Checklist of the Birds of British Columbia

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This checklist covers the 563 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 established breeding populations in the province for at least 20 years, even if these populations eventually died out. Species which breed or have bred in the province are marked with an asterisk. Each species on this list has been documented by a specimen, photograph, or field notes, although the natural occurrence of several species is considered questionable (e.g., Demoiselle Crane, American Woodcock, Blue Rock-Thrush). A number of species on this list have not been peer-reviewed, but are included in order to illustrate the diversity of species that have been reported in the province by birders and ornithologists. Species for which the veracity of the occurrence is particularly difficult to assess are included at the end of the document as “Excluded Species.” Footnotes are provided for additional clarification on the status of many species. Species-level taxonomy follows the most recent checklist of the American Ornithologist’s 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.

ORDER: ANSERIFORMES

Family: Anatidae

Subfamily: Dendrocygninae
Dendrocygna bicolor

Subfamily: Anserinae
Anser albifrons
A.a.frontalis
A.a.gambelii
Chen canagica
Chen caerulescens
C.c.caerulescens
Chen rossii
Branta bernicla
B.b.nigricans
B.b.”subspecies”
Branta hutchinsii
B.h.minima
B.h.leucopareia
B.h.taverneri

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.
**Branta canadensis**$^{3,4}$
- *B.c.moffitti*
- *B.c.parvipes*
- *B.c.occidentalis*
- *B.c.fulva*

**Cygnus olor** (I)$^5$
- *Cygnus buccinator*
- *Cygnus columbianus*$^6$
  - *C.c.columbianus*
  - *C.c.bewickii*

**Cygnus cygnus**

**Subfamily: Anatinae**

- *Aix sponsa*
- *Anas strepera*
- *Anas falcata*$^7$
- *Anas penelope*
- *Anas americana*
- *Anas rubripes* (I)$^8$
- *Anas platyrhynchos*
  - *A.p.platyrhynchos*
- *Anas discors*
- *Anas cyanoptera*
  - *A.c.septentrionalium*
- *Anas clypeata*
- *Anas acuta*
- *Anas querquedula*
- *Anas formosa*$^9$
  - *A.c.carolinensis*
  - *A.c.crecca*
- *Aythya valisineria*
- *Aythya americana*
- *Aythya collaris*
- *Aythya fuligula*
- *Aythya marila*
  - *A.m.nearctica*

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$^4$ 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.

$^8$ 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.

$^9$ 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*]
Aythya affinis  
**Lesser Scaup***  
Polysticta stelleri  
**Steller’s Eider***  
Somateria fischeri  
**Spectacled Eider***  
Somateria spectabilis  
**King Eider***  
Somateria mollissima

- *S.m.v-nigra*
- *Histrionicus histrionicus*
- *Melanitta perspicillata*
- *Melanitta fusca*
- *M.f.deglandi*
- *M.f.stejnegeri*
- *Melanitta nigra*
- *M.n.americana*
- *Clangula hyemalis*
- *Bucephala albeola*
- *Bucephala clangula*
- *B.c.americana*
- *Bucephala islandica*
- *Mergellus albellus*
- *Lophodytes cucullatus*
- *Mergus merganser*
- *M.m.americanus*
- *Mergus serrator*
- *Oxyura jamaicensis*
- *O.j.rubida*

**ORDER: GALLIFORMES**

**Family: Odontophoridae**

- *Oreortyx pictus* (I, X)
- *O.p.palmeri*
- *Callipepla californica* (I)
- *C.c.brunnescens*
- *C.c.californica*
- *Colinus virginianus* (I, X)

**Family: Phasianidae**

**Subfamily: Phasianinae**

- *Alectoris chukar* (I)
- *A.c.chukar*

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10 An introduced population on southern Vancouver Island persisted for over 90 years before becoming extirpated in the 1980s.

11 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.

12 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.

13 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).
Perdix perdix (I)  
*P.p.perdix*  
Phasianus colchicus (I)  
*P.c.torquatus*  
*P.c.robustipes*  
Lophura nycthemera (I)  
*L.n.nycthemera*  

**Subfamily: Tetraoninae**  
Bonasa umbellus  
*B.u.brunnescens*  
*B.u.sabini*  
*B.u.yukonensis*  
*B.u.umbelloides*  
*B.u.affinis*  
*B.u.phaia*  
Centrocercus urophasianus (X)  
*C.u.phaios*  
Falcipennis canadensis  
*F.c.canadensis*  
*F.c.franklinii*  
Lagopus lagopus  
*L.l.albus*  
Lagopus muta  
*L.m.dixoni*  
Lagopus leucura  
*L.l.leucura*  
*L.l.saxatilis*  
Dendragopus obscurus  
*D.o.richardsonii*  
*D.o.pallidus*  
Dendragopus fuliginosus  
*D.f.sitkensis*  
*D.f.fuliginosus*  
Tympanuchus phasianellus  
*T.p.caurus*  
*T.p.columbianus*  

Gray Partridge*  
Ring-necked Pheasant*  
Silver Pheasant*  
Ruffed Grouse*  
Greater Sage-Grouse*?  
Spruce Grouse*  
Willow Ptarmigan*  
Rock Ptarmigan*  
White-tailed Ptarmigan*  
Dusky Grouse*  
Sooty Grouse*  
Sharp-tailed Grouse*  

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14 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.

15 A small but stable (expanding?) population occurs around Nanaimo on Vancouver Island

16 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.

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

18 These two species were split by the AOU in 2006
Subfamily: Meleagridinae

*Meleagris gallopavo* (I)<sup>19</sup>  
*M.g.silvestris*<sup>20</sup>  

Wild Turkey*

ORDER: GAVIIFORMES

Family: Gaviidae

*Gavia stellata*  
*Gavia arctica*<sup>21</sup>  
*G.a.viridigularis*  
*Gavia pacifica*  
*Gavia immer*  
*Gavia adamsii*

Red-throated Loon*  
Arctic Loon  
Pacific Loon*  
Common Loon*  
Yellow-billed Loon

ORDER: PODICIPEDIFORMES

Family: Podicipedidae

*Podilymbus podiceps*  
*P.p.podiceps*  
*Podiceps auritus*  
*P.a.cornutus*  
*Podiceps grisegena*  
*P.g.holboellii*  
*Podiceps nigrigollis*  
*P.n.californicus*  
*Aechmophorus occidentalis*  
*A.o.occidentalis*  
*Aechmophorus clarkii*  
*A.c-transitionalis*  

Pied-billed Grebe*  
Horned Grebe*  
Red-necked Grebe*  
Eared Grebe*  
Western Grebe*  
Clark’s Grebe*

ORDER: PROCELLARIIFORMES

Family: Diomedeeidae

*Phoebastria immutabilis*  
*Phoebastria nigripes*  
*Phoebastria albatrus*

Laysan Albatross  
Black-footed Albatross  
Short-tailed Albatross

Family: Procellariidae

*Fulmarus glacialis*  
*F.g.rogersi*  
*Pterodroma ultima*  
*Pterodroma inexpectata*  
*Pterodroma cookii*<sup>22</sup>  
*Puffinus creatopus*

Northern Fulmar*  
Murphy’s Petrel  
Mottled Petrel  
Cook’s Petrel  
Pink-footed Shearwater

<sup>19</sup> Introduced into the northwestern United States (Idaho, Montana) and subsequently spread into southeast B.C.

<sup>20</sup> This eastern subspecies is the presumed source of our introduced populations, but other subspecies may also be involved

<sup>21</sup> First confirmed in British Columbia in 2007 from the Sooke area (photo), although several previous and subsequent sight records exist

<sup>22</sup> First recorded in B.C. in 2007 from the unlikely location of Lillooet, in the southern interior
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Puffinus carneipes</strong></th>
<th>Flesh-footed Shearwater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>P.c.hullianus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Puffinus gravis</strong>²³</td>
<td>Great Shearwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Puffinus bulleri</strong></td>
<td>Buller’s Shearwater</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Puffinus griseus</strong></td>
<td>Sooty Shearwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Puffinus tenuirostris</strong></td>
<td>Short-tailed Shearwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Puffinus puffinus</strong>²⁴</td>
<td>Manx Shearwater*⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Puffinus opisthomelas</strong></td>
<td>Black-vented Shearwater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family: Hydrobatidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oceanodroma furcata</strong></th>
<th>Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>O.f.plumbea</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</strong></td>
<td>Leach’s Storm-Petrel*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>O.l.leucorhoa</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oceanodroma homochroa</strong></td>
<td>Ashy Storm-Petrel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ORDER: PHAETHONTIDAE**

**Family: Phaethontidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phaethon rubricauda</strong>²⁵</th>
<th>Red-tailed Tropicbird</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>P.r.melanorhynchos</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ORDER: CINCONIIFORMES**

**Family: Ciconiidae**

| **Mycteria americana**²⁶ | Wood Stork          |

**ORDER: SULIFORMES**

**Family: Fregatidae**

| **Fregata magnificens** | Magnificent Frigatebird |

**Family: Sulidae**

| **Sula nebouxi²⁷**         | Blue-footed Booby     |
| *S.n.nebouxi*             |                       |
| **Sula leucogaster**      | Brown Booby           |
| *S.l.brewsteri*           |                       |

**Family: Phalacrocoracidae**

| **Phalacrocorax penicillatus** | Brandt’s Cormorant* |
| **Phalacrocorax auritus**      | Double-crested Cormorant* |
| *P.a.cincinatus*               |                         |
| *P.a.albociliatus*             |                         |
| **Phalacrocorax urile**        | Red-faced Cormorant    |

²³ First recorded in B.C. in 2000 off western Vancouver Island
²⁴ 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.
²⁵ A carcass of this tropical seabird was recovered from the mountainous interior of Vancouver Island in 1994, representing the only record for Canada.
²⁶ Known from a single 1970 record from Telegraph Creek.
²⁷ The only report of this species in B.C. comes from waters off the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1995
**ORDER: PELECANIFORMES**

**Family: Pelecanidae**

- *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*
  - *P.p.pelagicus*
  - *P.p.resplendens*
  - **Pelagic Cormorant***

- *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*  
  - American White Pelican***

- *Pelecanus occidentalis*
  - Brown Pelican

**Family: Ardeidae**

- *Botaurus lentiginosus*  
  - **American Bittern***

- *Ixobrychus exilis*
  - Least Bittern

- *Ardea herodias*
  - Great Blue Heron***

- *Ardea alba*
  - Great Egret

- *Egretta thula*
  - Snowy Egret

- *E.t.brewsteri*

- *Egretta caerulea*  
  - Little Blue Heron

- *Bubulcus ibis*
  - Cattle Egret

- *Butorides virescens*
  - Green Heron***

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

**Family: Threskiornithidae**

**Subfamily: Threskiornithinae**

- *Plegadis chihi*
  - White-faced Ibis

**ORDER: ACCIPITRIFORMES**

**Family: Cathartidae**

- *Coragyps atratus*  
  - Black Vulture

- *C.a.atratus*

- *Cathartes aura*
  - Turkey Vulture***

- *C.a.meridionalis*

- *Gymnogyps californianus* (X)\(^{28}\)
  - California Condor

**Family: Pandionidae**

- *Pandion haliaetus*  
  - Osprey***

- *P.h.carolinensis*

**Family: Accipitridae**

- *Elanus leucurus*
  - White-tailed Kite

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\(^{28}\) 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.
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 lineatus*  
*Buteo platypterus*  
*B.p.platypterus*  
*Buteo swainsoni*  
*Buteo jamaicensis*  
*B.j.alascensis*  
*B.j.calurus*  
*B.j.harlani*  
*Buteo regalis*  
*Buteo lagopus*  
*B.l.sanctijohannis*  
*Aquila chrysaetos*  
*A.c.canadensis*

**ORDER: GRUIFORMES**

**Family: Rallidae**

*Coturnicops noveboracensis*  
*C.n.noveboracensis*  
*Rallus limicola*  
*R.l.limicola*  
*Porzana carolina*  
*Gallinula chloropus*  
*G.c.cachinnans*  
*Fulica americana*  
*F.a.americana*  

**Family: Gruidae**

**Subfamily: Gruinae**

*Grus canadensis*  
*G.c.canadensis*  
*G.c.tabida*  
*Grus grus*  

29 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*).

30 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.

31 Known from a single 1981 record from the Lower Mainland (Iona Island).
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.

This Asian species was recorded in B.C. in 2002 in the Bulkley Valley. Although the origin of the individual is 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.

First recorded breeding in the province near Kamloops in 2002.

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

Known from a single record (2000) from Vernon

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

Known in BC from a single 1987 record from Sooke

Formerly placed in the genus *Heteroscelus*
Tringa melanoleuca  
Greater Yellowlegs*

Tringa semipalmatus\textsuperscript{40}  
Willet

Tringa flavipes  
Lesser Yellowlegs*

Tringa glareola\textsuperscript{41}  
Wood Sandpiper

Bartramia longicauda  
Upland Sandpiper*

Numenius minutus\textsuperscript{42}  
Little Curlew

Numenius phaeopus\textsuperscript{43}  
Whimbrel

\textit{N.p.hudsonicus}  
Bristle-thighed Curlew

\textit{N.p.variegatus}  
Far Eastern Curlew

\textit{N.p.americanus}  
Long-billed Curlew*

\textit{N.a.parvus}  
Hudsonian Godwit*

\textit{Limosa haemastica}  
Bar-tailed Godwit

\textit{Limosa lapponica}\textsuperscript{46}  
Marbled Godwit

\textit{L.l.baueri}  
Ruddy Turnstone

\textit{L.l.lapponica}  
Black Turnstone

\textit{Arenaria interpres}  
Surfbird

\textit{A.i.morinella}  
Ruff

\textit{Arenaria melanocephala}  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

\textit{Calidris tenuirostris}\textsuperscript{47}  
Stilt Sandpiper

\textit{Calidris canutus}  
Curlew Sandpiper

\textit{C.c.rosealaari}  
Temminck’s Stint

\textit{Calidris virgata}  
Spoon-billed Sandpiper

\textit{Calidris pugnax}  
Temminck’s Stint

\textit{Calidris acuminata}  
Spoon-billed Sandpiper

\textit{Calidris himantopus}  
Temminck’s Stint

\textit{Calidris ferruginea}  
Spoon-billed Sandpiper

\textit{Calidris temminckii}\textsuperscript{48}  
Spoon-billed Sandpiper

\textit{Calidris pygmeus}\textsuperscript{49}  
Spoon-billed Sandpiper

\textsuperscript{40} Formerly placed in the genus \textit{Catoptrophorus}

\textsuperscript{41} Known in the province from a single record from Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands in 1994

\textsuperscript{42} Reported on two occasions from B.C., and at least one of these observations is accompanied by detailed field notes describing this species.

\textsuperscript{43} Some individuals of the eastern Asian subspecies \textit{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.

\textsuperscript{44} Known in B.C. only from a single record from northwest Vancouver Island (Grant Bay) in 1969

\textsuperscript{45} The only record of this species in B.C. comes from the Lower Mainland (Boundary Bay) in 1984

\textsuperscript{46} Almost all records of this bird in B.C. are referable to the grey-rumped Asian-Alaskan subspecies \textit{L.l.baueri}, but there is a remarkable well-documented sight record of the white-rumped European subspecies \textit{L.l.lapponica} from the Lower Mainland.

\textsuperscript{47} The first record of this species in the province comes from the Lower Mainland (Iona Island) in 1998.

\textsuperscript{48} Known in B.C. from a single record from the Lower Mainland (Ladner) in 1982
Calidris ruficollis  Red-necked Stint
Calidris alba  Sanderling
Calidris alpina  Dunlin
C.a.pacifica
Calidris ptilocnemis  Rock Sandpiper
C.p.tschuktschorum
Calidris bairdi  Baird’s Sandpiper*
Calidris minut a  Little Stint
Calidris minutilla  Least Sandpiper*
Calidris fuscicollis  White-rumped Sandpiper
Calidris subruficollis  Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Calidris melanotos  Pectoral Sandpiper
Calidris pusula  Semipalmated Sandpiper
Calidris mauri  Western Sandpiper
Limnodromus griseus  Short-billed Dowitcher*
L.g.caurinus
L.g.hendersoni
Limnodromus scolopaceus  Long-billed Dowitcher
Gallinago delicata  Wilson’s Snipe*
Scolopax minor  American Woodcock
Subfamily: Phalaropinae
Phalaropus tricolor  Wilson’s Phalarope*
Phalaropus lobatus  Red-necked Phalarope*
Phalaropus fulicaria  Red Phalarope
Family: Stercorariidae
Stercorarius maccormicki  South Polar Skua
Stercorarius pomarinus  Pomarine Jaeger
Stercorarius parasiticus  Parasitic Jaeger
Stercorarius longicaudus  Long-tailed Jaeger
Family: Alcidae
Alle alle  Dovekie
Uria aalge  Common Murre*
U.a.inornata
U.a.californica
Uria lomvia  Thick-billed Murre*
U.Larra
Cepphus columba  Pigeon Guillemot*
C.cadianta
C.c.kaiurka 52
Brachyramphus perdix  Long-billed Murrelet

50  First recorded breeding in B.C. in 1996 in the extreme northwest portion of the province (Haines Triangle)
51  Known in B.C. from a single 1960 record from Surrey, but the origin of this individual is considered uncertain by some authorities.
52  The only record of this Asian subspecies for North America outside of the Aleutian Islands is a specimen from British Columbia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species/Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brachyramphus marmoratus</td>
<td>Marbled Murrelet*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachyramphus brevirostris</td>
<td>Kittlitz’s Murrelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthliboramphus scrippsi</td>
<td>Scripp’s Murrelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</td>
<td>Guadalupe Murrelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthliboramphus antiquus</td>
<td>Ancient Murrelet*</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.a.antiquus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</td>
<td>Cassin’s Auklet*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P.a.aleuticus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aethia psittacula</td>
<td>Parakeet Auklet</td>
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<td>Aethia pusilla</td>
<td>Least Auklet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aethia cristatella</td>
<td>Crested Auklet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cerorhinca monocerata</td>
<td>Rhinoceros Auklet*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fratercula corniculata</td>
<td>Horned Puffin*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fratercula cirrhata</td>
<td>Tufted Puffin*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family: Laridae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subfamily: Larinae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rissa tridactyla</td>
<td>Black-legged Kittiwake*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R.t.pollicaris</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rissa brevirostris</td>
<td>Red-legged Kittiwake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagophila eburnea</td>
<td>Ivory Gull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xema sabini</td>
<td>Sabine’s Gull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</td>
<td>Bonaparte’s Gull*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</td>
<td>Black-headed Gull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C.r.sibiricus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocoloeus minutus</td>
<td>Little Gull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodostethia rosea</td>
<td>Ross’s Gull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucophaeus atricilla</td>
<td>Laughing Gull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucophaeus pipixcan</td>
<td>Franklin’s Gull*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus crassirostris</td>
<td>Black-tailed Gull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus heermanni</td>
<td>Heermann’s Gull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus canus</td>
<td>Mew Gull*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>L.c.brachyrhynchus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>L.c.kamtschatschensis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus delawarens</td>
<td>Ring-billed Gull*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus californicus</td>
<td>California Gull*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>L.c.californicus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>L.c.albertaensis</em></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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53 First recorded in B.C. in 1994 at Charlie Lake (near Fort St. John); this species was subsequently photo-documented from near Sooke on southern Vancouver Island.

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

55 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*.

56 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.
Larus argentatus\textsuperscript{57}  
\textit{L.a.smithsonianus}  
\textit{L.a.vegae}  
Larus thayeri  
Larus glaucoides  
\textit{L.g.kumlieni}\textsuperscript{58}  
Larus fuscus  
\textit{L.f.graellsii}  
Larus schistisagus  
Larus occidentalis  
\textit{L.o.occidentalis}  
Larus glaucescens  
Larus hyperboreus  
\textit{L.h.barrovianus}\textsuperscript{59}  
Larus marinus\textsuperscript{60}  

Subfamily: Sterninae  
Onychoprion aleuticus  
Sternula antillarum\textsuperscript{61}  
\textit{S.a.brownii}\textsuperscript{62}  
Hydroprogne caspia  
Chlidonias niger  
\textit{C.n.surinamensis}  
Sterna hirundo  
\textit{S.h.hirundo}  
Sterna paradisaea  
Sterna forsteri  
Thalasseus elegans  

ORDER: COLUMBIFORMES  
Family: Columbidae  
\textit{Columba livia} (I)\textsuperscript{63}  
\textit{Patagioenas fasciata}  
\textit{P.f.monilis}  
\textit{Streptopelia orientalis}\textsuperscript{64}  

\textsuperscript{57} Although only the North American subspecies \textit{L. (a.) smithsonianus} (American Herring Gull) has been confirmed in B.C., there are numerous anecdotal reports and even some photographic evidence of the eastern Asian \textit{L. (a.) vegae} (Vega Gull) in coastal parts of the province.  
\textsuperscript{58} Some white-winged individuals observed in B.C. closely resemble the subspecies \textit{L.g.glaucoides}, but may fall within the range of variation of \textit{kumlieni}.  
\textsuperscript{59} Some large, pale individuals may be referable to either the Siberian \textit{L.h.pallidisimus} or the eastern Canadian \textit{L.h.hyperboreus}.  
\textsuperscript{60} Known in B.C. from a single record at Kamloops in 1988.  
\textsuperscript{61} Known in B.C. from a single record at Osoyoos Lake in 1998.  
\textsuperscript{62} This subspecies of coastal California is the presumed source of the single B.C. record; however, it is possible that the bird may actually represent the virtually identical Great Plains subspecies (\textit{S.a.athalassos}).  
\textsuperscript{63} Populations throughout North America are derived from various domestic forms and crosses, thus the subspecific designation of these populations is impossible.
**S.o.orientalis**

*S.o.orientalis*  
*Streptopelia decaocto* (I)

*S.d.decaocto*  
*Streptopelia decaocto*  
*Zenaida asiatica*  
*Z.a.mearnsi*  
*Zenaida macroura*  
*Z.m.marginella*  
*Ectopistes migratorius* (X)

**Eurasian Collared-Dove**

**White-winged Dove**

**Mourning Dove**

**Passenger Pigeon**

**ORDER: CUCULIFORMES**

**Family: Cuculidae**

**Subfamily: Cuculinae**

*Coccyzus americanus*  
*C.a.occidentalis*

**Coccyzus erythropthalmus**

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo**

**Black-billed Cuckoo**

**ORDER: STRIGIFORMES**

**Family: Tytonidae**

*Tyto alba*  
*T.a.pratincola*

**Tyto alba**

**Barn Owl**

**Family: Strigidae**

*Psiloscops flammeolus*  
*Megascops kennicottii*  
*M.k.kennicottii*  
*M.k.macfarlanei*  
*Bubo virginianus*  
*B.v.lagophonus*  
*B.v.saturatus*  
*B.v.subarcticus*  
*Bubo scandiacus*  
*Surnia ulula*  
*S.u.caparoch*  
*Glaucidium gnoma*  
*G.g.grinnelli*  
*G.g.swarthi*  
*G.g.californicum*

**Flammulated Owl**

**Western Screech-Owl**

**Great Horned Owl**

**Snowy Owl**

**Northern Hawk Owl**

**Northern Pygmy-Owl**

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

65 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.

66 This extinct species is known in B.C. only from historical (pre-1860) specimens.

67 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).

68 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*.

69 Coastal (*grinnelli, swarthi*) and interior (*californicum*) groups have been proposed as separate species by some authors.
Athene cunicularia\textsuperscript{70}  
  \textit{A.c.hypugaea}  
  Burrowing Owl*  
Strix occidentalis  
  \textit{S.o.caurina}  
  Spotted Owl*  
Strix varia  
  \textit{S.v.varia}  
  Barred Owl*  
Strix nebulosa  
  \textit{S.n.nebulosa}  
  Great Gray Owl*  
Asio otus  
  \textit{A.o.tuftsi}  
  Long-eared Owl*  
Asio flammeus  
  \textit{A.f.flammeus}  
  Short-eared Owl*  
Aegolius funereus  
  \textit{A.f.richardsoni}  
  Boreal Owl*  
Aegolius acadicus  
  \textit{A.a.acadicus}  
  Northern Saw-whet Owl*  
Aegolius acadicus  
  \textit{A.a.brooksi}  
ORDER: CAPRIMULGIFORMES  
Family: Caprimulgidae  
  Subfamily: Chordeilinae  
  \textit{Chordeiles acutipennis}\textsuperscript{71}  
  \textit{C.a.texensis}  
  Lesser Nighthawk  
  \textit{Chordeiles minor}  
  \textit{C.m.minor}  
  Common Nighthawk*  
  \textit{C.m.hesperis}  
Subfamily: Caprimulginae  
  \textit{Phalaenoptilus nuttallii}  
  Common Poorwill*  
  \textit{P.n.nuttallii}  
  Mexican Whip-poor-will  
  \textit{Caprimulgus arizonae}\textsuperscript{72}  
ORDER: APODIFORMES  
Family: Apodidae  
  Subfamily: Cypseloidinae  
  \textit{Cypseloides niger}  
  \textit{C.n.borealis}  
  Black Swift*  
  \textit{Cypseloides niger}  
  \textit{C.n.borealis}  
Subfamily: Chaeturinae  
  \textit{Chaetura vauxi}  
  Vaux’s Swift*  
  \textit{C.v.vauxi}  
Subfamily: Apodinae  

\textsuperscript{70} 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.  
\textsuperscript{71} First recorded in B.C. in 2006 from pelagic waters off western Vancouver Island, quickly followed by a second record (carcass) at Vancouver.  
\textsuperscript{72} First recorded in B.C. in 2003 near Ucluelet, Vancouver Island (carcass). This specimen was subsequently identified as the southwestern subspecies (\textit{arizonae}) rather than the eastern form (\textit{vociferus}).
Aeronautes saxatilis  
A.s.saxatilis  
**White-throated Swift***

**Family: Trochilidae**

**Subfamily: Trochilinae**

Colibri thalassinus  
C.t.thalassinus  
**Green Violetear**

Archilochus colubris  
Archilochus alexandri  
**Ruby-throated Hummingbird***  
**Black-chinned Hummingbird***  
**Anna’s Hummingbird***  
**Costa’s Hummingbird**  
**Broad-tailed Hummingbird**  
**Rufous Hummingbird***  
**Calliope Hummingbird***  
**Xantus’s Hummingbird**

ORDER: CORACIIFORMES

**Family: Alcedinidae**

**Subfamily: Ceryllinae**

Megaceryle alcyon  
**Belted Kingfisher***

ORDER: PICIFORMES

**Family: Picidae**

**Subfamily: Picininae**

Melanerpes lewis  
Melanerpes erythrocephalus  
Melanerpes formicivorus  
M.f.bairdi  
**Lewis’s Woodpecker***  
**Red-headed Woodpecker**  
**Acorn Woodpecker**  
**Williamson’s Sapsucker***  
**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker***  
**Red-naped Sapsucker***  
**Red-breasted Sapsucker***  
**Downy Woodpecker***  
**Hairy Woodpecker***

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73 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.

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

75 Extirpated as a breeder on the south coast since at least the 1940s.

76 This subspecies appears to be extirpated from B.C.
P.v.harrisi
P.v.picoideus
Picoides albofarvatus
P.a.albofarvatus
Picoides dorsalis
P.d.fasciatus
Picoides arcticus
Colaptes auratus
C.a.auratus
C.a.cafer
Dryocopus pileatus
D.p.picinus

ORDER: FALCONIFORMES
Family: Falconidae
Subfamily: Caracarinae
Caracara cheriway
C.c.audubonii

Subfamily: Falconinae
Falco tinnunculus
F.t.tinnunculus
Falco sparverius
F.s.sparverius
Falco columbarius
F.c.columbarius
F.c.suckleyi
F.c.richardsonii
Falco subbuteo
F.s.subbuteo
Falco rusticolus
Falco peregrinus
F.p.anatum
F.p.tundrius
F.p.pealei
Falco mexicanus

ORDER: PASSERIFORMES
Family: Tyrannidae
Subfamily: Fluvicolinae
Contopus cooperi
C.c.cooperi

North American birds were considered a separate species from those in Eurasia by the AOU in 2003.
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).
Known in B.C. from a single record in 1998 from Drury Inlet on the southern mainland coast.
Known in B.C. from a single historic (1948) specimen from Alkali Lake in the central interior, although recent evidence suggests that this may have been an escaped falconer’s bird.
First reliably recorded in B.C. in 2006 from Sooke.
Contopus sordidulus
  C.s.saturatus  Western Wood-Pewee*
  C.s.veliei
Empidonax flaviventris  Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*
Empidonax virescens\textsuperscript{82}  Acadian Flycatcher
Empidonax alnorum  Alder Flycatcher*
Empidonax traillii
  E.t.brewsteri  Willow Flycatcher*
  E.t.adastus
  E.t.traillii\textsuperscript{83}
Empidonax minimus  Least Flycatcher*
Empidonax hammondi  Hammond’s Flycatcher*
Empidonax wrightii  Gray Flycatcher*
Empidonax oberholseri  Dusky Flycatcher*
Empidonax difficilis\textsuperscript{84}
  E.d.difficilis
Empidonax occidentalis\textsuperscript{90, 85}
  E.o.hellmayri  Cordilleran Flycatcher*?
Sayornis nigricans  Black Phoebe
  S.n.semitra
Sayornis phoebe  Eastern Phoebe*
  S.s.saya
Sayornis saya  Say’s Phoebe*
  S.s.saya

Subfamily: Tyranninae

Myiarchus cinerascens  Ash-throated Flycatcher
  M.c.cinerascens
Myiarchus crinitus\textsuperscript{86}  Great Crested Flycatcher
  T.m.satrapa
Tyrannus melancholicus  Tropical Kingbird
  T.m.crassirostris\textsuperscript{87}
Tyrannus verticalis  Thick-billed Kingbird
Tyrannus tyrannus  Western Kingbird*
Tyrannus dominicensis\textsuperscript{88}
  T.d.dominicensis
Tyrannus forficatus  Gray Kingbird
  T.d.minor

\textsuperscript{82} Known only from a single 1934 specimen record Leonie Lake (near Barriere).
\textsuperscript{83} A bird matching the description of this eastern subspecies of Willow Flycatcher was netted at Rocky Point on southern Vancouver Island in 2003.
\textsuperscript{84} These two species were considered conspecific by the AOU (as "Western" Flycatcher) until 1989.
\textsuperscript{85} 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; possible hybridization in this area with the nearly identical Pacific-slope Flycatcher clouds its true status in the province.
\textsuperscript{86} Known only from Triangle Island in 1995.
\textsuperscript{87} The only B.C. record was a single bird in Qualicum Beach (Vancouver Island) in 1974.
\textsuperscript{88} Known in B.C. only from a historic 1889 specimen from Cape Beale on western Vancouver Island.
Family: Laniidae

*Lanius ludovicianus*  
*L.l.gambeli*  
*Lanius excubitor*  
*L.e.borealis*

Loggerhead Shrike
Northern Shrike*

Family: Vireonidae

*Vireo atricapilla*
*Vireo cassinii*\(^{89}\)  
*V.c.cassinii*  
*Vireo solitarius*\(^{98}\)  
*V.s.solitarius*

Black-capped Vireo  
Cassin’s Vireo*  
Blue-headed Vireo*  

*Vireo huttonii*  
*V.h.insularis*  
*V.h.huttonii*

Hutton’s Vireo*  

*Vireo gilvus*  
*V.g.swainsoni*  
*Vireo philadelphicus*  
*Vireo olivaceus*  
*V.o.olivaceus*  
*Vireo flavoviridis*

Warbling Vireo*  
Philadelphia Vireo*  
Red-eyed Vireo*  
Yellow-green Vireo

Family: Corvidae

*Perisoreus canadensis*  
*P.c.pacificus*  
*P.c.obscurus*  
*P.c.bicolor*  
*P.c.albescens*  
*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*\(^{90}\)  
*Cyanocitta stelleri*  
*C.s.stelleri*  
*C.s.carlottae*  
*C.s.annectens*  
*Cyanocitta cristata*  
*C.c.bromia*  
*Aphelecomia californica*  
*A.c.immanis*  
*Nucifraga columbiana*  
*Pica hudsonia*\(^{91}\)  
*Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
*C.b.hesperis*  
*Corvus caurinus*  
*Corvus corax*  
*C.c.principalis*

Gray Jay*  
Steller’s Jay*  
Blue Jay*  
Western Scrub-Jay*  
Clark’s Nutcracker*  
Black-billed Magpie*  
American Crow*  
Northwestern Crow*  
Common Raven*

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\(^{89}\) These species were formerly combined under the name Solitary Vireo *(Vireo solitarius)* but were split by the AOU in 1997.

\(^{90}\) The first record of this species in B.C. was in 2005 near Creston.

\(^{91}\) Formerly combined with Eurasian subspecies as *Pica pica*, but split by the AOU in 2001.
C.c.sinuatus

**Family: Alaudidae**

*Alauda arvensis* (I)\(^92\)
*A.a.arvensis*
*A.a.pekinensis*
*Eremophila alpestris*
*E.a.strigata*\(^93\)
*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.hypopolia*
*Petrochelidon fulva*
*P.f.pelodoma*
*Hirundo rustica*
*H.r.erythrogaster*
*H.r.gutturalis*\(^94\)

**Family: Paridae**

*Poecile atricapillus*
*P.a.turneri*
*P.a.fortuitus*
*P.a.occidentalis*
*P.a.septentrionalis*
*Poecile gambeli*
*P.g.abbreviatus*
*Poecile rufescens*
*P.r.rufescens*

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\(^92\) 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.

\(^93\) This subspecies of the southwest coast is apparently extirpated from B.C.

\(^94\) A single specimen of this Asian subspecies was taken from the Queen Charlotte Islands.
Poecile hudsonicus  
  *P.h.columbianus* 
  *P.h.cascadensis*

**Family: Aegithalidae**  
*Psaltriparus minimus*  
*P.m.saturatus*

**Family: Sittidae**  
**Subfamily: Sittinae**  
*Sitta canadensis*  
*95*  
*S.c.aculeata* 
*S.c.tenuissima*  
*S.c.cookei*  
*Sitta pygmaea*  
*S.p.melanotis*

**Family: Certhiidae**  
**Subfamily: Certhinae**  
*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*  
*Troglodytes aedon*  
*T.a.parkmanii*  
*Troglodytes pacificus*  
*T.p.pacificus*  
*Troglodytes hiemalis*  
*T.h.hiemalis*  
*Cistothenus platensis*  
*C.p.stellaris*  
*Cistothenus palustris*  
*C.p.browningi*  
*C.p.pulverius*  
*Thryomanes bewickii*  
*T.b.calophonus*

**Family: Polioptilidae**  
*Polioptila caerulea*  
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

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

96 Populations east and west of the Rocky Mountains in B.C. may represent two different species.

97 First recorded in B.C. in 2005 at Vancouver, although the species had previously been mentioned on bird lists from remote areas of northeastern B.C.
Family: *Cinclidae*

- *Cinclus mexicanus*
- *C.m.unicolor*  
  **American Dipper***

Family: *Regulidae*

- *Regulus satrapa*
  - *R.s.apache*
  - *R.s.olivaceus*  
  **Golden-crowned Kinglet***  
  
- *Regulus calendula*
  - *R.c.calendula*
  - *R.c.grinnelli*  
  **Ruby-crowned Kinglet***

Family: *Muscicapidae*

- *Monticola solitarius*  
  - *M.s.philippensis*  
  **Blue Rock-Thrush**  
  
- *Tarsiger cyanurus*
- *Oenanthe oenanthe*
  **Red-flanked Bluetail**  
  **Northern Wheatear**

Family: *Turdidae*

- *Sialia sialis*  
  **Eastern Bluebird**  
  
- *Sialia mexicana*  
  - *S.m.occidentalis*  
  **Western Bluebird***  
  
- *Sialia currucoides*  
  **Mountain Bluebird***  
  
- *Myadestes townsendi*  
  - *M.t.townsendi*  
  **Townsend’s Solitaire***

- *Catharus fusciscens*
  - *C.f.salicicolus*
  - *C.f.levyi*  
  **Veery***  
  
- *Catharus minimus*
  - *C.m.aliciae*  
  **Gray-cheeked Thrush***

- *Catharus ustulatus*  
  - *C.u.incanus*  
  - *C.u.ustulatus*  
  - *C.u.phillipsi*  
  - *C.u.swainsoni*  
  **Swainson’s Thrush***

- *Catharus guttatus*
  - *C.g.guttatus*  
  - *C.g.nanus*  
  - *C.g.auduboni*  
  **Hermit Thrush***

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98 This western subspecies is the presumed source of all B.C. records, based on proximity of breeding populations.

99 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.

100 Coastal populations have been extirpated in B.C. since the 1990s.

101 Coastal (*ustulatus, phillipsi*) and interior (*incanus, swainsoni*) populations may represent separate species.
C.g.faxoni
Turdus naumanni
T.n.eunomus
Turdus pilaris\textsuperscript{102}
Turdus iliacus
Turdus migratorius
T.m.cauninus
T.m.propinquus
T.m.migratorius
Ixoreus naevius
I.n.meruloides
I.n.naevius

\textbf{Family: Mimidae}

Dumetella carolinensis
Toxostoma rufum
T.r.longicauda
Oreoscoptes montanus
Mimus polyglottos

\textbf{Family: Sturnidae}

Sturnus vulgaris (I)
S.v.vulgaris
Acridotheres cristatellus (I, X)\textsuperscript{103}
A.c.cristatellus

\textbf{Family: Prunellidae}

Prunella montanella
P.m.badia

\textbf{Family: Motacillidae}

Motacilla tschutschensis
M.t.tschutschensis
Motacilla citreola
Motacilla cinerea
M.c.robusta
Motacilla alba\textsuperscript{104}
M.a.ocularis
M.a.lugens
Anthus cervinus
Anthus rubescens
A.r.pacificus
A.r.rubescens
A.r.alticola\textsuperscript{105}
Anthus spragueii

\textsuperscript{102} First recorded in B.C. in 2003 from the Lower Mainland.
\textsuperscript{103} 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.
\textsuperscript{104} This species was formerly split into two species, White Wagtail (\textit{M.alba}) and Black-backed Wagtail (\textit{M.lugens}), but these species were combined by the AOU in 2005; both forms have been recorded in B.C.
\textsuperscript{105} This reddish subspecies of the U.S. Rocky Mountains has been recorded once in the Lower Mainland.
Family: Bombycillidae  
*Bombycilla garrulus*  
*B.g.pallidiceps*  
*Bombycilla cedrorum*  
Bohemian Waxwing*  
Cedar Waxwing*  

Family: Calcariidae  
*Calcarius lapponicus*  
*C.l.alascensis*  
*Calcarius ornatus*  
*Calcarius pictus*  
*Rhynchophanes mccownii*  
*Plectrophenax nivalis*  
*P.n.nivalis*  
Lapland Longspur  
Chestnut-collared Longspur  
Smith’s Longspur*  
McCown’s Longspur  
Snow Bunting*  

Family: Parulidae  
*Seiurus aurocapilla*  
*S.a.aurocapilla*  
*Parkesia noveboracensis*  
*P.n.notabilis*  
*Mniotilta varia*  
*Protonotaria citrea*  
*Oreothlypis peregrina*  
*Oreothlypis celata*  
*O.c.lutescens*  
*O.c.orestera*  
*O.c.celata*  
*Oreothlypis ruficapilla*  
*O.r.ridgwayi*  
*O.r.ruficapilla*  
Black-and-white Warbler*  
Prothonotary Warbler  
Tennessee Warbler*  
Orange-crowned Warbler*  
Nashville Warbler*  
Connecticut Warbler*  
MacGillivray’s Warbler*  
Mourning Warbler*  
Kentucky Warbler  
Common Yellowthroat*  
Hooded Warbler  
American Redstart*  
Cape May Warbler*  
Northern Parula  
Magnolia Warbler*  
Bay-breasted Warbler*  

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106 First reported in B.C. in 2001 from Victoria (carcass), but several subsequent records from the south coast are now on file.  
107 Accidental in northeastern B.C.  
108 First reported in B.C. in 2004 at Nanaimo.
**Setophaga fusca**
- Blackburnian Warbler*

**Setophaga petechia**
- Yellow Warbler*

**S.p.rubiginosa**

**S.p.morcomi**

**S.p.amnicola**

**Setophaga pensylvanica**
- Chestnut-sided Warbler*

**Setophaga striata**
- Blackpoll Warbler*

**Setophaga caerulescens**
- Black-throated Blue Warbler

**S.c.caerulescens**

**Setophaga palmarum**
- Palm Warbler*

**S.p.palmarum**

**Setophaga pinus**
- Pine Warbler

**S.p.pinus**

**Setophaga coronata**
- Yellow-rumped Warbler*

**S.c.coronata**

**S.c.auduboni**

**Setophaga dominica**
- Yellow-throated Warbler

**S.d.albilora**

**Setophaga discolor**
- Prairie Warbler

**S.d.discolor**

**Setophaga nigrescens**
- Black-throated Gray Warbler*

**S.n.nigrescens**

**Setophaga townsendi**
- Townsend’s Warbler*

**Setophaga occidentalis**
- Hermit Warbler*

**S.v.virens**
- Black-throated Green Warbler*

**Cardellina canadensis**
- Canada Warbler*

**Cardellina pusilla**
- Wilson’s Warbler*

**C.p.chryseola**

**C.p.pileolata**

**C.p.pusilla**

**Myioborus pictus**
- Painted Redstart

**M.p.pictus**

**Icteria virens**
- Yellow-breasted Chat*

**I.v.auricollis**

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109 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.

110 Breeding evidence is restricted to a single extralimital breeding event in the central interior.

111 First reported in B.C. in 1999 from the Victoria area, and subsequently reported from Lillooet in 2005.

112 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.

113 Known in B.C. only from a single 1998 record from Gabriola Island, near Nanaimo.

114 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.

115 A bird of this eastern subspecies was banded on the Sunshine Coast in 2004.

116 Known in B.C. only from a 1973 record from North Vancouver.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family: Emberizidae</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipilo chlorurus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipilo maculatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.m.oregonus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.m.arcticus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipilo eurythrophthalmus</td>
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<td>P.e.erythrophthalmus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spizella arborea</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.a.ochracea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spizella passerina</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.p.arizonae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spizella pallida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipilo breweri</td>
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<td>S.b.breweri</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.b.taverneri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pooecetes gramineus</td>
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<td>P.g.confinis</td>
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<td>P.g.affinis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chondestes grammacus</td>
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<td>C.g.strigatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amphispiza bilineata</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.b.deserticola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artemisiospiza nevadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calamospiza melanocorys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passerculus sandwichensis</td>
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<td>P.s.sandwichensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.s.anthinus</td>
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<td>P.s.nevadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammodramus savannarum</td>
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<td>A.s.perpallidus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammodramus bairdii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammodramus leconteii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammodramus nelsoni</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.n.nelsoni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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117 These two species were formerly lumped as Rufous-sided Towhee (*P.erythrophthalmus*), but were split by the AOU in 1995.

118 First reported in B.C. in 2006 from Parksville, Vancouver Island

119 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.

120 Most records of this species in B.C. are questionable and likely refer to misidentified Savannah Sparrows.

121 Formerly (until 1999) combined with populations on the Atlantic coast of the U.S. and known simply as Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*A.caudacutus*).
**Passerella iliaca**<sup>122</sup>  
* P.i.zaboria  
* P.i.unalaschcensis  
* 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 melodia**  
* 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**  
**Zonotrichia leucophrys**  
* Z.l.pugetensis  
* Z.l.gambelii  
* Z.l.oriantha  
**Zonotrichia atricapilla**  
* Junco hyemalis<sup>123</sup>  
* J.h.hyemalis  
* J.h.cismontanus  
* J.h.oreganus  
* J.h.montanus  
* J.h.caniceps  
**Emberiza pusilla**  
**Emberiza rustica**  
\* Fox Sparrow*  
\* Song Sparrow*  
\* Lincoln’s Sparrow*  
\* Swamp Sparrow*  
\* White-throated Sparrow*  
\* Harris’s Sparrow  
\* White-crowned Sparrow*  
\* Golden-crowned Sparrow*  
\* Dark-eyed Junco*  
\* Little Bunting  
\* Rustic Bunting  

**Family: Cardinalidae**  
**Piranga rubra**  
**Piranga olivacea**  
**Piranga ludoviciana**  
\* Summer Tanager  
\* Scarlet Tanager  
\* Western Tanager*  

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<sup>122</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*).

<sup>123</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.
**Family: Icteridae**

- *Pheucticus ludovicianus*  
  Rose-breasted Grosbeak*
- *Pheucticus melanocephalus*  
  Black-headed Grosbeak*
  - *P.m.melanocephalus*  
  - *P.m.maculatus*
- *Passerina caerulea*  
  Blue Grosbeak
- *Passerina amoena*  
  Lazuli Bunting*
- *Passerina cyanea*  
  Indigo Bunting*
- *Passerina ciris*  
  Painted Bunting
  - *P.c.pallidior*
- *Spiza americana*  
  Dickcissel

**Family: Icteridae**

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

**Family: Fringillidae**

**Subfamily: Fringillinae**

- *Fringilla montifringilla*

**Subfamily: Carduelinae**

- *Leucosticte tephrocotis*  
  Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch*
  - *L.t.littoralis*

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124 This subspecies is the presumed source of the B.C. records, based on the proximity of the breeding range.
125 These species were formerly combined as a single species, Northern Oriole (*I.galbula*) but were split by the AOU in 1995.
126 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.
L.t.tephrocotis
Pinicola enucleator
  P.e.leucurus
  P.e.flammula
  P.e.carlottae
  P.e.montanus
Haemorhous mexicanus
  H..m.frontalis
Haemorhous purpureus
  H..p.purpureus
  H..p.californicus
Haemorhous cassini
  Loxia curvirostra
    L.c.bendirei
    L.c.sitkensis
Loxia leucoptera
  L.l.leucoptera
Acanthis flammea
  A.f.flammea
Acanthis hornemanni
  A. h.exilipes
  A. h.hornemanni
Spinus pinus
  S..p.pinus
Spinus psaltria
  S.p.hesperophila
Spinus tristis
  S..t.pallidus
  S..t.jewetti
Chloris sinica
  C.s.kawarahiba
Coccothraustes vespertinus
  C.v.brooksi

Family: Passeridae
Passer domesticus (I)
  P..d.domesticus

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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.

This eastern arctic subspecies has been photo-documented in the Peace River area.
EXCLUDED SPECIES

Anser fabalis / serrirostris
Pterodroma solandri
Pterodroma sandwichensis
Calonectris leucomelas
Puffinus pacificus
Sula dactylatra
Sula grantii
Tringa nebularia
Limosa limosa
Calidris subminuta
Lymnocryptes minimus
Aethia pygmaea
Eugenes fulgens
Selasphorus sasin
Chaetura pelagica
Pyrocephalus rubinus
Pitangus sulphuratus
Tyrannus savana
Vireo flavifrons
Phylloscopus fuscatus
Saxicola torquatus
Turdus obscurus
Phainopepla nitens
Vermivora cyanoptera
Oreothlypis virginiae
Setophaga cerulea
Spizella pusilla
Cardinalis cardinalis
Pheucticus chrysopeplus
Icterus parisorum

Taiga / Tundra Bean-Goose
Providence Petrel
Hawaiian Petrel
Streaked Shearwater
Wedge-tailed Shearwater
Masked Booby
Nazca Booby
Common Greenshank
Black-tailed Godwit
Long-toed Stint
Jack Snipe
Whiskered Auklet
Magnificent Hummingbird
Allen’s Hummingbird
Chimney Swift
Vermilion Flycatcher
Great Kiskadee
Fork-tailed Flycatcher
Yellow-throated Vireo
Dusky Warbler
Stonechat
Eyebrowed Thrush
Phainopepla
Blue-winged Warbler
Virginia’s Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
Field Sparrow
Northern Cardinal
Yellow Grosbeak
Scott’s Oriole