This checklist covers the 506 bird species and all recognized subspecies that have been observed in British Columbia and its coastal waters (to a distance of 200 miles), including all exotic species that have had established, self-sustaining breeding populations in the province for at least 20 years and are still extant within the province. Species which breed or have bred in the province are marked with an asterisk. Footnotes are provided for additional clarification on the status of many species. Species-level taxonomy follows the most recent (2010) checklist of the American Ornithologists’ Union (AOU), while subspecific taxonomy is based primarily on the Birds of North America species accounts, which are the most recent comprehensive assessment of subspecies for North American breeding birds.

This list is based on the list of British Columbia birds that is currently maintained by the British Columbia Conservation Data Centre (CDC). Their list, in turn, is based on the list of birds presented in the four volume Birds of British Columbia (Campbell et al., 1990-2001), with the inclusion of additional species that have been documented following the publication of the final volume. A further eight species (Solander’s Petrel, Brown Booby, Eurasian Dotterel, Least Auklet, Eastern Bluebird, Little Bunting, Summer Tanager, and Oriental Greenfinch) are not currently on the CDC list as they have not yet been reviewed, but all are represented by definitive photographic evidence of their occurrence in the province during the past 2-3 years and are thus included.

An “Excluded Species” section is included at the end of this document in order to address numerous additional species have been reported from British Columbia but which are not included on the main list. This includes species that are represented by either no or marginal photographic evidence and have yet to be peer-reviewed, species which have previously been rejected but which may potentially have occurred, species for which the origin of the individual is considered uncertain (i.e., potential escapees from captivity), exotic species that do not have self-sustaining independent populations (i.e., “feral” species), exotic species whose formerly established populations have completely died out, and all extinct and extirpated native species. These species are considered either to have a questionable presence in the province, have not yet been reviewed, or have been lost from the province’s avifauna and are no longer extant within its boundaries. Species on the “Excluded Species” list may potentially be upgraded to the main list if the species’ status is independently reviewed and its placement on the B.C. list subsequently adopted by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre. It should be noted that such decisions are typically the responsibility of a provincial Rare Birds Committee (RBC), but such an organization has not operated in the province in over a decade and thus the CDC is acting as a de facto RBC until such a body is resurrected. Should this occur, the decisions of the body will be incorporated into this document and, in any cases of discrepancy, will be adopted.
Changes from the 2008 Version

Several notable changes in taxonomy since 2008 are reflected in the 2011 version of this document. As well, a number of species have been added to the province’s list of birds and all such species are included. The following items are new in this 2010 version of the Checklist of the Birds of British Columbia:

1. Separation of some species into an “Excluded Species” section at the end of the document. See the Introduction (above) for further information about this section.
2. Changing of the scientific name of Black Scoter from *Melanitta nigra* to *M.americana*, following the recognition of American populations as species-distinct from Eurasian populations (now known as Common Scoter, *M.nigra*) (AOU checklist update, 2010).
3. Addition of Solander’s Petrel (*Pterodroma solandri*) based on a photo-documented sighting off the west coast of Vancouver Island. This was the first unequivocal record of this species in North America.
4. Elimination of the *hullianus* subspecies of Flesh-footed Shearwater. This species is generally treated as monotypic.
5. Addition of Ashy Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma homochroa*). This species was well documented from waters off western Vancouver Island by seabird biologists during boat-based surveys in 2008.
7. Recognition of the new order Suliformes for the boobies (Sulidae), cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae), and frigatebirds (Fregatidae) (AOU checklist update, 2010)
8. Addition of Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*). This species was photo-documented from a vessel at the B.C.-Alaska border in Dixon Entrance in 2009. A subsequent sight record from southern Vancouver Island lacks photographic evidence and has not been peer-reviewed.
9. Removal of the herons and egrets (Ardeidae) and ibises (Threskiornithidae) from the order Ciconiiformes and placement in the order Pelecaniformes (AOU checklist update, 2010).
10. Removal of all vultures, hawks, and eagles from the order Falconiformes to a resurrected order Accipitriformes (falcons and caracaras remain in Falconiformes) (AOU checklist update, 2010).
11. Family-level status is afforded to the Osprey (Pandionidae) (AOU checklist update, 2010).
12. Mexican Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus arizonae*) is recognized as the species responsible for the single provincial specimen record of *Caprimulgus*; this form was previously lumped with the Eastern Whip-poor-will, but was split from that form in 2010 (AOU checklist update, 2010).
13. Separation of the Pacific Wren (*Troglydytes pacificus*) and Winter Wren (*T.hiemalis*) into distinct species, recognizing the species-level differences between populations breeding in and west of the Rocky Mountains (*T.pacificus*) and in northeastern B.C. (*T.hiemalis*).
14. The subspecies of White-breasted Nuthatch in northeastern B.C. is changed from *S.c.cookei* to *S.c.carolinensis* to reflect the dominant classification scheme in North America.
15. Family-level status for the gnatcatchers (Polioptilidae), including Blue-gray Gnatcatcher which has been recorded in B.C. (AOU checklist update, 2010).
17. Changing of the scientific name of Blue-winged Warbler from Vermivora pinus to V. cyanoptera (AOU checklist update, 2010).
18. Changing of the genus of all species formerly included in the genus Vermivora (with the exception of the Blue-winged Warbler) to Oreothlypis (AOU checklist update, 2010).
19. Changing of the generic name of Northern Waterthrush from Seiurus to Parkesia (AOU checklist update, 2010).
20. Changing of the common name of Ammodramus nelsoni from Nelson’s Sharp-tailed Sparrow to Nelson’s Sparrow (AOU checklist update, 2009).
21. Addition of Little Bunting (Emberiza pusilla). This species was photo-documented during a Christmas Bird Count at Masset (Queen Charlotte Islands) in 2008.
22. Movement of the longspurs and Snow and McKay’s Buntings from the family Emberizidae into a new family, Calcariidae (AOU checklist update, 2010).
24. Movement of the tanagers (Piranga) from the family Thraupidae to the family Cardinalidae (AOU checklist update, 2009).
25. Addition of Summer Tanager (Piranga rubra). Two separate records occurred in the interior of the province in 2009, one of which was accompanied by photographic evidence.
27. Changing of the genus of siskins and goldfinches from Carduelis to Spinus (AOU checklist update, 2009).
28. Addition of Oriental Greenfinch (Chloris sinica), based on a photo-documented record from the central interior (Francois Lake) in 2009.
ORDER: ANSERIFORMES

Family: Anatidae

**Subfamily: Dendrocygninae**

*Dendrocygna bicolor*¹
- Fulvous Whistling-Duck

**Subfamily: Anserinae**

*Anser albifrons*
- *A.a.frontalis*
- *A.a.gambelii*

*Chen canagica*
- Emperor Goose

*Chen caerulescens*
- *C.c.caerulescens*
- Snow Goose

*Chen rossii*
- Ross’s Goose

*Branta bernicla*
- *B.b.nigricans*
- *B.b."subspecies"²*

*Branta hutchinsii³*
- *B.h.minima*
- *B.h.leucopareia*
- *B.h.taverneri*

*Branta canadensis⁴,⁴*
- *B.c.moffitti*
- *B.c.parvipes*
- *B.c.occidentalis*
- *B.c.fulva*

*Cygnus olor (I)⁵*
- Mute Swan*

*Cygnus buccinator*
- Trumpeter Swan*

*Cygnus columbianus⁶*
- *C.c.columbianus*
- *C.c.bewickii*

*Cygnus cygnus*
- Whooper Swan

**Subfamily: Anatinae**

*Aix sponsa*
- Wood Duck*

*Anas strepera*
- Gadwall*

*Anas falcata⁷*
- Falcated Duck

*Anas penelope*
- Eurasian Wigeon

*Anas americana*
- American Wigeon*

*Anas rubripes⁸*
- American Black Duck*

¹ Known in B.C. only from a single historic record (1905) from Port Alberni
² This undescribed taxon, which breeds on Melville Island in the Canadian arctic and winters in Puget Sound and Boundary Bay, is known in the literature as “Gray-bellied” Brant.
³ These two species were split by the American Ornithologists Union (AOU) in 2004.
⁴ The subspecific designation of introduced resident populations across southern portions of the province is unknown and complicated by releases of non-native subspecies and captive-bred intergrades.
⁵ Small, localized introduced populations occur in the Lower Mainland and on southern Vancouver Island.
⁶ Two subspecies, sometimes considered separate species, have been recorded in B.C.: the North American *C. (c.) columbianus* [Whistling Swan] and the Eurasian *C. (c.) bewickii* [Bewick’s Swan].
⁷ This Asian species is definitively known in B.C. only from a single male that returned for three consecutive winters (1994-1996) to the Tofino area of western Vancouver Island. An additional historic sight record from the Okanagan Valley is also on file.
Anas platyrhynchos  
A.p.platyrhynchos
Mallard*

Anas discors
Blue-winged Teal*

Anas cyanoptera  
A.c.septentrionalium
Cinnamon Teal*

Anas clypeata
Northern Shoveler*

Anas acuta  
A.c.septentrionalium
Northern Pintail*

Anas querquedula
Garganey

Anas formosa
Baikal Teal

Anas crecca  
A.c.carolinensis
Green-winged Teal*

A.c.crecca

Aythya valisineria
Canvasback*

Aythya americana
Redhead*

Aythya collaris
Ring-necked Duck*

Aythya fuligula
Tufted Duck

Aythya marila
Greater Scaup

A.m.nearctica

Aythya affinis
Lesser Scaup*

Polysticta stelleri
Steller’s Eider

Somateria fischeri
Spectacled Eider

Somateria spectabilis
King Eider

Somateria mollissima
Common Eider

S.m.v-nigra

Histrionicus histrionicus
Harlequin Duck*

Melanitta perspicillata
Surf Scoter*

Melanitta fusca
White-winged Scoter*

M.f.deglandi
Black Scoter

Melanitta americana
Long-tailed Duck*

Clangula hyemalis
Bufflehead*

Bucephala albeola
Common Goldeneye*

Bucephala clangula

B.c.americanus

Bucephala islandica
Barrow’s Goldeneye*

Mergellus albellus
Smew

Lophodytes cucullatus
Hooded Merganser*

Mergus merganser
Common Merganser*

M.m.americanus

Mergus serrator
Red-breasted Merganser*

Oxyura jamaicensis
Ruddy Duck*

O.j.rubida

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8 A relatively small and decreasing introduced population occurs in the Nanaimo-Yellow Point area of Vancouver Island. An additional introduced population in the Lower Mainland recently became extirpated. A single naturally-occurring individual has been recorded from northeastern B.C.

9 This taxon contains two discrete subspecies in British Columbia, which are often considered separate species: (American) Green-winged Teal [A.(c.) carolinensis] and Eurasian (Common) Teal [A.(c.) crecca]
ORDER: GALLIFORMES
   Family: Phasianidae
   Subfamily: Phasianinae
   *Alectoris chukar* (I)
      *A.c.chukar*
   *Perdix perdix* (I)
      *P.p.perdix*
   *Phasianus colchicus* (I)
      *P.c.torquatus*
      *P.c.robustipes* 10

Subfamily: Tetraoninae
   *Bonasa umbellus*
      *B.u.brunnescens*
      *B.u.sabini*
      *B.u.yukonensis*
      *B.u.umbelloides*
      *B.u.affinis*
      *B.u.phaia*
   *Falcipennis canadensis* 11
      *F.c.canadensis*
      *F.c.franklinii*
   *Lagopus lagopus*
      *L.l.albus*
   *Lagopus muta*
      *L.m.dixoni*
   *Lagopus leucura*
      *L.l.leucura*
      *L.l.saxatilis*
   *Dendragapus obscurus* 12
      *D.o.richardsonii*
      *D.o.pallidus*
   *Dendragapus fuliginosus* 13
      *D.f.sitkensis*
      *D.f.fuliginosus*
   *Tympanuchus phasianellus*
      *T.p.caurus*
      *T.p.columbianus*

Subfamily: Meleagridinae
   *Meleagris gallopavo* (I) 13
      *M.g.silvestris* 14

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10 This subspecies, known as the “Green” Pheasant (and sometimes considered a separate species), was established in the Alberni Valley of Vancouver Island for several decades before becoming extirpated in the 1980s.
11 Two intergrading subspecies, which are sometimes considered separate species, occur in BC: Franklin’s Grouse (*F.[c.] franklinii*) and Spruce Grouse (*F.[c.] canadensis*)
12 These two species were split by the AOU in 2006
13 Introduced into the northwestern United States (Idaho, Montana) and subsequently spread into southeast B.C.
Family: Odontophoridae

*Callipepla californica* (I)\(^{15}\)
*C.c.brunnescens*\(^{16}\)
*C.c.californica*

California Quail*

ORDER: GAVIIFORMES

Family: Gaviidae

*Gavia stellata* Red-throated Loon*
*Gavia pacifica* Pacific Loon*
*Gavia immer* Common Loon*
*Gavia adamsii* Yellow-billed Loon

ORDER: PODICIPEDIFORMES

Family: Podicipedidae

*Podilymbus podiceps* Pied-billed Grebe*
*P.p.podiceps*
*Podiceps auritus* Horned Grebe*
*P.a.cornutus*
*Podiceps grisegena* Red-necked Grebe*
*P.g.holboellii*
*Podiceps nigricolis* Eared Grebe*
*P.n.californicus*
*Aechmophorus occidentalis* Western Grebe*
*A.o.occidentalis*
*Aechmophorus clarkii* Clark’s Grebe*
*A.c.transitionalis*

ORDER: PROCELLARIIFORMES

Family: Diomedeidae

*Phoebastria immutabilis* Laysan Albatross
*Phoebastria nigripes* Black-footed Albatross
*Phoebastria albatrus* Short-tailed Albatross

Family: Procellariidae

*Fulmarus glacialis* Northern Fulmar*
*F.g.rodgersi*
*Pterodroma ultima* Murphy’s Petrel
*Pterodroma solandri*\(^{17}\) Solander’s Petrel
*Pterodroma inexpectata* Mottled Petrel
*Pterodroma cookii* Cook’s Petrel
*Puffinus creatopus* Pink-footed Shearwater
*Puffinus carneipes* Flesh-footed Shearwater
*Puffinus bulleri* Buller’s Shearwater

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\(^{14}\) This eastern subspecies is the presumed source of our introduced populations, but other subspecies may also be involved

\(^{15}\) Introduced in the Okanagan Valley, southeastern Vancouver Island, and Saltspring Island in the Gulf Islands. Other introduced populations (e.g., Lower Mainland) all became extirpated.

\(^{16}\) The subspecific designation of many California Quail populations in the province is unclear, but these two subspecies are likely responsible for the coastal and interior introductions, respectively

\(^{17}\) First recorded in B.C. in 2009 from waters off Tofino, Vancouver Island
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Puffinus griseus</em></td>
<td>Sooty Shearwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Puffinus tenuirostris</em></td>
<td>Short-tailed Shearwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Puffinus puffinus</em></td>
<td>Manx Shearwater*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Puffinus opisthomelas</em></td>
<td>Black-vented Shearwater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family: Hydrobatidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Oceanodroma furcata</em></td>
<td>Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</em></td>
<td>Leach’s Storm-Petrel*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oceanodroma homochroa</em></td>
<td>Ashy Storm-Petrel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ORDER: PHAETHONTIFORMES**

**Family: Phaethontidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Phaethon rubricauda</em></td>
<td>Red-tailed Tropicbird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ORDER: CICONIIFORMES**

**Family: Ciconiidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Mycteria americana</em></td>
<td>Wood Stork</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ORDER: SULIFORMES**

**Family: Fregatidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Fregata magnificens</em></td>
<td>Magnificent Frigatebird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family: Sulidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Sula leucogaster</em></td>
<td>Brown Booby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family: Phalacrocoracidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</em></td>
<td>Brandt’s Cormorant*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax auritus</em></td>
<td>Double-crested Cormorant*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax cincinatus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax albicillius</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax urile</em></td>
<td>Red-faced Cormorant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</em></td>
<td>Pelagic Cormorant*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family: Pelecanidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</em></td>
<td>American White Pelican*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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18 Records of this species along the entire Pacific coast of North America, including B.C., have been rapidly increasing over the past 15 years. Calls of this species have been recorded at night from the large seabird colonies on Triangle Island, off northern Vancouver Island, suggesting possible breeding in the province.

19 First recorded in B.C. in 2008 off the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

20 A carcass of this tropical seabird was recovered from the mountainous interior of Vancouver Island in 1994, representing the only record for Canada.

21 Known in B.C. from a single 1970 record from Telegraph Creek.

22 First recorded in B.C. from the B.C.-Alaska border in Dixon Entrance in 2008. A subsequent sight record from southern Vancouver Island lacks supporting photographic evidence.
Pelecanus occidentalis
  P.o.californicus

Family: Ardeidae
  Botaurus lentiginosus
  Ixobrychus exilis
  I.e.exilis
  Ardea herodias
    A.h.herodias
    A.h.fannini
  Ardea alba
    A.a.egretta
  Egretta thula
    E.t.brewsteri
  Egretta caerulea
  Bubulcus ibis
    B.i.ibis
  Butorides virescens
    B.v.anthonyi
  Nycticorax nycticorax
    N.n.hoactli

Family: Threskiornithidae
  Plegadis chihi

ORDER: ACCIPITRIFORMES

Family: Cathartidae
  Coragyps atratus
    C.a.atratus
  Cathartes aura
    C.a.meridionalis

Family: Pandionidae
  Pandion haliaetus
    P.h.carolinensis

Family: Accipitridae
  Elanus leucurus
    E.l.majusculus
  Haliaeetus leucocephalus
    H.l.alascanus
  Circus cyaneus
    C.c.hudsonius
  Accipiter striatus
    A.s.perobscurus
    A.s.velox
  Accipiter cooperii
  Accipiter gentilis
    A.g.atricapillus
    A.g.laingi
  Buteo platypterus
    B.p.platypterus
  Buteo swainsoni

Brown Pelican
American Bittern*
Least Bittern
Great Blue Heron*
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Little Blue Heron
Cattle Egret
Green Heron*
Black-crowned Night-Heron*
White-faced Ibis
Black Vulture
Turkey Vulture*
Osprey*
White-tailed Kite
Bald Eagle*
Northern Harrier*
Sharp-shinned Hawk*
Cooper’s Hawk*
Northern Goshawk*
Broad-winged Hawk*
Swainson’s Hawk*
Buteo jamaicensis\(^{23}\)  Red-tailed Hawk*
B.\(j\).alascensis
B.\(j\).calurus
B.\(j\).harlani
Buteo regalis  Ferruginous Hawk*
Buteo lagopus  Rough-legged Hawk
B.\(l\).sanctijohannis
Aquila chrysaetos  Golden Eagle*
A.c.canadensis

ORDER: FALCONIFORMES
Family: Falconidae
Subfamily: Caracarinae  Crested Caracara
Caracara cheriway
C.c.audubonii
Subfamily: Falconinae
Falco tinnunculus\(^{24}\)  Eurasian Kestrel
F.t.tinnunculus
Falco sparverius  American Kestrel*
F.s.sparverius
Falco columbarius  Merlin*
F.c.columbarius
F.c.suckleyi
F.c.richardsonii
Falco rusticolus  Gyrfalcon*
Falco peregrinus  Peregrine Falcon*
F.p.anatum
F.p.tundrius
F.p.pealei
Falco mexicanus  Prairie Falcon*

ORDER: GRUIFORMES
Family: Rallidae
Coturnicops noveboracensis\(^{25}\)  Yellow Rail*
C.n.noveboracensis
Rallus limicola  Virginia Rail*
R.l.limicola
Porzana carolina  Sora*
Gallinula chloropus\(^{26}\)  Common Moorhen
G.c.cachinnans
Fulica americana  American Coot*
F.a.americana

Family: Gruidae
Anthropoides virgo\(^{27}\)  Demoiselle Crane

\(^{23}\) Includes two different forms in B.C. which are sometimes considered separate species: Red-tailed Hawk (\(B.\) jamaicensis) and Harlan’s Hawk (\(B.\) (\(j\).) harlani).
\(^{24}\) Known in B.C. from a single historic (1948) specimen from Alkali Lake in the central interior.
\(^{25}\) Although an actual nest has not been documented in B.C., this species occurs regularly in the Peace River area and almost certainly has a breeding population in the province.
\(^{26}\) Known from a single 1981 record from the Lower Mainland (Iona Island).
Grus canadensis                    Sandhill Crane* 
G.c.canadensis                    
G.c.tabida                        
Grus americana^{28}               Whooping Crane* 

ORDER: CHARADRIIFORMES
Family: Charadriidae
Subfamily: Charadriinae
Pluvialis squatarola               Black-bellied Plover
Pluvialis dominica^{29}            American Golden-Plover*
Pluvialis fulva^{37}              Pacific Golden-Plover
Charadrius mongolus                Lesser Sand-Plover
  C.m.stegmanni                    
Charadrius alexandrinus            Snowy Plover
  C.a.nivosus                     
Charadrius semipalmatus            Semipalmated Plover*
Charadrius melodus^{30}            Piping Plover
  C.v.vociferus                   
Charadrius vociferus              Killdeer*
  C.v.vociferus                   
Charadrius montanus^{31}           Mountain Plover 
Charadrius morinellus^{32}        Eurasian Dotterel

Family: Haematopodidae
Haematopus bachmani                Black Oystercatcher*

Family: Recurvirostridae
Himantopus mexicanus^{33}          Black-necked Stilt*
  H.m.mexicanus                   
Recurvirostra americana           American Avocet*

Family: Scolopacidae
Subfamily: Scolopacinae
Xenus cinereus^{34}                Terek Sandpiper
  Actitus macularia               Spotted Sandpiper*
  Tringa solitaria               Solitary Sandpiper*
    T.s.solitaria

^{27} This Asian species was recorded in B.C. in 2002 in the Bulkley Valley. Although the origin of the individual is often considered uncertain, the sighting refers to the same individual that spent much of that winter in California and subsequently migrated north with Sandhill Cranes. This bird was seen at multiple locations between California and Alaska during this spring migration, and the flock that it was traveling with was tracked by satellite throughout the entire northward migration.

^{28} During the past decade, this species has appeared on a number of occasions at various locations on the Fraser Plateau during the breeding season and one or two pairs may potentially breed somewhere in the remote areas of that massive region.

^{29} These two species were formerly considered conspecific (Lesser Golden-Plover) but were split by the AOU in 1993.

^{30} Known from a single record (2000) from Vernon

^{31} Known in B.C. from a single record from the Lower Mainland (Ladner ) in 1986

^{32} First recorded in B.C. from the Queen Charlotte Islands in 2008.

^{33} First recorded breeding in the province near Kamloops in 2002.

^{34} Known in BC from a single 1987 record from Sooke
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.s.cinnamomea</td>
<td>Wandering Tattler*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tringa incana</td>
<td>Spotted Redshank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tringa erythropus</td>
<td>Greater Yellowlegs*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tringa melanoleuca</td>
<td>Willet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tringa semipalmatus</td>
<td>Lesser Yellowlegs*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.s.inornatus</td>
<td>Wood Sandpiper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tringa flavipes</td>
<td>Upland Sandpiper*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tringa glareola</td>
<td>Whimbrel</td>
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<td>Bartramia longicauda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Numenius phaeopus</td>
<td>Bristle-thighed Curlew</td>
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<td>N.p.hudsonicus</td>
<td>Far Eastern Curlew</td>
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<td>N.p.variegatus</td>
<td>Long-billed Curlew*</td>
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<td>N.madagascariensis</td>
<td>Bar-tailed Godwit</td>
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<td>N.p.parvus</td>
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<td>Limosa haemastica</td>
<td>Ruddy Turnstone</td>
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<td>Limosa lapponica</td>
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<td>L.l.baueri</td>
<td>Surfbird</td>
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<td>L.l.lapponica</td>
<td>Great Knot</td>
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<td>Limosa fedoa</td>
<td>Red Knot</td>
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<td>L.f.fedoa</td>
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<td>L.f.beringiae</td>
<td>Semipalmated Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Arenaria interpres</td>
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<td>A.i.morinella</td>
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<td>Arenaria melanocephala</td>
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<td>Aphriza virgata</td>
<td>Temminck’s Stint</td>
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<td>Calidris pusilla</td>
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<td>Calidris mauri</td>
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<td>Calidris minuta</td>
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<td>Calidris temminckii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calidris minutilla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calidris fuscicollis</td>
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35 Formerly placed in the genus *Heteroscelus*
36 Formerly placed in the genus *Catoptrophorus*
37 Known in the province from a single record from Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands in 1994
38 Some individuals of the eastern Asian subspecies *N.p.variegatus* have been recorded in coastal B.C. (Queen Charlotte Islands) and, remarkably, once from Fort St.John in the northeastern interior; this form is sometimes regarded as a separate species.
39 The only record of this species in B.C. comes from the Lower Mainland (Boundary Bay) in 1984
40 Almost all records of this bird in B.C. are referable to the grey-rumped Asian-Alaskan subspecies *L.l.baueri*, but there is a remarkable well-documented sight record of the white-rumped European subspecies *L.l.lapponica* from the Lower Mainland.
41 The first record of this species in the province comes from the Lower Mainland (Iona Island) in 1998.
42 Known in B.C. from a single record from the Lower Mainland (Ladner) in 1982
Calidris bairdii* \(^{43}\)  
Calidris melanotos  
Calidris acuminata  
Calidris ptilocnemis 
  *C.p.ptilocnemis*  
  *C.p.tschuktschorum*  
  *C.p.couesi*  
Calidris alpina  
  *C.a.pacifica*  
Calidris ferruginea  
Calidris himantopus  
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* \(^{46}\)  
Tryngites subruficollis  
Philomachus pugnax  
Limnodromus griseus 
  *L.g.caurinus*  
  *L.g.hendersoni*  
Limnodromus scolopaceus  
Gallinago delicata  

**Subfamily: Phalaropinae**

Phalaropus tricolor*  
Phalaropus lobatus  
Phalaropus fulicaria  

**Family: Laridae**

**Subfamily: Larinae**

Rissa tridactyla  
  *R.t.pollicaris*  
Rissa brevirostris  
Pagophila eburnea  
Xema sabini  
Chroicocephalus philadelphia  
Chroicocephalus ridibundus  
  *C.r.sibiricus*  
Hydrocoloeus minutus  
Rhodostethia rosea  
Leucophaeus atricilla  
Leucophaeus pipixcan  
Larus crassirostris

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43 First recorded breeding in B.C. in 1996 in the extreme northwest portion of the province (Haines Triangle)  
44 This subspecies is a vagrant to B.C., where it is known from several records from the Queen Charlotte Islands.  
45 This subspecies has not been definitively confirmed in B.C., but photo-documented individuals from farther south along the Pacific coast (including Washington) suggest that it may occur in the province in small numbers during winter and migration.  
46 This endangered Asian species is known in B.C. only from a single 1978 record from the Lower Mainland (Iona Island)  
47 This subspecies of eastern Asia is the presumed source of records for British Columbia; however, it is possible that some (or even all) records may in fact refer to the European/eastern Canadian subspecies *L.r.ridibundus.*
Larus heermanni  Heermann’s Gull
Larus canus  Mew Gull*
  L.c.brachyrhynchus
  L.c.kamtschatschensis
Larus delawarensis  Ring-billed Gull*
Larus occidentalis  Western Gull*
  L.o.occidentalis
Larus californicus  California Gull*
  L.c.californicus
  L.c.albertaensis
Larus argentatus  Herring Gull*
  L.a.smithsonianus
  L.a.vegae
Larus thayeri  Thayer’s Gull
Larus glaucooides  Iceland Gull
  L.g.kumlieni
Larus fuscus  Lesser Black-backed Gull
  L.f.graellsii
Larus schistisagus  Slaty-backed Gull
Larus glaucescens  Glaucous-winged Gull*
Larus hyperboreus  Glaucous Gull
  L.h.barrovianus
Larus marinus  Great Black-backed Gull

Subfamily: Sterninae
Onychoprion aleuticus  Aleutian Tern
Sterna antillarum  Least Tern
  S.a.brownii
Hydroprogne caspia  Caspian Tern*
Chlidonias niger  Black Tern*
  C.n.surinamensis
Sterna hirundo  Common Tern
  S.h.hirundo
Sterna paradisaea  Arctic Tern*
Sterna forsteri  Forster’s Tern*
Thalasseus elegans  Elegant Tern

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48 The North American subspecies (L. (c.) brachyrhynchus) accounts for almost all observations of this species in B.C., but recently photographed individuals on southern Vancouver Island and in the Okanagan Valley appear to represent the eastern Asian subspecies (L. (c.) kamtschatschensis [“Kamchatka” Gull]), which is sometimes regarded as a separate species.
49 Although only the North American subspecies L. (a.) smithsonianus (American Herring Gull) has been confirmed in B.C., there are numerous reports and even some photographic evidence of the eastern Asian L. (a.) vegae (Vega Gull) in coastal parts of the province.
50 Some white-winged individuals observed in B.C. closely resemble the subspecies L.g.glaucooides, but may fall within the range of variation of kumlieni.
51 Some large, pale individuals may be referable to either the Siberian L.h.pallidissimus or the eastern Canadian L.h.hyperboreus.
52 Known in B.C. from a single record at Kamloops in 1988.
53 This subspecies of coastal California is the presumed source of B.C. records; however, it is possible that one or both of these birds may actually represent the virtually identical Great Plains subspecies (S.a.athalassos).
Family: Stercorariidae

*Stercorarius macckormicki*  
South Polar Skua

*Stercorarius pomarinus*  
Pomarine Jaeger

*Stercorarius parasiticus*  
Parasitic Jaeger*

*Stercorarius longicaudus*  
Long-tailed Jaeger

Family: Alcidae

*Uria aalge*  
Common Murre*

*U.a.inornata*  

*U.a.californica*  

*Uria lomvia*  
Thick-billed Murre*

*U.larra*  

*Cephus columba*  
Pigeon Guillemot*

*C.c.adianta*  

*C.c.kaiurka*  

*Brachyramphus marmoratus*  
Marbled Murrelet*

*Brachyramphus brevirostris*  
Kittlitz’s Murrelet

*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*  
Xantus’s Murrelet

*S.h.hypoleucus*  

*S.h.scrippsi*  

*Synthliboramphus antiquus*  
Ancient Murrelet*

*S.a.antiquus*  

*Pspheramphus aleuticus*  
Cassín’s Auklet*

*P.a.aleuticus*  

*Aethia psittacula*  
Parakeet Auklet

*Aethia pusilla*  
Least Auklet

*Aethia cristatella*  
Crested Auklet

*Cerorhinca monocerata*  
Rhinoceros Auklet*

*Fratercula corniculata*  
Horned Puffin*

*Fratercula cirrhata*  
Tufted Puffin*

ORDER: COLUMBIFORMES

Family: Columbidae

* Columba livia*  
Rock Pigeon*

* Patagioenas fasciata*  
Band-tailed Pigeon*

* P.f.monilis*  

*S.orientalis*  
Oriental Turtle-Dove

*S.o.orientalis*  

*S. decaocto*  
Eurasian Collared-Dove*

*S.d.decaocto*  

54 The only record of this Asian subspecies for North America outside of the Aleutian Islands is a specimen from British Columbia

55 Two identifiable subspecies, which are sometimes considered separate species, have been recorded in B.C.: *S. (h.) hypoleucus* (Xantus’s Murrelet) and *S. (h.) scrippsi* (Baja Murrelet).

56 First recorded in B.C. in 2007 from the Sooke area.

57 Populations throughout North America are derived from various domestic forms and crosses, thus the subspecific designation of these populations is impossible.

58 First recorded in B.C. in 1992 at Tofino

59 A small resident population occurs in the southern interior (Keremeos-Cawston). Additionally, this species is being increasingly recorded along the south coast from the rapidly expanding introduced population in the United States that originated from releases in the Bahamas.
Zenaida asiatica
  Z.a.mearnsi
Zenaida macroura
  Z.m.marginella

White-winged Dove

ORDER: CUCULIFORMES
Family: Cuculidae
Subfamily: Cuculinae
  Coccyzus americanus60
    C.a.occidentalis61
  Coccyzus erythropthalmus
Yellow-billed Cuckoo*

Coccyzus americanus
  C.a.americanus

Yellow-billed Cuckoo*

Coccyzus erythropthalmus
  C.e.erythropthalmus
Black-billed Cuckoo

ORDER: STRIGIFORMES
Family: Tytonidae
  Tyto alba
    T.a.pratincola
Barn Owl*

Family: Strigidae
  Otus flammeolus
  Megascoops kennicotti
    M.k.kennicotti
    M.k.macfarlanei
  Bubo virginianus
    B.v.lagophonus
    B.v.saturatus
    B.v.subarcticus
  Bubo scandiacus
  Surnia ulula
    S.u.caparoch
  Glaucidium gnomon
    G.g.grinnelli
    G.g.swarthi
    G.g.californicum
  Athene cunicularia62
    A.c.hypugaea
  Strix occidentalis
    S.o.caurina
  Strix varia
    S.v.varia
  Strix nebulosa
    S.n.nebulosa
  Asio otus
    A.o.tuftsi
Snowy Owl

Burrowing Owl*

Northern Hawk Owl*

Northern Pygmy-Owl*

Great Horned Owl*

Spotted Owl*

Barred Owl*

Great Gray Owl*

Long-eared Owl*

60 Formerly an uncommon summer resident on the south coast until at least the 1930s, but now extirpated. However, since 1989, this species has been increasingly recorded as a vagrant in B.C., presumably from the small breeding populations in the western United States (but possibly from the eastern population).

61 This is the western subspecies that formerly bred throughout the Pacific Northwest; some (or all) recent vagrant records may refer to the eastern subspecies C.a.americanus.

62 Formerly a localized breeder in the southern interior, but subsequently extirpated by the 1990s. This species is now being reintroduced into the region and is rarely reported as a vagrant on the south coast.
Asio flammeus
  A.f.flammeus
Aegolius funereus
  A.f.richardsoni
Aegolius acadicus
  A.a.acadicus
  A.a.brooksi

Short-eared Owl*
Boreal Owl*
Northern Saw-whet Owl*

ORDER: CAPRIMULGIFORMES
Family: Caprimulgidae
Subfamily: Chordeilinae
Chordeiles acutipennis\textsuperscript{63}
  C.a.texensis
Chordeiles minor
  C.m.minor
  C.m.hesperis

Lesser Nighthawk
Common Nighthawk*

Subfamily: Caprimulginae
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii
  P.n.nuttallii
Caprimulgus arizonae\textsuperscript{64, 65}

Common Poorwill*
Mexican Whip-poor-will

ORDER: APODIFORMES
Family: Apodidae
Subfamily: Cypseloidinae
Cypseloides niger
  C.n.borealis

Black Swift*

Subfamily: Chaeturinae
Chaetura vauxi
  C.v.vauxi

Vaux’s Swift*

Subfamily: Apodinae
Aeronautes saxatilis
  A.s.saxatilis

White-throated Swift*

Family: Trochilidae
Subfamily: Trochilinae
Hylocharis xantusi\textsuperscript{66}
Archilochus colubris\textsuperscript{67}
Archilochus alexandri
Calypte anna
Calypte costae
Stellula calliope

Xantus’s Hummingbird
Ruby-throated Hummingbird*
Black-chinned Hummingbird*
Anna’s Hummingbird*
Costa’s Hummingbird
Calliope Hummingbird*

\textsuperscript{63} First recorded in B.C. in 2006 from pelagic waters off western Vancouver Island, quickly followed by a second record (carcass) at Vancouver.
\textsuperscript{64} Known in B.C. from a single specimen record from Amphitrite Point, Ucluelet in 2001.
\textsuperscript{65} Formerly included with the Eastern Whip-poor-will (%.vociferus), but split from that species by the AOU in 2010.
\textsuperscript{66} Known in B.C. from a single bird that spent a 310-day period at Gibsons, on the southern mainland coast, in 1997-1998.
\textsuperscript{67} Recorded regularly in small numbers in the Peace River area of northeastern B.C., where it almost certainly breeds, but no nests have yet been found in the province.
Selasphorus platycercus  
Broad-tailed Hummingbird

Selasphorus rufus  
Rufous Hummingbird*

**ORDER: CORACIIFORMES**

**Family: Alcedinidae**

**Subfamily: Cerylinae**

*Megaceryle alcyon*  
Belted Kingfisher*

**ORDER: PICIFORMES**

**Family: Picidae**

**Subfamily: Picinae**

*Melanerpes lewis*[^68]  
Lewis’s Woodpecker*

*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*  
Red-headed Woodpecker

*Melanerpes formicivorus*  
Acorn Woodpecker

*M.f.bairdi*  

*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*  
Williamson’s Sapsucker*

*S.t.thyroideus*  

*S.t.nataliae*  

*Sphyrapicus varius*  
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker*

*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*  
Red-naped Sapsucker*

*Sphyrapicus ruber*  
Red-breasted Sapsucker*

*S.r.ruber*  

*Picoïdes pubescens*  
Downy Woodpecker*

*P.p.nelsoni*  

*P.p.leucurus*  

*P.p.gairdnerii*  

*Picoïdes villosus*  
Hairy Woodpecker*

*P.v.septentrionalis*  

*P.v.orius*  

*P.v.monticola*  

*P.v.harrisi*  

*P.v.picoïdeus*  

*Picoïdes albolarvatus*  
White-headed Woodpecker*

*P.a.albolarvatus*  

*Picoïdes dorsalis*[^69]  
American Three-toed Woodpecker*

*P.d.fasciatus*  

*Picoïdes arcticus*  
Black-backed Woodpecker*

*Colaptes auratus*[^70]  
Northern Flicker*

*C.a.auratus*  

*C.a.cafer*  

*Dryocopus pileatus*  
Pileated Woodpecker*

*D.p.picinus*  

[^68]: Extirpated as a breeder on the south coast since at least the 1940s.

[^69]: North American birds were considered a separate species from those in Eurasia by the AOU in 2003.

[^70]: Two distinct populations occur in B.C. and intergrade broadly across much of the interior: Yellow-shafted Flicker (*C.a.auratus*) and Red-shafted Flicker (*C.a.cafer*).
ORDER: PASSERIFORMES

Family: Tyrannidae

Subfamily: Fluvicolinae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contopus cooperi</td>
<td>Olive-sided Flycatcher*</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.c.cooperi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contopus sordidulus</td>
<td>Western Wood-Pewee*</td>
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<td>C.s.saturatus</td>
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<td>C.s.veliei</td>
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<td>Empidonax flaviventris</td>
<td>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*</td>
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<td>Empidonax virescens</td>
<td>Acadian Flycatcher</td>
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<td>Empidonax alnorum</td>
<td>Alder Flycatcher*</td>
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<td>Tyrrannus crassirostris</td>
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<td>Tyrrannus tyrannus</td>
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<td>Tyrrannus dominicensis</td>
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Family: Laniidae

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<td>L.l.gambeli</td>
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<td>Lanius excubitor</td>
<td>Northern Shrike*</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.e.borealis</td>
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</table>

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1 Known only from a single 1934 specimen record Leonie Lake (near Barriere).
2 A bird matching the description of this eastern subspecies of Willow Flycatcher was netted at Rocky Point on southern Vancouver Island in 2003.
3 Formerly combined with Cordilleran Flycatcher (as "Western" Flycatcher) until 1989.
4 Known only from Triangle Island in 1995.
5 The only B.C. record was a single bird in Qualicum Beach (Vancouver Island) in 1974.
6 Known in B.C. only from a historic 1889 specimen from Cape Beale on western Vancouver Island.
Family: Vireonidae

Vireo cassini\textsuperscript{77}  
\textit{V.c.cassini}  
Vireo solitarius\textsuperscript{84}  
\textit{V.s.solitarius}  
Vireo atricapilla\textsuperscript{78}  
Vireo huttonii  
\textit{V.h.insularis}  
\textit{V.h.huttonii}  
Vireo gilvus  
\textit{V.g.swainsoni}  
Vireo philadelphicus  
Vireo olivaceus  
\textit{V.o.olivaceus}

Family: Corvidae

Perisoreus canadensis  
\textit{P.c.pacificus}  
\textit{P.c.obscurus}  
\textit{P.c.bicolor}  
\textit{P.c.albescens}  
Cyanocitta stelleri  
\textit{C.s.stelleri}  
\textit{C.s.carlottae}  
\textit{C.s.annectens}  
Cyanocitta cristata  
\textit{C.c.bromia}  
Aphelocoma californica\textsuperscript{79}  
\textit{A.c.immanis}  
\textit{A.c.woodhouseii}  
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus\textsuperscript{81}  
Nucifraga columbiana  
Pica hudsonia\textsuperscript{82}  
Corvus brachyrhynchos  
\textit{C.b.hesperis}  
Corvus caurinus  
Corvus corax  
\textit{C.c.principalis}  
\textit{C.c.sinuatus}

\textsuperscript{77} These species were formerly combined under the name Solitary Vireo (\textit{Vireo solitarius}) but were split by the AOU in 1997.
\textsuperscript{78} First documented in B.C. in 2008 at Vaseux Lake in the Okanagan Valley.
\textsuperscript{79} Although most records of this species in B.C. pertain to the coastal subspecies \textit{A. (c.) californica} group, there is a single record in the southeastern interior of a bird belonging to the interior subspecies \textit{A.(c.) woodhousei}, which has been suggested to represent a different species by some authors.
\textsuperscript{80} Although breeding has not been confirmed, the presence of a recently-fledged juvenile in the Lower Mainland during the summer of 2009 suggests that this species, which is rapidly expanding its range north through western Washington, may now be breeding in BC.
\textsuperscript{81} The first record of this species in B.C. was in 2005 near Creston.
\textsuperscript{82} Formerly combined with Eurasian subspecies as \textit{Pica pica}, but split by the AOU in 2001.
Family: Alaudidae

*Alauda arvensis*\(^{83}\)
- *A.a.arvensis*
- *A.a.pekinensis*

*Eremophila alpestris*
- *E.a.strigata*\(^{84}\)
- *E.a.arcticola*
- *E.a.merrilli*
- *E.a.hoyti*

Family: Hirundinidae

Subfamily: Hirundininae

*Progne subis*
- *P.s.arboricola*
- *P.s.subis*

*Tachycineta bicolor*

*Tachycineta thalassina*
- *T.t.thalassina*

*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
- *S.s.serripennis*

*Riparia riparia*
- *R.r.riparia*

*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*
- *P.p.pyrrhonota*
- *P.p.hydropolina*

*Hirundo rustica*
- *H.r.erythrogaster*
- *H.r.gutturalis*\(^{85}\)

Family: Paridae

*Poecile atricapillus*
- *P.a.turneri*
- *P.a.fortuitus*
- *P.a.occidentalis*
- *P.a.septentrionalis*

*Poecile gambeli*
- *P.g.abbreviatius*

*Poecile rufescens*
- *P.r.rufescens*

*Poecile hudsonicus*
- *P.h.columbianus*
- *P.h.cascadensis*

---

83 A small (<150 individuals) introduced population of the European subspecies (*A.a.arvensis*) is resident on the Saanich Peninsula of southern Vancouver Island. However, several additional records from the coast away from this area (ie. Port McNeill, Queen Charlotte Islands, Lower Mainland) likely pertain to vagrants of the eastern Asian subspecies (*A.a.pekinensis*), which has been recorded casually along the Pacific coast from Alaska to California.

84 This subspecies of the southwest coast is apparently extirpated from B.C.

85 A single specimen of this Asian subspecies was taken from the Queen Charlotte Islands.
Family: Aegithalidae
  Psaltriparus minimus
  P.m.saturatus

Family: Sittidae
  Family: Sittidae
    Subfamily: Sittinae
      Sitta canadensis
      Sitta carolinensis* 86
      S.c.aculeata
      S.c.tenuissima
      S.c.carolinensis
      Sitta pygmaea
      S.p.melanotis

Family: Certhiidae
  Subfamily: Certhiinae
    Certhia americana
    C.a.alascensis
    C.a.occidentalis
    C.a.stewarti
    C.a.montana

Family: Troglodytidae
  Salpinctes obsoletus
  S.o.obsoletus
  Catherpes mexicanus
  C.m.griseus
  Thryomanes bewickii
  T.b.calophonus
  Troglodytes aedon
  T.a.parkmanii
  Troglodytes pacificus* 87
  T.p.pacificus
  T.p.salebrosus
  Troglodytes hiemalis* 103
  T.t.hiemalis
  Cistothorus platensis
  C.p.stellaris
  Cistothorus palustris
  C.p.browningi
  C.p.pulverius

Family: Cinclidae
  Cinclus mexicanus
  C.m.unicolor

---

86 Some authorities have suggested that eastern, Great Basin, and Pacific coast subspecies (all of which appear to occur in B.C.) may represent different species.

87 These two species were formerly included with Eurasian forms as T.troglodytes (Winter Wren), but each was split into a distinct species by the AOU in 2010.
Family: *Regulidae*

- *Regulus satrapa*
  - *R.s.apache*
  - *R.s.olivaceus*

- *Regulus calendula*
  - *R.c.calendula*
  - *R.c.grinnelli*

Family: *Polioptilidae*

- *Polioptila caerulea*
  - *P.c.amoenissima*[^88]

Family: *Turdidae*

- *Oenanthe oenanthe*
  - *O.o.oleanthe*

- *Sialia mexicana*[^89]
  - *S.m.occidentalis*

- *Sialia sialis*[^90]
  - *S.s.sialis*

- *Sialia currucoides*

- *Myadestes townsendi*
  - *M.t.townsendi*

- *Catharus fuscescens*
  - *C.f.salicicolor*
  - *C.f.levyi*

- *Catharus minimus*
  - *C.m.aliciae*

- *Catharus ustulatus*[^91]
  - *C.u.incanus*
  - *C.u.ustulatus*
  - *C.u.phillipsi*
  - *C.u.swainsoni*

- *Catharus guttatus*
  - *C.g.guttatus*
  - *C.g.nanus*
  - *C.g.auduboni*
  - *C.g.faxoni*

- *Monticola solitarius*[^92]
  - *M.s.philippensis*

- *Turdus naumanni*
  - *T.n.eunomus*

---

[^88]: This western subspecies is the presumed source of most B.C. records, based on proximity of breeding populations; some records, however, may pertain to the eastern subspecies *P.c.caerulea*.

[^89]: Coastal populations have been extirpated in B.C. since the 1990s.

[^90]: First recorded in B.C. in 2009 at Fort Nelson

[^91]: Coastal (*ustulatus, phillipsi*) and inland (*incanu, swainsoni*) subspecies may represent separate species.

[^92]: The only record of this eastern Asian species in B.C. (and North America) is from Goldpan Provincial Park along the South Thompson River in the southern interior. The origins of this bird are currently unknown and it may have originated as an escapee from a private collection. Conversely, this species is migratory in its native range and could conceivably reach B.C. on its own. An additional unsubstantiated sight record from Alaska suggests that natural occurrence is plausible.
Turdus pilaris\(^{93}\)  
*Fieldfare*

Turdus migratorius  
*T.m.caurinus*  
*T.m.propinquus*  
*T.m.migratorius*  

Ixoreus naevis  
*I.n.meruloides*  
*I.n.naevius*  

**Family: Mimidae**

Dumetella carolinensis  
*Gray Catbird*\(^*\)

Mimus polyglottos  
*Northern Mockingbird*\(^*\)

Oreoscoptes montanus  
*Sage Thrasher*\(^*\)

Toxostoma rufum  
*Brown Thrasher*

**Family: Sturnidae**

Sturnus vulgaris (I)  
*S.v.vulgaris*  

**Family: Prunellidae**

Prunella montanella  
*Siberian Accentor*

P.m.badia  

**Family: Motacillidae**

Motacilla tschutschensis  
*M.t.tschutschensis*  

Motacilla cinerea  
*M.c.robusta*  

Motacilla alba\(^{94}\)  
*M.a.ocularis*  
*M.a.lugens*  

Anthus cervinus  
*Red-throated Pipit*  

Anthus rubescens  
*A.r.rubescens*\(^{95}\)  
*A.r.pacificus*  
*A.r.alticola*  
*A.r.japonicus*\(^{96}\)  

Anthus spragueii  
*Sprague’s Pipit*\(^*\)

**Family: Bombycillidae**

Bombycilla garrulus  
*Bohemian Waxwing*\(^*\)

Bombycilla cedrorum  
*Cedar Waxwing*\(^*\)

**Family: Parulidae**

Oreothlypis peregrina  
*Tennessee Warbler*\(^*\)

---

\(^{93}\) First recorded in B.C. in 2003 from the Lower Mainland.  
\(^{94}\) This species was formerly split into two species, White Wagtail (*M.alba*) and Black-backed Wagtail (*M.lugens*), but these species were combined by the AOU in 2005; both forms have been recorded in B.C.  
\(^{95}\) Although not definitely documented in B.C., this subspecies is widespread across the subarctic from Alaska and the Yukon east to Quebec, and undoubtedly occurs as a migrant in northern B.C.  
\(^{96}\) This Siberian subspecies of American Pipit is sometimes considered a separate species; a single photodocumented bird from Vancouver Island is the only confirmation of this subspecies in BC, although it has been reported on several other occasions without photographic or specimen evidence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Oreothlypis celata</em></td>
<td>Orange-crowned Warbler*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>O.c.lutescens</em></td>
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<td><em>O.c.orestera</em></td>
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<td><em>O.c.celata</em></td>
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<td><em>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</em></td>
<td>Nashville Warbler*</td>
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<td><em>V.r.ridgwayi</em></td>
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<td><em>V.r.ruficapilla</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Parula americana</em></td>
<td>Northern Parula</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dendroica petechia</em></td>
<td>Yellow Warbler*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>D.p.rubiginosa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>D.p.morcomi</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>D.p.amnicola</em></td>
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<td><em>Dendroica pensylvanica</em></td>
<td>Chestnut-sided Warbler*</td>
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<td>Magnolia Warbler*</td>
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<td><em>Dendroica tigrina</em></td>
<td>Cape May Warbler*</td>
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<td><em>Dendroica caerulescens</em></td>
<td>Black-throated Blue Warbler</td>
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<td><em>D.c.caerulescens</em></td>
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<td><em>Dendroica coronata</em></td>
<td>Yellow-rumped Warbler*</td>
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<td><em>D.c.coronata</em></td>
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<td><em>D.c.auduboni</em></td>
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<td><em>Dendroica nigrescens</em></td>
<td>Black-throated Gray Warbler*</td>
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<td><em>D.n.nigrescens</em></td>
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<td><em>Dendroica virens</em></td>
<td>Black-throated Green Warbler*</td>
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<td><em>D.v.virens</em></td>
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<td><em>Dendroica townsendi</em></td>
<td>Townsend’s Warbler*</td>
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<td><em>Dendroica occidentalis</em></td>
<td>Hermit Warbler*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dendroica fusca</em></td>
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<td><em>Dendroica dominica</em></td>
<td>Blackburnian Warbler*</td>
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<td><em>D.d.dominica</em></td>
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<td><em>Dendroica pinus</em></td>
<td>Pine Warbler</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>D.p.pinus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dendroica discolor</em></td>
<td>Prairie Warbler</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>D.d.discolor</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dendroica palmarum</em></td>
<td>Palm Warbler*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>D.p.palmarum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dendroica castanea</em></td>
<td>Bay-breasted Warbler*</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dendroica striata</em></td>
<td>Blackpoll Warbler*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mniotilta varia</em></td>
<td>Black-and-white Warbler*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

97 Accidental in northeastern B.C.
98 Breeding evidence is restricted to a single extralimital breeding event in the central interior.
99 This taxon contains two identifiable subspecies in B.C. which intergrade along the Rocky Mountains and in the northern mountainous interior and occur widely during migration: Audubon’s Warbler (*D. (c.) auduboni*) and Myrtle Warbler (*D. (c.) coronata*); these forms were formerly considered separate species.
100 This species is rarely but regularly reported from southwestern Vancouver Island, including sightings of pairs during the breeding season, and may occasionally breed. Many purported observations of this species have proven to be hybrids with Townsend’s Warbler.
101 One or more populations of this species were recently reported from remote areas of northeastern B.C. and it is suspected that the species breeds in that area.
102 Known in B.C. only from a single 1998 record from Gabriola Island, near Nanaimo.
103 First reported in B.C. in 1999 from the Victoria area, and subsequently reported from Lillooet in 2005.
Setophaga ruticilla  
Protonotaria citrea\textsuperscript{104}  
Seiurus aurocapilla  
\textit{S.a.aurocapilla}  
\textit{Parksia novoboracensis}  
\textit{P.n.notabilis}  
\textit{P.n.limnaeus}  
Oporornis agilis  
Oporornis philadelphia  
Oporornis tolmiei  
\textit{O.t.tolmiei}  
\textit{Geothlypis trichas}  
\textit{G.t.campicola}  
\textit{G.t.artzela}  
Wilsonia citrina  
Wilsonia pusilla  
\textit{W.p.chryseola}  
\textit{W.p.pileolata}  
\textit{W.p.pusilla}\textsuperscript{105}  
Wilsonia canadensis  
Myioborus pictus\textsuperscript{106}  
\textit{M.p.pictus}  
\textit{Icteria virens}  
\textit{I.v.auricollis}  
\textbf{Family: Emberizidae}  
Pipilo chlorurus  
Pipilo maculatus\textsuperscript{107}  
\textit{P.m.oregonus}  
\textit{P.m.arcticus}  
Spizella arborea  
\textit{S.a.ochracea}  
Spizella passerina  
\textit{S.p.arizonae}  
Spizella pallida  
Spizella breweri\textsuperscript{108}  
\textit{S.b.breweri}  
\textit{S.b.tauneri}  
Pooecetes gramineus  
\textit{P.g.confinis}  
\textit{P.g.affinis}  

\textit{American Redstart}  
\textit{Prothonotary Warbler}  
\textit{Ovenbird}  
\textit{Northern Waterthrush}  
\textit{Connecticut Warbler}  
\textit{Mourning Warbler}  
\textit{MacGillivray’s Warbler}  
\textit{Common Yellowthroat}  
\textit{Hooded Warbler}  
\textit{Wilson’s Warbler}  
\textit{Canada Warbler}  
\textit{Painted Redstart}  
\textit{Yellow-breasted Chat}  
\textit{Green-tailed Towhee}  
\textit{Spotted Towhee}  
\textit{American Tree Sparrow}  
\textit{Chipping Sparrow}  
\textit{Clay-colored Sparrow}  
\textit{Brewer’s Sparrow}  
\textit{Vesper Sparrow}  

\textsuperscript{104} First reported in B.C. in 2001 from Victoria (carcass), but several subsequent records from the south coast are now on file.  
\textsuperscript{105} A bird of this eastern subspecies was banded on the Sunshine Coast in 2004.  
\textsuperscript{106} Known in B.C. only from a 1973 record from North Vancouver.  
\textsuperscript{107} Formerly lumped with Eastern Towhee as Rufous-sided Towhee (\textit{P.erythrophthalmus}), but were split by the AOU in 1995.  
\textsuperscript{108} Birds of the dry southern interior lowlands (Brewer’s Sparrow, \textit{S.\[b.\]breweri}) and those of subalpine thickets of the Rocky Mountains and northwestern interior (Timberline Sparrow, \textit{S.\[b.\]tauneri}) possibly represent different species.
Chondestes grammacus
C.g.strigatus
Amphispiza bilineata
A.b.deserticola
Amphispiza belli
A.b.nevadensis
Calamospiza melanocorys
Passerculus sandwichensis
P.s.sandwichensis
P.s.anthinus
P.s.nevadensis
Ammodramus savannarum
A.s.perpallidus
Ammodramus bairdii\textsuperscript{109}
Ammodramus leconteii
Ammodramus nelsoni
A.n.nelsoni
Passerella iliaca\textsuperscript{110}
P.i.zaboria
P.i.umalaschensis
P.i.townsendi
P.i.fuliginosa
P.i.annectens
P.i.insularis
P.i.sinuosa
P.i.chilcatensis
P.i.schistacea
P.i.altivagans
P.i.olivacea
Melospiza melodya
M.m.morphna
M.m.melodia
M.m.caurina
M.m.merrilli
Melospiza lincolnii
M.l.lincolnii
M.l.gracilis
Melospiza georgiana
M.g.ericrypta
Zonotrichia albicollis
Zonotrichia querula

Lark Sparrow*
Black-throated Sparrow
Sage Sparrow
Lark Bunting
Savannah Sparrow*
Grasshopper Sparrow*
Baird’s Sparrow
Le Conte’s Sparrow*
Nelson’s Sparrow*
Fox Sparrow*
Song Sparrow*
Lincoln’s Sparrow*
Swamp Sparrow*
White-throated Sparrow*
Harris’s Sparrow

\textsuperscript{109} Most records of this species in B.C. are questionable and likely refer to misidentified Savannah Sparrows.

\textsuperscript{110} Research and DNA analysis suggests that this taxon may actually represent four distinct species, three of which occur in B.C.: “Red” Fox Sparrow (P.(i.) iliaca), “Sooty” Fox Sparrow (P.(i.) fuliginosa), and “Slate-colored” Fox Sparrow (P.(i.) schistacea).
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Z.l.pugetensis
Z.l.gambelii
Z.l.oriantha

Zonotrichia atricapilla

Junco hyemalis
J.h.hyemalis
J.h.cismontanus
J.h.oreganus
J.h.montanus
J.h.caniceps

Emberiza pusilla

Emberiza rustica

Family: Calcariidae
Calcarius lapponicus
C.l.alascensis
Calcarius pictus
Calcarius ornatus
Rhynchophanes mccownii
Plectrophenax nivalis
P.n.nivalis
Plectrophenax hyperboreus

Family: Cardinalidae
Piranga olivacea
Piranga rubra
P.r.cooperii
Piranga ludoviciana
Pheucticus ludovicianus
Pheucticus melanocephalus
P.m.melanocephalus
P.m.maculatus
Passerina caerulea
P.c.interfusa
Passerina amoena
Passerina cyanea
Passerina ciris
P.c.pallidior
Spiza americana

White-crowned Sparrow*
Gold-crowned Sparrow*
Golden-crowned Sparrow*
Dark-eyed Junco*
Little Bunting
Rustic Bunting
Lapland Longspur
Smith’s Longspur*
Chestnut-collared Longspur
McCown’s Longspur
Snow Bunting*
Mckay’s Bunting
Scarlet Tanager
Summer Tanager
Western Tanager*
Rose-breasted Grosbeak*
Black-headed Grosbeak*
Blue Grosbeak
Lazuli Bunting*
Indigo Bunting*
Painted Bunting
Dickcissel

111 The eastern and northern form, Slate-colored Junco (J.h.hyemalis), and the western form, Oregon Junco (J.h.oreganus grp.) were formerly considered separate species. Both forms breed in B.C. There is also a single record of the southwestern U.S. form known as Gray-headed Junco (J.h.caniceps) from Vancouver Island in 1975; this form is also sometimes considered a separate species.

112 First recorded in B.C. in 2008 on the Queen Charlotte Islands

113 First recorded in B.C. in 2009 from Blue River

114 This western subspecies is the presumed source of vagrants to B.C., although records may pertain to the nominate eastern subspecies

115 This subspecies is the presumed source of the B.C. records, based on the proximity of the breeding range
Family: Icteridae

Dolichonyx oryzivorus
Aglaius phoeniceus
A.p.arctolegus
A.p.nevadensis
A.p.caeruleus
Sturnella neglecta
S.n.confluenta
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Euphagus carolinus
E.c.carolinus
Euphagus cyanoccephalus
Quiscalus quiscula
Q.q.versicolor
Quiscalus mexicanus
Q.m.nelsoni
Molothrus ater
M.a.artemisiae
Icterus spurius
I.s.spurius
Icterus cucullatus
I.c.nelsoni
Icterus bullockii116
I.b.bullockii
Icterus galbula136

Bobolink*
Red-winged Blackbird*
Western Meadowlark*
Yellow-headed Blackbird*
Rusty Blackbird*
Brewer’s Blackbird*
Common Grackle*
Great-tailed Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird*
Orchard Oriole
Hooded Oriole
Bullock’s Oriole*
Baltimore Oriole*

Family: Fringillidae

Subfamily: Fringillinae
Fringilla montifringilla

Brambling

Subfamily: Carduelinae

Leucosticte tephrocoras117
L.t.littoralis
L.t.tephrocoras
Pinicola enucleator
P.e.leucurus
P.e.flamemula
P.e.carlottae
P.e.montanus
Carpodacus purpureus
C.p.purpureus
C.p.californicus
Carpodacus cassinii
Carpodacus mexicanus
C.m.frontalis

Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch*
Pine Grosbeak*
Purple Finch*
Cassín’s Finch*
House Finch*

116 These species were formerly combined as a single species, Northern Oriole (I.galbula) but were split by the AOU in 1995.
117 Formerly known as Rosy Finch (L.arctoa), but this species has now (as of 1998) been segregated from other forms of rosy-finches in the western U.S. and eastern Asia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loxia curvirostra¹¹⁸</th>
<th>Red Crossbill*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. c. bendirei</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c. sitkensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loxia leucoptera</td>
<td>White-winged Crossbill*</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. l. leucoptera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acanthis flammea</td>
<td>Common Redpoll*</td>
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<td>A. f. flammea</td>
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<td>Acanthis hornemannii</td>
<td>Hoary Redpoll</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. h. exilipes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinos pinus</td>
<td>Pine Siskin*</td>
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<td>S. p. pinus</td>
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<td>Spinos psaltria</td>
<td>Lesser Goldfinch</td>
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<td>Spinos tristis</td>
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<td>Chloris sinica¹¹⁹</td>
<td>Oriental Greenfinch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. s. kawarahiba</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coccothraustes vespertinus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. v. brooksi</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Family: Passeridae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passer domesticus (I)</th>
<th>House Sparrow*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. d. domesticus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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¹¹⁸ Subspecific taxonomy of this species remains unresolved, and the subspecies presented here are likely not truly representative of the variation in this species. Morphological, vocal, and behavioural evidence suggests that this “species” is actually a group of 8-9 “cryptospecies” (known as “types”) in North America. Six of these forms occur in British Columbia: Type 1, Type 2, Type 3, Type 4, Type 5, and Type 7.

¹¹⁹ First recorded in B.C. in 2009 at Francois Lake
Excluded Species

*Anser erythropus* \(^{120}\)
*Anser fabalis* \(^{121}\)
*A.f.middendorfii*
*Aythya ferina* \(^{122}\)
*Lophura nycthemera* (I) \(^{123}\)
*L.n.nycthemera*
*Pavo cristatus* (I) \(^{124}\)
*Centrocercus urophasianus* (X) \(^{125}\)
*C.u.phaiois*
*Oreortyx pictus* (I, X) \(^{126}\)
*O.p.palmeri*
*Colinus virginianus* (I, X) \(^{127}\)
*C.v.virginianus*
*Gavia arctica* \(^{128}\)
*G.a.viridigularis*
*Pterodroma sandwichensis* \(^{129}\)
*Calonectris leucomelas* \(^{130}\)
*Puffinus gravis* \(^{131}\)
*Puffinus pacificus* \(^{132}\)
*Sula nebouxii* \(^{133}\)
*S.n.nebouxii*
*Sula dactylatra* \(^{134}\)
*S.d.personata*
*Gymnogyps californianus* (X) \(^{135}\)

Lesser White-fronted Goose
Taiga Bean-Goose

Common Pochard
Silver Pheasant*

Common Peafowl*
Greater Sage-Grouse*?

Mountain Quail*

Northern Bobwhite*

Arctic Loon

Hawaiian Petrel
Streaked Shearwater
Great Shearwater
Wedge-tailed Shearwater
Blue-footed Booby

Masked Booby

California Condor

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120 Photo-documented from southern Vancouver Island in December 1990; origin considered questionable.
121 First recorded in B.C. in 2009 from Port Alberni, Vancouver Island (although a previous sight record exists for nearby Parksville); neither of these records is represented by definitive photographic evidence.
122 Photo-documented from southern Vancouver Island in October 2010; origin considered questionable.
123 A small but stable (expanding?) feral population occurs around Nanaimo on Vancouver Island
124 A small but apparently stable feral population occurs locally on southern Vancouver Island (Langford, Saanich) and on the southern Gulf Islands (Salthspring Island, Sidney Island)
125 Several historic records of this species are known from the southern Okanagan Valley, but this species has not been recorded in the province since 1918 and is considered extirpated. It is considered to have formerly been a rare resident and breeder in the Okanagan Valley.
126 An introduced population on southern Vancouver Island persisted for over 90 years before becoming extirpated in the 1980s.
127 Introduced populations in the Lower Mainland persisted from the early 1900s until the 1970s, although no individual releases resulted in populations that were established for more than a few decades. A relatively small additional introduced population may also persist locally near Midway (east of Osoyoos).
128 This species has yet to be definitively documented in British Columbia, despite several intriguing sight reports and inconclusive (though likely valid) photographic evidence.
129 Apparently recorded off B.C. coast in 2010; details not released.
130 A single sight record from the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 2009 exists.
131 A single sight record from off Vancouver Island in 2000 is, unfortunately, not supported by conclusive evidence.
132 Sight records in 2009 from Hecate ~Strait and the Strait of Juan de Fuca are not supported by definitive evidence.
133 The only report of this species in B.C. comes from waters off the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1995
134 First recorded in B.C. in 2007 near Parksville, Vancouver Island
Buteo lineatus \textsuperscript{136}  
\textit{B. l. elegans}  
Red-shouldered Hawk
Falco subbuteo \textsuperscript{137}  
\textit{F. subbuteo}  
Eurasian Hobby
Numenius minutus \textsuperscript{138}  
Limosa limosa \textsuperscript{139}  
Calidris subminuta  
Little Curlew
Limnodromus semipalmatus \textsuperscript{141}  
Lymnocryptes minimus \textsuperscript{142}  
Scopola minor \textsuperscript{143}  
Brachyramphus perdirx \textsuperscript{144}  
Aethia pygmaea  
Black-tailed Godwit
Ectopistes migratorius (X) \textsuperscript{146}  
Chaetura pelagica \textsuperscript{147}  
Empidonax occidentalis \textsuperscript{148}  
E.o. hellmayri  
American Woodcock
Pyrocephalus rubinus \textsuperscript{149}  
P.r. flammeus \textsuperscript{150}  
Vermilion Flycatcher

\textsuperscript{135} Known in B.C. only from historical (pre-1900) records. The occurrence of this species in the province is considered extirpated since the remaining population in California and Arizona is so tiny and is exceedingly unlikely ever to occur in this region again at any time in the foreseeable future.

\textsuperscript{136} A recent unconfirmed sight record was made on southern Vancouver Island (Metchosin) in 2009, although additional sight records for the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century exist for the Chilliwack area.

\textsuperscript{137} Recently recorded from Sooke on southern Vancouver Island, but unfortunately no photographic documentation was obtained.

\textsuperscript{138} Reported on two occasions from B.C., and at least one of these observations is accompanied by detailed field notes that appear to describe this species.

\textsuperscript{139} Reported from the Queen Charlotte Islands in spring 2010, but excluded until definitive field notes can be reviewed.

\textsuperscript{140} This species was first recorded in B.C. from Iona Island, Vancouver in 2002.

\textsuperscript{141} A 2001 sighting of this species on the Queen Charlotte Island was apparently well-documented, but as no field notes have been reviewed by the author it is currently excluded from the main body of this account.

\textsuperscript{142} First recorded in B.C. in 2009 from the Queen Charlotte Islands, although unfortunately no definitive photographic evidence was obtained.

\textsuperscript{143} Known in B.C. from a single 1960 record from Surrey, but the origin of this individual is considered uncertain by some authorities.

\textsuperscript{144} First recorded in B.C. in 1994 at Charlie Lake (near Fort St. John); this species was subsequently observed near Sooke on southern Vancouver Island. Unfortunately, neither provincial record is supported by incontrovertible photographic evidence.

\textsuperscript{145} Known in B.C. only from a single unconfirmed sight record in 2001 from waters far off the Queen Charlotte Islands.

\textsuperscript{146} This extinct species is known in B.C. only from historical (pre-1860) specimens.

\textsuperscript{147} First recorded in B.C. in 2007 at Sooke, although there are other undocumented sight records from the south coast. Unfortunately, none of the B.C. records of this species are accompanied by photographic evidence.

\textsuperscript{148} Considered part of the B.C. avifauna based on a presumed distribution in the extreme southeastern interior (Johnson, 1980) and occasional observations of males giving the correct call note for this species; apparent hybridization/introgression in this area with the nearly identical Pacific-slope Flycatcher clouds its true status in the province.

\textsuperscript{149} First reported in B.C. in 1997 from the Creston Valley, although no photographic documentation exists for British Columbia.

\textsuperscript{150} This western subspecies is the presumed source of the two B.C. records.
Tyrannus savana\textsuperscript{151}  
\textit{T.s.savana}  
Vireo flavifrons\textsuperscript{152}  
Turdus obscurus\textsuperscript{153}  
\textit{Acridothres cristatellus} (I, X)\textsuperscript{154}  
\textit{A.c.cristatellus}  
Phainopepla nitens\textsuperscript{155}  
\textit{P.n.lepida}  
Vermivora cyanoptera\textsuperscript{156}  
\textit{Oreothlypis virginiae}\textsuperscript{157}  
Dendroica cerulea\textsuperscript{158}  
\textit{Oporornis formosus}\textsuperscript{159}  
Pipilo erythrophthalmus\textsuperscript{160}  
\textit{P.e.erythrophthalmus}  
Cardinalis cardinalis\textsuperscript{161}  
\textit{C.c.cardinalis}  

\text{Fork-tailed Flycatcher}  
\text{Yellow-throated Vireo}  
\text{Eye-browed Thrush}  
\text{Crested Myna*}  
\text{Phainopepla}  
\text{Blue-winged Warbler}  
\text{Virginia’s Warbler}  
\text{Cerulean Warbler}  
\text{Kentucky Warbler}  
\text{Eastern Towhee}  
\text{Northern Cardinal}  

\textsuperscript{151} This distinctive species was recently reported (2001) from the Okanagan Valley, although an additional well-documented sight record from the west coast (Flores Island) also exists.  
\textsuperscript{152} The only (poorly) documented record of this species for B.C. is a sight-record from Vaseux Lake, Okanagan Valley in 2001, although an additional record of a heard-only bird from southern Vancouver Island is also on file.  
\textsuperscript{153} The single sight record from the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1996 is excluded pending review of any field notes that may exist.  
\textsuperscript{154} Introduced into the Vancouver area in the late 1800s and survived until 2003. Local populations on Vancouver Island (originating from the Vancouver population) all became extirpated by the 1960s. Several reports exist for the province, some of which may be accurate, but the documentation is not complete enough to warrant inclusion in the main body of the report. Additional evaluation of field notes, however, may bring to light additional information and the species may at some point be included.  
\textsuperscript{155} First reported in B.C. in 2008 from near Sooke on Vancouver Island, although unfortunately no photographs were obtained.  
\textsuperscript{156} This species has been reported once in B.C. (Langley, 1978), although the record has been considered hypothetical in most publications and should likely remain as such.  
\textsuperscript{157} Reported from the Creston Valley in June 1982, but no details published.  
\textsuperscript{158} First reported in B.C. in 2004 at Nanaimo, although no photographs were obtained.  
\textsuperscript{159} First reliably reported in B.C. in 2006 from Parksville, Vancouver Island (sight record), but this species is notoriously misidentified in the province (due to our unusually dark Spotted Towhees) and additional evidence may be required for full acceptance of this species on the main list.  
\textsuperscript{160} A bird matching the description of this distinctive species was reported from near Prince George in 1994; however, the sighting was never independently verified. This species is expanding in the east and increasingly being reported as a vagrant as far west as Alberta.