

# Checklist of the Birds of British Columbia

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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.
6. Recognition of the new order Phaethontiformes for the tropicbirds (Phaethontidae) (AOU checklist update, 2010).
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 (*Troglodytes pacificus*) and Winter Wren (*T.hiimalis*) 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.hiimalis*).
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 (Poliioptilidae), including Blue-gray Gnatcatcher which has been recorded in B.C. (AOU checklist update, 2010).
16. Addition of **Eastern Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis*) based on a photo-documented bird at Fort Nelson in 2009.
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).
23. Changing of the genus of McCown's Longspur from *Calcarius* to *Rhynchophanes* (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.
26. Changing of the genus of redpolls from *Carduelis* to *Acanthis* (AOU checklist update, 2009)
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*<sup>1</sup> Fulvous Whistling-Duck

**Subfamily: Anserinae**

*Anser albifrons* Greater White-fronted Goose

*A.a.frontalis*

*A.a.gambelii*

*Chen canagica* Emperor Goose

*Chen caerulescens* Snow Goose

*C.c.caerulescens*

*Chen rossii* Ross's Goose

*Branta bernicla* Brant

*B.b.nigricans*

*B.b.* "subspecies"<sup>2</sup>

*Branta hutchinsii*<sup>3</sup> Cackling Goose

*B.h.minima*

*B.h.leucopareia*

*B.h.taverneri*

*Branta canadensis*<sup>4,4</sup> Canada Goose\*

*B.c.moffitti*

*B.c.parvipes*

*B.c occidentalis*

*B.c.fulva*

*Cygnus olor* (I)<sup>5</sup> Mute Swan\*

*Cygnus buccinator* Trumpeter Swan\*

*Cygnus columbianus*<sup>6</sup> Tundra Swan

*C.c.columbianus*

*C.c.bewickii*

*Cygnus cygnus* Whooper Swan

**Subfamily: Anatinae**

*Aix sponsa* Wood Duck\*

*Anas strepera* Gadwall\*

*Anas falcata*<sup>7</sup> Falcated Duck

*Anas penelope* Eurasian Wigeon

*Anas americana* American Wigeon\*

*Anas rubripes*<sup>8</sup> American Black Duck\*

<sup>1</sup> Known in B.C. only from a single historic record (1905) from Port Alberni

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> These two species were split by the American Ornithologists Union (AOU) in 2004.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Small, localized introduced populations occur in the Lower Mainland and on southern Vancouver Island.

<sup>6</sup> 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].

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard*
<i>A.p.platyrhynchos</i>	
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal*
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon Teal*
<i>A.c.septentrionalium</i>	
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler*
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail*
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey
<i>Anas formosa</i>	Baikal Teal
<i>Anas crecca</i> <sup>9</sup>	Green-winged Teal*
<i>A.c.carolinensis</i>	
<i>A.c.crecca</i>	
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback*
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead*
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck*
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup
<i>A.m.nearctica</i>	
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup*
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider
<i>Somateria fischeri</i>	Spectacled Eider
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider
<i>S.m.v-nigra</i>	
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck*
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter*
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	White-winged Scoter*
<i>M.f.deglandi</i>	
<i>Melanitta americana</i>	Black Scoter
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck*
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead*
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye*
<i>B.c.americana</i>	
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye*
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser*
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser*
<i>M.m.americanus</i>	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser*
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck*
<i>O.j.rubida</i>	

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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**

<i>Alectoris chukar</i> (I)	Chukar*
<i>A.c.chukar</i>	
<i>Perdix perdix</i> (I)	Gray Partridge*
<i>P.p.perdix</i>	
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i> (I)	Ring-necked Pheasant*
<i>P.c.torquatus</i>	
<i>P.c.robustipes</i> <sup>10</sup>	

**Subfamily: Tetraoninae**

<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Ruffed Grouse*
<i>B.u.brunnescens</i>	
<i>B.u.sabini</i>	
<i>B.u.yukonensis</i>	
<i>B.u.umbelloides</i>	
<i>B.u.affinis</i>	
<i>B.u.phaia</i>	
<i>Falciennis canadensis</i> <sup>11</sup>	Spruce Grouse*
<i>F.c.canadensis</i>	
<i>F.c.franklinii</i>	
<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Willow Ptarmigan*
<i>L.l.albus</i>	
<i>Lagopus muta</i>	Rock Ptarmigan*
<i>L.m.dixonii</i>	
<i>Lagopus leucura</i>	White-tailed Ptarmigan*
<i>L.l.leucura</i>	
<i>L.l.saxatilis</i>	
<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i> <sup>12</sup>	Dusky Grouse*
<i>D.o.richardsonii</i>	
<i>D.o.pallidus</i>	
<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i> <sup>13</sup>	Sooty Grouse*
<i>D.f.sitkensis</i>	
<i>D.f.fuliginosus</i>	
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Sharp-tailed Grouse*
<i>T.p.caurus</i>	
<i>T.p.columbianus</i>	

**Subfamily: Meleagridinae**

<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (I) <sup>13</sup>	Wild Turkey*
<i>M.g.silvestris</i> <sup>14</sup>	

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Two intergrading subspecies, which are sometimes considered separate species, occur in BC: Franklin’s Grouse (*F.[c.] franklinii*) and Spruce Grouse (*F.[c.] canadensis*)

<sup>12</sup> These two species were split by the AOU in 2006

<sup>13</sup> Introduced into the northwestern United States (Idaho, Montana) and subsequently spread into southeast B.C.

**Family: Odontophoridae**

<i>Callipepla californica</i> (I) <sup>15</sup>	California Quail*
<i>C.c.brunnescens</i> <sup>16</sup>	
<i>C.c.californica</i>	

**ORDER: GAVIIFORMES**

**Family: Gaviidae**

<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon*
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Pacific Loon*
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon*
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon

**ORDER: PODICIPEDIFORMES**

**Family: Podicipedidae**

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

**ORDER: PROCELLARIIFORMES**

**Family: Diomedeidae**

<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed Albatross
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross

**Family: Procellariidae**

<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar*
<i>F.g.rodgersi</i>	
<i>Pterodroma ultima</i>	Murphy's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma solandri</i> <sup>17</sup>	Solander's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Mottled Petrel
<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Cook's Petrel
<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>	Pink-footed Shearwater
<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater
<i>Puffinus bulleri</i>	Buller's Shearwater

<sup>14</sup> This eastern subspecies is the presumed source of our introduced populations, but other subspecies may also be involved

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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

<sup>17</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2009 from waters off Tofino, Vancouver Island

<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater
<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i> <sup>18</sup>	Manx Shearwater* <sup>?</sup>
<i>Puffinus opisthomelas</i>	Black-vented Shearwater
<b>Family: Hydrobatidae</b>	
<i>Oceanodroma furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel*
<i>O.f.plumbea</i>	
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm-Petrel*
<i>O.l.leucorhoa</i>	
<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i> <sup>19</sup>	Ashy Storm-Petrel
<b>ORDER: PHAETHONTIFORMES</b>	
<b>Family: Phaethontidae</b>	
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i> <sup>20</sup>	Red-tailed Tropicbird
<i>P.r.melanorhynchos</i>	
<b>ORDER: CICONIIFORMES</b>	
<b>Family: Ciconiidae</b>	
<i>Mycteria americana</i> <sup>21</sup>	Wood Stork
<b>ORDER: SULIFORMES</b>	
<b>Family: Fregatidae</b>	
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Magnificent Frigatebird
<b>Family: Sulidae</b>	
<i>Sula leucogaster</i> <sup>22</sup>	Brown Booby
<i>S.l.brewsteri</i>	
<b>Family: Phalacrocoracidae</b>	
<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>	Brandt's Cormorant*
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant*
<i>P.a.cincinatus</i>	
<i>P.a.albociliatus</i>	
<i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>	Red-faced Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	Pelagic Cormorant*
<i>P.p.pelagicus</i>	
<i>P.p.resplendens</i>	
<b>ORDER: PELECANIFORMES</b>	
<b>Family: Pelecanidae</b>	
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican*

<sup>18</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>21</sup> Known in B.C. from a single 1970 record from Telegraph Creek.

<sup>22</sup> 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.



<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican
<i>P.o.californicus</i>	
<b>Family: Ardeidae</b>	
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern*
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern
<i>I.e.exilis</i>	
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron*
<i>A.h.herodias</i>	
<i>A.h.fannini</i>	
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
<i>A.a.egretta</i>	
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret
<i>E.t.brewsteri</i>	
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>B.i.ibis</i>	
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron*
<i>B.v.anthonyi</i>	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron*
<i>N.n.hoactli</i>	
<b>Family: Threskiornithidae</b>	
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis
<b>ORDER: ACCIPITRIFORMES</b>	
<b>Family: Cathartidae</b>	
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture
<i>C.a.atratus</i>	
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture*
<i>C.a.meridionalis</i>	
<b>Family: Pandionidae</b>	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey*
<i>P.h.carolinensis</i>	
<b>Family: Accipitridae</b>	
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite
<i>E.l.majusculus</i>	
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle*
<i>H.l.alascanus</i>	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier*
<i>C.c.hudsonius</i>	
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk*
<i>A.s.perobscurus</i>	
<i>A.s.velox</i>	
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk*
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk*
<i>A.g.atricapillus</i>	
<i>A.g.laingi</i>	
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk*
<i>B.p.platypterus</i>	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk*

<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> <sup>23</sup>	Red-tailed Hawk*
<i>B.j.alascensis</i>	
<i>B.j.calurus</i>	
<i>B.j.harlani</i>	
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk*
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk
<i>B.l.sanctijohannis</i>	
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle*
<i>A.c.canadensis</i>	

## ORDER: FALCONIFORMES

### Family: Falconidae

#### Subfamily: Caracarinae

<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested Caracara
<i>C.c.audubonii</i>	

#### Subfamily: Falconinae

<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> <sup>24</sup>	Eurasian Kestrel
<i>F.t.tinnunculus</i>	
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel*
<i>F.s.sparverius</i>	
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin*
<i>F.c.columbarius</i>	
<i>F.c.suckleyi</i>	
<i>F.c.richardsonii</i>	
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon*
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon*
<i>F.p.anatum</i>	
<i>F.p.tundrius</i>	
<i>F.p.pealei</i>	
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon*

## ORDER: GRUIFORMES

### Family: Rallidae

<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> <sup>25</sup>	Yellow Rail* <sup>?</sup>
<i>C.n.noveboracensis</i>	
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail*
<i>R.l.limicola</i>	
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora*
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> <sup>26</sup>	Common Moorhen
<i>G.c.cachinnans</i>	
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot*
<i>F.a.americana</i>	

### Family: Gruidae

<i>Anthropoides virgo</i> <sup>27</sup>	Demoiselle Crane
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<sup>23</sup> 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*).

<sup>24</sup> Known in B.C. from a single historic (1948) specimen from Alkali Lake in the central interior.

<sup>25</sup> 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

<sup>26</sup> Known from a single 1981 record from the Lower Mainland (Iona Island)

<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane*
<i>G.c.canadensis</i>	
<i>G.c.tabida</i>	
<i>Grus americana</i> <sup>28</sup>	Whooping Crane* <sup>2</sup>

## ORDER: CHARADRIIFORMES

### Family: Charadriidae

#### Subfamily: Charadriinae

<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i> <sup>29</sup>	American Golden-Plover*
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> <sup>37</sup>	Pacific Golden-Plover
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand-Plover
<i>C.m.stegmanni</i>	
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Snowy Plover
<i>C.a.nivosus</i>	
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover*
<i>Charadrius melodus</i> <sup>30</sup>	Piping Plover
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer*
<i>C.v.vociferus</i>	
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> <sup>31</sup>	Mountain Plover
<i>Charadrius morinellus</i> <sup>32</sup>	Eurasian Dotterel

### Family: Haematopodidae

<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	Black Oystercatcher*
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### Family: Recurvirostridae

<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> <sup>33</sup>	Black-necked Stilt*
<i>H.m.mexicanus</i>	
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	American Avocet*

### Family: Scolopacidae

#### Subfamily: Scolopacinae

<i>Xenus cinereus</i> <sup>34</sup>	Terek Sandpiper
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper*
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper*
<i>T.s.solitaria</i>	

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> 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

<sup>29</sup> These two species were formerly considered conspecific (Lesser Golden-Plover) but were split by the AOU in 1993.

<sup>30</sup> Known from a single record (2000) from Vernon

<sup>31</sup> Known in B.C. from a single record from the Lower Mainland (Ladner ) in 1986

<sup>32</sup> First recorded in B.C. from the Queen Charlotte Islands in 2008.

<sup>33</sup> First recorded breeding in the province near Kamloops in 2002.

<sup>34</sup> Known in BC from a single 1987 record from Sooke

<i>T.s.cinnamomea</i>	
<i>Tringa incana</i> <sup>35</sup>	Wandering Tattler*
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs*
<i>Tringa semipalmatus</i> <sup>36</sup>	Willet
<i>T.s.inornatus</i>	
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs*
<i>Tringa glareola</i> <sup>37</sup>	Wood Sandpiper
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper*
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> <sup>38</sup>	Whimbrel
<i>N.p.hudsonicus</i>	
<i>N.p.variegatus</i>	
<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed Curlew
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> <sup>39</sup>	Far Eastern Curlew
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed Curlew*
<i>N.a.parvus</i>	
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit*
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> <sup>40</sup>	Bar-tailed Godwit
<i>L.l.baueri</i>	
<i>L.l.lapponica</i>	
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit
<i>L.f.fedoa</i>	
<i>L.f.beringiae</i>	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone
<i>A.i.morinella</i>	
<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	Black Turnstone
<i>Aphriza virgata</i>	Surfbird
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> <sup>41</sup>	Great Knot
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
<i>C.c.rosealaari</i>	
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint
<i>Calidris temminckii</i> <sup>42</sup>	Temminck's Stint
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper*
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper

<sup>35</sup> Formerly placed in the genus *Heteroscelus*

<sup>36</sup> Formerly placed in the genus *Catoptrophorus*

<sup>37</sup> Known in the province from a single record from Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands in 1994

<sup>38</sup> 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.

<sup>39</sup> The only record of this species in B.C. comes from the Lower Mainland (Boundary Bay) in 1984

<sup>40</sup> 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.

<sup>41</sup> The first record of this species in the province comes from the Lower Mainland (Iona Island) in 1998.

<sup>42</sup> Known in B.C. from a single record from the Lower Mainland (Ladner) in 1982

<i>Calidris bairdii</i> <sup>43</sup>	Baird's Sandpiper*
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	Rock Sandpiper
<i>C.p.ptilocnemis</i> <sup>44</sup>	
<i>C.p.tschuktschorum</i>	
<i>C.p.couesi</i> <sup>45</sup>	
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>C.a.pacifica</i>	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper
<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i> <sup>46</sup>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher*
<i>L.g.caurinus</i>	
<i>L.g.hendersoni</i>	
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher
<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Wilson's Snipe*
<b>Subfamily: Phalaropinae</b>	
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope*
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope*
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Red Phalarope
<b>Family: Laridae</b>	
<b>Subfamily: Larinae</b>	
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake*
<i>R.t.pollicaris</i>	
<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	Red-legged Kittiwake
<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Ivory Gull
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull
<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull*
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
<i>C.r.sibiricus</i> <sup>47</sup>	
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull
<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	Ross's Gull
<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull
<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull*
<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	Black-tailed Gull

<sup>43</sup> First recorded breeding in B.C. in 1996 in the extreme northwest portion of the province (Haines Triangle)

<sup>44</sup> This subspecies is a vagrant to B.C., where it is known from several records from the Queen Charlotte Islands.

<sup>45</sup> 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.

<sup>46</sup> This endangered Asian species is known in B.C. only from a single 1978 record from the Lower Mainland (Iona Island)

<sup>47</sup> 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*.

<i>Larus heermanni</i>	Heermann's Gull
<i>Larus canus</i> <sup>48</sup>	Mew Gull*
<i>L.c.brachyrhynchus</i>	
<i>L.c.kamtschatschensis</i>	
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull*
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Western Gull*
<i>L.o.occidentalis</i>	
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull*
<i>L.c.californicus</i>	
<i>L.c.albertaensis</i>	
<i>Larus argentatus</i> <sup>49</sup>	Herring Gull*
<i>L.a.smithsonianus</i>	
<i>L.a.vegae</i>	
<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Thayer's Gull
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull
<i>L.g.kumlieni</i> <sup>50</sup>	
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>L.f.graellsii</i>	
<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	Slaty-backed Gull
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Glaucous-winged Gull*
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull
<i>L.h.barroviianus</i> <sup>51</sup>	
<i>Larus marinus</i> <sup>52</sup>	Great Black-backed Gull
<b>Subfamily: Sterninae</b>	
<i>Onychoprion aleuticus</i>	Aleutian Tern
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least Tern
<i>S.a.brownii</i> <sup>53</sup>	
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern*
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern*
<i>C.n.surinamensis</i>	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
<i>S.h.hirundo</i>	
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern*
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern*
<i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	Elegant Tern

<sup>48</sup> 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.

<sup>49</sup> 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.

<sup>50</sup> Some white-winged individuals observed in B.C. closely resemble the subspecies *L.g.glaucoides*, but may fall within the range of variation of *kumlieni*.

<sup>51</sup> Some large, pale individuals may be referable to either the Siberian *L.h.pallidisimus* or the eastern Canadian *L.h.hyperboreus*

<sup>52</sup> Known in B.C. from a single record at Kamloops in 1988.

<sup>53</sup> 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**

<i>Stercorarius macckormicki</i>	South Polar Skua
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger*
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger

**Family: Alcidae**

<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre*
<i>U.a.inornata</i>	
<i>U.a.californica</i>	
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre*
<i>U.l.arra</i>	
<i>Cepphus columba</i>	Pigeon Guillemot*
<i>C.c.adianta</i>	
<i>C.c.kaiurka</i> <sup>54</sup>	
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Murrelet*
<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	Kittlitz's Murrelet
<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i> <sup>55</sup>	Xantus's Murrelet
<i>S.h.hypoleucus</i>	
<i>S.h.scrippsii</i>	
<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	Ancient Murrelet*
<i>S.a.antiquus</i>	
<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	Cassin's Auklet*
<i>P.a.aleuticus</i>	
<i>Aethia psittacula</i>	Parakeet Auklet
<i>Aethia pusilla</i> <sup>56</sup>	Least Auklet
<i>Aethia cristatella</i>	Crested Auklet
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	Rhinoceros Auklet*
<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>	Horned Puffin*
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	Tufted Puffin*

**ORDER: COLUMBIFORMES****Family: Columbidae**

<i>Columba livia</i> (I) <sup>57</sup>	Rock Pigeon*
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon*
<i>P.f.monilis</i>	
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> <sup>58</sup>	Oriental Turtle-Dove
<i>S.o.orientalis</i>	
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (I) <sup>59</sup>	Eurasian Collared-Dove*
<i>S.d.decaocto</i>	

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

<sup>55</sup> Two identifiable subspecies, which are sometimes considered separate species, have been recorded in B.C.: *S. (h.) hypoleucus* (Xantus's Murrelet) and *S. (h.) scrippsii* (Baja Murrelet).

<sup>56</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2007 from the Sooke area.

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

<sup>58</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 1992 at Tofino

<sup>59</sup> 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.

<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	White-winged Dove
<i>Z.a.mearnsi</i>	
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove*
<i>Z.m.marginella</i>	

**ORDER: CUCULIFORMES**

**Family: Cuculidae**

**Subfamily: Cuculinae**

<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> <sup>60</sup>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo* <sup>?</sup>
<i>C.a.occidentalis</i> <sup>61</sup>	
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo

**ORDER: STRIGIFORMES**

**Family: Tytonidae**

<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl*
<i>T.a.pratincola</i>	

**Family: Strigidae**

<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Flammulated Owl*
<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Western Screech-Owl*
<i>M.k.kennicottii</i>	
<i>M.k.macfarlanei</i>	
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl*
<i>B.v.lagophonus</i>	
<i>B.v.saturatus</i>	
<i>B.v.subarcticus</i>	
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk Owl*
<i>S.u.caparoch</i>	
<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Northern Pygmy-Owl*
<i>G.g.grinnelli</i>	
<i>G.g.swarthi</i>	
<i>G.g.californicum</i>	
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> <sup>62</sup>	Burrowing Owl*
<i>A.c.hypugaea</i>	
<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Spotted Owl*
<i>S.o.caurina</i>	
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl*
<i>S.v.varia</i>	
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Gray Owl*
<i>S.n.nebulosa</i>	
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl*
<i>A.o.tuftsi</i>	

<sup>60</sup> 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).

<sup>61</sup> 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*.

<sup>62</sup> 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.



<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl*
<i>A.f.flammeus</i>	
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl*
<i>A.f.richardsoni</i>	
<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Northern Saw-whet Owl*
<i>A.a.acadicus</i>	
<i>A.a.brooksi</i>	

**ORDER: CAPRIMULGIFORMES**

**Family: Caprimulgidae**

**Subfamily: Chordeilinae**

<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i> <sup>63</sup>	Lesser Nighthawk
<i>C.a.texensis</i>	
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk*
<i>C.m.minor</i>	
<i>C.m.hesperis</i>	

**Subfamily: Caprimulginae**

<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Common Poorwill*
<i>P.n.nuttallii</i>	
<i>Caprimulgus arizonae</i> <sup>64, 65</sup>	Mexican Whip-poor-will

**ORDER: APODIFORMES**

**Family: Apodidae**

**Subfamily: Cypseloidinae**

<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black Swift*
<i>C.n.borealis</i>	

**Subfamily: Chaeturinae**

<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's Swift*
<i>C.v.vauxi</i>	

**Subfamily: Apodinae**

<i>Aeronautes saxatilis</i>	White-throated Swift*
<i>A.s.saxatilis</i>	

**Family: Trochilidae**

**Subfamily: Trochilinae**

<i>Hylocharis xantusii</i> <sup>66</sup>	Xantus's Hummingbird
<i>Archilochus colubris</i> <sup>67</sup>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird* <sup>?</sup>
<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Black-chinned Hummingbird*
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird*
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's Hummingbird
<i>Stellula calliope</i>	Calliope Hummingbird*

<sup>63</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2006 from pelagic waters off western Vancouver Island, quickly followed by a second record (carcass) at Vancouver.

<sup>64</sup> Known in B.C. from a single specimen record from Amphitrite Point, Ucluelet in 2001.

<sup>65</sup> Formerly included with the Eastern Whip-poor-will (*C.vociferus*), but split from that species by the AOU in 2010.

<sup>66</sup> Known in B.C. from a single bird that spent a 310-day period at Gibsons, on the southern mainland coast, in 1997-1998.

<sup>67</sup> 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*  
*Selasphorus rufus*

Broad-tailed Hummingbird  
Rufous Hummingbird\*

**ORDER: CORACIIFORMES**

**Family: Alcedinidae**

**Subfamily: Cerylinae**

*Megaceryle alcyon*

Belted Kingfisher\*

**ORDER: PICIFORMES**

**Family: Picidae**

**Subfamily: Picinae**

*Melanerpes lewis*<sup>68</sup>

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*

*Picoides pubescens*

Downy Woodpecker\*

*P.p.nelsoni*

*P.p.leucurus*

*P.p.gairdnerii*

*Picoides villosus*

Hairy Woodpecker\*

*P.v.septentrionalis*

*P.v.orius*

*P.v.monticola*

*P.v.harrisi*

*P.v.picoideus*

*Picoides albolarvatus*

White-headed Woodpecker\*

*P.a.albolarvatus*

*Picoides dorsalis*<sup>69</sup>

American Three-toed Woodpecker\*

*P.d.fasciatus*

*Picoides arcticus*

Black-backed Woodpecker\*

*Colaptes auratus*<sup>70</sup>

Northern Flicker\*

*C.a.auratus*

*C.a.cafer*

*Dryocopus pileatus*

Pileated Woodpecker\*

*D.p.picinus*

<sup>68</sup> Extirpated as a breeder on the south coast since at least the 1940s.

<sup>69</sup> North American birds were considered a separate species from those in Eurasia by the AOU in 2003.

<sup>70</sup> 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**

<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher*
<i>C.c.cooperi</i>	
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee*
<i>C.s.saturatus</i>	
<i>C.s.veliei</i>	
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonax virescens</i> <sup>71</sup>	Acadian Flycatcher
<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher*
<i>E.t.brewsteri</i>	
<i>E.t.adastus</i>	
<i>E.t.traillii</i> <sup>72</sup>	
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	Hammond's Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Gray Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	Dusky Flycatcher*
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i> <sup>73</sup>	Pacific-slope Flycatcher*
<i>E.d.difficilis</i>	
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>S.n.semiatra</i>	
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe*
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe*
<i>S.s.saya</i>	
<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Ash-throated Flycatcher
<i>M.c.cinerascens</i>	
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> <sup>74</sup>	Great Crested Flycatcher
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird
<i>T.m.satrapa</i>	
<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i> <sup>75</sup>	Thick-billed Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird*
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird*
<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i> <sup>76</sup>	Gray Kingbird
<i>T.d.dominicensis</i>	
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher

**Family: Laniidae**

<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike
<i>L.l.gambeli</i>	
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Northern Shrike*
<i>L.e.borealis</i>	

<sup>71</sup> Known only from a single 1934 specimen record Leonie Lake (near Barriere).

<sup>72</sup> A bird matching the description of this eastern subspecies of Willow Flycatcher was netted at Rocky Point on southern Vancouver Island in 2003.

<sup>73</sup> Formerly combined with Cordilleran Flycatcher (as "Western" Flycatcher) until 1989.

<sup>74</sup> Known only from Triangle Island in 1995.

<sup>75</sup> The only B.C. record was a single bird in Qualicum Beach (Vancouver Island) in 1974.

<sup>76</sup> Known in B.C. only from a historic 1889 specimen from Cape Beale on western Vancouver Island.

**Family: Vireonidae**

<i>Vireo cassinii</i> <sup>77</sup>	Cassin's Vireo*
<i>V.c.cassinii</i>	
<i>Vireo solitarius</i> <sup>94</sup>	Blue-headed Vireo*
<i>V.s.solitarius</i>	
<i>Vireo atricapilla</i> <sup>78</sup>	Black-capped Vireo
<i>Vireo huttonii</i>	Hutton's Vireo*
<i>V.h.insularis</i>	
<i>V.h.huttonii</i>	
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo*
<i>V.g.swainsoni</i>	
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo*
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo*
<i>V.o.olivaceus</i>	

**Family: Corvidae**

<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Gray Jay*
<i>P.c.pacificus</i>	
<i>P.c.obscurus</i>	
<i>P.c.bicolor</i>	
<i>P.c.albescens</i>	
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's Jay*
<i>C.s.stelleri</i>	
<i>C.s.carlottae</i>	
<i>C.s.annectens</i>	
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay*
<i>C.c.bromia</i>	
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i> <sup>79</sup>	Western Scrub-Jay* <sup>80</sup>
<i>A.c.immanis</i>	
<i>A.c.woodhouseii</i>	
<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> <sup>81</sup>	Pinyon Jay
<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Clark's Nutcracker*
<i>Pica hudsonia</i> <sup>82</sup>	Black-billed Magpie*
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow*
<i>C.b.hesperis</i>	
<i>Corvus caurinus</i>	Northwestern Crow*
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven*
<i>C.c.principalis</i>	
<i>C.c.sinuatus</i>	

<sup>77</sup> These species were formerly combined under the name Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) but were split by the AOU in 1997.

<sup>78</sup> First documented in B.C. in 2008 at Vaseux Lake in the Okanagan Valley

<sup>79</sup> Although most records of this species in B.C. pertain to the coastal subspecies *A. (c.) californica* group, there is a single record in the southeastern interior of a bird belonging to the interior subspecies *A.(c.) woodhousei*, which has been suggested to represent a different species by some authors.

<sup>80</sup> 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.

<sup>81</sup> The first record of this species in B.C. was in 2005 near Creston.

<sup>82</sup> Formerly combined with Eurasian subspecies as *Pica pica*, but split by the AOU in 2001.

**Family: Alaudidae**

<i>Alauda arvensis</i> <sup>83</sup>	Sky Lark*
<i>A.a.arvensis</i>	
<i>A.a.pekinensis</i>	
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark*
<i>E.a.strigata</i> <sup>84</sup>	
<i>E.a.articola</i>	
<i>E.a.merrilli</i>	
<i>E.a.hoyti</i>	

**Family: Hirundinidae****Subfamily: Hirundininae**

<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin*
<i>P.s.arboricola</i>	
<i>P.s.subis</i>	
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow*
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green Swallow*
<i>T.t.thalassina</i>	
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow*
<i>S.s.serripennis</i>	
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow*
<i>R.r.riparia</i>	
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow*
<i>P.p.pyrrhonota</i>	
<i>P.p.hypopolia</i>	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow*
<i>H.r.erythrogaster</i>	
<i>H.r.gutturalis</i> <sup>85</sup>	

**Family: Paridae**

<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Chickadee*
<i>P.a.turneri</i>	
<i>P.a.fortuitus</i>	
<i>P.a occidentalis</i>	
<i>P.a.septentrionalis</i>	
<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	Mountain Chickadee*
<i>P.g.abbreviatus</i>	
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Chestnut-backed Chickadee*
<i>P.r.rufescens</i>	
<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	Boreal Chickadee*
<i>P.h.columbianus</i>	
<i>P.h.cascadensis</i>	

<sup>83</sup> 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.

<sup>84</sup> This subspecies of the southwest coast is apparently extirpated from B.C.

<sup>85</sup> A single specimen of this Asian subspecies was taken from the Queen Charlotte Islands

<b>Family: Aegithalidae</b>	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit*
<i>P.m.saturatus</i>	
<b>Family: Sittidae</b>	
<b>Subfamily: Sittinae</b>	
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch*
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i> <sup>86</sup>	White-breasted Nuthatch*
<i>S.c.aculeata</i>	
<i>S.c.tenuissima</i>	
<i>S.c.carolinensis</i>	
<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Pygmy Nuthatch*
<i>S.p.melanotis</i>	
<b>Family: Certhiidae</b>	
<b>Subfamily: Certhiinae</b>	
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper*
<i>C.a.alascensis</i>	
<i>C.a occidentalis</i>	
<i>C.a.stewarti</i>	
<i>C.a.montana</i>	
<b>Family: Troglodytidae</b>	
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Rock Wren*
<i>S.o.obsoletus</i>	
<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Canyon Wren*
<i>C.m.griseus</i>	
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren*
<i>T.b.calophonus</i>	
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren*
<i>T.a.parkmanii</i>	
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i> <sup>87</sup>	Pacific Wren*
<i>T.p.pacificus</i>	
<i>T.p.salebrosus</i>	
<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i> <sup>103</sup>	Winter Wren*
<i>T.t.hiemalis</i>	
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren
<i>C.p.stellaris</i>	
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren*
<i>C.p.browningi</i>	
<i>C.p.pulverius</i>	
<b>Family: Cinclidae</b>	
<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	American Dipper*
<i>C.m.unicolor</i>	

<sup>86</sup> 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.

<sup>87</sup> 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* Golden-crowned Kinglet\**R.s.apache**R.s.olivaceus**Regulus calendula* Ruby-crowned Kinglet\**R.c.calendula**R.c.grinnelli***Family: Polioptilidae***Poliioptila caerulea* Blue-gray Gnatcatcher*P.c.amoenissima*<sup>88</sup>**Family: Turdidae***Oenanthe oenanthe* Northern Wheatear*O.o.oenanthe**Sialia mexicana*<sup>89</sup> Western Bluebird\**S.m.occidentalis**Sialia sialis*<sup>90</sup> Eastern Bluebird*S.s.sialis**Sialia currucoides* Mountain Bluebird\**Myadestes townsendi* Townsend's Solitaire\**M.t.townsendi**Catharus fuscescens* Veery\**C.f.salicicolus**C.f.levyi**Catharus minimus* Gray-cheeked Thrush\**C.m.aliciae**Catharus ustulatus*<sup>91</sup> Swainson's Thrush\**C.u.incanus**C.u.ustulatus**C.u.phillipsi**C.u.swainsoni**Catharus guttatus* Hermit Thrush\**C.g.guttatus**C.g.nanus**C.g.auduboni**C.g.faxoni**Monticola solitarius*<sup>92</sup> Blue Rock-Thrush*M.s.philippensis**Turdus naumanni* Dusky Thrush*T.n.eunomus*

<sup>88</sup> 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*.

<sup>89</sup> Coastal populations have been extirpated in B.C. since the 1990s.

<sup>90</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2009 at Fort Nelson

<sup>91</sup> Coastal (*ustulatus*, *phillipsi*) and inland (*incanus*, *swainsoni*) subspecies may represent separate species.

<sup>92</sup> 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.

<i>Turdus pilaris</i> <sup>93</sup>	Fieldfare
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin*
<i>T.m.caurinus</i>	
<i>T.m.propinquus</i>	
<i>T.m.migratorius</i>	
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Varied Thrush*
<i>I.n.meruloides</i>	
<i>I.n.naevius</i>	
<b>Family: Mimidae</b>	
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird*
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird*
<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Sage Thrasher*
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher
<i>T.r.longicauda</i>	
<b>Family: Sturnidae</b>	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (I)	European Starling*
<i>S.v.vulgaris</i>	
<b>Family: Prunellidae</b>	
<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Siberian Accentor
<i>P.m.badia</i>	
<b>Family: Motacillidae</b>	
<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Eastern Yellow Wagtail
<i>M.t.tschutschensis</i>	
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Gray Wagtail
<i>M.c.robusta</i>	
<i>Motacilla alba</i> <sup>94</sup>	White Wagtail
<i>M.a.ocularis</i>	
<i>M.a.lugens</i>	
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit*
<i>A.r.rubescens</i> <sup>95</sup>	
<i>A.r.pacificus</i>	
<i>A.r.alticola</i>	
<i>A.r.japonicus</i> <sup>96</sup>	
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit*
<b>Family: Bombycillidae</b>	
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Bohemian Waxwing*
<i>B.g.pallidiceps</i>	
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing*
<b>Family: Parulidae</b>	
<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler*

<sup>93</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2003 from the Lower Mainland.

<sup>94</sup> 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.

<sup>95</sup> 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.

<sup>96</sup> This Siberian subspecies of American Pipit is sometimes considered a separate species; a single photo-documented 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.



<i>Oreothlypis celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler*
<i>O.c.lutescens</i>	
<i>O.c.orestera</i>	
<i>O.c.celata</i>	
<i>Oreothlypis ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler*
<i>V.r.ridgwayi</i>	
<i>V.r.ruficapilla</i> <sup>97</sup>	
<i>Parula americana</i>	Northern Parula
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler*
<i>D.p.rubiginosa</i>	
<i>D.p.morcomi</i>	
<i>D.p.annicola</i>	
<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> <sup>98</sup>	Chestnut-sided Warbler*
<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler*
<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler*
<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler
<i>D.c.caerulescens</i>	
<i>Dendroica coronata</i> <sup>99</sup>	Yellow-rumped Warbler*
<i>D.c.coronata</i>	
<i>D.c.auduboni</i>	
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler*
<i>D.n.nigrescens</i>	
<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler*
<i>D.v.virens</i>	
<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Townsend's Warbler*
<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i> <sup>100</sup>	Hermit Warbler* <sup>?</sup>
<i>Dendroica fusca</i> <sup>101</sup>	Blackburnian Warbler* <sup>?</sup>
<i>Dendroica dominica</i> <sup>102</sup>	Yellow-throated Warbler
<i>D.d.dominica</i>	
<i>Dendroica pinus</i> <sup>103</sup>	Pine Warbler
<i>D.p.pinus</i>	
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler
<i>D.d.discolor</i>	
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler*
<i>D.p.palmarum</i>	
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler*
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler*
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler*

<sup>97</sup> Accidental in northeastern B.C.

<sup>98</sup> Breeding evidence is restricted to a single extralimital breeding event in the central interior

<sup>99</sup> 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.

<sup>100</sup> 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.

<sup>101</sup> 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.

<sup>102</sup> Known in B.C. only from a single 1998 record from Gabriola Island, near Nanaimo.

<sup>103</sup> First reported in B.C. in 1999 from the Victoria area, and subsequently reported from Lillooet in 2005.

<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart*
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i> <sup>104</sup>	Prothonotary Warbler
<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird*
<i>S.a.aurocapilla</i>	
<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush*
<i>P.n.notabilis</i>	
<i>P.n.linnaeus</i>	
<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler*
<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler*
<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	MacGillivray's Warbler*
<i>O.t.tolmiei</i>	
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat*
<i>G.t.campicola</i>	
<i>G.t.arizela</i>	
<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler*
<i>W.p.chryseola</i>	
<i>W.p.pileolata</i>	
<i>W.p.pusilla</i> <sup>105</sup>	
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler*
<i>Myioborus pictus</i> <sup>106</sup>	Painted Redstart
<i>M.p.pictus</i>	
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat*
<i>I.v.auricollis</i>	
<b>Family: Emberizidae</b>	
<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Green-tailed Towhee
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i> <sup>107</sup>	Spotted Towhee*
<i>P.m.oregonus</i>	
<i>P.m.arcticus</i>	
<i>Spizella arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow*
<i>S.a.ochracea</i>	
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow*
<i>S.p.arizonae</i>	
<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Clay-colored Sparrow*
<i>Spizella breweri</i> <sup>108</sup>	Brewer's Sparrow*
<i>S.b.breweri</i>	
<i>S.b.taverneri</i>	
<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow*
<i>P.g.confinis</i>	
<i>P.g.affinis</i>	

<sup>104</sup> First reported in B.C. in 2001 from Victoria (carcass), but several subsequent records from the south coast are now on file.

<sup>105</sup> A bird of this eastern subspecies was banded on the Sunshine Coast in 2004.

<sup>106</sup> Known in B.C. only from a 1973 record from North Vancouver.

<sup>107</sup> Formerly lumped with Eastern Towhee as Rufous-sided Towhee (*P.erythrophthalmus*), but were split by the AOU in 1995.

<sup>108</sup> Birds of the dry southern interior lowlands (Brewer's Sparrow, *S. [b.] breweri*) and those of subalpine thickets of the Rocky Mountains and northwestern interior (Timberline Sparrow, *S. [b.] taverneri*) possibly represent different species.

<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow*
<i>C.g.strigatus</i>	
<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Black-throated Sparrow
<i>A.b.deserticola</i>	
<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	Sage Sparrow
<i>A.b.nevadensis</i>	
<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Lark Bunting
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow*
<i>P.s.sandwichensis</i>	
<i>P.s.anthinus</i>	
<i>P.s.nevadensis</i>	
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow*
<i>A.s.perpallidus</i>	
<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i> <sup>109</sup>	Baird's Sparrow
<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow*
<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	Nelson's Sparrow*
<i>A.n.nelsoni</i>	
<i>Passerella iliaca</i> <sup>110</sup>	Fox Sparrow*
<i>P.i.zaboria</i>	
<i>P.i.unalaschcensis</i>	
<i>P.i.townsendi</i>	
<i>P.i.fuliginosa</i>	
<i>P.i.annectens</i>	
<i>P.i.insularis</i>	
<i>P.i.sinuosa</i>	
<i>P.i.chilcatensis</i>	
<i>P.i.schistacea</i>	
<i>P.i.altivagans</i>	
<i>P.i.olivacea</i>	
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow*
<i>M.m.morphna</i>	
<i>M.m.melodia</i>	
<i>M.m.caurina</i>	
<i>M.m.merrilli</i>	
<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow*
<i>M.l.lincolnii</i>	
<i>M.l.gracilis</i>	
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow*
<i>M.g.ericrypta</i>	
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow*
<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Harris's Sparrow

<sup>109</sup> Most records of this species in B.C. are questionable and likely refer to misidentified Savannah Sparrows.

<sup>110</sup> 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*).

<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow*
<i>Z.l.pugetensis</i>	
<i>Z.l.gambelii</i>	
<i>Z.l.oriantha</i>	
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Golden-crowned Sparrow*
<i>Junco hyemalis</i> <sup>111</sup>	Dark-eyed Junco*
<i>J.h.hyemalis</i>	
<i>J.h.cismontanus</i>	
<i>J.h.oreganus</i>	
<i>J.h.montanus</i>	
<i>J.h.caniceps</i>	
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i> <sup>112</sup>	Little Bunting
<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Rustic Bunting
<b>Family: Calcariidae</b>	
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur
<i>C.l.alascensis</i>	
<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Smith's Longspur*
<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Chestnut-collared Longspur
<i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i>	McCown's Longspur
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting*
<i>P.n.nivalis</i>	
<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i>	McKay's Bunting
<b>Family: Cardinalidae</b>	
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager
<i>Piranga rubra</i> <sup>113</sup>	Summer Tanager
<i>P.r.cooperii</i> <sup>114</sup>	
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager*
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak*
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Grosbeak*
<i>P.m.melanocephalus</i>	
<i>P.m.maculatus</i>	
<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak
<i>P.c.interfusa</i> <sup>115</sup>	
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Lazuli Bunting*
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting*
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting
<i>P.c.pallidior</i>	
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel

<sup>111</sup> 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.

<sup>112</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2008 on the Queen Charlotte Islands

<sup>113</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2009 from Blue River

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

<sup>115</sup> This subspecies is the presumed source of the B.C. records, based on the proximity of the breeding range

**Family: Icteridae**

<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink*
<i>Aglaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird*
<i>A.p.arctolegus</i>	
<i>A.p.nevadensis</i>	
<i>A.p.caurinus</i>	
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark*
<i>S.n.confluenta</i>	
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird*
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird*
<i>E.c.carolinus</i>	
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird*
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle*
<i>Q.q.versicolor</i>	
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Great-tailed Grackle
<i>Q.m.nelsoni</i>	
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird*
<i>M.a.artemisiae</i>	
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole
<i>I.s.spurius</i>	
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole
<i>I.c.nelsoni</i>	
<i>Icterus bullockii</i> <sup>116</sup>	Bullock's Oriole*
<i>I.b.bullockii</i>	
<i>Icterus galbula</i> <sup>136</sup>	Baltimore Oriole*

**Family: Fringillidae****Subfamily: Fringillinae**

<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling
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**Subfamily: Carduelinae**

<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i> <sup>117</sup>	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch*
<i>L.t.littoralis</i>	
<i>L.t.tephrocotis</i>	
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine Grosbeak*
<i>P.e.leucurus</i>	
<i>P.e.flammula</i>	
<i>P.e.carlottae</i>	
<i>P.e.montanus</i>	
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch*
<i>C.p.purpureus</i>	
<i>C.p.californicus</i>	
<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Cassin's Finch*
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch*
<i>C.m.frontalis</i>	

<sup>116</sup> These species were formerly combined as a single species, Northern Oriole (*I.galbula*) but were split by the AOU in 1995.

<sup>117</sup> Formerly known as Rosy Finch (*L.arctoa*), but this species has now (as of 1998) been segregated from other forms of rosy-finch in the western U.S. and eastern Asia.

<i>Loxia curvirostra</i> <sup>118</sup>	Red Crossbill*
<i>L.c.bendirei</i>	
<i>L.c.sitkensis</i>	
<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	White-winged Crossbill*
<i>L.l.leucoptera</i>	
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll*
<i>A.f.flammea</i>	
<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	Hoary Redpoll
<i>A.h.exilipes</i>	
<i>Spinus pinus</i>	Pine Siskin*
<i>S.p.pinus</i>	
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
<i>S.p.hesperophila</i>	
<i>Spinus tristis</i>	American Goldfinch*
<i>S.t.pallidus</i>	
<i>S.t.jewetti</i>	
<i>Chloris sinica</i> <sup>119</sup>	Oriental Greenfinch
<i>C.s.kawahariba</i>	
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Evening Grosbeak*
<i>C.v.brooksi</i>	
<b>Family: Passeridae</b>	
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (I)	House Sparrow*
<i>P.d.domesticus</i>	

<sup>118</sup> 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.

<sup>119</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2009 at Francois Lake

## Excluded Species

<i>Anser erythropus</i> <sup>120</sup>	Lesser White-fronted Goose
<i>Anser fabalis</i> <sup>121</sup>	Taiga Bean-Goose
<i>A.f.middendorffii</i>	
<i>Aythya ferina</i> <sup>122</sup>	Common Pochard
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i> (I) <sup>123</sup>	Silver Pheasant*
<i>L.n.nycthemera</i>	
<i>Pavo cristatus</i> (I) <sup>124</sup>	Common Peafowl*
<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i> (X) <sup>125</sup>	Greater Sage-Grouse* <sup>?</sup>
<i>C.u.phaios</i>	
<i>Oreortyx pictus</i> (I, X) <sup>126</sup>	Mountain Quail*
<i>O.p.palmeri</i>	
<i>Colinus virginianus</i> (I, X) <sup>127</sup>	Northern Bobwhite*
<i>C.v.virginianus</i>	
<i>Gavia arctica</i> <sup>128</sup>	Arctic Loon
<i>G.a.viridigularis</i>	
<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i> <sup>129</sup>	Hawaiian Petrel
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> <sup>130</sup>	Streaked Shearwater
<i>Puffinus gravis</i> <sup>131</sup>	Great Shearwater
<i>Puffinus pacificus</i> <sup>132</sup>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater
<i>Sula nebouxii</i> <sup>133</sup>	Blue-footed Booby
<i>S.n.nebouxii</i>	
<i>Sula dactylatra</i> <sup>134</sup>	Masked Booby
<i>S.d.personata</i>	
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> (X) <sup>135</sup>	California Condor

<sup>120</sup> Photo-documented from southern Vancouver Island in December 1990; origin considered questionable.

<sup>121</sup> 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.

<sup>122</sup> Photo-documented from southern Vancouver Island in October 2010; origin considered questionable.

<sup>123</sup> A small but stable (expanding?) feral population occurs around Nanaimo on Vancouver Island

<sup>124</sup> A small but apparently stable feral population occurs locally on southern Vancouver Island (Langford, Saanich) and on the southern Gulf Islands (Saltspring Island, Sidney Island)

<sup>125</sup> 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.

<sup>126</sup> An introduced population on southern Vancouver Island persisted for over 90 years before becoming extirpated in the 1980s.

<sup>127</sup> 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).

<sup>128</sup> This species has yet to be definitively documented in British Columbia, despite several intriguing sight reports and inconclusive (though likely valid) photographic evidence.

<sup>129</sup> Apparently recorded off B.C. coast in 2010; details not released.

<sup>130</sup> A single sight record from the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 2009 exists.

<sup>131</sup> A single sight record from off Vancouver Island in 2000 is, unfortunately, not supported by conclusive evidence.

<sup>132</sup> Sight records in 2009 from Hecate ~Strait and the Strait of Juan de Fuca are not supported by definitive evidence.

<sup>133</sup> The only report of this species in B.C. comes from waters off the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1995

<sup>134</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2007 near Parksville, Vancouver Island

<i>Buteo lineatus</i> <sup>136</sup>	Red-shouldered Hawk
<i>B.l.elegans</i>	
<i>Falco subbuteo</i> <sup>137</sup>	Eurasian Hobby
<i>F.subbuteo</i>	
<i>Numenius minutus</i> <sup>138</sup>	Little Curlew
<i>Limosa limosa</i> <sup>139</sup>	Black-tailed Godwit
<i>Calidris subminuta</i> <sup>140</sup>	Long-toed Stint
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> <sup>141</sup>	Asiatic Dowitcher
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i> <sup>142</sup>	Jack Snipe
<i>Scolopax minor</i> <sup>143</sup>	American Woodcock
<i>Brachyramphus perdix</i> <sup>144</sup>	Long-billed Murrelet
<i>Aethia pygmaea</i> <sup>145</sup>	Whiskered Auklet
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> (X) <sup>146</sup>	Passenger Pigeon
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i> <sup>147</sup>	Chimney Swift
<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i> <sup>148</sup>	Cordilleran Flycatcher*?
<i>E.o.hellmayri</i>	
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> <sup>149</sup>	Vermilion Flycatcher
<i>P.r.flammeus</i> <sup>150</sup>	

<sup>135</sup> 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.

<sup>136</sup> A recent unconfirmed sight record was made on southern Vancouver Island (Metchosin) in 2009, although additional sight records for the early 20<sup>th</sup> century exist for the Chilliwack area

<sup>137</sup> Recently recorded from Sooke on southern Vancouver Island, but unfortunately no photographic documentation was obtained.

<sup>138</sup> 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.

<sup>139</sup> Reported from the Queen Charlotte Islands in spring 2010, but excluded until definitive field notes can be reviewed.

<sup>140</sup> This species was first recorded in B.C. from Iona Island, Vancouver in 2002

<sup>141</sup> 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.

<sup>142</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2009 from the Queen Charlotte Islands, although unfortunately no definitive photographic evidence was obtained

<sup>143</sup> Known in B.C. from a single 1960 record from Surrey, but the origin of this individual is considered uncertain by some authorities.

<sup>144</sup> 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.

<sup>145</sup> Known in B.C. only from a single unconfirmed sight record in 2001 from waters far off the Queen Charlotte Islands.

<sup>146</sup> This extinct species is known in B.C. only from historical (pre-1860) specimens.

<sup>147</sup> 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.

<sup>148</sup> 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.

<sup>149</sup> First reported in B.C. in 1997 from the Creston Valley, although no photographic documentation exists for British Columbia.

<sup>150</sup> This western subspecies is the presumed source of the two B.C. records



<i>Tyrannus savana</i> <sup>151</sup>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher
<i>T.s.savana</i>	
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i> <sup>152</sup>	Yellow-throated Vireo
<i>Turdus obscurus</i> <sup>153</sup>	Eye-browed Thrush
<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i> (I, X) <sup>154</sup>	Crested Myna*
<i>A.c.cristatellus</i>	
<i>Phainopepla nitens</i> <sup>155</sup>	Phainopepla
<i>P.n.lepida</i>	
<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> <sup>156</sup>	Blue-winged Warbler
<i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i> <sup>157</sup>	Virginia's Warbler
<i>Dendroica cerulea</i> <sup>158</sup>	Cerulean Warbler
<i>Oporornis formosus</i> <sup>159</sup>	Kentucky Warbler
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i> <sup>160</sup>	Eastern Towhee
<i>P.e.erythrophthalmus</i>	
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> <sup>161</sup>	Northern Cardinal
<i>C.c.cardinalis</i>	

<sup>151</sup> 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

<sup>152</sup> 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

<sup>153</sup> The single sight record from the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1996 is excluded pending review of any field notes that may exist.

<sup>154</sup> 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.

<sup>155</sup> 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.

<sup>156</sup> First reported in B.C. in 2008 from near Sooke on Vancouver Island, although unfortunately no photographs were obtained.

<sup>157</sup> 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

<sup>158</sup> Reported from the Creston Valley in June 1982, but no details published.

<sup>159</sup> First reported in B.C. in 2004 at Nanaimo, although no photographs were obtained.

<sup>160</sup> 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.

<sup>161</sup> 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