smaller; SE Alaska west to Cook Inlet.

(Muscicapinae)

- Ficedula narcissina narcissina** (Temminck, 1835) {Japan}. Narcissus Flycatcher. Two records (UAM, 2—see Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Ficedula parva albicilla** (Pallas, 1811) {Dauria near the Onon}. Red-breasted Flycatcher. Two UAM specimens (see Gibson and Hall 1978).
- Muscicapa sibirica sibirica** Gmelin, 1789 {near Lake Baikal}. Siberian Flycatcher. Three UAM specimens (see Gibson 1981).
- Muscicapa griseisticta* (Swinhoe, 1861) {Amoy and Taku, eastern China}. Gray-spotted Flycatcher. Four specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 1—see Kenyon 1961, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Muscicapa dauurica dauurica* Pallas, 1811 {Onon River, Dauria, Siberia}. Asian Brown Flycatcher. One specimen (UAM 5245): Attu Island, Aleutians, 25 May 1985—Gibson and Kessel (1992). Banks and Browning (1995) explained the use of *M. dauurica* versus *M. latirostris* Raffles, 1822 {Sumatra} for this species.

(Turdinae)

- Luscinia calliope* (Pallas, 1776) {between the Yenisei and the Lena}. Siberian Rubythroat. Six specimens (UAM, 4; USNM, 2—see Bent 1912, Kessel and

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- Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981). Monotypic. We follow Vaurie (1955), who did not recognize *camtschatkensis* (Gmelin, 1789) {Kamchatka}.
- Luscinia svecica svecica* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden and Lapland}. Bluethroat.
- Luscinia cyane* [*bochaiensis* (Shul'pin, 1928) {southern Ussuriland}]. Siberian Blue Robin. One record (*UAM 5238*): Attu Island, Aleutians, 21 May 1985—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Tarsiger cyanurus* [*cyanurus* (Pallas, 1773) {Yenisei}]. Red-flanked Bluetail. Two *UAM* specimens (Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Northern Wheatear. Phillips (1991) discussed Alaska's wheatears under *oenanthoides* (Vigors, 1839) {"New World" = Alaska}.
- Saxicola torquatus stejnegeri** (Parrot, 1908) {Etorofu, Kuriles, and Hokkaido}. Stonechat. Two specimens (*UAM*, 2—Osborne and Osborne 1987, Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Sialia currucoides* (Bechstein, 1798) {"Virginien = western America" (AOU 1957:445)}. Mountain Bluebird. For discussions of the applicability of the name *currucoides* to the Mountain Bluebird, see Phillips (1991) versus Banks and Browning (1995).
- Myadestes townsendi townsendi* (Audubon, 1839) {near Astoria, Oregon}. Townsend's Solitaire.
- Catharus fuscescens* [*salicicola* (Ridgway, 1882) {Fort Garland, Colorado}]. Veery. Multiple records (no specimen; *UAM* audiotape)—see Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Catharus minimus aliciae* (Baird, 1858) {West Northfield, Illinois}. Gray-cheeked Thrush. Nomenclature follows Phillips (1991).
- Catharus ustulatus ustulatus** (Nuttall, 1840) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Swainson's Thrush. The bright cinnamon "Russet-backed Thrush" of the Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska.
- C. u. incanus** (Godfrey, 1952) {Lapie River at Canol Road, Yukon Territory}. An "Olive-backed Thrush," the dull-olive-backed subspecies found throughout C and SC Alaska. "Olive-backed Thrushes" breeding at Hyder, southeasternmost Alaska, may prove to be *swainsoni* (Tschudi, 1845) {Carlton House, Saskatchewan}.
- Catharus guttatus guttatus** (Pallas, 1811) {Kodiak Island, Alaska}. Hermit Thrush. Like *osgoodi* but duller, grayish brown above (Phillips 1991); Pacific coast of SW and SC Alaska.
- C. g. euborius** (Oberholser, 1956) {Yukon River at Lewes River, Yukon Territory}. Brighter rufous than nominate *guttatus*; breeds in the Interior.
- C. g. osgoodi** Phillips, 1991 {Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}. "More rufescent (including tail) than other Wn races," with smaller (narrower) bill than that of *euborius*; described as intermediate between *verecundus* (Osgood, 1901) {Cumshewa Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia} and nominate *guttatus*; replaces *nanus* (Audubon, 1839) {"Atlantic districts of United States"}, which name Phillips (1991:77-78) discussed as "all but universally misapplied to NW coast birds." SE Alaska. In following Phillips in choosing a type from the breeding range, we note well the following comments of K. C. Parkes (in litt., 1996): "Phillips (1991) has forcefully advocated the name *Turdus nanus* Audubon for the eastern race of the Hermit Thrush, instead of the generally used *faxoni*. He cites a number of earlier authors who have tried to make the same point, based on Audubon's statement that he had a few records of "nanus" from the eastern US. All of these arguments are swept away by the fact that the original watercolor of *Turdus nanus* Audubon has a clearly written note to the effect that the painted specimens (thus the type "specimen" for the name) came from the Columbia River; *nanus* unquestionably applies to a northwestern race. One has only to compare the two watercolors (not reproductions of the Havell plates) that Audubon did of Hermit Thrushes to see that *nanus* was not the eastern race."

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- Turdus obscurus* Gmelin, 1789 {Lake Baikal}. Eyebrowed Thrush. Nine specimens (UAM, 4; USNM, 3; FMNH, 1; MVZ, 1—see Kenyon 1961, Sladen 1966, Pitelka 1974, Jones and Gibson 1975, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Turdus naumanni eunomus** Temminck, 1831 {Japan}. Dusky Thrush. One specimen (UAM 3449): Shemya Island, Aleutians, 18 May 1976—Gibson (1981).
- Turdus pilaris* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Fieldfare. One specimen (MVZ 163406): Barrow, found dead 15 June 1968 [17 June on specimen label]—Soikkeli (1970).
- Turdus migratorius migratorius** Linnaeus, 1766 {South Carolina}. American Robin. Prominent white tail corners; most of the Alaska range of the species.
- T. m. caurinus** (Grinnell, 1909) {Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska}. "Near [nominate] *migratorius*, but with very little or no white in tail corners" (Phillips 1991:55); SE Alaska.
- Ixoreus naevius naevius** (Gmelin, 1789) {Vancouver Island, British Columbia}. Varied Thrush. Female is darker above and brighter below than *meruloides*; SE Alaska.
- I. n. meruloides** (Swainson, 1832) {Fort Franklin, Northwest Territories}. Female palest above (grayest, dullest), particularly the crown; averages pale and dull below (Phillips 1991); W, SC, and C Alaska.

MIMIDAE

- Mimus polyglottos polyglottos* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Virginia}. Northern Mockingbird. Includes *leucopterus* (Vigors, 1839) {Monterey, California}, according to Phillips (1986). One specimen (UAM 5354): Fairbanks, 2 October 1986—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Toxostoma rufum longicauda* (Baird, 1858) {Republican River, Kansas}. Brown Thrasher. Three UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978), but none identifiable to subspecies.

PRUNELLIDAE

- Prunella montanella badia* Portenko, 1929 {Chukotsk Peninsula, northeastern Siberia}. Siberian Accentor. Four specimens (CAS, 1; MVZ, 1; UAM, 1; USNM, 1—Swarth 1928, Murie 1938, Pitelka 1974, Gibson 1981).

MOTACILLIDAE

- Motacilla flava tschutschensis** Gmelin, 1789 {coasts of Chukotsk Peninsula}. Yellow Wagtail. Grayer dorsally, paler yellow ventrally, with broken pectoral band; throat usually more white than yellow; averages slightly smaller; includes *alascensis* (Ridgway, 1903) {St. Michael, Alaska}, according to Hellmayr (1935). The Alaska-breeding subspecies.
- M. f. simillima** Hartert, 1905 {Kamchatka; the type is from the Sulu Archipelago (Vaurie 1959)}. Larger; brighter green dorsally and more intensely yellow ventrally, less of a tendency to develop the broken pectoral band; throat usually more yellow than white; migrant in western Aleutians, has reached Pribilof and St. Lawrence Island. At least nine specimens (UAM, 4; USNM, 4; PSM, 1—see Kenyon 1961, Thompson and DeLong 1969, Sealy et al. 1971, Gibson 1981).
- Motacilla cinerea robusta** (C. L. Brehm, 1857) {Japan}. Gray Wagtail. Four specimens (UAM, 2; FMNH, 1; USNM, 1—Sladen 1966, Jones and Gibson 1975, Byrd et al. 1978).
- Motacilla alba ocularis** Swinhoe, 1860 {Amoy, China}. White Wagtail. At least 14 specimens (UBC, 6; UAM, 5; MVZ, 1; USNM, 1; UWBM, 1—see Fay and Cade 1959, Peyton 1963, Thompson and DeLong 1969, Kessel 1989).
- Motacilla lugens* Gloger, 1829 {Kamchatka}. Black-backed Wagtail. Formerly maintained as a subspecies of *M. alba*; elevated to full species rank by AOU (1982), following studies in Asia (Kishchinski and Lobkov 1979; see also Badyaev et al. 1996 and citations therein). Two specimens (MCZ, 1; UAM, 1—Thayer and Bangs 1921, Gibson 1981).

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- Anthus trivialis trivialis* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Tree Pipit. One specimen (UAM 3294): Cape Prince of Wales, 23 June 1972—Kessel (1989).
- Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis** Uchida and Kuroda, 1916 {southern Yunnan, China}. Olive-backed Pipit. Four specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 1—Sealy et al. 1971, Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Anthus gustavi stejnegeri** Ridgway, 1883 {Commander Islands; lectotype (examined) is from Bering Island}. Pechora Pipit. Includes *commandorensis* Johansen, 1952 {Commander Islands}. Two specimens (UAM, 1; USNM, 1—see Friedmann 1938).
- Anthus cervinus* (Pallas, 1811) {Siberia near the Kolyma, and Kamchatka; the type is from the Kolyma (Vaurie 1959)}. Red-throated Pipit. At least 35 specimens (UAM, 14; MVZ, 7; USNM, 5; MMNH, 2; UBC, 2; UWBM, 2; CHAS, 1; SBCM, 1; SCK, 1—see Turner 1886, Bailey 1932; Friedmann 1937, Kenyon and Brooks 1960, Watson 1963, Breckenridge and Cline 1967, Keith 1967, Sealy et al. 1971, Byrd et al. 1978, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Anthus rubescens pacificus** Todd, 1935 {Red Pass, 6000 feet, British Columbia}. American Pipit. Grayer dorsally in summer, usually with much less (or browner and blurred) streaking ventrally; slightly smaller; includes *geophilus* Lea and Edwards, 1950 {Unimak Island, Aleutians}. The widespread Alaska-breeding subspecies (AOU 1957, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Hall 1961, Knox 1988b). Phillips (1991) discussed nominate *rubescens* (Tunstall, 1771) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania} as the widespread subspecies in Alaska, tentatively recognized *geophilus*, and restricted *pacificus* to regions east and south of Alaska. "Formerly regarded as group of races of *A. spinoletta* (Linnaeus, 1758)" {Italy}, the Water Pipit, from which *A. rubescens* is now maintained as a separate species (AOU 1989:536).
- A. r. japonicus** Temminck and Schlegel, 1847 {Japan}. Browner, less grayish, above; more distinctly and heavily streaked ventrally; somewhat larger; autumn birds with whitish instead of buffy wing-bars; eastern Asia; fall visitant in Bering Sea, whence there are four Alaska specimens (UAM, 2; CAS, 1; USNM, 1—see Swarth 1928, Kenyon 1961, Gibson 1981; cf. Webster 1978).

BOMBYCILLIDAE

- Bombycilla garrulus pallidiceps** Reichenow, 1908 {Shesly River, British Columbia}. Bohemian Waxwing. Darker. The New World subspecies.
- B. g. centralasiae** Polyakov, 1915 {southwestern Russian Altai}. Paler dorsally and ventrally, but often with darker chestnut crissum, than *pallidiceps*; Asia. Casual visitant in Aleutian and Pribilof islands. Two specimens (UAM, 1; USNM, 1—see Gibson and Kessel 1992). Originally identified as *pallidiceps* (Kenyon and Phillips 1965), USNM 466751 has been reidentified as *centralasiae* (R. C. Banks and M. R. Browning in litt., 1994).
- Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieillot, 1808 {eastern North America}. Cedar Waxwing. At least six specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 2; MVZ, 1—see Swarth 1911, Williams 1950). Browning (1990) provisionally recognized subspecies, but, if geographic variation valid, "the identity of northwestern birds [*?larifuga* Burleigh, 1963 {Clearwater County, Idaho}] is apparently not certain" (Phillips 1991).

LANIIDAE

- Lanius cristatus lucionensis* Linnaeus, 1766 {Luzon, Philippines}. Brown Shrike. One specimen (UAM 3696): Shemya Island, Aleutians, 10 October 1978—Gibson (1981).
- Lanius excubitor borealis* Vieillot, 1808 {New York}. Northern Shrike. Includes *invictus* Grinnell, 1900 {Kobuk River, Alaska}, following Phillips (1986).

STURNIDAE

- Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. European Starling.

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VIREONIDAE

- Vireo solitarius cassini** Xántus de Vesey, 1858 {Fort Tejon, California}. Solitary Vireo. Two UAM specimens (see Gibson and Kessel 1992). Johnson (1995) discussed *cassini* as possibly a species separate from *V. solitarius* (Wilson, 1810) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}.
- Vireo gilvus swainsonii** Baird, 1858 {Petaluma, California}. Warbling Vireo. At least 11 specimens (UAM, 9; CAS, 1; SDNHM, 1—see Jewett 1942, Webster 1950, Kessel and Gibson 1978). Phillips (1991) tentatively discussed *swainsonii* as a species separate from *V. gilvus* (Vieillot, 1808) {New York}.
- Vireo philadelphicus* (Cassin, 1851) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Philadelphia Vireo. One specimen (UAM 5428): Middleton Island, Gulf of Alaska, 29 September 1987—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Vireo olivaceus olivaceus* (Linnaeus, 1766) {South Carolina}. Red-eyed Vireo. Four specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 1—see Rausch 1958, Kessel and Gibson 1978).

EMBERIZIDAE (Parulinae)

- Vermivora peregrina* (Wilson, 1811) {Cumberland River, Tennessee}. Tennessee Warbler. Nine UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Vermivora celata celata** (Say, 1823) {Omaha, Nebraska}. Orange-crowned Warbler. Gray headed and gray backed, only streaked yellow ventrally; the widespread subspecies in C, SW, W, and N Alaska.
- V. c. lutescens** (Ridgway, 1872) {Fort Kenai, Alaska}. Bright yellow ventrally, including throat and undertail coverts, and yellow-green dorsally; SC and SE Alaska.
- Dendroica petechia rubiginosa** (Pallas, 1811) {Kodiak Island, Alaska}. Yellow Warbler. Males darker and greener above, usually with greenish forehead; SW, SC, and SE Alaska.
- D. p. banksi** Browning, 1994 {Old Crow Village, Yukon Territory}. Yellower above, especially rump and forehead; W, N, and C Alaska. AOU (1957) and Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) discussed *ammicola* Batchelder, 1918 {Curslet, Newfoundland} as the widespread northern subspecies.
- Dendroica magnolia* (Wilson, 1811) {Fort Adams, Mississippi}. Magnolia Warbler. Eight specimens (UAM, 7; MCZ, 1—see Brooks 1915, Dixon 1943, Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Dendroica tigrina* (Gmelin, 1789) {Canada}. Cape May Warbler. Four UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Dendroica coronata auduboni** (J. K. Townsend, 1837) {near Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Yellow-rumped Warbler. Formerly maintained as a separate species, the Audubon's Warbler; relegated to subspecies status by AOU (1973). Yellow throat, gray auricular, and broader white edging in wing than in *hooveri*; breeds southern SE Alaska mainland. Six UAM specimens.
- D. c. hooveri** McGregor, 1899 {Palo Alto, California}. White throat, blackish auricular, reduced white edging in wing; the widespread Myrtle Warbler that breeds throughout C and SC Alaska; also breeds northern SE Alaska mainland and adjacent islands; intergrades with *auduboni* known from the Stikine River.
- Dendroica townsendi* (J. K. Townsend, 1837) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Townsend's Warbler.
- Dendroica virens virens** (Gmelin, 1789) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Black-throated Green Warbler. One record (SDNHM 25978): Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 18 July 1941—McCaskie (1968).
- Dendroica discolor discolor** (Vieillot, 1808) {New York}. Prairie Warbler. One specimen (UAM 5549): Middleton Island, Gulf of Alaska, 22 September 1988—Gibson and Kessel (1992).

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- Dendroica palmarum palmarum** (Gmelin, 1789) {Hispaniola}. Palm Warbler. Seven UAM specimens (see Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Dendroica striata* (Forster, 1772) {Severn River, Ontario}. Blackpoll Warbler. Monotypic; includes *lurida* Burleigh and Peters, 1948 {Nushagak, Alaska} as a synonym.
- Mniotilta varia* (Linnaeus, 1766) {Hispaniola}. Black-and-white Warbler. One specimen (UAM 3630): Colville River Delta, found dead mid-October 1977—Kessel and Gibson (1978).
- Setophaga ruticilla tricolora* (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) {Cayenne}. American Redstart. Six specimens (UAM, 4; CAS, 1; USNM, 1—see Burroughs 1910, Webster 1950, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Seiurus aurocapillus aurocapillus* (Linnaeus, 1766) {at sea, apparently off Haiti}. Ovenbird. Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos)—see Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmelin, 1789) {New York}. Northern Waterthrush. Monotypic (Eaton 1957).
- Oporornis philadelphia* (Wilson, 1810) {near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Mourning Warbler. Two records (UAM, 2—see Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Oporornis tolmiei tolmiei* (J. K. Townsend, 1839) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. MacGillivray's Warbler.
- Geothlypis trichas occidentalis* Brewster, 1883 {Truckee River, Nevada}. Common Yellowthroat. Slightly smaller, white forehead band narrower, upperparts more yellowish, underparts deeper and more extensively yellowish, flanks buffier (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959); includes *arizela* Oberholser, 1899 {Fort Steilacoom, Washington}, according to Marshall and Dedrick (1994). At least 22 specimens of the species (MVZ, 10; UAM, 7; CAS, 4; UU, 1—see Swarth 1911, Webster 1950, Kessel and Gibson 1978). Southern SE Alaska (Chickamin River).
- G. t. campicola* Behle and Aldrich, 1947 {Rosebud County, Montana}. Slightly larger, forehead band broader, upperparts more grayish green, underparts less extensively yellowish, flanks grayish (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959); includes *yukonicola* Godfrey, 1950 {Jarvis River at Alaska Highway, Yukon Territory}, according to Lowery and Monroe (in Paynter 1968). Northern SE Alaska mainland.
- Wilsonia pusilla pileolata* (Pallas, 1811) {Kodiak Island, Alaska}. Wilson's Warbler.
- Wilsonia canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) {Canada}. Canada Warbler. One specimen (MVZ 156010): Barrow, found dead 22 July 1965—Pitelka (1974).
- (Thraupinae)
- Piranga olivacea* (Gmelin, 1789) {New York}. Scarlet Tanager. One record (FMNH 177185): Barrow, 25 June 1934—Bishop (1944).
- Piranga ludoviciana* (Wilson, 1811) {Idaho County, Idaho}. Western Tanager. At least seven specimens (UAM, 5; FMNH, 1; MVZ, 1—see Swarth 1911, Bishop 1944, Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- (Cardinalinae)
- Pheucticus melanocephalus melanocephalus* (Swainson, 1827) {Temascaltepec, state of México}. Black-headed Grosbeak. One specimen (UAM 6956): Petersburg, 17 September 1996, P. J. Walsh.
- Guiraca caerulea interfusa* Dwight and Griscom, 1927 {Fort Lowell, Arizona}. Blue Grosbeak. One record (UAM 5643): Petersburg, 6–7 August 1989—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Passerina cyanea* (Linnaeus, 1766) {South Carolina}. Indigo Bunting. One specimen (UAM 5935): Anchorage, found dead 20 August 1991—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- (Emberizinae)
- Pipilo maculatus arcticus* (Swainson, 1832) {Carlton House, Saskatchewan} or *curtatus* Grinnell, 1911 {Humboldt County, Nevada}. Spotted Towhee. Multiple

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- records (no specimen; photos UAM and Natl. Aud. Soc. Field Notes 49:183, 1995)—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Spizella arborea ochracea* Brewster, 1882 {Fort Walla Walla, Washington}. American Tree Sparrow.
- Spizella passerina arizonae* Coues, 1872 {Fort Whipple, Arizona}. Chipping Sparrow. Includes *boreophila* Oberholser, 1955 {Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories}, following Phillips et al. (1964).
- Spizella pallida* (Swainson, 1832) {Carlton House, Saskatchewan}. Clay-colored Sparrow. Three UAM specimens (see Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Spizella breweri taverneri* Swarth and A. Brooks, 1925 {Spruce Mountain, 10 miles east of Atlin, British Columbia}. Brewer's Sparrow. Three UAM specimens (Doyle 1997). Probably specifically distinct as the Timberline Sparrow, differing from *S. breweri* Cassin, 1856 {Black Hills, South Dakota} in vocalizations, morphology, and ecology (Sibley and Monroe 1990).
- Chondestes grammacus* [*strigatus* Swainson, 1827 {Temascaltepec, state of México}]. Lark Sparrow. One record (no specimen; UAM photos): near Scottie Creek, 12 July 1991—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis** (Gmelin, 1789) {Unalaska Island, Aleutians}. Savannah Sparrow. Large and large billed; *chrysops* (Pallas, 1811) {Unalaska Island} is a synonym, according to Hellmayr (1938). Eastern Aleutians and island groups off Alaska Peninsula [?to Kodiak archipelago and Middleton Island].
- P. s. anthinus** Bonaparte, 1853 {Kodiak Island, Alaska}. Smaller, and smaller billed, than nominate *sandwichensis*; includes *xanthophrys* (Grinnell, 1901) {Kodiak Island}, according to Hellmayr (1938), and *crassus* Peters and Griscom, 1938 {Sitka, Alaska}. The widespread subspecies found through most of the Alaska range of the species.
- Passerella iliaca unalascensis** (Gmelin, 1789) {Unalaska Island, Aleutians}. Fox Sparrow. Six dark brown Pacific coastal forms in Alaska constitute most of the *unalascensis* subspecies-group. This subspecies (which is extralimital at the type locality) is large; in summer adult plumage grayest—gray-brown dorsally, distinctly gray on neck and sides of head; breast spots fewer and smaller; bill large; easternmost Aleutians (Unimak); western Alaska Peninsula; Sanak, Shumagin, and Semidi islands.
- P. i. insularis** Ridgway, 1900 {Kodiak, Alaska}. Large; summer adult browner, the back light sepia, grayish on neck and sides of head; breast spots dense and large; bill large; Kodiak archipelago.
- P. i. sinuosa** Grinnell, 1910 {Knight Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska}. Large; summer adult redder brown above (without grayish); breast spots dense and large; bill slightly smaller; northern Gulf of Alaska coast from Cook Inlet at least to Cape Yakataga, and at Middleton Island, Gulf of Alaska.
- P. i. annectens* Ridgway, 1900 {Yakutat, Alaska}. Smaller; summer adult apparently like *insularis*, but smaller, especially the bill, and coloration slightly browner (Ridgway 1901); northeastern Gulf of Alaska coast (Yakutat Bay). We have seen only two August specimens collected near the end of molt (SDNHM), not comparable with UAM worn breeding specimens.
- P. i. townsendi** (Audubon, 1839) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Smaller; dark and deeply rufescent; chest spots large and profuse; Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska.
- P. i. chilcatensis** Webster, 1983 {7 miles south-southwest of Klukwan, Alaska, near Tsirku River}. Smaller; blacker, less reddish; breast spots dense and large; mainland SE Alaska.
- P. i. zaboria** Oberholser, 1946 {Circle, Alaska}. The widespread Fox Sparrow north of the Pacific coast. Represents the *iliaca* subspecies-group—gray-and-rufous-backed with rufous breast spots. Breeds throughout C and in W and N Alaska. Intergrades with *unalascensis* and *sinuosa* at the base of the Alaska Peninsula

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- (see Williamson and Peyton 1962) and with *sinuosa* in the Cook Inlet area and in the Copper River valley.
- Melospiza melodia maxima** Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951 {Kiska Island, Aleutians}. Song Sparrow. Large; browner than *sanaka*, with slightly heavier and longer bill; resident in the western and central Aleutians (Attu to Atka, possibly Amliá).
- M. m. sanaka** McGregor, 1901 {Sanak Island, Sanak Islands, Alaska}. Large; grayer than far-western *maxima* and with more slender bill; includes *semidiensis* W. S. Brooks, 1919 [North Semidi Island [= Aghiuyuk Island], Semidi Islands, Alaska], according to Hellmayr (1938), and we tentatively include *amaka* Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951 {Amak Island, Alaska}, although we have seen only a few (all?) specimens (USNM, 6; UAM, 1—see Gabrielson and Lincoln 1951). *Fringilla cinerea* Gmelin, 1789 {Unalaska Island, Aleutians} is a senior synonym but preoccupied (AOU 1908). Resident from the central Aleutians (Seguam) to the Alaska Peninsula and adjacent island groups (Sanak, Shumagin, and Semidi islands).
- M. m. insignis** Baird, 1869 {Kodiak Island, Alaska}. Medium sized; darker than *sanaka*, paler and grayer than *kenaiensis*; Kodiak archipelago and adjacent Alaska Peninsula coast. This and the following four subspecies are migratory, as well as resident throughout the year in reduced numbers.
- M. m. kenaiensis** Ridgway, 1900 {Port Graham, Cook Inlet, Alaska}. Smaller and browner than *insignis*, larger than *caurina*; Pacific coast of Kenai Peninsula, islands of Prince William Sound.
- M. m. caurina** Ridgway, 1899 {Yakutat, Alaska}. Small; grayer and with longer bill than *rufina*; northern Gulf of Alaska coast.
- M. m. rufina** (Bonaparte, 1851) {Sitka, Alaska}. Small; darker (sootier and less rufous) than *inexpectata*; includes *kwaisa* Cumming, 1933 {Langara Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia}, according to Hellmayr (1938). Outer islands of Alexander Archipelago.
- M. m. inexpectata** Riley, 1911 {near Moose Lake, British Columbia}. Small; dark with rufous tones; SE Alaska mainland and inner islands of Alexander Archipelago.
- Melospiza lincolni lincolni* (Audubon, 1834) {Labrador = near mouth of Natashquan River, Quebec}. Lincoln's Sparrow. Larger; includes *alticola* (Miller and McCabe, 1935) {San Bernardino County, California}, following Phillips et al. (1964) and citations therein; breeds C, SW, and W Alaska.
- M. l. gracilis* (Kittlitz, 1858) {Sitka, Alaska}. Smaller, possibly with a "buff overcast on the head and nape" (Phillips et al. 1964); Pacific coastal Alaska, Prince William Sound east through SE Alaska.
- Melospiza georgiana erycrypta* Oberholser, 1938 {Fort McMurray, Alberta}. Swamp Sparrow. Two UAM specimens (Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin, 1789) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. White-throated Sparrow. One specimen (UAM 5450): Juneau, 24 November 1987, M. E. Isleib.
- Zonotrichia atricapilla* (Gmelin, 1789) {Prince William Sound, Alaska}. Golden-crowned Sparrow. Includes *coronata* (Pallas, 1811) {Kodiak Island, Alaska}, according to Hellmayr (1938).
- Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys* (Forster, 1772) {Severn River, Ontario}. White-crowned Sparrow. Black lores. One record (USNM 435476): Tolugak Lake, Brooks Range, 11 July [not June] 1950—Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959).
- Z. l. gambelii** (Nuttall, 1840) {Walla Walla, Washington}. White lores; includes *intermedia* Ridgway, 1873 {Fort Kenai, Alaska}, according to Hellmayr (1938). Breeds throughout the Alaska range of the species.
- Zonotrichia querula* (Nuttall, 1840) {near Independence, Missouri}. Harris' Sparrow. Five specimens (UAM, 3; MVZ, 1; USNM, 1—see Myres 1959, Pitelka 1974, Winker and Klicka 1991).
- Junco hyemalis hyemalis** (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Dark-eyed Junco. The Slate-colored Junco, which breeds throughout the Alaska range of the species except SE, where replaced by *oreganus*.

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- J. h. oregonus** (J. K. Townsend, 1837) {Fort Vancouver, Washington}. Formerly maintained as a separate species, the Oregon Junco; relegated to subspecies rank by AOU (1973). Rufous back, bright rufous flanks, dark hood; SE Alaska.
- J. h. cismontanus* Dwight, 1918 {Sumas, British Columbia}. Intermediate between nominate *hyemalis* and *oregonus*; migration (from Yukon Territory?) and winter in SE Alaska. See Browning (1974), who followed Phillips (1962) in renaming this population *henshawi* {Bennett, British Columbia}, on the subject of "cismontanus" the hybrid versus *cismontanus* the subspecies. One additional subspecies has been reported from Alaska, Osgood's (1909) identification of *montanus* Ridgway, 1898 {Columbia Falls, Montana} from the Yukon River in eastern C Alaska.
- Calcarius lapponicus alascensis** Ridgway, 1898 {St. Paul Island, Pribilofs}. Lapland Longspur. Male browner dorsally; black of flanks reduced, not broadly connected to black of throat; supercilium ochre; throughout the Alaska breeding range of the species.
- C. l. coloratus** Ridgway, 1898 {Copper Island, Commander Islands}. Slightly larger. Male much blacker dorsally; wing-coverts chestnut; black of throat connects solidly with black flanks; supercilium whitish; Commander Islands and Kamchatka. One specimen (UAM 5239): Attu Island, Aleutians, 1 June 1985—Gibson (1986).
- Calcarius pictus* (Swainson, 1832) {Carlton House, Saskatchewan}. Smith's Longspur. Monotypic. Kemsies' (1961) subspecies, including *roweorum* {Anaktuvik [= Anaktuvuk], Alaska}, were based on different degrees of plumage wear and cannot be recognized (Jehl 1968, Browning 1990).
- Emberiza leucocephalos leucocephalos** Gmelin, 1771 {Astrakhan, Russia}. Pine Bunting. One specimen (UAM 6385): Attu Island, Aleutians, 6 October 1993, D. D. Gibson.
- Emberiza pusilla* Pallas, 1776 {Daurian Alps, Transbaicalia}. Little Bunting. Two specimens (UAM, 1; USNM, 1—Watson et al. 1974, Gibson 1981).
- Emberiza rustica latifascia** Portenko, 1930 {near Klyuchi, Kamchatka}. Rustic Bunting. There is one 19th-century specimen, a summer male (ZIAS 41346) taken in 1843 at St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, by I. G. Voznesenskii, and there are at least ten 20th-century specimens (UAM, 5; USNM, 4; UWBM, 1—see Bent 1912, Kenyon 1961, Gibson 1981).
- Emberiza aureola ornata** Shul'pin, 1928 {Suifun River mouth, north of Vladivostok}. Yellow-breasted Bunting. One specimen (UAM 5465): Attu Island, Aleutians, 26 May 1988—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Emberiza variabilis* Temminck, 1835 {northern Japan}. Gray Bunting. One specimen (UAM 3573): Shemya Island, Aleutians, 18 May 1977—Gibson and Hall (1978).
- Emberiza pallasi polaris** Middendorff, 1851 {Boganida River, Taimyr Peninsula}. Pallas' Bunting. One specimen (MVZ 163423): Barrow, 11 June 1968—Pitelka (1974).
- Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhulina** (Swinhoe, 1876) {Hakodate, Hokkaido}. Reed Bunting. Two UAM specimens (Byrd et al. 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis** (Linnaeus, 1758) {Lapland}. Snow Bunting. Smaller; the Alaska range of the species except for the Pribilof, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands.
- P. n. townsendi** Ridgway, 1887 {Otter Island, Pribilofs}. Larger, with relatively longer bill; Pribilof, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands.
- Plectrophenax hyperboreus* Ridgway, 1884 {St. Michael, Alaska}. McKay's Bunting. (Icterinae)
- Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linnaeus, 1758) {South Carolina}. Bobolink. Two records (MVZ, 1; UAM, 1—see Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus** Oberholser, 1907 {Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories}. Red-winged Blackbird. At least 15 specimens (UAM, 8; CAS, 3; MVZ,

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- 2; CHAS, 1; FMNH, 1—see Bailey 1930, 1948; Webster 1948; Kessel 1966; Kessel and Gibson 1978; Webster 1978, 1988).
- Sturnella neglecta neglecta* Audubon, 1844 {Old Fort Union, North Dakota}. Western Meadowlark. Three specimens (LACM, 1; UAM, 1; USNM, 1—see Willett 1923, Hemming 1965).
- Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* (Bonaparte, 1826) {Nance County, Nebraska}. Yellow-headed Blackbird. Two specimens (MVZ, 1; UAM, 1—Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Euphagus carolinus carolinus* (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) {Carolina}. Rusty Blackbird.
- Euphagus cyanocephalus* (Wagler, 1829) {Mexico; the type is from Temascaltepec, state of México (Hellmayr 1937)}. Brewer's Blackbird. Widely regarded as monotypic. If the tentative revision by Rea (1983) should be followed, it is not clear to which subspecies Alaska specimens should be assigned. Three specimens (DMNH, 2; UAM, 1—see Bailey 1948).
- Quiscalus quiscula versicolor** Vieillot, 1819 {United States}. Common Grackle. Two specimens (DMNH, 1; MVZ, 1—Bailey 1948, Kessel and Gibson 1978).
- Molothrus ater artemisiae** Grinnell, 1909 {Humboldt County, Nevada}. Brown-headed Cowbird. At least nine specimens (UAM, 7; MVZ, 1; USNM, 1—see Stewart 1964, Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978). Originally published (Stewart 1964) as eastern *M. a. ater* (Boddaert, 1783) {South Carolina}, USNM 479397 has been reidentified as *artemisiae*.

FRINGILLIDAE

- Fringilla montifringilla* Linnaeus, 1758 {Sweden}. Brambling. At least 15 specimens (UAM, 10; USNM, 2; UWBM, 2; FMNH, 1—see Hanna 1916, Kenyon 1961, Byrd et al. 1974, Jones and Gibson 1975, Kessel and Gibson 1978, Gibson 1981).
- Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis** (Swainson, 1832) {near Carlton House, Saskatchewan}. Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch. Small; crown gray, cheek brown; includes *irvingi* Feinstein, 1958 {Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska}, following Browning (1990); Brooks Range.
- L. t. griseonucha** (Brandt, 1842) {Aleutian Islands, Alaska}. Large; crown and cheek gray; browner than *umbrina*. Includes *griseogenys* Gould, 1843 {no type locality given}, *speciosa* (Finsch, 1872) {Unalaska Island, Aleutians}, *kodiaka* McGregor, 1901 {Kodiak Island, Alaska}, and *maxima* W. S. Brooks, 1915 {Copper Island, Commander Islands}, according to Hellmayr (1938). Aleutians, western Alaska Peninsula, Shumagin and Semidi islands; winters to Kodiak Island.
- L. t. littoralis** Baird, 1869 {Sitka, Alaska, and Port Simpson, British Columbia; the type is from Port Simpson (Hellmayr 1938)}. Small; both crown and cheek are gray, as in *griseonucha*; breeds C, SC, and SE Alaska.
- L. t. umbrina** Murie, 1944 {St. Paul Island, Pribilofs}. Large; blacker than *griseonucha*; breeds Pribilofs and St. Matthew and Hall islands.
- Pinicola enucleator leucurus** (P. L. S. Müller, 1776) {Canada; restricted to "city of Quebec, a place where it undoubtedly occurs at least in winter" (Oberholser 1914:52)}. Pine Grosbeak. The largest subspecies; includes *alascensis* Ridgway, 1898 {Nushagak, Alaska}, following Adkisson (1977); resident of the Alaska taiga.
- P. e. flammula** Homeyer, 1880 {"Nordwestamerika" = Kodiak Island, Alaska}. Averages shorter tailed and slightly smaller than *leucurus* and has more massive and more strongly hooked beak; *kodiaka* Ridgway, 1887 {Kodiak Island, Alaska} is a synonym; Alaska Pacific coast from Shumagin Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak archipelago east to SE Alaska. Following the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1985, Art. 31b [i]), we treat *kodiaka*, in juxtaposition with the masculine genus *Pinicola* (ICZN 1985, Art. 30a [i]), as a noun in apposition. Ridgway (1898) described the larger, taiga Pine Grosbeak from Nushagak, at the perimeter of its range in SW Alaska. With more than one form

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- resident in Alaska, it seems wise to restrict the type locality of the coastal subspecies. Its vague original attribution to "Nordwestamerika" was narrowed to "Alaska" by AOU (1931:322), and we here restrict the type locality of *flammula* to Kodiak Island.
- P. e. kamtschatkensis** (Dybowski, 1883) {Kamchatka}. Distinctly smaller than preceding subspecies, with narrower, blunt, strongly hooked bill; casual visitant in Aleutian and Pribilof islands, whence there are three specimens (USNM, 2; UAM, 1—see Riley 1917, Kenyon and Phillips 1965).
- P. e. carlottae** A. Brooks, 1922 {Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia}. Smallest and darkest. One specimen (UAM 6758): Ketchikan, 20 October 1995, R. Schuenger.
- Carpodacus erythrinus grebnitskii** Stejneger, 1885 {Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka}. Common Rosefinch. Two UAM specimens (see Dau and Gibson 1974).
- Carpodacus purpureus purpureus** (Gmelin, 1789) {South Carolina}. Purple Finch. Includes *taverneri* Rand, 1946 {Wood Buffalo Park, Alberta}, following Howell et al. (in Paynter 1968). Seven UAM specimens (see Gibson and Kessel 1992).
- Carpodacus cassinii* Baird, 1854 {Yavapai County, Arizona}. Cassin's Finch. Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos)—Gibson and Kessel (1992).
- Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis** (Say, 1823) {near Colorado Springs, Colorado}. House Finch. One specimen (UAM 6934): Hyder, 1–2 June 1996, T. J. Doyle.
- Loxia curvirostra minor** (C. L. Brehm, 1846) {eastern United States = Black River, Michigan (Payne 1987)}. Red Crossbill. Includes *sitkensis* Grinnell, 1909 {Admiralty Island, Alaska}, following Dickerman (1987), Payne (1987), and Groth (1993). The irregularly numerous small-bodied and small-billed Red Crossbill that breeds in SE and SC Alaska.
- L. c. bendirei** Ridgway, 1884 {Fort Klamath, Oregon}. Moderately large. Two specimens (MVZ 470–471) from SE Alaska identified by A. R. Phillips (on specimen labels). The latter specimen was reported by Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959).
- L. c. reai* Monson and Phillips, 1981 {Shoshone County, Idaho}. Very small like *minor* but often with heavier bill. "Duller below and on crown and back than *minor*; the back less reddish (male) and thus more strongly contrasted (at least to rump); female also very dark- and dull-backed, in strong contrast to the rich-yellow rump, and more deep-ochraceous below" (Monson and Phillips 1981:228). Provisionally accepted by Browning (1990); maintained as a synonym of *minor* by Payne (1987) and Groth (1993). A red male from SE Alaska (USNM 239942, St. Lazaria Island, 11 August 1912, G. Willett) was identified by Phillips (op. cit.).
- Loxia leucoptera leucoptera** Gmelin, 1789 {Hudson Bay and New York}. White-winged Crossbill.
- Carduelis flammea flammea** (Linnaeus, 1758) {Norrländ, Sweden}. Common Redpoll. Includes *holboellii* (C. L. Brehm, 1831) {Roda Valley, Thuringia}, following Vaurie (1956, 1959), Howell et al. (in Paynter 1968), Knox (1988a), and Cramp and Perrins (1994).
- Carduelis hornemanni hornemanni** (Holböll, 1843) {northern Greenland}. Hoary Redpoll. Larger and much paler than *exilipes*. One record (UAM 2389): Fairbanks, 28 March 1964—Kessel and Springer (1966).
- C. h. exilipes** (Coues, 1862) {Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories}. Smaller and not so pale as nominate *hornemanni*; the Alaska-breeding subspecies. In recent studies in Alaska, Troy (1980, 1985) concluded that *exilipes* comprises the lighter color variations within individual populations of *C. flammea* and, stating that *exilipes* and *flammea* represent the ends of a continuum of plumage and skeletal variability, recommended that all redpolls be considered a single species. Knox (1988a) examined museum specimens from throughout the range of the birds and concluded instead that apparent intermediate specimens are "an artefact of over-narrow definition of specific characters" (ibid.:22), not hybrids, and represent variability within two species. And Seutin et al. (1992, 1993) concluded from their

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morphometric and plumage-variability studies in Manitoba that redpolls there represent the sympatric occurrence of two genetically determined phenotypic forms, i.e., two species. We continue to maintain two species of redpolls and to maintain *exilipes* in *C. hornemanni*.

Carduelis spinus (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. Eurasian Siskin. One specimen (UAM 6354): Attu Island, Aleutians, 21–22 May 1993, M. E. Isleib.

Carduelis pinus pinus (Wilson, 1810) {Philadelphia, Pennsylvania}. Pine Siskin.

Carduelis tristis jewetti (van Rossem, 1943) {Ashland, Oregon} or *pallida* (Mearns, 1890) {Yavapai County, Arizona}. American Goldfinch. Multiple records (no specimen; UAM photos)—see Gibson and Kessel (1992).

*Carduelis sinica kawarahaiba** (Temminck, 1835) {Japan}. Oriental Greenfinch. Two UAM specimens (Gibson 1981).

*Pyrrhula pyrrhula cassinii** Baird, 1869 {Nulato, Alaska}. Eurasian Bullfinch. Seven specimens (CAS, 3; UAM, 2; USNM, 2—Baird 1869, Swarth 1928, Friedmann 1937, Kessel and Gibson 1978).

*Coccothraustes vespertinus brooksi** (Grinnell, 1917) {Okanagan, British Columbia}. Evening Grosbeak. Three UAM specimens (see Kessel and Gibson 1978).

*Coccothraustes coccothraustes japonicus** Temminck and Schlegel, 1848 {Japan}. Hawfinch. Four specimens (UAM, 3; USNM, 1—see Evermann 1913, Byrd et al. 1974); three are *japonicus*, and the other has been identified as intermediate between *japonicus* and widespread *C. c. coccothraustes* (Linnaeus, 1758) {Italy}.

PASSERIDAE

*Passer domesticus domesticus** (Linnaeus, 1758) {Sweden}. House Sparrow. Includes *plecticus* Oberholser, 1974 {Bonneville County, Idaho}, following Browning (1974). Two UAM specimens (see Gibson and Kessel 1992).

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