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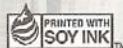
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Actions of the Michigan Bird Records Committee for 2001

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This is the 12th report of the Michigan Bird Records Committee, covering the Committee's actions in 2001. The members of the Committee in 2001 were Brian Allen (Manistee Co.), Adam M. Byrne (Clinton Co.), Allen Chartier (Wayne Co.), Philip C. Chu (Minnesota), Louis Dombroski (Chippewa Co.), Chip Francke (Ottawa Co.), and James Granlund (Kalamazoo Co.), with alternate members Kip Miller (Berrien Co.) and Jack Reinoehl (Hillsdale Co.). Byrne was Chairman and Reinoehl was Secretary.

The records discussed below are the 95 reports for which a final decision was reached during the calendar year 2001. Of these, 40 (42%) were accepted. Names of contributors of written descriptions or material evidence appear in the heading for acceptance and the 2nd, votes for rejection; a 3rd number, if present, represents members abstaining from voting (Committee bylaws require members to abstain from voting on records for which they have submitted documentation).

It is important to note that all actions made by the Committee are based on the written and physical evidence provided. For rejected records, the Committee is not stating that the identification was incorrect, only that the supporting evidence was not conclusive.

The state list increased by 2 during 2001, to 418.

Changes to Michigan Bird List of January 2001:

Accidental to Regular:

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*)

Regular to Casual:

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Casual to Accidental:

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

New species (Accidental):Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*)Swainson's Warbler (*Limnithlypis swainsonii*)

In addition to reviewing new documentation, the Committee handled 3 major issues in 2001: 1) reevaluation of previously accepted Ross's Goose records, 2) reevaluation of previously accepted Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) records, and 3) acceptance of the introduced Trumpeter Swan population as established in Michigan.

Ross's Goose re-evaluation

Wild geese exhibiting intermediate traits between Snow (*Chen caerulescens*) and Ross's geese were first described in the 1970's (Trauger et al. 1971, McLandress and McLandress 1979), but received limited attention from the birding community until Roberson (1993) discussed the identification problem that intermediates pose. In recent years, reports of geese exhibiting intermediate traits have increased, culminating with 10 intermediates (reported as hybrids) among 84 Ross's and 3120 Snow geese banded along the southern edge of Hudson Bay, Ontario during late summer 2002 (Abraham 2002).

The increased awareness of geese with intermediate traits prompted the Committee to reevaluate all previously accepted Ross's Goose records, a project that was initiated in 2000 (Byrne 2001a). A total of 23 records were reviewed, with only 4 containing adequate detail for acceptance:

- 2 on 27 October-12 November 1979 at the Allegan State Game Area, Allegan Co.;
- 2 on 25 October 1986 at the Allegan State Game Area, Allegan Co.;
- 1 on 26 March-10 April 1999 in East Lansing, Ingham Co.; and
- 1 on 21 November-2 December 2000 in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co.

Cinnamon Teal re-evaluation

The Committee also continued its reevaluation of previously accepted Cinnamon Teal records, initiated in 2000 (Byrne 2001b). Reports of Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) x Cinnamon Teal hybrids in the Great Lakes region date back to at least the late 1960s (Brackney 1967) and in recent years have increased. Minnesota reported 2 hybrids during the 1990s (Svingen and Nelson 1991, Risen 1995), another in 2000 (Chu 2001), and 4 in the spring of 2002 (Svingen 2002). While the reports have been less frequent in Michigan, 1 was observed on 1 April 2000 at the Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co. (Reinoehl 2000). This individual,

along with at least 2 of the recent Minnesota records, strongly resembled a Cinnamon Teal at moderate distances and required good views to detect conflicting field marks. Therefore, the Committee felt it important to reassess the state's accepted records, so as to ensure that the documentation is detailed enough to eliminate the possibility of a Cinnamon-like hybrid.

Of the 5 previously accepted records, 1 (Michigan State University specimen #6161, collected on 3 October 1969 in Cass Co.) has not been reevaluated, and only 2 of the remaining 4 contained adequate detail for acceptance:

- 1 on 25-28 April 1982 in Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co.; and
- 1 on 12-22 April 1992 at the Nyanquing Point State Wildlife Area, Bay Co.

Status of Trumpeter Swan

Trumpeter Swans certainly occurred in Michigan historically, but their breeding status remains unclear. Father Louis Hennepin in 1679 and M. de Lamothe de Cadillac in 1701 both reported swans as being numerous in Michigan from late July to early October (Granlund 1994), a time frame that would be too early for migrant Tundra Swans (*Cygnus columbianus*). Lumsden (1984) included all of Michigan in his assessment of the historic Trumpeter breeding range. However, there remains no direct, conclusive evidence to support claims that Trumpeters bred in Michigan.

Restoration efforts (or introductions, depending on location) began in South Dakota in 1960, Minnesota in 1966, Missouri and Ontario in 1982, Michigan in 1986, Wisconsin in 1987, Iowa in 1994, and Ohio in 1995 (Johnson 2000). Iowa (Kent 1995) and Minnesota (Eckert 1999) bird records committees have each determined Trumpeter Swans to be established in their respective states.

Discussions on Trumpeter Swan status in Michigan began in 1999, but it was not until 2001 that the Committee felt it had adequate information to warrant an official vote. The information in question was contained in unpublished reports (Ad hoc Drafting Committee for the Interior Population of Trumpeter Swans 2001, Mississippi Flyway Council 2001) provided by Joe Johnson of Michigan State University.

When addressing the issue of Trumpeter Swan status, the Committee considered the 4 criteria defined by the Checklist Committee of the American Birding Association (2002) that state "an exotic bird is established when:

- (a) there is a *deme*, a more-or-less-contiguous wild population of potentially interacting individuals, rather than a scattering of isolated individuals or pairs;

- (b) the population is large enough to survive a normal amount of mortality and nesting failure;
- (c) sufficient numbers of offspring are being fledged annually to maintain or increase the population level; and
- (d) the population is not *directly* dependent on human support."

The first criterion requires individuals to be distributed in such a way that they can potentially interact. The 2000 census recorded 401 Trumpeter Swans in 21 of Michigan's 83 counties (25%). These counties were concentrated in 3 regions – the southwestern Lower Peninsula, northeastern Lower Peninsula, and central Upper Peninsula. Despite this clumped distribution, members felt "it reasonable to assert that individuals can interact not only with individuals in the same part of the state but also with individuals in different parts". In fact, swans from the various restoration/introduction programs have been documented in other states. Some examples are a bird from South Dakota that spent from April to October 1991 in Schoolcraft Co., Michigan (Chu 1995); Minnesota birds in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Virginia, Iowa, and Colorado (Kittleson 1996); and Michigan birds in Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Arkansas (J. Johnson, pers. comm.). These examples of long distance dispersal support the claim that the Michigan Trumpeters can potentially interact.

The second criterion requires the population to be large enough to survive normal mortality and nesting failure. The normal mortality for Trumpeter Swans 3 years old or older is low, 0-20% (Mitchell 1994). Couple this low normal mortality with the relatively large number of Michigan Trumpeters (401 in 2000) concentrated in 3 disjunct portions of the state and it seems reasonable to assume that the Michigan population can withstand any normal mortality, nesting failure, and/or chance catastrophes.

The 3rd criterion requires the number of offspring produced each year to be large enough to maintain or increase population size. Michigan's annual cygnet production since 1995 has ranged from 28 to 38% of the number of censused adults. These figures are similar to the 19-32% from the growing Pacific-coast population (Conant et al. 1991a, 1991b). Because cygnet production in Michigan is similar to or greater than that of the growing Pacific-coast population, it seems reasonable to assume that the Michigan population is producing enough offspring to at least maintain itself.

The 4th criterion requires the population to not be reliant on human support. Michigan has no organized winter-feeding programs, unlike Minnesota and South Dakota. This leaves only the continued low-level releases as potential human support, but the numbers are quite insignificant. From 1996-2000, a total of 60 swans were released, compared to the

population growth of 295 swans during that same time period. Most members felt there was no indication that human support was a contributing factor to this species' success.

In summary, on 18 August 2001 the Committee voted to accept (6-1) the introduced Trumpeter Swans as established in Michigan. All members recognize that unforeseen events could lead to the failure of any introduced population, at which point the Committee will have no problem reversing its decision.

To find information on more recent rounds, view previous annual reports, or read the bylaws in full, visit the MBRC web site at:
<http://www.umd.umich.edu/dept/rouge_river/MBRCHome.html>.

The author thanks Phil Chu for reviewing this manuscript and Jack Reinoehl for compiling and organizing the documentation.

Records Accepted

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)

vote: 6-1 in the 2nd round
description: Adam M. Byrne

One on 30 September 2000 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. (10th state record/7th county record).

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)

vote: 6-1
description: Joseph Youngman
photographs: Joseph Youngman

One on 17-18 November 2000 at Grand Traverse Bay, Houghton Co. (11th state record/1st county record).

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)

description: Philip C. Chu

One in alternate plumage on 27 May 2001 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. (12th state record/8th county record).

Arctic/Pacific Loon (*Gavia arctica/pacifica*)

vote: 7-0
descriptions: Adam M. Byrne,
Scott Terry

One adult on 7 October 2000 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co.

Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)

vote: 7-0
description: Kip Miller

One on 30 October 2000 in New Buffalo, Berrien Co.

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

vote: 6-1
description: Richard Geboy

One on 8 November 2000 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)

vote: 7-0
description: Russ Schipper

One adult on 1 May 2001 in Kalamazoo Twp., Kalamazoo Co. (7th county record).

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

vote: 7-0

description: Laurence C. Binford,
Philip C. Chu
photographs: Adam M. Byrne,
Brad Murphy

One adult on 22 April-5 May 2001 near
Bootjack, Houghton Co. (5th state
record/1st Upper Peninsula record).

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

vote: 7-0
description: Adam M. Byrne

Two adults on 13 May 2001 at the
Nayanquing Point State Wildlife Area,
Bay Co. (3rd county record).

**Glossy/White-faced Ibis
(*Plegadis falcinellus/chihii*)**

vote: 7-0
descriptions: Brad Murphy, Walter
Pawloski

Two adults on 8-10 May 2000 at the
Pointe Mouillee State Game Area,
Monroe Co. These were rejected as
Glossy Ibis (vote: 2-5 in the 2nd round,
see below) and resubmitted as
Glossy/White-faced Ibis.

**Glossy/White-faced Ibis
(*Plegadis falcinellus/chihii*)**

vote: 7-0
descriptions: Adam M. Byrne,
Margaret Jewett

One on 16-24 October 2000 at Swift
Run Pond, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co.
was the county's 1st ibis record.

**Glossy/White-faced Ibis
(*Plegadis falcinellus/chihii*)**

vote: 6-1
description: Brian Allen

One 1st winter on 18 October 2000 at
the Manistee State Game Area, Manistee
Co. was a county 1st.

**Glossy/White-faced Ibis
(*Plegadis falcinellus/chihii*)**

vote: 7-0 in the 2nd round

description: Craig Fosdick

One, seen in flight only, on 28 October
2000 at the Pointe Mouillee State Game
Area headquarters, Wayne Co.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 6-1
descriptions: Adam M. Byrne,
Bruce Cohen

One adult on 26 March-10 April 1999
at the Michigan State University water
quality research ponds, Ingham Co. (3rd
state record/1st county record).

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 5-0
descriptions: Adam M. Byrne,
Allen Chartier

One adult on 1 November-3 December
2000 near Saline, Washtenaw Co. (4th
state record/1st county record).

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 7-0
description: Mike Mencotti

One adult, accompanied by 2 birds
showing intermediate traits, on 18-19
March 2001 at Kensington Metropark,
Oakland Co. (5th state record/1st county
record).

Brant (*Branta bernicla*)

vote: 6-1
description: Richard Geboy

One on 16 October 2000 at Whitefish
Point, Chippewa Co.

Brant (*Branta bernicla*)

vote: 7-0
descriptions: Kip Miller, Jonathan
Wuepper

Eight on 30 October 2000 in New
Buffalo, Berrien Co. (4th county
record).

Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*)

vote: 7-0
descriptions: Laurence C. Binford

One adult male on 14 May 2001 at the
Chassell sewage ponds, Houghton Co.
(1st Upper Peninsula record).

**Green-winged Teal
(*Anas crecca crecca*)**

vote: 6-0-1
descriptions: Adam M. Byrne,
Walter Pawloski
photographs: Adam M. Byrne

One "Eurasian" male on 13-19 April
2000 at the Pointe Mouillee State Game
Area, Monroe Co. This bird associated
with numerous "North American"
Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca carolinensis*)
and differed by its obvious pale
borders to the green face patch, presence
of a horizontal white stripe across
the scapulars, and absence of a vertical
white bar at the breast sides. Hybrids
between the Eurasian and North
American forms have been described
(Cruikshank 1936, Poole 1940,
Kuroda 1961), but in all cases both the
white horizontal scapular bar and vertical
breast-side bar were present. Because
this bird lacked any sign of vertical
breast bars and because all other features
were characteristic of the Eurasian form,
the Committee voted to accept this as
the 1st state record for this form.

**Common Eider
(*Somateria mollissima*)**

vote: 7-0
description: Philip C. Chu
photographs: Adam M. Byrne

One female on 25-26 May 2001 at
Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. (2nd
state record/1st Upper Peninsula record).

**King/Common Eider
(*Somateria spectabilis/mollissima*)**

vote: 7-0
description: Adam M. Byrne

One on 29 October 2000 at Whitefish
Point, Chippewa Co.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

vote: 7-0
description: Gordon Atkins

One on 30 May 1997 at the Sarett Nature
Center, Berrien Co. (8th county record).

Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)

vote: 7-0
photographs: Rick Brigham, Adam
M. Byrne, Brad Murphy

One on 4-9 May 2001 at Whitefish
Point, Chippewa Co. (2nd state
record/1st Upper Peninsula record).

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

vote: 7-0
description: Walter Pawloski

One black-ruffed adult male on 30 June
2000 at the Pointe Mouillee State Game
Area, Monroe Co.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

vote: 7-0
description: Philip C. Chu

One adult female in alternate plumage
on 12-20 July 2001 at the Pointe
Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co.

**Long-tailed Jaeger
(*Stercorarius longicaudus*)**

vote: 7-0
description: Adam M. Byrne

One immature on 17 November 2000
at New Buffalo, Berrien Co. (2nd county
record).

**Lesser Black-backed Gull
(*Larus fuscus*)**

vote: 7-0
description: Allen Chartier

A single 3rd winter bird on 17
December 2000 at the Whiting Power
Plant in Erie Twp., Monroe Co.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

vote: 6-0-1
descriptions: Adam M. Byrne,
Brad Murphy

One adult on 22 July 2000 at the Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co. (4th county record).

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

vote: 6-1
description: Adam M. Byrne

One adult on 30 May 2001 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. (7th county record).

Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

vote: 6-1
description: Jeannette Morss
photographs: Jeannette Morss

One found injured on 18 October 2000 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. This bird was transported to a rehabilitator, where it later died and was foolishly incinerated! This was a 2nd state record and the 1st for the Upper Peninsula.

Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)

vote: 7-0
specimen: Kip Miller –
tail feathers at University of
Michigan Museum of Zoology
(#236616)
description: Kip Miller

One adult male on 25 October-20 November 2000 in Bridgman, Berrien Co. was a 1st county record. The bird was captured and taken into captivity on 20 November and placed in a greenhouse for the winter (Chartier 2002); unfortunately, it disappeared in the greenhouse and was presumed dead.

Hummingbird (*Selasphorus spp.*)

vote: 7-0
specimen: Chip Francke –
University of Michigan Museum of

Zoology (#236467)
description: Chip Francke

One juvenile female on [date?] October-5 December 2000 in Park Twp., Ottawa Co. was a 1st county record. This bird was taken into captivity on 5 December and died on 9 December.

Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*)

vote: 7-0
descriptions: Rick Brigham, Derek Lovitch

One on 18 May 2001 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co., representing the 1st state record. The bird was described as a large woodpecker with "very dark green...back, wings and crown", red facial area, "light gray collar", and "pinkish-red sides, belly and flanks".

Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*)

vote: 7-0
description: David Hussell

One on 20 September 2000 at Vermillion, Chippewa Co. (10th state record/4th county record).

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*)

vote: 6-1
descriptions: Cory Gregory, Brad Murphy, Dave Slager

One on 18-19 July 2000 at Andrew's University, Berrien Springs, Berrien Co. (1st county record since 1994).

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata auduboni*)

vote: 6-0
specimen: Mrs. Walter Kemnitz –
University of Michigan
Museum of Zoology
(#158160)

One "Audubon's" form on 19 December 1962 in Washtenaw Co. This represents the 1st documented occurrence of this form in Michigan.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata auduboni*)

vote: 6-1
description: Alan Ryff

One "Audubon's" form on 21 September 1999 at Metropolitan Beach Metropark, Macomb Co. was the 2nd documented occurrence of this form in Michigan.

Swainson's Warbler (*Limnethlypis swainsonii*)

vote: 7-0
specimen: Winslow Shaughnessy –

University of Michigan Museum of
Zoology (#238128)

One was found dead on 3 May 2001 in Barry Co. This bird apparently flew into a window and represents Michigan's 1st state record.

Painted Redstart (*Myioborus pictus*)

vote: 6-1
description: Gwen Bennett

One on 4 May 2001 in Ludington, Mason Co. (2nd state record/1st Lower Peninsula record).

Records Not Accepted**Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)**

vote: 1-6
1 description

Two were reported on 29 August 1965 in Stevensville, Berrien Co. The birds were "very large and...light brownish color, light towards the head"; they flew with their necks "doubled up so that the bill rested on the breast", and "one of the birds was heard to utter...a low pitched grunt". Most members felt that these details were insufficient to establish the birds as pelicans, with 1 member stating that the features described "provide a reasonable description of 2 Great Blue Herons [*Ardea herodias*]".

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

vote: 2-5
1 description and 1 photograph

One was reported on 15-17 or 18 August 1996 on Diamond and Eagle lakes, Cass Co. The description was provided not by the original observers, but by someone who spoke with 1 of them nearly 5 years after the observation. Members were concerned by such second-hand reporting, summarized by 1 member's statement that "second-hand documentation is

impossible to evaluate, because it leaves too many questions unanswered". As for the photograph accompanying the description, it was a reproduction from a microfilm reader and was of poor enough to be unidentifiably.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

vote: 3-4
2 descriptions and a summary of undocumented reports

A single Brown Pelican was reported in July 1999 at Warren Dunes State Park, Berrien Co. One of the 2 reports described a "large black 'pelican shaped' mouth", "grey [*sic*] blackish back", "brown nape", and "head tucked close to neck". The other report was more detailed, but was second- rather than first-hand. Members were uncomfortable with the second-hand nature of the latter report, and judged the former (which is first-hand) to be too brief on its own.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias occidentalis*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

One "Great White Heron" was reported on 15 June 2000 in Casco Twp., St. Clair Co. The bird was described as a large "ashy, dirty white heron" with "tan/straw color" legs and a bill that appeared to be "straw color". It was seen in flight only, at estimated distances of 40-70 feet without the aid of optics. Given the circumstances, most members were concerned about the possibility of a leucistic or albinistic Great Blue Heron, summarized by 1 member's statement that "Dirty white plumage is inappropriate for a Great White Heron, and suggests a melanin-deficient Great Blue Heron instead". In fact, a leucistic Great Blue Heron was observed in Ingham Co. during the fall of 2000 and was even reported as a possible Great White Heron. The Ingham Co. individual had only 2 or 3 pale blue-gray feathers on the upperwing coverts (which would have been very difficult to detect in flight with or without optics) and was otherwise white with a dirty peach cast to the body.

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

vote: 1-6
1 description

Four immatures were reported on 3 November 2000 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. The observer reported 4 large brown birds with streaked underparts, rounded wings, and medium-length pointed bills. The upper-wing surface was said to be uniform brown, but the observer admitted that "the light made it very tough to see any white speckling [*sic*]"; moreover, views of the upper-parts were compromised because the birds were high and directly overhead. Many members were concerned that adequate views of the upper-parts were not possible given the lighting and angle of observation, and without convincing upper-part details, felt that the description did not rule out an American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*).

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

One adult was reported on 1 November 1999 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. The description was very brief, providing only that the bird had "characteristic red and green iridescence, and uniformly gray bill; no white on face, no red on upper mandible". None of these details are useful for separating Glossy and White-faced (*Plegadis chilis*) ibises; both show red and green iridescence and a gray bill, neither shows red on the upper mandible and in November the White-faced normally lacks white on the face (Kaufmann 1990), and so cannot be eliminated on that basis.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

vote: 2-5 in the 2nd round
2 descriptions

Two adults were reported on 8-10 May 2000 at the Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co. One observer reported "the pale feathering that borders the facial skin was whitish" whereas the other described "whitish facial skin at the base of the bill". Unfortunately, the 2 descriptions contradict one another; the first places white on the facial feathering, as in a White-faced Ibis, and the second places white on the facial skin, as in a Glossy Ibis. It was these discrepancies that led to the rejection of the record as a Glossy Ibis.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

vote: 1-6
1 description

One adult was reported on 18 May 2001 at Andrew's University, Berrien Co. The bird was flushed from some tall grass and circled twice before disappearing. The only details reported were "long down curved bill", "glossy green and purple all over", "no white in face", and "ibis profile". The lack of detail on facial skin and eye coloration, plus the

statement that no white was observed on the face (which can be consistent with either Glossy or White-faced ibis), led most members to conclude that a specific identification was not possible.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

vote: 3-4
1 description

One was reported on 14-15 December 2000 in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co. The observer described a large black bird with "two-toned contrast between gray and black portions", small head, and wings held in a dihedral. The bird was seen for 15 seconds flying directly away from the observer on 14 December and for 5-10 seconds from a moving car on 15 December; no optics were used for either observation. Though some members believed the description to be sufficient, several felt that the circumstances of the observations and the brief detail provided did not furnish strong support.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 2-5
1 description

Up to 2 were reported on 5-17 October 1986 in Richland Twp., Kalamazoo Co. This record was reviewed and accepted in 2000 (Byrne 2001b) but resubmitted and rejected per request from the observer. The observer was not confident that the description eliminated an intermediate-type goose, a viewpoint that eventually came to be shared by most Committee members.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 1-6 in the 2nd round
1 description

One in its first fall was reported on 16-24 December 1993 at the Lake Erie Metropark, Wayne Co. The report described a very small white goose with black primaries and a tiny pinkish bill that lacked an obvious grin patch.

Unfortunately, no detail was provided on the bill-base/facial-feathering interface, leading most members to reject the record.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 3-4
1 description

One adult was reported on 8-10 April 1994 at the Midland Cogeneration Pond in Midland, Midland Co. The observer described a small white goose with "rounded head, short neck, and...stubby flesh-colored bill", and "the bill had no 'smile' patch". The observer did not see any discoloration or warty protuberances at the bill's base and failed to describe the bill-base/facial-feathering interface. Members expressed 2 main concerns: 1) if the basal portion of the bill actually lacked discoloration, then the bird could not have been a pure Ross's Goose; and 2) the lack of detail regarding the bill-base/facial-feathering interface prevents exclusion of an intermediate bird.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 1-6
1 description

One adult was reported on 10 November-8 December 1994 at the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw Co. The observer described a very small white goose with black primaries and a "stubby, dark pink-red" bill seen at distances estimated to be 20-80 yards. Unfortunately the bill description lacked detail on the bill-base/facial-feathering interface and gave no indication of the bluish to purplish coloration at the base of the maxillary rhamphotheca that is characteristic of a Ross's Goose. Most members felt that better detail of the bill coloration and interface with the facial feathering were necessary to convincingly document this species.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 3-4
1 description

One adult was reported on 12 March 1995 at the Fish Point Wildlife Area, Tuscola Co. The report described a white goose with black primaries that was smaller and shorter necked than a nearby Snow Goose. It also described a more steeply sloped forehead and a "centrally located" dark patch on the bill. What was meant by the dark patch on the bill is uncertain; it may have been the blue to purple coloration present on the maxillary rhamphotheca of Ross's Geese or a portion of the grin patch characteristic of Snow Geese. This uncertainty, coupled with the lack of detail on the bill-base/facial-feathering interface, led most members to conclude that the report did not eliminate the possibility of a Snow Goose x Ross's Goose hybrid.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 3-4
1 description

Two adults were reported on 22 October-10 November 1995 at the Muskegon Wastewater System, Muskegon Co. The observer described 2 small white geese with black primaries and bills that were "stubby and small-looking", lacked grin patches, and "showed a relatively narrow bluish border at the base". No information on the bill-base/facial-feathering interface was provided.

Trauger et al. (1971) and McLandress and McLandress (1979) described not only intermediate geese but also intermediates paired with Ross's Geese, making it likely that there are intergrades that are quite similar to pure Ross's. Given this information, eliminating an intergrade from consideration requires 1 to assess as many characters as possible, and this record lacked detail regarding the bill-base/facial-feathering interface – a fact that led most members to vote against acceptance.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 3-4
1 description

Two adults were reported on 12-26 November 1995, with a 3rd joining them on 26 November, at the Allegan State Game Area, Allegan Co. The observer reported small white geese with black primaries and "short unmarked pink" bills. The birds were observed from about 40 yards through a scope, yet the "patch at the base of the bill could not be seen". Given the close views and the effort made to look for the bluish coloration on the bill-base, any such coloration should have been apparent. Thus, several members felt that the bills might truly have been uniformly pink, a condition inappropriate for Ross's Geese.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 0-7 in the 2nd round
1 description

One adult was reported on 25 February 1996 at Pleasant Lake, Washtenaw Co. While suggestive, the report did not describe the interface between the bill base and facial feathering, thus failing to eliminate the possibility of a Snow x Ross's intermediate.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

One was reported on 29 March-5 April 1996 at the Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area, Bay Co. The bill was described as "pinkish with a lighter tip...with no apparent 'grin' patch", but the report failed to mention the presence of any bluish coloration at the bill base or the delineation between the bill base and facial feathering.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

Four adults were reported on 30 March 1996 at Fish Point, Tuscola Co. The birds were "entirely white with black primaries", "had stubby, pink bills that lacked the black 'grinning' effect", and looked "slightly smaller" in direct comparison to a Snow Goose. The report lacked detail on the basal coloration of the bill and its interface with the facial feathering, thus failing to eliminate an intermediate goose.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

One adult was reported on 31 October 1996 at the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw Co. The report described a white goose with black primaries and a "subdued pink" bill that lacked "tomial marking [sic]". The lack of detail on basal coloration of the bill and its interface with the facial feathering did not allow for the elimination of an intermediate goose.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 1-6
1 description

Ten adults were reported on 14 November 1996 at the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw Co. The birds were white with black primaries and had "subdued pink" bills that lacked "tomial marking [sic]". The lack of detail on basal coloration of the bill and its interface with the facial feathering did not allow for the elimination of Snow x Ross's intermediates.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 2-4-1
1 description

Five adults and 1 subadult were reported on 2 March 1997 in Saugatuck Twp., Allegan Co. The report failed to describe the bill-base/facial-feathering interface.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

Three adults and 1 juvenile were reported on 6-7 March 1997, with 1 still present on 13 March, at the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw Co. The bills were "dark pink, without black tomial marking [sic]", but no details on basal coloration or the bill-base/facial-feathering interface were provided.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 0-5-2
2 descriptions

One adult was reported on 19-26 March 1997 at locations near the Arcadia Marsh in both Benzie and Manistee cos. The bill was pinkish and lacked a grin patch; however, no detail on the bill's basal coloration or interface with the facial feathering were provided, preventing the elimination of a Snow Goose x Ross's Goose intermediate.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

Three adults were reported on 5 March 1998 at the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw Co. Their bills were dark pink and lacked tomial markings, but the report failed to mention any bluish coloration at the bill base or the bill interface with the facial feathering.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 3-4
2 descriptions

One was reported on 26-28 April 1998 at Andrew's University, Berrien Co. The reports described a very small white goose, with a pinkish bill that had a bluish-gray basal area and no grin patch. Most members felt that the lack of detail on the bill-base/facial-feathering interface prevented elimination of a Snow x Ross's intermediate.

Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

vote: 2-5

1 description

One adult was reported on 17-18 April 1999 at the Muskegon Wastewater System, Muskegon Co. The bill was described as pink with a "dark patch at the base" and lacked an obvious grin patch; however, without detail on the bill-base/facial-feathering interface, an intermediate-type goose could not be eliminated.

Brant (*Branta bernicla*)

vote: 1-6

1 description

One was reported on 8 October 2000 in Port Huron, St. Clair Co. A small goose was seen with a distant flock of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*), far enough away that the observer had to "strain to see white on the face" of the Canadas. No white was seen on the head of the smaller goose and its plumage was dark except for a fairly pale underbody. The brevity of the report, coupled with the distance involved, caused concern that neither a Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) nor an immature blue morph Snow Goose could be eliminated by the description.

Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*)

vote: 2-5 in the 2nd round

1 description

One adult male was reported on 13 April 2000 at the Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co. The only details provided were "a solid reddish-brown head and neck", "forehead/crown stripe...dark yellowish", and "upper plumage and sides were an ashy gray". These brief details are suggestive, but several members were concerned that they are not detailed enough to rule out an American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) x Eurasian Wigeon hybrid. Another concern was that the report is dated 6 June 2000, nearly 2 months after the

sighting, with no indication that it was based on anything other than 8-week-old memories.

Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)

vote: 1-6

1 description

One adult male was reported on 6 May 1961 at the Grand Mere State Park, Berrien Co. The bird was "entirely rufous red except for the blue wing patches on the fore edge of the wing" and some "gold feathers on the back". Unfortunately these details are not enough to eliminate a Cinnamon Teal x Blue-winged Teal hybrid.

Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)

vote: 0-7

1 description

One adult male was reported on 26 April 1998 in Kalamazoo Co. It was "uniformly a rich cinnamon [*sic*] color" and had a "very dark" bill. The observer also stated "I did not see any blue on the wing...did not see any other distinguishing characteristics." All members felt that these details were too brief to eliminate a Blue-winged Teal x Cinnamon Teal hybrid.

White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*)

vote: 0-5-2

2 descriptions

One adult was reported on 24 June 2000 at the Pointe Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe Co. The Committee was not concerned about the identification, but had serious concerns over origin; indeed, even 1 of the observers stated that "the origin of this species should demand serious scrutiny...the likelihood that this was an escaped bird is very high". Nevertheless, at least 3 states have accepted records for this species: Florida, Texas, and Wisconsin. Due to these accepted records, including 1 from the Great Lakes Region, the observers felt that it

was important to document the sighting, despite their doubts on its origin.

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*)

vote: 0-6-1

2 descriptions and photographs

One Tufted Duck was reported on 27 January-9 February 2000 at Grosse Isle, Wayne Co. This bird inspired considerable discussion regarding age, sex, and the possibility of hybrid parentage. Much of the discussion was via the Internet, and because many of the participants were of unknown experience and ability, the information they shared was of little value.

Not surprisingly, the uncertainty surrounding this record was reflected by the written documentation submitted by the 2 observers. One submitted the record as a Tufted Duck hybrid, yet stated "This bird did not seem to show any characters typical of any other species to lead me to think it might be a hybrid"; the 2nd observer felt that the bird was an adult female Tufted Duck. Some members felt that the short "tuft", peaked hindcrown, and pale but brownish flanks were atypical for a Tufted Duck. To others, the bill pattern was more troublesome; the bill had a black nail and thin edging to the bill tip on either side of the nail, so that the nail was isolated within the otherwise-pale bill-tip. A typical Tufted Duck bill should appear more broadly tipped black, with the black edging on either side of the nail being similar to the nail in thickness. This, coupled with the confusion over the plumage and age, led all members to conclude that hybrid origin could not be eliminated.

King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*)

vote: 0-7

1 description

One sub-adult male, seen in flight only, was reported on 11 October 1999 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. It was a

"large dark-brown duck with white breast, white on anterior portion of back, white lower neck" and "all white parts continuous" with "no white on wings". However, the observer conceded that they "cannot rule out sub-adult male Common Eider". In addition, there was no description of the bill, leading some to question whether a feral duck or oddly plumaged Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) could be eliminated by the report.

King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*)

vote: 0-7

1 description

One, seen in flight only, was reported on 28 October 1999 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. It was described as a "large dark-brown duck with pale wing linings"; the bill and head were said to be "consistent with eider". The observer also stated that they "cannot rule out female Common Eider". As summarized by 1 member, "these details are too few to exclude an American Black Duck [*Anas rubripes*], a female Mallard, or females of practically any other large dabbling".

King/Common Eider (*Somateria spectabilis/mollissima*)

vote: 3-4

1 description

One, seen in flight only, was reported on 31 October 2000 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. It was described as "an all dark brownish bird...with brownish upperwing coverts and dark colored secondaries and primaries", "wing linings...white with all white axillaries", and "head seemed more rounded with a smaller bill appearance". Many members were concerned that these features could describe not only an eider but also an American Black Duck or a female Mallard.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

vote: 2-5 in the 2nd round

1 description

One dark adult was reported on 6 May

2000 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. The report described a "Large, very dark, pointy-winged buteo" with a "moderate dihedral and gently rocking buoyant flight style", "slight contrast between dark flight feathers and darker underwing coverts", and undertail coverts that were "not much lighter than the rest of the birds plumage if at all". Although most members found this description to be reasonable, there were reservations about the undertail coverts, which are supposed to be pale rather than dark like the rest of the plumage. In fact, no literature was found to support the notion that dark Swainson's Hawks can show all-dark undertail coverts, so the Committee felt uncomfortable accepting this record.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

vote: 0-7
2 descriptions

One light individual was reported on 23 December 2000 in Weesaw Twp., Berrien Co. The reports described a large raptor with a white chin, dark rusty bib, and white lower breast and belly. One observer stated "Even though I didn't look specifically at the underwings no great contrasting features stuck out". Members were bothered that no contrast was noted between the flight feathers and underwing coverts and that the report seemed to be based predominantly on the presence of a rusty bib – a field mark that can be present in the more expected Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*).

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

vote: 1-6 in the 2nd round
1 description

Two were reported on 6 June 2000 along M-57 in Gratiot Co. From a distance of 50 feet, the observer got a quick, naked-eye view of "a large, long-billed, brown to cinnamon colored rail that was over a foot tall" moving "through a small opening in the grass".

Its calls were described as "distinctive deep...kek kek kek notes". Members were concerned that the brief views (without optics) did not allow careful assessment of field marks or size, especially without any other species present for comparison and that the vocalizations described did not eliminate Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*).

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

vote: 2-5
1 description

One adult and 5 young were reported on 18 July 2001 at the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw Co. No plumage details were provided, but the observer stated that the adult "resembled a Virginia rail [*sic*]" except that it was "nearly twice the length and much, much heavier". Members were concerned by the lack of detail and by a size estimate that was made without direct comparisons.

Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*)

vote: 1-6
1 description

One was reported on 15 June 2001 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. The report described a plover with features that included a "longish, thick, black" bill, brown eye stripe, brown nape, and "dirty yellow" feet. A Wilson's Plover should have a white supercilium, white collar across the nape, and pink to gray legs and feet.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

vote: 2-5
1 description

One was reported on 22 September 2000 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. The report described a pale shorebird sitting and feeding on the water; the bird had a dark cap, obvious white wing bars, and a "bill similar to that of a Sanderling [*Calidris alba*] in thickness". However, no Sanderlings were present

for comparison and the observer had never previously encountered a Red Phalarope. One member commented that "in my experience the bill of the Red Phalarope is rather similar to that of a Red-necked [*Phalaropus lobatus*] – not quite as needle-like...but fine enough that I have to look hard to be certain it really is thicker" and "Not only is the difference in bill thickness a subtle one, but this observer has no experience with the Red Phalarope".

Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

One, seen in flight only, was reported on 3 September 1999 at Whitefish Point, Chippewa Co. The observer stated that "the identification [was] based on size of bird compared to Herring [*Larus argentatus*] and Ring-billed [*Larus delawarensis*] Gulls [*sic*] which the Jaeger [*sic*] chased up the shore, and by slow, deep wing beats". They were "unable to see tail streamer", but felt that "Parasitic [*Stercorarius parasiticus*] and Long-tailed should have been noticeably smaller than Herring Gull" and that "Parasitic would be expected to have much more rapid wing beat". Unfortunately, the observer provided no information about plumage or structure, leading 1 member to note that "no details are presented that mark the bird as a jaeger, as opposed to, say, a gull".

California Gull (*Larus californicus*)

vote: 0-7
1 description

One adult was reported on 22 January 2000 at New Buffalo, Berrien Co. The bird was intermediate in size between nearby Ring-billed and Herring gulls and had a "red spot before a black ring" on the bill; there was no mention of mantle or leg coloration. The 2 features described (size and bill pattern) are not conclusive; both large Ring-billed Gulls or small Herring Gulls could fit the size

description, and it is not uncommon for winter Herring Gulls to have a similar bill pattern.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

vote: 2-5
1 description

Two first winter birds were reported on 17 December 2000 at the Whiting Power Plant in Erie Twp., Monroe Co. The birds were "slightly smaller than nearby Herring Gulls, and...appeared longer-winged" and had "blackish" primaries and tertials, pale, lightly streaked heads, and entirely black bills". Most members felt that these details were too brief to adequately eliminate 1st winter Herring Gulls from consideration.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

vote: 0-7
1 video and photographs

One was reported on 24-28 June 2001 in Menominee Co. This bird was initially reported as a Eurasian Collared-Dove, but photographs and video revealed it to be a Ringed Turtle-Dove (*Streptopelia risoria*), a domesticated form of the African Collared-Dove *Streptopelia roseogrisea*; Romagosa and McEneaney 1999). The bird showed all-white underparts, white outer webs to the outer rectrices, cream- to peach-colored upperparts, and primaries that were broadly edged with white; none of these features are correct for a Eurasian Collared-Dove.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

vote: 1-6
1 description

One was reported on 16 or 18 December 1993 in Benton Twp., Berrien Co. The bird – observed without optics from about 100 yards in the light provided by a roadside sign – was said to have a "heart-shaped face", "no

car tufts", and "white unstreaked or barred...underparts". Members were concerned by the circumstances of the observation, and that birds illuminated at night tend to appear paler than they actually are.

Chuck-will's-widow
(*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

vote: 3-4
2 descriptions

A single individual was reported on 15-16 May 1991 in Lincoln Twp., Berrien Co. One report written by the observer, provided nothing more than a recap of their experience, neglecting even to describe the vocalization heard. A 2nd report, based on a 2001 interview with the observer, states that the observer "verbally imitated the call to me...4 syllable chuck-wills-widow [*sic*] call". Most members were bothered that the vocalizations were described not in the observer's original report, but in a second-hand report prepared 10 years later.

Chuck-will's-widow
(*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

vote: 3-4
1 description

One was reported on 17 May 1992 at the Warren Dunes State Park, Berrien Co. The original field notes stated that "the distinctiveness of the call from the whip-poor-will [*sic*, *Caprimulgus vociferus*] was UNMISTAKEABLE" but does not describe the call further. Accompanying the field notes is a formal report, and that report does provide a rendition of the call; however, the report was written in 2001, over 9 years after the observation. Members were uncomfortable with the written rendition of the call considering the long delay between the observation and report writing.

Black-chinned Hummingbird
(*Archilochus alexandri*)

vote: 1-6
1 description, video, and photographs

One was observed from mid-October to 5 November 1993 in Saginaw Co.; then it was captured, and shipped to Florida for rehabilitation and eventual release. The rehabilitator in Florida would not allow the bird to be measured, but she did allow a veterinarian to take a series of photographs in which the bird was held next to a ruler. These photographs clearly show the bird to be either an adult female or subadult *Archilochus* hummingbird. Unfortunately, they do not permit identification to species.

Specific identification of a female or subadult *Archilochus* requires measurements (see the key of Baltosser 1987); and in this case, the measurements most suggestive of Black-chinned Hummingbird – maximum width of the inner web of primary 10 within 5 mm of its tip, and exposed culmen – were at the very low end of the range for that species, but only 0.1-0.2 mm above the high end of the range for Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*). Such small differences might be convincing if they are generated using accurate measurements; however, in the present, case measurements had to be estimated from photographs, rendering their accuracy suspect. Given these reservations about the accuracy of the estimated measurements, most Committee members voted against acceptance.

Western Wood-Pewee
(*Contopus sordidulus*)

vote: 2-5
1 description

One was reported on 20 May 2001 in Dimondale, Ingham Co. The observer described a flycatcher estimated to be "smaller than a phoebe and larger than

an Empidonax" with "drab medium to dark gray" plumage, 2 pale wingbars, "maybe...a faint, narrow" eye-ring, whitish underparts with a gray wash on the breast and flanks, perhaps a faint yellow cast to the belly, whitish undertail coverts, and a black bill with "some orangish-yellow on the basal 25% of the lower mandible". The vocalizations "sounded like a hoarse or burry 'peece' or 'peeur' which consistently descended slightly but noticeably in pitch" and sometimes sounded like 2 very close syllables "pee-ee" or "pee-ur".

Some were concerned that the description was not conclusive, stating that unmarked pale undertail coverts are incorrect for a pewee. A 2nd major concern was the reliability of a written description of vocalizations, considering the "notoriously difficult task of evaluating a written description of the bird's song" and that "everyone hears bird sounds slightly different [*sic*]...so there is, unfortunately, always room for doubt". The observer did state that "the songs were virtually identical to the first calls for the species on the NatGeo CD"; however, this same statement has been made numerous times referring to visual identification, and 1 member noted that it "is no more convincing than the familiar statement, 'it looked just like the picture in the field guide'".

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)

vote: 1-6
1 description

One was reported on 12 June 2000 at Vermillion, Chippewa Co. Documentation for this report – prepared nearly 2 months later – consisted of a description of the vocalization heard – "Fitz-bew"; the report also noted that the observer had consulted a bird-recording reference to confirm the identification, and discussed familiarity with Willow but not Alder (*Empidonax alnorum*) flycatchers. One member summarized the Committee's concerns that

they wrote that the observer was "unaware of – and unprepared to address – the similarity" between *traillii* and *alnorum*, and indicated discomfort "with a sound-only identification that was written from memory nearly 2 months after the fact, especially when that memory may have been colored by 1st listening to a bird-song recording".

Loggerhead Shrike
(*Lanius ludovicianus*)

vote: 2-5
1 description

One was reported on 10 September 2000 near Standish, Arenac Co. An adult shrike was observed in "relatively poor" lighting, such that the observer "couldn't get details of bill color or shape". The observer eliminated Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) by the "relatively wide...mask" that was "almost even in width". Many members, however, were concerned that adequate study of the mask, including details on the amount of black above the bill, were not possible if views prohibited seeing bill color or shape.

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*)

vote: 2-5
1 description

One was reported in May 1998 at the Warren Dunes State Park, Berrien Co. It had "greenish-gray" upperparts, "light yellow" underparts, a "slight wing bar", a "whitish line from base of bill to eye", and "a slight eye ring". Members were concerned that the brief details did not adequately eliminate a Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) or other similar species.

Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

vote: 1-6
1 description

One was reported on 12-13 March 2001 at the Detroit Zoo, Oakland Co. The

observer was familiar with the Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) but apparently not with other common thrushes; as a result, they used a field guide to eliminate similar species, stating that the bird in question "was darker than the illustration of the veery [*sic*], and the breast spotting was slightly more distinct but restricted to the upper breast". Members were concerned that the observer's inexperience and reliance on field-guide illustrations could have led them to misidentify a Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*), a species whose occurrence is much more expected during the winter.

Swainson's Warbler (*Limnithypis swainsonii*)

vote: 1-6
2 descriptions

A single Swainson's Warbler was reported on 2-3 May 2001 at Dolph Park, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co. One observer mentioned a "dark brownish cap", "light fawn eyestripe", "light fawn colored breast", and "longish, thin bill"; Committee members were concerned about the accuracy of these details, in part because they were obtained with

the naked eye but also because the observer conceded that "the colors were most likely somewhat darkened by the viewing conditions". A 2nd observer mentioned a "rufous crown", "brownish back", "shortish plain brown tail", "whitish underparts", and "large, light-colored bill". In this case, Committee members were perplexed by the failure to note a pale supercilium and by the statement that "at one point the bird seemed to cock its tail"; a pale supercilium is one of the more obvious field marks for Swainson's Warbler, and the rather wren-like tail-cocking behavior is atypical, perhaps undescribed, for this species.

Corrigenda

For 2 rejected records listed in Byrne (2001b), the date of observation is incorrect. The first, a Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*) reported on 7 Jun-25 Jul at the Karn-Wadock Plant, Bay Co., is from 1997, not 1992. The second, a Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*) reported at 8 May on Portage Lake, Manistee Co., is from 1999, rather than 1998.

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