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Albinism in a Carolina Wren and Two House Wrens From Kansas

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Albinism is the absence of melanin pigment in organisms. Albino birds have been classified into four groups (Pettingill 1956). Total (or pure) albinos have a complete absence of melanin pigment in the entire bird. Incomplete albinos exhibit a lack of pigment in the plumage, eyes, or unfeathered parts, but not all three. Imperfect albinos have reduced or diluted pigment in one of these three areas, but the pigment is never completely absent. The fourth category, partial albinos, exhibit total pigment loss from only a few feathers; the pigment-free areas may be symmetrical or asymmetrical. Pure albinos are very rare, constituting only 7% of the 1847 cases of albinism summarized by Gross (1965).

Albinos of any class are quite rare in wrens (Family Troglodytidae). Jacques Larivée (pers. comm.) lists one partial albino Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) in his database of Birds of Quebec; no other albino wrens of any species have been documented by participants in this long-term survey. Ross (1963) writes that "Albinism is extremely rare among owls, hummingbirds, wrens and titmice." He listed three individuals of three species of wrens in his summary. Gross (1965) did not list individual species of wrens, but his review listed only 73 individuals of four species of wrens documented prior to 1965. Contrasting this to the 152 individual albino American Robins (*Turdus migratorius*) or 104 House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) listed in his review, it is apparent that albino wrens are relatively uncommon. Here we report some observations of a partial albino Carolina Wren (*Thyrothorus ludovicianus*) and an imperfect albino House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) on Fort Riley, Kansas during the summer of 2000, as well as an observation of a partial albino House Wren on the nearby Konza Prairie Biological Station in the summer of 1995.

On 11 June 2000, a female Carolina Wren was captured during banding operations at the MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survival) station south of the Kansas River on Ft. Riley (39° 3.33' N, 96° 47.71' W). This bird (Fig. 1) exhibited symmetrical, partial albinism. Several primaries, secondaries, and rectrices were white or partially white; the bird was otherwise normally plumaged.

On 25 June 2000, a male House Wren was captured during banding operations at the MAPS station at Estes Draw on Ft. Riley (39° 6.69' N, 96° 49.92' W). This bird



Figure 1. — Partial albino Carolina Wren.

(Fig. 2) was an asymmetrical, imperfect albino, with diluted pigment on the wing coverts and secondaries on its right wing. The bird was otherwise normally plumaged. This wren was recaptured at the same site on 2 July 2000 and exhibited similar plumage features at that time.

An asymmetric, partial albino male House Wren was observed on Kouza Prairie Biological Station (39° 6.90' N, 96° 33.50' W) by Kennedy in 1995, during a study of nest box use by House Wrens and Bewick's Wrens (*Thryomanes bewickii*). This bird was not captured, but photographs were obtained, one of which is shown in Figure 3. Nestlings from this nest box did not survive, so no data are available on the inheritance (if any) of this particular plumage pattern. Kennedy has been conducting research on this and other wren species since 1983, and this is the only albino wren that she has observed.

Seneca (1985), in reporting an incomplete albino Carolina Wren, noted that there were only two prior records of albinism in this species. Both were partial albinos: one reported by Ross (1963) and another listed in Terres (1980). As noted above, no records for albinos in this species are found in the Birds of Quebec database, and the species does breed in southwestern Quebec (Cyr and Larivée 1995). Haggerty and Morton (1995) do not discuss aberrant plumages in their species account for the Birds of North America, so it is unclear if additional reports were found by these authors for the period between 1963 and 1995.

Ross (1963) includes two records of albinism in House Wrens. A total albino specimen is in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. He also noted a report of a partial albino but provided no other details for this bird. There is one report of a complete albino male that attracted a mate and produced young in Minnesota (Johnson 1998).

The cause of albinism is generally attributed to lack of activity of the enzyme tyrosinase, a key component of the pathway leading to the formation of melanin (White, et al. 1964). Pure or total albinos simply lack tyrosinase activity in the entire organism. Mechanisms leading to loss of tyrosinase activity in local regions of a bird's skin have not been elucidated, but presumably involve mutations or other known mechanisms of gene inactivation. However, Philips (1954) reported an instance of partial albinism in a Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) where a sliver under the skin apparently caused some feathers of the head and lores to lack pigment. It seems possible that local inflammations associated with elevated local skin temperatures could lead to pigmentation defects in bird feathers. Temperature sensitivity of tyrosinase in Siamese cats (Hubel and Weisel 1971), for example, results in pale pelage near the body core and darker (more pigmented) pelage at the extremities of ears, tail and paws. It is thus possible that some localized asymmetric pigmentation defects could be due to local inflammations during a critical period of feather growth. This might be a possible explanation for the asymmetric pigmentation loss observed in the House Wren in Figure 3.



Figure 2. — Imperfect albino House Wren.

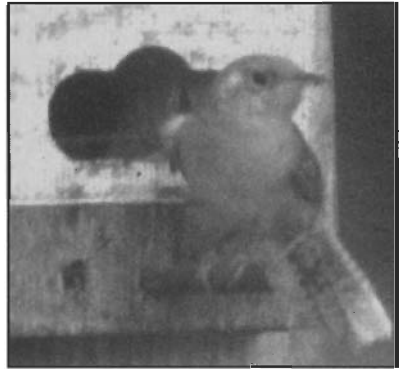


Figure 3. — Partial albino House Wren.

The observation that some families of birds are more prone to albinism than others is interesting, but the biological causes underlying these observations remains unclear. Hopefully, continued documentation of aberrant plumages in all families of birds will eventually lead to generation of testable hypotheses to explain these fascinating and striking plumage patterns.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Avian Predation on Eggs of the Whip-poor-will

Although the ground nests of Whip-poor-wills (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) might be expected to suffer high rates of predation, little has actually been published about what those predators are (Tyler 1940). Apparently no one has actually been witness to predators taking eggs or young. Based on tracks left in the soft soil around 15 depredated nests in northeast Kansas, striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*), red foxes (*Vulpes fulva*), and snakes (Serpentes) have eaten eggs or young (Cink 2002). Dogs and cats have been mentioned as major threats to this ground nesting bird (Santner 1992) but no cases of their depredation have been published. In the course of making hours of nest observations from blinds over 15 breeding seasons in Douglas County, Kansas, I observed two instances of avian predation on Whip-poor-will eggs.

On 25 May 1984, I entered a previously established blind on the University of Kansas' Breidenthal Biological Reserve, about 2.5 km north of Baldwin City, Douglas Co. In doing so, I flushed a female Whip-poor-will from her nest. My wife and children, who accompanied me to the site, obligingly followed the female (who gave bro-

ken wing distraction displays to lure them away from the nest) for about 100 m before returning to their vehicle. In the course of watching for the return of the female to her eggs, I observed a Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) land on the ground next to the eggs. It looked around about 3 s, approached an egg, pecked at it and apparently cracked it, picked it up in its bill and flew off with it. The female Whip-poor-will came back and settled on the remaining egg. I did not see the flycatcher make a return visit to the vicinity for the remainder of the afternoon. The nest was deserted several days later when it was subsequently visited by a mammalian predator that took the second egg. This female did renest and successfully rear two young later in the same season.

On the afternoon of 20 May 1988, I flushed a female from her nest as I entered a previously established blind at 17:00 CDT in the Boyd Woods, a biological reserve of Baker University, located about 2.6 km north-northeast of Baldwin City, Douglas Co. A student assistant helped distract the female's attention from me as they followed the female away from the area for some distance. In the short time the female was away, a Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), perhaps attracted by the commotion in the nest vicinity, flew down to investigate the nest. It quickly punctured an egg and flew off with it as the Whip-poor-will returned. The second egg had been dislodged about 40 cm from its original position. After settling in the position of the original clutch (the eggs are laid directly on the leaf litter with no bowl or scrape formed) the female took about 5 min before reaching over and retrieving the egg by pulling it with her lower bill and tucking it under her. She successfully reared the single chick that hatched four days later.

Although the Great Crested Flycatcher is primarily an insectivore, there are records of pieces of egg shell in its nesting cavity. Whether these were remnants of a food item or placed there for other reasons is unknown. There were a few eggshells in a large sample (265) of stomachs collected from this species (Bent 1940). While its bill is not particularly stout, hard-bodied beetles make up about 17% of its food. It is clear that this predation would not have occurred with the female Whip-poor-will on the nest. The female typically incubates or broods throughout the day and only leaves the nest at dusk when the male relieves her for her first bout of foraging.

The Blue Jay, of course, is notorious for preying on the eggs or young of other birds (Tarvin and Woolfenden 1999). There are, however, no published records of its depredating Whip-poor-will nests. In the example given here, it is likely that an unattended clutch is the only reason the Blue Jay was able to make off with an egg. Under normal circumstances, with almost continuous incubation or brooding, predation from such a source would be unlikely. The presence of a blind or other investigator disturbance may have contributed to drawing the predators attention to what would normally be a well camouflaged nest. The two occurrences of avian predation reported here represent a relatively small proportion (1.2%) of the nests studied (165).

My thanks to Peter Lowther for his helpful comments on the manuscript.

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2001 Report Of The Kansas Bird Records Committee

This report summarizes the activities of the Committee for the calendar year 2001, as well as any decisions pending from previous years. The Committee received 60 observation reports in 2001, recording the occurrence of 59 different birds. Fifty-five records were circulated. All reports submitted, whether circulated to the committee or not, are archived in the Natural History Museum at the University of Kansas.

Record submissions are assigned a sequential number in the order in which they are received, with the year of receipt as a prefix. Not all submissions that receive a number are circulated. Birds are listed in phylogenetic order under each of two categories: Records Accepted and Records Not Accepted. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds* (Seventh edition, 1998).

After the English and scientific name follows the KBRC record number; the number of individuals seen, with age or plumage notes; date(s) of observation; locality, including county; observer(s), with those documenting the record listed first; supporting physical evidence, if any, received by the Committee; and finally, comments and notes on changes in the species' status on the KOS checklist. Rejected records have the observers' names omitted and a brief explanation as to the reason for rejection.

RECORDS ACCEPTED

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*), 2001-24, 1, unknown sex/adult, May 12, 2001, Kyle Marsh on Perry Reservoir (Jefferson Co.), reported by Terry Sullivan.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), 2001-22, 1 unknown sex/adult alternate plumage, June 8, 2001, pool 3A at Cheyenne Bottoms (Barton County), Galen Pittman. **Eleventh state record.**

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), 2001-28, 1 unknown sex/adult alternate plumage, July 14, 2001, Cheyenne Bottoms (Barton Co.), Bill Beard, other observers included Nancy Beard, documented by video. **Twelfth state record.**

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), 2001-43, 1, unknown sex/adult alternate plumage, September 13, 2001, Cheyenne Bottoms, pool 4 (Barton Co.), Bob Fisher. **Thirteenth state record.**

Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*), 2001-50, 2 unknown sex/AHY, August 12 through September 16, 2001, playa lakes near Garden City and Holcomb (Finney Co.), Tom Shane, many other observers included mob, documented with photos. **Fifth state record.**

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), 2001-32, 2 individuals, unknown sex/adult basic plumage, July 17, 2001, Baxter Springs (Cherokee Co.), Michael Patten, other observers included Brenda Smith.

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*), 2001-14, 1, male/sub-adult plumage, March 7, 2001, Wyandotte County Lake (Wyandotte Co.), Chris Hobbs, other observers included Roger McNeil, documented with photos. **First state record, added to the state checklist.**

Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*), 2001-15, 1 male/adult alternate plumage, March 7, 2001, lake in Shawnee Mission Park (Johnson Co.), Matt Gearheart, other observers included Art Swalwell, documented with photos.

White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*), 2001-27, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage, June 29, 2001, One mile west of Kalvesta, KS then 13 miles North on Byler Rd., then 1 and 3/4 miles East on Alamota Rd (Finney Co.), Scotty Baugh. **Second state record.**

Harris's Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*), 2001-2, 1, unknown sex/first basic plumage, November 17, 2000, Geuda Springs (DeLorme 75-G-8) (Cowley Co.), Carolyn Schwab, many other observers, documented with video. Providing the seventh state record, this young bird did not have a band or any other evidence of captive origin.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), 2001-52, 1 unknown sex/unknown age, May 13, 2001, watershed 2D, Konza Prairie (Riley Co.), Jim Rivers, other observers included Dave Rintoul, Mark Chappell, Jana Shaker, documented with photos. Tallgrass

prairie is an unusual habitat for this species, which usually frequents mudflats and exposed areas during migration.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*), 2001-47, 6 unknown species/adult alternate plumage, August 25, 2001, Big Salt Marsh, Quivira NWR (Stafford Co.), Dave Rintoul. Fall mid-continent sightings of this common spring migrant are very unusual, as most individuals of this species migrate to the east coast of N. America before heading south.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*), 2001-29, 1, unknown sex/adult basic plumage, April 30, 2001, Quivira NWR (Stafford Co.), Marshall Iliff, other observers included Joe Fontaine, documented with photos.

Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*), 2001-9, 1 unknown sex/first basic plumage, from 9/9 to 9/10/2000, 3 mi. southwest of Washington (Washington Co.), Galen Pittman, other observers included Mike Stewart, Dan Thalmann, Mark Corder, Elaine Corder, Matt Gearheart, Chet Gresham, documented with video. **Sixth state record.** This bird remained in the area for many weeks, feeding on insects and providing many Kansas birders with a new species for their life lists.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*), 2001-38, 1 unknown sex/adult alternate plumage, August 31, 2001, Cheyenne Bottoms, pool 2 (Barton Co.), Dan Gish, other observers included Richard Martin. Documentation included 1 sketch.

Little Gull (*Larus minutus*), 2001-42, 1, unknown sex/adult, September 13, 2001, Cheyenne Bottoms, pool 2 (Barton Co.), Bob Fisher.

Little Gull (*Larus minutus*), 2001-56, 1 unknown sex/subadult/basic plumage, November 11, 2001, West side of Cheney Reservoir (Kingman Co.), Tyler Hicks, other observers included Leon Hicks.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), 2001-10, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage, February 11, 2001, southwest end of John Redmond Reservoir Dam (Coffey Co.), Galen Pittman, other observers included Mick McHugh.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), 2001-6, 1, unknown sex/immature, December 14, 2000, Marshall Cove area, Wilson Reservoir (Russell Co.), Mike Rader, other observers included Scott Seltman, Ellen Rader, Chuck Otte. **Seventh state record.**

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), 2001-16, 1 unknown sex/first winter plumage, March 10, 2001, John Redmond Reservoir (Coffey Co.), Mark Land, other observers included Eileen Land. **Eighth state record.**

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), 2001-7, 4 unknown/adult basic plumage, from 1/20 to 1/21/2001, urban backyard in Manhattan (Riley Co.), Jim Koelliker, other observers included Susan Koelliker. Documented with video.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), 2001-18, 1, probable male/adult, April 28, 2001, intersection of DG county rd 1200-E and 18800-N (Douglas Co.), David Seibel/Galen Pittman, other observers included Mick McHugh.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), 2001-23, 1 unknown sex/adult, June 11, 2001, downtown Bucklin (Ford Co.), Galen Pittman.

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), 2001-20, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage, May 27, 2001, back yard in Ulysses (Grant Co.), John Rakestraw.

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), 2001-21, 2, adult pair and one egg, from 5/18 to 5/20/2001, suburban yard north of Atchison (Atchison Co.), Roger McNeill, other observers included Matt Gearheart, documented with photos. First breeding record for Kansas for this species, whose range is rapidly expanding.

Inca Dove (*Columbina inca*), 2001-13, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage, from 1/14 to 2/2/2001, urban backyard/football field in Girard (Crawford Co.), Martha Price.

Inca Dove (*Columbina inca*), 2001-44, 1 female/adult basic plumage, September 14, 2001, Hugoton (Stevens Co.), Bob Fisher.

Calliope Hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*), 2001-39, 1 individual, unknown sex/basic female or juvenile plumage, August 30, 2001, feeder in Valley Center, (Sedgwick Co.), Bill Beard, other observers included Nancy Beard, documented with video. **Seventh state record.**

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*), 2001-35, 1, female/adult basic plumage, August 29, 2001, feeder in Valley Center (Nick & Kathy Clausen)

(Sedgwick Co.), Bill Beard, other observers included Nancy Beard, documented with video. **Eighth state record.**

Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*), 2001-26, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage June 10, 2001, Estes Draw banding station on Ft. Riley (Geary Co.), Dave Rintoul. **Tenth state record.**

Ladder-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides scalaris*), 2001-55, 1 female/adult basic plumage, from 9/29 through 11/7/2001, Stockdale cove of Tuttle Creek Reservoir (Riley Co.), Lowell Johnson, other observers included Louise Jahnke. An unusual northeasterly location for this species, which is more commonly found in the southwestern part of the state.

Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), 2001-5, 1, unknown sex/adult basic plumage, March 16, 1976, 8 mi. north and 1 mi west of Elkhart (Morton Co.), Tom Shane. Standard documentation of the first state record; the species was already on the checklist (hypothetical status) based on compilation of sight records before the inauguration of the KBRC in 1990.

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*), 2001-19, 1 male/adult basic plumage, May 19, 2001, 12725 246th St, Lawrence KS (Leavenworth Co.), David Reber, other observers included Alison Reber. An unusual sighting for northeast Kansas; most previous sightings of this species have been in the southwestern part of the state.

Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), 2001-51, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage, September 22, 2001, mouth of Timber Canyon, Scott State Park (Scott Co.), Tom Shane.

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*), 2001-30, 1, unknown sex/adult molting, July 14, 2001, Cheyenne Bottoms (Barton Co.), Sebastian Patti/Chris Hobbs, other observers included Ted Cable, Mike Rader, Scott Seltman, Charles Anderson, Dan Gish, Don Vannoy, documented with video. **First state record, added to state checklist.**

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*), 2001-33, 1 unknown sex/adult alternate plumage, July 26, 2001, Cheyenne Bottoms (Barton Co.), Bob Fisher. **Second state record.**

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*), 2001-53, 2 individuals, unknown sex/basic plumage, September 27, 2001, Ackley Lake (Finney Co.), Tom Shane/Marie Osterbuhr, documented with photos. **Third state record.**

Juniper Titmouse (*Baelophus ridgwayi*), 2001-3, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage, December 31, 2000, 300 yds west of Point of Rocks ponds, Cimarron National Grasslands (Morton Co.), Jethro Runco, other observers included Lindsay Peter. **Second state record.**

Juniper Titmouse (*Baelophus ridgwayi*), 2001-4, 1, unknown sex/adult basic plumage, September 30, 2001, 2 mi. north, 5 mi. east of K-27 Bridge near Boy Scout area, Cimarron National Grassland (Morton Co.), Scott Seltman. **Third state record.** This bird was seen a week earlier and in the same area as the first accepted state record, KBRC#2000-68, and may indeed be the same individual.

Western Bluebird (*Salia mexicana*), 2001-8, 2 males/adult basic plumage, December 16, 2000, 2 locations - one on FHSU campus, low water bridge over Big Creek; one at Frontier Park (Ellis Co.), Greg Farley, other observers included William Stark. **Fourth state record.**

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombcilla garrulus*), 2001-1, 1 unknown/adult basic plumage, December 25, 2000, near Quivira NWR visitor center (Stafford Co.), Galen Pittman.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*), 2001-31, 1, male/alternate plumage adult, from 5/21 through 7/9/2001, Ft. Riley (Geary Co.), Dan Hegarty, documented with photos. This is well west of the usual breeding range for this species.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*), 2001-41, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage, September 1, 2001, Shelterbelt near Elkhart sewage ponds (Morton Co.), Matt Gearheart, many other observers, documented with video and photos. A very rare fall migrant in the interior of the country; most individuals of this species, even those breeding in Alaska, migrate east to the northeastern states before heading south.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), 2001-25, 3 individuals, unknown sex/unknown age, reported May 12, 2001, from Ford Co. Description was consistent with an identification of Turkey Vulture, which is the most expected vulture species in this part of the state.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*), 2001-57, 1 individual, unknown sex/unknown age, 11/26 and 11/28/2001, Melvern Lake outlet park (Osage Co.). Although extensively documented with photographs, this report did not conclusively rule out other species such as Thayer's Gull, or even the possibility of a hybrid gull.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), 2001-11, 1 unknown sex/adult basic plumage, February 11, 2001, sandpit lake at corner of 29th and West Sts. In Wichita (Sedgwick Co.). Identification was difficult due to long distance observation.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), 2001-12, 1 individual, unknown sex/adult basic plumage, February 19, 2001, El Dorado Lake (Butler Co.). Without photo documentation, this report could not be accepted, since other potential identifications could not be ruled out from the written description.

Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*), 2001-54, 10 individuals, unknown sex/adult plumage, November 3, 2001, near Perry Reservoir Dam (Jefferson Co.). Photographic documentation was not received, and the written description could not rule out other possible species, including Bonaparte's Gull.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), 2001-17, 1, unknown sex/adult basic plumage April 13, 2001, backyard in Olathe (Johnson Co.). Possibility of Ringed Turtle-Dove could not be eliminated by the description provided.

Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*), 2001-45, 1 unknown sex/first fall plumage, September 15, 2001, Ag Station, Cimarron National Grassland (Morton Co.). This bird, like most fall *Empidonax* flycatchers, was silent, and the written description did not rule out other possible identifications.

Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*), 2001-37, 2 individuals, unknown sex/adult basic plumage 9/1/2001 and 9/2/2001, Cimarron Nat'l Grasslands (Morton Co.). This bird, like most fall *Empidonax* flycatchers, was silent, and the written description did not rule out other possible identifications.

Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*), 2001-46, 1 individual, unknown sex/adult basic plumage, September 15, 2001, Middle Spring, Cimarron National Grassland (Morton Co.). Brief observation of a silent bird; written description does not rule out other possible identifications.

Virginia's Warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*), 2001-40, 1 female/adult basic plumage September 1, 2001, Boy Scout area, Cimarron Nat'l Grassland (Morton Co.). Members of the committee noted, as did the observer, that some critical field marks were not seen during this brief sighting. It was felt that the field marks that were seen did not eliminate other possible species, including Lucy's Warbler.

Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*), 2001-48, 1 female/adult basic plumage, September 24, 2001, Swansons Park, Wichita (Sedgwick Co.). Fall identification of this species is very difficult, and the short duration of this sighting made the identification even more equivocal.

Members of the committee voting on these records - - Greg Farley, Bob Gress (alternate), Mick McHugh, Lloyd Moore, Mike Rader, David Rintoul, Richard Rucker, Chairman, Carolyn Schwab (alternate), Eugene Young.

Submitted by David A. Rintoul, Secretary, July 2002