

FOS Records Committee
minutes
31 July 2010 Meeting
Andrew Kratter

The Records Committee of the Florida Ornithological Society met at the Florida Museum of Natural History on Saturday, 31 July 2010. Members and their year of term expiration on the FOSRC are: Sally Jue (2010), Andy Kratter (2011), Bruce Anderson (2012), Mark Berney (2013), John Murphy (2014), Jon Greenlaw (2015), and Ed Kwater (2016).

1. Meeting convened at 08:00, chaired by Andy Kratter, Secretary.
2. Minutes of the August 2009 meeting at the FLMNH not prepared.
3. Previously Unresolved Records (accepted submissions are in bold).

Submitters (all submitters are acknowledged below, but only those reports that are accepted include initials of the submitter): Angel and Mariel Abreu , Bruce Anderson Jim & Emily Barr (JEB) Fred Bassett, Zach Bentley (ZB), Mark Berney (MBe), Joseph Bonislawsky (JB), Michael Brothers (MBr), Bob Carroll (BCa), Jim Cavanagh, Brian Cole (BCo), Donald Coody, Chris Costers, David DeReamus, Bob Duncan, Lucy Duncan, Tom Dunkerton, Charlie Ewell, Teresa Fiorillo, David Freeland, Murray Gardler, Bernice and Larry Gilley, Doug Gochfeld, Carl Goodrich, Jon Greenlaw, Mitchell Harris, Linda Hensley, John Hintermister, Peter H. Homann, Andy Kratter, Charlene Leonard, Karin Lebo, Judy Lyle, Katie MacMillen, Mike Manetz, Chris Mason, Tony Menart (TMe), Trey Mitchell (TMi), Rick Mills, John Murphy, Barrett Pierce (BPi), Marcus Ponce, Bill Pranty (BPr), Gallus Quigly, Peter A. Quincy, Maria Rodriguez, Lesley Royce, Fran Rutkovsky, Leann Streeper, Andrew Thornton, Ralph Todd, Alex Vinokur, Bob Wallace, and Doug Wassemer.

FOSRC 05-536. Broad-billed Hummingbird, *Cynanthus latirostris*. This female, found on 20 December 2003 in Gainesville (Alachua Co.), was originally submitted as a sight report in 2005 but was not accepted. At the time, it would have been a first for Florida, and the FOSRC felt that better documentation was required. In February 2009, two photographs of a female hummingbird taken the following day were submitted to the FOSRC. The submission was reopened in August 2009. The vote at that meeting was not resolved (2 accept, 5 not accept). In July 2010, a description by another observer was added to the file.

Because the FOSRC has accepted three Broad-billed Hummingbirds since this sight report (FOSRC #04-549, 08-660, 08-664), the Committee felt that we could relax the unofficial criterion, held by all current members, that only records with irrefutable evidence (e.g., photographs, specimens, diagnostic sound recordings) could be used to add a species to the Florida State List.

The main topic of conversation was whether photographs and descriptions all pertained to the same bird. Other hummingbirds present at the same time included a Calliope Hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*) and a Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*). Committee members were unanimous in their view that the photographs were

likely not a Broad-billed Hummingbird. The written descriptions varied on whether the tail had white tips, the color of the underparts, and whether the bill had a red base. The recently submitted report did include this last characteristic, which is distinctive for Broad-billed Hummingbird, but the other reports stated that the bill was all black. An important discussion ensued on whether one description can trump the other descriptions, which may have pertained to other species. The vote was not resolved. The two dissenting votes felt that the body of evidence was contradictory, and even the best description lacked some key field marks.

NOT RESOLVED: 5 accept, 2 not accept.

FOSRC 09-711 Red-necked Grebe, *Podiceps grisegena*. This bird was found and photographed 7 January 2009 at Bunche Beach (Lee Co.). This submission was initially withdrawn by the observer (visiting from overseas) after photographs of what was thought to be the same bird were posted on the internet, which showed a definite Horned Grebe (*P. auritus*). However, on his return home, the original observer looked more carefully at his photographs and thought that his depicted a different bird. The submission was reopened at the August 2009 meeting, but the vote was unresolved (3 accept, 4 not accept). The original observer's three photographs are all rather distant and show a grebe swimming alone. The bird is mostly dark gray with a white cheek patch, a flat head, and a rather long bill; in one photo the bill looks vaguely tinged yellowish. The forehead is quite sloping and the head flat and squared off toward the back. The bill length and head shape vary among the photographs, perhaps because of diving behavior. After studying specimens of both species and photos on the internet, the Committee felt that the bill length, shape, and the bird's face pattern were not correct for Red-necked Grebe, but were within the range of Horned Grebe.

NOT ACCEPT: 1 accept, 6 not accept.

FOSRC 09-713. Razorbill, *Alca torda*. This bird was observed 12 December 2008 at Sebastian Inlet State Park (Indian River Co.). Votes at the February 2009 (2 accept, 5 not accept) and the August 2009 (3 accept, 4 not accept) were not resolved. No new information was available for the July 2010 meeting. Not surprisingly, the submission remained unresolved.

NOT RESOLVED: 5 accept, 2 not accept.

FOSRC 09-735. Yellow-faced Grassquit, *Tiaris olivaceus*. This male was present and photographed 20-26 April 2009 at Fort Zachary Taylor on Key West (Monroe Co.). The vote at the August 2009 meeting was unresolved (3 accept, 4 not accept). The Committee agreed that the photographs show a Yellow-faced Grassquit of the nominate West Indian subspecies, but the provenance of individuals of this species in Florida is debatable. It was believed that the Mexican and northern Central American subspecies are far more common in captivity than the West Indian subspecies, which has led the FOSRC to previously accept individuals of the latter (See Smith et al. 1991). However, this difference may no longer be valid. Several shipments of Yellow-faced Grassquits (subspecies not listed) have been confiscated by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service in Miami, with an origin listed as Cuba, whereas no

confiscated birds are listed as originating in Mexico or Central America. In one instance, nominate Yellow-faced Grassquits were confiscated by the USFWS in the Bahamas from a passenger flying from Cuba and attempting to bring the birds into the United States (Norton and White 2001). Aviculturists breed and sell nominate Yellow-faced Grassquits in the United States, using the name “Cuban Olive Finch.”

Nonetheless, the bird shows no sign of cage wear and was in an area known for natural vagrants from Cuba. The dissenting four votes felt that a captive provenance of this bird could not be ruled out.

NOT RESOLVED: 3 accept, 4 not accept.

FOSRC 09-751. White-tipped Dove, *Leptotila verreauxi*. On 3 May 2009, this bird was flushed from the ground and seen in flight across a pond by two observers at Indigenous Park on Key West (Monroe Co.). It was submitted as a “probable White-tipped Dove” so we assessed it both as a White-tipped Dove and as *Leptotila* sp. at the August 2009 meeting. The Committee voted to not accept to species; we felt that there was not enough detail to preclude Caribbean Dove (*L. jamaicensis*), which has an introduced population on New Providence in the Bahamas. Caribbean Dove has not been recorded in Florida, although the proximity of New Providence makes it a possible stray. The vote at that meeting to *Leptotila* sp. was not resolved (4 accept, 3 not accept). The dissenting votes to accept to genus felt that not enough detail was provided. Both White-tipped Dove and Caribbean Dove show a paler forehead that should contrast markedly with the rest of the plumage. The bright cinnamon underwing coverts of both species were not mentioned. For the July 2010 meeting, a description was submitted by the second observer. The observer stated that he had a good view of the upper surface of the bird, which was “uniformly brown on top from wing tip to wing tip and from head to tail except the tail which was white tipped.” However, both *verreauxi* and *jamaicensis* show a paler forecrown. Although other features, such as overall shape, tail pattern, and tail shape indicate a *Leptotila* sp., the Committee felt that the overall description was inconsistent with this identification.

NOT ACCEPT (to *Leptotila* sp.): 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 09-754. “Audubon’s” Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Dendroica coronata* [*audubonii* group]. This bird was seen by two observers on 13 December 2008 at the Southwest Regional Library Wetlands in Pembroke Pines (Broward Co.). The vote at the August 2009 meeting was unresolved (5 accept, 2 not accept). In addition to the face pattern and yellow throat, which indicated Audubon’s Warbler, the brief description included a “broad white wing patch,” which is characteristic of Audubon’s Warbler in alternate plumage. In basic plumage, the wings coverts are edged white, resulting in two wingbars. The Committee felt that this inconsistency called the identification into question.

NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 09-762. Tricolored Munia, *Lonchura mallacca*. Two adults were photographed on 7 July 2009 on Garden Key in the Dry Tortugas National Park (Monroe Co.). The vote at our August 2009 meeting was unresolved (3 accept, 4 not accept). The identification of the two birds on the Dry Tortugas was not disputed, but the provenance of the birds

is in question. The species appears to be popular in the pet-bird trade in the United States. The Tricolored Munia, native to southeast Asia, has established exotic populations on Puerto Rico and Hispaniola (AOU 1998) and on Cuba (Raffaëlle et al 1998, Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000). The species has apparently established populations on Cuba and Jamaica by colonizing from Puerto Rico and Hispaniola, which indicate has the capability for overwater dispersal. The photographs are not clear enough to assess cage wear or abnormal bill or toe nail growth resulting from captivity. The Committee felt that evidence available for either captive origin or for a natural vagrant from established populations was equivocal.

NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

4. NEW BUSINESS

FOSRC 09-772. Thayer's Gull, *Larus thayeri*. (MBr). This first-cycle bird was present and photographed 12-25 January 2009 at Daytona Beach Shores (Volusia Co.). It is more strongly patterned than a Thayer's Gull accepted (FOSRC #09-726) at the same locality from 2 March 2009.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 09-773. Lark Bunting, *Calamospiza melanocorys*. (JM) This after hatch-year male, in pre-basic molt, was found and photographed on 29 August 2009 at Alligator Point (Franklin Co.).

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 09-774. Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes luteiventris*. Two birds were seen and heard on 12 September 2009 at the Southern Glades Wildlife and Environmental Area ("The Annex")(Miami-Dade Co.); later that afternoon, the birds were heard vocalizing by a different observer, but not seen. Most dissenting votes had issues with the brief description of the birds, which failed to eliminate the similar looking Streaked Flycatcher (*M. maculatus*), Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonax varius*), or Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*). Some squeaky vocalizations of Alder Flycatchers (*Empidonax alnorum*), which were present at the same time, are roughly similar to those of Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher. The votes to accept felt that the description of the vocalizations, which one observer mentioned as "like a rubber toy," coupled with the brief description, was suitable to eliminate these other species.

NOT RESOLVED: 3 accept, 4 not accept.

FOSRC 09-775. South Polar Skua, *Stercorarius maccormicki*. This bird was observed from shore for ca. 20 minutes as it was harassing terns 400+ m offshore on 10 September 2009, at Playalinda Beach (Brevard Co.). Dissenting votes felt that skua and dark Pomarine Jaeger identification is a difficult task at that distance, and observations corroborated with photographs are perhaps essential. The votes to accept felt that the experienced observer's description, including the hefty build, broad wings, and short tail characteristic of a skua sp, coupled with the blond collar, adequately described South Polar Skua.

NOT RESOLVED: 2 accept, 5 not accept.

FOSRC 09-776. Neotropic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*. (CM, TMe, JL).

This adult, present from 7 September 2009 to 21 March 2010 at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge (Wakulla Co.), was seen by many observers and photographed.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 09-777. Long-eared Owl, *Asio otus*. (BPr). This female specimen at Archbold Biological Station (ABS, GEW 5781) was found injured or sick 8 December 1982 at Cassia (Lake Co.); it died four days later at the Center for Birds of Prey.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 09-778. Long-eared Owl, *Asio otus*. This female specimen (ABS 1001) lacks a location other than “Florida,” and has no date. It was prepared by B. Marks, possibly from the Field Museum of Natural History, and has modern data and label. Dorothy Kaufmann (in litt.), director at the Wildlife Sanctuary of Northwest Florida in Pensacola, has a record of sending a Long-eared Owl to Glen Woolfenden at ABS in January 1997; the only other Long-eared Owl specimen at ABS is the above bird. The dissenting votes felt that we should wait to accept until we had better details on locality.

NOT RESOLVED: 5 accept, 2 not accept.

FOSRC 09-779. Green-tailed Towhee, *Pipilo chlorurus*. (RD, LD, BW, BLG). This bird was found by the Lucy Duncan on 1 November at Fort Pickens, Gulf Islands National Seashore (Escambia Co.); it was seen by many and photographed during its stay through 12 March 2010.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 09-780. Western Meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta*. (RD). This bird was observed on 14 November 2009 at Peake’s Point Subdivision in Gulf Breeze (Santa Rosa Co.). The malar area was described as yellow, and the vocalizations were described as a “low chuck”, which is distinctive for Western Meadowlark.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 09-781. Rose-throated Becard, *Pachyramphus aglaiae*. This bird, observed at Upper Pithlachascotee River Preserve (Pasco Co.) on 4 December 2009 during a rain storm, was described as having a burgundy or maroon bib, “dove” gray back, sooty head, and a phoebe-like bill. It was sallying from an open perch on a teeter-totter to the ground for insects. Although the description is vaguely like a male Rose-throated Becard, the deep wide bills of becards are not much like that of a phoebe. Becards tend to forage within the canopy, sallying for insects or fruit; they rarely if ever sally to the ground. The behavior seems much more like an Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), and if wet, a male may appear to have gray or black upperparts.

NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-782. Black-headed Gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. This adult was observed in a field with other gulls from ca. 200 m away on 13 December 2009 in East Palakta (Putnam Co.). The description included very pale overall color, bright red bill

and feet, and a clean white head with possibly a small smudge near the eye. The bird was not described in flight. Although this brief description is indicative of a Black-headed Gull, some other gulls cannot be ruled out, including Gray-headed Gull (*C. cirrocephalus*), Slender-billed Gull (*C. genei*), or perhaps, Silver Gull (*C. novaehollandiae*, sometimes kept at zoos). Aberrant Laughing Gulls (*Leucophaeus atricilla*) with red bills and feet and paler mantles are annually seen in Florida. Adult Black-headed Gulls tend to have darker markings on the face that reach the crown.
NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-783. Say's Phoebe, *Sayornis saya*. (LS, GQ). The winter of 2009-2010 was the third consecutive winter that what was probably the same Say's Phoebe wintered along Ranch Road in Astatula (Lake Co.: FOSRC #2010-785 below and FOSRC #07-656). It was observed and photographed from 29 October 2009 - 20 February 2010.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-784. Say's Phoebe, *Sayornis saya* (CC). This bird was found and photographed 4 January 2010 at Fort Walton (Okaloosa Co.); it was present until 23 March 2010.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-785. Say's Phoebe, *Sayornis saya*. (LS). This was the second winter that what was probably the same Say's Phoebe wintered along Ranch Road in Astatula (Lake Co.: FOSRC #2010-783 above and FOSRC #07-656). The bird was present and photographed between 18 November 2008 and 22 February 2009.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-786. Neotropic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*. (TD, DF). This breeding plumaged adult was found and photographed 30 November 2009 by Tom Dunkerton at the Viera Wetlands (Brevard Co.). It was present until 2 December 2009.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-787. Masked Duck, *Nomonyx dominicus* (DF, MB). The adult male was found 22 December 2009 at the Viera Wetlands by Donna Faylo; it was photographed and seen by many during its stay to 6 February 2010.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-788. Ancient Murrelet, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*. (MBr, AK). This hatch-year male, a first State record (Kratzer and Brothers 2010), was found on a boat ramp at Ponce Inlet (Volusia Co.) on 15 December 2009 and brought to the Marine Science Center. It died overnight and the specimen was sent to the FLMNH (UF47280).
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-789. Thayer's Gull, *Larus thayeri*. (MG). This first-cycle bird was found and photographed on 18 December at the Central Disposal Facility in Cocoa (Brevard Co.).

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-790. Common Merganser, *Mergus merganser*. (LR). This female was found and photographed 8 January 2010 at Huguenot Memorial Park in Jacksonville (Duval Co.).

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-791. Broad-tailed Hummingbird, *Selasphorus playtycercus*. (FB). This after-hatch-year female was present from 19 December 2009 to 23 March 2010 at a residence in Fort Walton Beach (Okaloosa Co.). It was captured, photographed, and banded by Fred Bassett.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-792. Atlantic Puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. (PQ, AK). This adult was found dead on the beach at Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge (Martin Co.) on 29 January 2010 by Peter Quincy. The specimen (UF47309) was sent to the FLMNH.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-793. Cackling Goose, *Branta hutchinsii* (JM, JB). This bird was found by Danny Bales on 28 January 2009 at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. It was photographed the same day.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-794. Neotropic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*. This bird was found and photographed on 5 February 2010 in Miramar (Broward Co.). The photos show two obvious Double-crested Cormorants, one adult and one immature, perched with an obviously smaller adult cormorant. The proportions of bill size, neck thickness, and tail length look roughly similar among the three. The gular pouch of the smaller bird shows a slight outlining of pale feathering, but the adult Double-crested Cormorant in the photo also shows this. The lores look to be partially feathered, with some orange bare skin visible. The rear margin of the gular pouch is more or less similar to the Double-crested Cormorants, maybe a bit more slightly pointed. This bird was thought by the Committee to be either a runt Double-crested Cormorant or a hybrid Double-crested x Neotropic Cormorant (see Arterburn and Shepperd 2009).

NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-795. Atlantic Puffin, *Fratercula arctica* (BA). This second-year bird was found dead on a beach at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (N 28°13.065'N, 80°35.858'W; Martin Co.) on 4 February 2010 by Teresa Fiorillo. The specimen (UCF####) was sent to the UCF.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-796. Common Merganser, *Mergus merganser*. A flock of eight males was observed flying over Matanzas Inlet (St. Johns Co.) on 2 February 2010. The description of the birds, seen mainly from underneath, included lanky merganser shape, dark heads, white necks and underparts, and white secondaries contrasting with

dark primaries. The Committee felt this report unusual, because all previously accepted records of Common Mergansers in Florida have been solitary females or young males. The description lacked details of the birds' upper surface, including the white wing coverts and scapular patches. The Committee felt that other duck species, for instance a flock of female Red-breasted Mergansers (*M. serrator*) or male Common Goldeneyes (*Bucephalus clangula*) had not been definitely excluded.

NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-797. Lazuli Bunting, *Passerina amoena*. (BPr, JG). This male, probably after second-year, was observed and photographed visiting a feeder in a yard at the north end of Lake Thonotosassa (Hillsborough Co.) from 12 -17 February 2010.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-798. Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus puffinus* (MG, BW). This bird was photographed in flight during a pelagic trip, 16 miles east of Ponce Inlet on 1 February 2010.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-799. Mute Swan, *Cygnus olor*. This adult was photographed on Mizzell Road in St. Augustine Beach (St. Johns Co.) on 14 February 2010. Mute Swans are not known from the area, and it was presumed by the observer that this bird was a migrant from established populations in the northeastern United States. The Committee had no doubt that the identification was correct. The established population of Mute Swans currently reaches south to the North Carolina, and South Carolina has an accepted record of the species. Although this population does not show much migratory movement, it has shown the capacity to expand into new areas. Clouding the issue, however, is a growing population in Florida that is not considered established. This population probably includes some recruits from wild breeding but likely includes escaped birds from captivity as well. Mute Swans have been reported frequently north to Brevard Co. in recent years. The Committee felt that the bird in St. Johns Co. was more likely from the not-established population in Florida rather than the established population to the north.

NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-800. "Audubon's" Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Dendroica coronata audubonii* group. (PH). The adult male in alternate plumage was captured, banded, and photographed on 10 April 1994 at 117 Ridgeland Road in Tallahassee (Leon Co.).

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-801. Northern Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*. This hatch-year bird was photographed on Thomas Drive in Panama Beach (Bay Co.) on 18 March 2010. The hawk is standing on and consuming a Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*). The bird, an obvious *Accipiter* sp., is brown above, streaked below, with a long banded tail. Its large size and faint supercilium are reminiscent of a Northern Goshawk, but other characters point to Cooper's Hawk (*A. cooperii*). The underparts are lightly streaked from the

upper breast to the upper belly; the undertail coverts and lower belly are unmarked. Northern Goshawks have heavier streaks that continue through the undertail coverts. The dark tail bands are even across the tail, whereas the bands on Northern Goshawks are arched across each feather, resulting in wavy pattern of dark and light bands. The Committee felt the bird was likely an immature female Cooper's Hawk, which can show a faint supercilium.

NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-802. Surfbird, *Aphriza virgata*. (BW). This bird was observed and photographed along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline, southwest of Shell Mound near Cedar Key in Levy Co. on 14 March 2010

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-803. Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. (DG, BW). This first spring female was found and photographed by Doug Gochfeld on 28 April 2010 at Flamingo, Everglades National Park (Monroe Co.). The excellent documentation shows the bird perched among Marbled Godwits (*L. fedoa*) and Willets (*T. semipalmata*). The bird is from the Alaska/eastern Russian *baueri* group of subspecies.

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-804. MacGillivray's Warbler, *Oporornis tolmiei* (DC). This adult male was photographed on 20 April 2010 at the visitor parking lot of Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Palm Beach Co.).

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-805. Alder Flycatcher, *Empidonax alnorum*. This singing bird was observed 25 April 2010 at San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park (Alachua Co.) and compared with Acadian Flycatcher (*E. virescens*). The two-note song was described as harsher than Acadian. However, Willow Flycatcher (*E. traillii*) and Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*) also give two-note songs that are harsher than Acadian. The brief description of the plumage could pertain to either Least, Willow, or Alder Flycatcher.

NOT ACCEPT: 0 accept, 7 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-806. Alder Flycatcher, *Empidonax alnorum* (MM). This singing bird was heard but not seen by a birder experienced with the songs of both Willow Flycatcher and Alder Flycatcher on 25 April 2010 in Gainesville (Alachua Co.). The song was described as: "a scratchy, sneezy, two-syllabled song, freee-BEER. The first syllable up-slurred, the second syllable shorter, more emphatic, and about a musical fifth higher than the end of the first syllable."

ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-807. Red-legged Thrush, *Turdus plumbeus*. (MP, BPr [photographs of habitat only]). This bird was found and photographed by Marcus Ponce at the Maritime Hammock Sanctuary (Brevard Co.) on 31 May 2010. This is the first accepted record for Florida and the United States (Anderson and Ponce 2010). The subspecies represented, *T. p. plumbeus*, occurs in the northern Bahamas. The species

has no recent history of being kept in captivity in Florida or the United States.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-808. “Audubon’s” Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Dendroica coronata* [audubonii group]. (AV). This bird was observed a few times from 14-26 December 2008 on Clay Island at the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area (Lake Co.). The description included the distinctive call note, face pattern, and yellow throat mixed with white in the chin. Photos taken were accidentally destroyed prior to submittal.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-809. Yellow-nosed Albatross, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*. (ZB). This bird was caught on a fishing hook near the Western Dry Rocks, 15 miles SW of Key West (Monroe Co.). A photograph was taken while the bird as being held. The very pale head suggests a young bird.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-810. Razorbill, *Alca torda*. (AK). This after-second-year female was found dead at Cocoa Beach by Margie Mitchell on 2 February 2010. The specimen was sent to the FLMNH (UF47787).
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-811. Tropical Kingbird, *Tyrannus melancholicus*. (JEB). This bird was videotaped at the Stormwater Treatment Area 5 (Hendry Co.) on 6 March 2010. The videotape includes audio recordings of the distinctive twittering vocalizations that distinguish Tropical Kingbird from Couch’s Kingbird (*T. couchii*).
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-812. California Gull, *Larus californicus* (MH). This adult was present and photographed at the Central Disposal Facility in Cocoa from 12-19 February 2010. It is probably the same adult California Gull observed by David Freeland and Carl Goodrich on 29 January 2010.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-813. Alder Flycatcher, *Empidonax alnorum*. (MBe). The Southern Glades Wildlife and Environmental (“The Annex”) is a known locale for observing *Empidonax* flycatchers during fall migration. On 29 August 2009, Mark Berney recorded at least three different vocalizing Alder Flycatchers. One bird gave a slurred short song, and two others were giving agitated squeaky calls.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

FOSRC 2010-814. Bullock’s Oriole, *Icterus bullockii*. (FR, JC). For the fifth consecutive winter a female returned to a yard at 3210 Brookforest Dr., Tallahassee; it was present and photographed 3 January – 4 April 2010.
ACCEPT: 7 accept, 0 not accept.

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6. Other new business.

Jon Greenlaw made a motion to add County and Nearest City fields to the online submission form.

7. New member to replace Sally Jue

Two potential new members were formally nominated. The Committee also discussed a wide range of other possible new members for the FOSRC. A vote was proposed and seconded and Michael Brothers from Ormond Beach was chosen to replace Sally Jue, whose 7-year term ended at this meeting. The Committee thanked Sally for her valuable service.

8. Changes to Rules and Procedures.

Andy Kratter showed a few changes to the Rules and Procedures of the FOSRC that are needed. These include the following:

1. Allow the review of recognizable subspecies and subspecies groups.
2. Delete the requirement to tape record the meeting. This has hardly ever been done, and no tapes of FOSRC meetings are known in the archives.
3. Require that voting ballots for submissions be kept in the archives. The Committee agreed that these would be most useful if ballots with the Committee member's signatures were retained. The rules currently state that the ballots should be destroyed.
4. Change the definition of the Final Decision so that a final decision can be made

without a face to face meeting. This will allow the Committee to reach decisions sooner.

Kratter will draft the necessary language to change the Rules and Procedures and present these to the members for a vote to confirm these changes.

4:20 PM Meeting adjourned