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Notes on the Hypothetical List of Oregon Birds

Abstract

Eleven taxa from the hypothetical list of 33 species of birds of Oregon (Gabrielson and Jewett, 1940) are discussed. New information and taxonomic comments provide sufficient reason for the removal of nine of the species. Three species listed as hypothetical in Oregon by Bertrand and Scott (1971) are mentioned.

Thirty-three taxa are listed by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) in their hypothetical list of birds of Oregon. Their hypothetical list includes taxa on insufficient evidence or information listed for Oregon. Four species in the families Diomedidae and Procellariidae reported by Townsend (1839) are also on the North American hypothetical list (A.O.U., 1957). Stone (1930) has shown that these four species probably were reported erroneously. Early records by Woodcock (1902) appear to have little basis and are discussed by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940).

Some of the taxa on the Oregon hypothetical list have been removed subsequent to Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) and are reviewed in this paper. New information on specimens collected in Oregon, and taxonomic and nomenclatural treatment of some taxa listed as hypothetical by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) are discussed. Scientific names heading the following accounts are as listed in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940). In addition, three species on a hypothetical list in a recent check-list of birds of Oregon (Bertrand and Scott, 1971) are also discussed.

Anas rubripes rubripes Black Duck

Jewett (1954) collected an adult male (*vide* P.M. Lais) at the Summer Lake Game Management area in Lake County on 12 November 1950. The species is presently considered monotypic (Delacour, 1956). The Lake County specimen is in the Oregon State University Museum of Natural History.

Buteo lineatus elegans Red-shouldered Hawk

Eggs, collected by Bendire (1892) near Camp Harney in Harney County on 17 April and 6 May 1878, and now in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, are referable to this species of hawk (Browning, in press; see also Bent, 1937).

Falco columbarius richardsonii Pigeon Hawk

This pale race is included in the Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) hypothetical list on the basis of records of Bendire (1877, 1892) and Brooks (1896). Some specimens of nominate *columbarius* from the western part of its range are nearly identical to specimens of *richardsonii*, which breeds east-northeast of Oregon in the southern interior of Canada and the prairie states (see Temple, 1972, p. 333). Oregon records of *richardsonii* are probably examples of *F.c. columbarius* that breed in Alaska

(Temple, personal communication). An adult male, collected at Fort Klamath in Klamath County in October and now in the U.S. National Museum, was identified by Bendire as *richardsonii* but has been reidentified by Temple as nominate *columbarius* (*sensu* Temple, 1972). I consider all records of *richardsonii* in Oregon doubtful.

Lophortyx californica californica California Quail

The correct gender for the Greek word *ortyx* is masculine (Woods, 1944, p. 170); therefore the correct name of *californica* is *californicus*. Grinnell (1931) has shown that race *vallicola* Ridgway, 1885 is not separable from nominate *californicus*. I follow Grinnell (1931) in considering *vallicola* a synonym of the nominate race. Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) included an additional race, *orecta*, described by Oberholser (1932) as breeding in southcentral Oregon, in their list of birds originally described from that state. Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) make no further mention of *orecta* and consider the breeding race of the species in Oregon to be *vallicola*. I find *orecta* indistinguishable from nominate *californicus* and follow Peters (1934) and van Rossem (1939) in considering the name *orecta* a synonym of nominate *californicus*.

Arenaria interpres interpres Ruddy Turnstone

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:603) place nominate *interpres* on the Oregon hypothetical list on the basis of records by Woodcock (1902) and consider *morinella* an irregular fall and spring migrant to the Oregon coast. Nominate *interpres* is characterized by its extensive black back, whereas *morinella* is more chestnut above, with slightly shorter wings (cf. Ridgway, 1919; Salomonsen, 1950). Color differences are very apparent in birds in breeding plumage (see Harrison and Harrison, 1971: Plate 3). Birds in fall and winter plumage are not distinguishable by color.

I have examined 12 specimens from Oregon, including those from the collections that Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) referred to as *morinella*. Six of these were collected during the fall. One fall specimen is within the range of variation of nominate *interpres* in wing length (cf. Ridgway, 1919). Of the remaining six specimens, all collected in May, three are referable to *morinella* and three are clearly referable to nominate *interpres*.

In North America *morinella* and nominate *interpres* interbreed in northwestern Alaska (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959). Conover (1945) considers the population in Alaska and the birds migrating on the Pacific coast referable to *morinella*. Specimen evidence does not support Conover's conclusion, and I follow Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) in considering the intergrading population to be more similar nominate *interpres*. The names *cinclus* Pallas, 1811, *oahuensis* Bloxham, 1826, and *nova* Mathews, 1917 applied to the intergrades of Alaska and eastern Siberia are considered synonyms of nominate *interpres* (Peters, 1934; Vaurie, 1965).

Stercorarius longicaudus Long-tailed Jaeger

Jewett (1942) reported an immature female found in Lincoln County near Delake on 8 September 1940 and another immature female three miles south of Seal Rock on 23 September 1940. In addition, an immature male was collected at Barview in Tillamook County on 30 August 1941 by T. McAllister (*fide* J. R. Jehl, Jr.). The three specimens are in the San Diego Natural History Museum. Sanger (1970, p. 353) reported collecting a light-color phase, subadult female (the label indicates the specimen as male) at 47°36'N 131°54'W (ca. 575 km W Willapa Bay, Wash-

ington) on 19 August 1965. The specimen is in the Washington State Museum, University of Washington.

Dryobates nuttalli Nuttall's Woodpecker

This species of *Picoides* (*sensu* Short, 1971) has been verified to have occurred in Oregon (Short, 1965). A male and female *P. nuttalli* were collected at Ashland in Jackson County on 3 and 4 February 1881, respectively. The specimens, now in the British Museum, were earlier cited by Hargitt (1890:245) and Ridgway (1914). The Newberry specimen in the U.S. National Museum discussed by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) may have been collected in northern California (Short, 1965). There is no further evidence of the occurrence of this woodpecker in Oregon.

Tyrannus vociferans Cassin's Kingbird

Jewett (1942) reported the only known Oregon specimen of this kingbird, an immature female collected at Mercer in Lane County on 4 August 1935 by Overton Dowell. The specimen, identified as nominate *vociferans*, is in the Oregon State University Museum of Natural History.

Sayornis nigricans nigricans Black Phoebe

Overton Dowell collected an adult male at Mercer in Lane County on 1 June 1936 (Jewett, 1942). I have examined this specimen and find it referable to *semiatra*, the whiter, northern breeding race. A pair of Black Phoebes was discovered nesting near Ruch in Jackson County in 1959 (Richardson and Sturges, 1964). Single pairs have nested annually, since 1959, at the same location, where the species has been photographed (Browning, personal observation).

Dendroica magnolia Magnolia Warbler

An immature female Magnolia Warbler collected near the mouth of Euchre Creek (12 miles N Wedderburn) in Curry County on 18 September 1971 is the first specimen record for Oregon. The bird was moderately fat and weighed 9.1 grams at the time of collection. The specimen is in the Delaware Museum of Natural History.

Pinicola enucleator flammula Pine Grosbeak

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) include the race *flammula* on the Oregon hypothetical list on the basis of a single specimen which they did not see. This specimen, an adult female, was collected near Ironside in northern Malheur County on 17 December 1919 by Alex Walker. Other specimens collected from a flock at the same time, two of which are in the University of California, Los Angeles collection and one in the natural history collection at Oregon State University, are stated to belong to the race *alascensis* (Gabrielson and Jewett, 1940). I have examined these specimens and find that UCLA No. 26221 bears the name *flammula* as identified by H. C. Oberholser. I compared the specimen to winter specimens of races collected in North America and Asia in the National Museum and find it referable to *montana*. Compared to *carlottae* and *alascensis*, the specimen is separable by its longer and straighter upper mandible (see Jenks, 1938). I find the specimen separable from *flammula* by its longer tail, smaller bill depth, and paler back color. Specimens of *montana* and *californica*, a smaller subspecies from the Sierra Nevada in California, average paler grey (Miller, 1940), with fewer reddish feathers on the back than other North American subspecies. All color differences in Palearctic birds are too variable for subspecific separation (Vaurie, 1956) and a comprehensive review of North American populations of *Pini-*

cola enucleator may show similar characteristics, especially in the populations breeding in Canada and Alaska. Two of the four specimens, UCLA No. 26222 and OSU No. 1941, are also referable to *montana*. Specimen UCLA No. 26220, an adult female, is correctly identified by van Rossem as *alascensis*.

The subspecies *montana* regularly winters and possibly breeds in the Wallowa Mountains in Wallowa County (Marshall, 1969). The winter distribution of *alascensis* in Oregon is based on three specimens from Sisters in Deschutes County listed by Shelton (1917) and on the specimens from Ironside (Gabrielson and Jewett, 1940). I could not locate the specimens from Sisters, and Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) make no mention of seeing them. The subspecies *flammula* is not known to occur in Oregon and should be removed from the hypothetical list.

Criteria for authenticated records of the species listed in the check-list of birds of Oregon by Bertrand and Scott (1971) are the existence of specimens or identifiable photographs. These authors list 24 species that they consider unauthenticated or hypothetical in status. Their hypothetical list of species includes 13 species from the hypothetical list of Gabrielson and Jewett (1940), who include subspecies. One of these, *Tyrannus vociferans*, has been collected in Oregon (Jewett, 1942). Bertrand and Scott (1971, with no explanation, completely eliminate from their checklist 15 species that appear in the hypothetical list of Gabrielson and Jewett (1940). Two of the 15 species eliminated, *Buteo lineatus* and *Dendroica magnolia*, have been discussed in this paper. Three of the 24 species reported on a hypothetical list by Bertrand and Scott (1971) are discussed below.

Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

A juvenile was photographed two miles south of the mouth of Yaquina Bay in Lincoln County on 1 September 1968 (Hoffman, 1972). The species is a rare migrant to the coasts of Washington (Jewett *et al.*, 1953) and California (Atwood, 1970).

Endomychura hypoleuca Xantus' Murrelet

An immature male was captured and photographed 115 miles west of Cape Falcon at 45°49'N 126°50'W on 28 July 1969 (Scott *et al.*, 1971). This southern species has been collected in Washington (Jewett *et al.*, 1953; Feinstein, 1958) and in British Columbia (Sanger, 1973).

Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's Goldfinch

An adult male was photographed at Talent in Jackson County in the fall of 1962 (1963, Aud. Field Notes, p. 61).

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