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Status of Birds Newly Recorded in Arkansas Since 1985

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Abstract.—In 1994 we published an annotated list of 14 bird species that were newly discovered in Arkansas since the publication in 1986 of the monograph “*Arkansas Birds, Their Distribution and Abundance.*” We now add 22 more new species found in Arkansas since the 1994 publication, and update the status of the original 14. Adding these 36 species to the number included in “*Arkansas Birds*” totals 402 bird species currently reported in Arkansas.

Key words:—bird species, Arkansas.

Introduction

We previously published the monograph “*Arkansas Birds, Their Distribution and Abundance*” (James and Neal 1986) and later updated that list by adding 14 new species of birds that subsequently were found in Arkansas (James et al. 1994). We now describe the current status of those original new species and add to the list 22 more species first found in Arkansas since the 1994 publication. All sightings of newly found species were described on official Documentation Forms submitted for scrutiny and approval by members of the Arkansas Bird Records Committee of the Arkansas Audubon Society (AAS). For some of these records, photographic documentation was presented. Approved submittals received AAS numbers as shown in the text that follows. Only the initial or first few observations of a species received AAS numbers. Subsequent records might not have received AAS numbers. This manuscript includes records reported and accepted through May 2007.

We first provide additional information concerning the 1994 list of new birds and then document the new species that have been found more recently. In the latter list we designate the birds that were photographed. All the records cited are curated in the Bird Record File maintained by the Arkansas Audubon Society (AAS File) and also are accessible on the World Wide Web home page for the Society (Arkansas Audubon Society 2007). For positive identification of some of the hummingbirds listed, birds were captured, measured, and banded before release by E. Pershing and Leannah Floyd or Max and Helen Parker. In many cases the diagnostic lateral retrix was removed from the birds for examination and species identification by William H. Balltossier and deposited in the bird specimen collection in the Vertebrate Museum, Department of Biology, University of Arkansas at Little Rock. These specimens were catalogue under the abbreviation UALR followed by a unique catalogue designation shown in the text that follows.

Species Reported as New in 1994

Brant (*Branta bernicla*).—The report in James et al. (1994) is still the only Arkansas record.

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*).—There are now at least

8 records for Arkansas with dates spanning 1 November to 1 June, but most are from November-February. The initial 4 records were presented in James et al. (1994). There have been at least 4 additional observations since 1994 (AAS File). Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and Michael Verser observed a bird in juvenile plumage on Greers Ferry Lake, Cleburne County, on 13 November 1999 (photograph). Joe Neal, Mike Mlodinow, and others observed a subadult bird at Rocky Branch on Beaver Lake, Benton County, on 29 December 2002 (AAS No. 948, photograph). It was seen in the same area as late as 1 March 2003. Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and Mel White reported one at Lake Dardanelle, Pope County, on 8 November 2003. The only record in the AAS File involving as many as 2 birds is from Caddo Bend in DeGray State Park (DeGray Lake), Clark County, during the period 23 January through 20 February 2005. Another single loon was found by the Nichols, Dan Scheiman and Dick Baxter at Lake Dardanelle on 4 March 2006

Yellow-billed loon (*Gavia adamsii*).—The report in James et al. (1994) is still the only Arkansas record.

Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*).—Since the first state record was presented in James et al. (1994), there have been two more reports. Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and others found one at Saul's Fish Farms south of Des Arc, Prairie County, on 26 July 1997. It was seen as late as 20 September (AAS No. 891, photograph). The other report was a bird at the same location from 25 July through 12 September 1998 also found by Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and others (AAS No.902, photograph).

Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*).—The AAS file includes 6 single-bird records for the Black-headed Gull spanning the period from 15 November to 10 February. The first 2 records, the first at Millwood Lake the other at lake Chicot, were discussed in James et al. (1994). Besides the first record at Millwood Lake, Charles Mills obtained the third and fourth state records there. One was seen at the Okay Levee, Howard County, on 11 December 1999; the other was seen at Beard's Bluff Swimming Beach in Hempstead County from 25 November until 31 December 2001. Herschel Raney reported the fifth sighting on 10 February 2002 at Lake Norfork in Baxter County. The sixth observation was by Leif Anderson who saw the bird on 15 November 2002 at Lake Dardanelle, Pope-Yell

counties. All but 1 of the 6 Arkansas records were adult birds.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*).—There are 5 records for Arkansas, all single birds with sighting dates ranging from 17 November to 20 February. The first Arkansas record was discussed in James et al. (1994). Four subsequent observations are on file under AAS Nos. 932 and 940 with either photographs or a video. Kenny and LaDonna Nichols with others have found this bird on 3 occasions at Lake Dardanelle, Pope-Yell counties. Charles Mills observed one at Millwood Lake in Little River County on 19 December 2004.

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maxima*).—James et al. (1994) presented 3 records for Royal Terns in Arkansas. There have been 2 subsequent sightings. Charles Mills documented 3 birds east of Texarkana, Miller County, on 13 August 2002 (AAS No. 947). Hilda Jones identified a single bird at White Oak Lake, Ouachita County, 25 September 2005, and speculated that this typically coastal species had probably been blown inland by a hurricane.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*).—The first record for Arkansas was in Harrison, Boone County, in 1989 and was published in James et al. (1994). The second record was 6 years later reported by William Shepherd and others when they found 3 to 5 birds on 1 July 1995 at Island Harbor on the Arkansas River near Pine Bluff, Jefferson County. By 1997 this dove had been reported from 10 locations in the state, indicating its rapid spread. Overall, the AAS File now contains 108 observations from 36 counties representing all regions. The concentration of sightings through 2005 indicates that the bird obtained statewide distribution in approximately 10 years (1995-2005). Statewide data from the annual Christmas Bird Count also shows the pace of spread quickening by the late 1990s with a steady increase in numbers after 1997 (National Audubon Society, 2007). The birds are now present in the state in fair numbers throughout the year, as shown by data from 2003-2007 posted by Arkansas observers to the Arkansas Audubon Society site on the World Wide Web (Arkansas Audubon Society 2007). The AAS File contains three nesting observations ranging from incubation as early as 21 May to nestlings as late as 10 August. Some peak population counts include over 150 birds along the railroad tracks in North Little Rock, Pulaski County, on 9 March 2000, 93 in Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, on 22 December 2001, 52 at Bald Knob, White County, on 27 October 2002, and 60 at the Tyson granary in Springdale, Washington County, on 14 December 2003,

White-winged Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).—The first record for the state occurred in 1994 and was reported in James et al. (1994). The second record was on the 8 and 10 May 1996 at El Dorado, Union County, where a single bird was observed by Herman Shugart, Sr., and Luvois Shugart, Kenny and LaDonna Nichols, and others (photographed). The third record was obtained by David Arbour at Matteson Farm near Foreman, Little River County, on 24 June 1998 (AAS No. 901). Matteson Farm was the source of many sightings during 1998 to 2001 that were submitted by David Arbour, Charles Mills, and others in addition

to the third state record. Since these initial sightings, more than 20 records have been submitted to the AAS File. Many sightings involve counties on the Coastal Plain in the southern half of the state; which is expected because this dove is a common permanent resident over a wide area southwest of Arkansas (Schwertner et al. 2002). There are also a few observations for all other regions of the state. All records on file involve 1 or occasionally 2 birds. Sightings are scattered throughout the year, with fewest from August through October.

Buff-bellied Hummingbird (*Amazilia yucatanensis*).—The report in James et al. (1994) is still the only Arkansas record.

Magnificent Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*).—The report in James et al. (1994) is still the only Arkansas record.

Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*).—There are 7 records for the state. The dates for these seven sightings range from 26 October to 28 March. James et al. (1994) summarized the state's initial 4 records for this species. There have been 3 subsequent records. In Fort Smith, Sebastian County, a single immature of unidentifiable sex present from 22 November to 15 December 2000 was trapped (UALR-HO25), banded, and released and observed by Jean Williams, Max & Helen Parker, Sandy Berger, and Bill Brazelton. In Jacksonville, Pulaski County, the Parkers trapped (UALR-HO46), banded, and released an immature female that was present from 31 December 2004 to 2 January 2005. In Little Rock, Pulaski County, the Parkers trapped (UALR-HO41), banded, and released an adult male on 8 January 2004.

Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*).—There are 5 records for this species in Arkansas. Dates of occurrence range from 16 October to 8 March. James et al. (1994) presented the initial 2 sightings. The third and fourth state records were from DeQueen in Sevier County. David Arbour found an immature male there on 16 October 1998, and it remained until 26 October (AAS No. 905, photograph). Max Parker photographed an adult male at a feeder also in DeQueen on 26 October 1998. The fifth record was from Gurdon, Clark County, where an adult female was viewed from 25 December 2001 until 10 January 2002. Observers included Betty Smart, Sarah Franklin, E. Pershing and Leannah Floyd, and Max and Helen Parker. It also was trapped (UALR-HO29), banded, and released.

Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*).—The report in James et al. (1994) is still the only Arkansas record.

More Recent New Species

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsonii*).—This small version of the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) combines 5 small-bodied taxa that formerly were subspecies of the Canada Goose. Recently these small forms were collectively designated a distinct new species, the Cackling Goose (American Ornithologists' Union 2004). Although there have been scattered sightings of small Canada Geese in Arkansas over the years, these could not constitute a new species for the state until the small ones were named as such. The first record submitted after the taxonomic change was a group of 12 birds found by Leif Anderson on 12

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December 2004 at Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge, Yell County, south of Russellville (AAS No. 957). Since then, there have been 8 other reports of this species being seen by various observers, principally at Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge and at Craig State Fish Hatchery south of Centerton in Benton County. Photographs have been obtained.

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*).—This does not add a new species to the state total. It was included in the total of 366 birds recorded in Arkansas (James and Neal 1986) as an extirpated species. This swan has reappeared in the state apparently due to reintroduction efforts in the upper Midwest. The initial sightings were at Magness Lake east of Heber Springs, Cleburne County, where on 3 January 1991 three birds were found by Roberta, Jack, and Larry Crabtree, and Michael Verser. A small number returned there in subsequent winters, gradually increasing to around 120 during the winter of 2006-2007. Some of the birds overwintering have been marked. On 13 November 1992 Max and Helen Parker observed a banded swan from Minnesota. Among the eight swans present at the lake on 1 November 1994, Tom Dunn found one that was banded in Wisconsin. Since swans began occurring at Magness Lake there have been scattered sightings of one or a few birds at other places in Arkansas. For example, on 10 February 1991 Douglas James and Albert Flaig found a single Trumpeter Swan in company with a single Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) on Beaver Lake six miles west of Springdale, Washington County.

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*).—Four documents submitted in support of this species are combined as AAS No. 894. The first of these reports was from the Oakwood Unit of Overflow National Wildlife Refuge northeast of Dumas, Desha County, where 4 birds were observed on 2 September 1995 by Jon Dunn, Jeff Wilson, and Steve McConnell. The next day, 7 were seen by the same observers plus others. The third record was submitted by Don Simons accompanied by Kenny Nichols after viewing 7 birds in a rice field 8 miles west of Eudora, Chicot County, on 9 June 1997. Simons obtained a wing from a duck carcass there that was identified as a Mottled Duck by Roxie Laybourne of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC (wing specimen deposited in the University of Arkansas Zoology Collections in Fayetteville, Cat. No. 2007-3-1). The fourth report was submitted by Max Parker supported by Don Simons after they found two Mottled Ducks at the Eudora site on 16 June 1997. Subsequently, numerous additional sightings have been made at various bodies of water in Chicot and Desha counties in southeastern Arkansas, in Miller County in southwestern Arkansas, and in north-central Arkansas at the Bald Knob National Wildlife Refuge, White County. The first nesting record, 2 adults with 8 young, was discovered on 1 June 2005 by Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and Dick Baxter at Baxter Farms in Desha County. Subsequent sightings documented by photographs of adult and young birds indicate Mottled Ducks now nest regularly in Desha County.

Evidence suggests Mottled Ducks have been in Arkansas prior to formal documentation. Lake Lewis (refuge manager of

Overflow National Wildlife Refuge) noted birds arriving at the Oakwood Unit in May and June and spending the summer on the refuge unit since at least 1991. This summer residency suggests a post-breeding northward movement from the Gulf Coast where they nest in March and April. Such movements have been described in Texas (Palmer 1976) and noted in Louisiana (Steve Cardiff, pers. Comm.). Mottled Ducks normally inhabit coastal Florida and the western Gulf Coast (Moorman and Gray 1994).

It is noteworthy that according to James Sullivan, formerly with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, approximately 80 Mottled Ducks were released by commission personnel in the Stuttgart, Arkansas, area in the late 1970s (pers. comm.). After about 2 years, however, these seemed to have disappeared.

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*).—This essentially Eurasian bird was first reported by Herschel Raney on 20 November 2001 on Lake Dardanelle near Delaware at the junction of Yell and Pope Counties (AAS No. 939). The only other record (AAS No. 965, photograph) was from an observation at the same place by Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and many others on 20 February 2006, the bird seen later on scattered dates through 11 March.

Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*).—The first record was an adult male found by Kenny Nichols and observed by others on 2-3 February 2002 on Lake Dardanelle, Pope County (AAS No. 936, photograph). The second record, also a male bird, was discovered by Robert Doster on 31 January 2003 on Lake Dardanelle near Delaware (AAS No. 949) and was observed again by Doster and others the next day. This duck winters mainly on the east and west coasts of North America, but there are scattered interior records (AOU 1998).

Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*).—The only sighting in Arkansas for this seabird occurred near the boat dock on Bull Shoals Lake, Bull Shoals, Marion County. An adult was found by Dennis Novey on 25 July 2005 (AAS No. 970, photograph). In July most Northern Gannets are engaged in nesting in the Gulf of St. Lawrence region (Mowbray 2002). However, this seabird appeared in Arkansas after a tropical storm in the Gulf of Mexico where the species winters.

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*).—This species has been expanding its range northward from coastal Texas and Louisiana (Telfair and Morrison 1995). It was identified in Arkansas on 21 March 1995 by Jeff Wilson when he viewed a single bird where Interstate 40 crosses the St. Francis River east of Forrest City, St. Francis County (AAS No. 876, photograph). The second sighting was on 31 March 1996 when Kenny and LaDonna Nichols, Max and Helen Parker, and Michael Verser found a single bird at a sewage oxidation pond at Heber Springs, Cleburne County (AAS No. 879 and photograph). A third bird was discovered on 18 June 1996 by Mary and Cade Coldren and Sterling Lacy in the heronry at Boyd Hill about 5 miles northwest of Lewisville, Lafayette County (AAS No. 881). This report was the first documented nesting record for Arkansas; with 2 adults perched by a nest containing 2 dark, downy chicks. Subsequently, there have been 9 additional records, usually of single birds, in Lafayette, Miller, Hempstead,

White, and Cleburne Counties. These records span the years 1997 to 2003 in spring, summer, and fall.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*).—This Old World shorebird known for world-wide wandering (American Ornithologists' Union 1998) was first recorded in Arkansas when a single bird was seen on 2-3 August 2003 by Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and others at Saul's Minnow Farm, Prairie County, east of Stuttgart (AAS No. 951, photograph). A second bird was seen by the Nichols near Hickory Plains, Prairie County on 17 August 2004.

California Gull (*Larus californicus*).—This western gull has now been documented 5 times in Arkansas. The first record was found by Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and many others at the Lake Dardanelle Lock and Dam just west of Russellville, Pope County, on 10 January 2004 (AAS No. 960, photograph). The second one was also found by the Nichols and viewed by others at the same site on 7 March 2004 (AAS No. 952). Both were of immature birds in second winter plumage. The remaining 3 sightings also were made by Kenny and LaDonna Nichols; first an adult bird was seen on Lake Dardanelle near Delaware, Yell County, on several dates from 19 February to 12 March 2005 (AAS No. 969), and another adult was viewed at the same place on scattered dates from 5 November 2005 to 6 March 2006 (AAS No. 966). Their final find was a bird in first winter plumage found on the grounds of the Russellville Junior High School, Pope County, on 17 December 2005 and later on 26 December 2005 on nearby Lake Dardanelle in the vicinity of Lake Dardanelle State Park, Yell County (AAS No. 967).

The Arkansas dates for the California Gull coincide with the wintering period when its usual range is the West Coast. However, there have been many scattered sightings in the interior and eastern parts of the continent in winter (American Ornithologists' Union 1998, Winkler 1996).

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*).—This is another species that is found during the winter primarily on the east and west coasts but for which there are scattered inland occurrences across the continent (American Ornithologists' Union 1998, Sibley 2000). There are 3 Arkansas records, all of immature birds. The first observation was documented by Kenny and LaDonna Nichols and later with Max and Helen Parker on 14 and 20 January 2001 on Lake Dardanelle, Pope County (AAS No. 931, video). The second record was submitted by Leif Anderson (AAS No. 954, photograph) for a bird on Lake Dardanelle on 30 November 2004 that had been found three days earlier by the Nichols. The third report was by the Nichols (AAS No. 959, photograph); presumably the same bird was seen 4 times from 27 November 2004 to 20 January 2005, initially at the grounds of the junior high school in Russellville, later at the Dardanelle Lock and Dam and then on Lake Dardanelle, Pope and Yell counties.

Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyanthus latirostris*).—Because more and more people in Arkansas are keeping hummingbird feeders in place after resident Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*) depart in autumn, vagrant hummingbird species from the West are able to find food in a

season that otherwise lacks natural resources. The Broad-billed Hummingbird is one of these western species. The sole Arkansas record (Doster et al. 2006) was found in at Whitehall, Jefferson County, at the residence of Chester and Maxine Branch on in late November 2005 and stayed until 30 March 2006. The bird, an immature male, was first identified by Rebecca Wheeler Lance and Leslie Peacock. Documentation forms were submitted by Daniel Scheiman and Robert Doster (AAS No. 972, trapped UALR-HO53, banded and released, photograph). This species is known to wander eastward (American Ornithologists' Union 1998).

Calliope Hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*).—The Calliope Hummingbird is another western species known to wander eastward (Calder and Calder 1994). The first record for Arkansas was an immature male bird frequenting the feeder and flowers in David Arbour's yard in DeQueen, Sevier County from 19-21 October 1999 (AAS No. 914, trapped UALR-HO15, photograph and video). A second immature male was found at Cliff and Fritzie Statlers's residence in Searcy, White County, where it was observed from 1 November to 2 December 2000. It was trapped (UALR-HO21, banded, and released). The next two sightings may have been the same adult male observed for 2 successive winters at the same feeder at Jim Major's residence near Ferndale, Pulaski County. The first occurrence was from early November 2003 to 1 April 2004; the second arrived in the following fall on 24 September 2004 and disappeared after 25 December 2004. This second bird was seen by many expert observers and was photographed.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*).—Yet another denizen from the west, but one that does not stray as often as other hummingbirds (American Ornithologists' Union 1998), the first Broad-tailed Hummingbird in Arkansas was observed at David Arbour's hummingbird feeder in DeQueen, Sevier County, (AAS No. 884, trapped UALR-HO09 banded, released, photograph and video). It was an immature female first seen on 28 August 1996 staying until 21 September. The second record, an adult female (trapped, banded, released), occurred at Scot Gleason's residence near Mayflower, Faulkner County, staying there from late October to 25 November 1998. The third record was another immature female (trapped, banded, released) near Arkadelphia, Clark County, where it arrived in early December 2003 and last observed the following 22 January. It was reported by Max and Helen Parker and E. Pershing and Leannah Floyd. The fourth record was an adult female (trapped UALR-HO54, banded, and released) on 7 January 2006 at Jerry and Wilma Berner's residence near Beebe, White County.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*).—This does not add a new species to the state total. It was included in the total of 366 birds recorded in Arkansas (James and Neal 1986) as an extirpated species. The Bird Records Committee officially reinstated the Ivory-billed Woodpecker to extant status in Monroe County based on evidence submitted by David Luneau (AAS No. 961) from the years 2004 and 2005. Evidence included: 1) documentation of several sightings of the

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bird, 2) analysis of video imagery, and 3) the archival record of numerous sound recordings of the species' rapid, staccato, double-knock sound produced by rapping with the beak. The above are all described in detail in Fitzpatrick et al. (2005).

Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*).—This kingbird is a year-round resident along the Gulf Coast from the southern tip of Texas through Mexico across the Yucatan Peninsula (Brush 1999). However, this mainly non-migratory species strays widely in the US north and east of its breeding range, particularly in winter (Brush 1999). The only Arkansas record fits this pattern. A Couch's Kingbird was found by David Arbour on 3 December 1995 at the Okay Levee site of Millwood Lake, Howard County (AAS No. 874, photograph, and by the Parkers the diagnostic vocalization was recorded). It was last seen on 5 December by Charles Mills.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*).—A single bird (AAS No. 984) was observed by Chris Kellner on 12 May 2007 at the Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge south of Russellville, Pope County. This species most frequently is found on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of Florida and throughout the Caribbean region, but there are scattered reports beyond its normal range over the eastern US. into southern Canada (Smith and Jackson 2002).

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*).—The only occurrence of this tropical bird in Arkansas was from 14-17 January 1995 along Highway 154 approximately 5 miles west of Pontoon, Yell County (AAS No. 867, photograph). It was seen by many but the Documentation Form was prepared by William Shepherd accompanied by Brantly Buck, Ragan Sutterfield, and Jeremy Davis. This species strays across eastern North America, a result of migrants overshooting South America described by McCaskie and Patten (1994). Most of the strays are the subspecies *T. s. savana* that nests in southern South America and reach mainly eastern USA in late summer and fall when migration should be not northward, but southward to nest. Ridgley and Tutor (1994) also commented on northward "overshooting austral migrants." These strange misdirected flights have been massive in Columbia and Venezuela (Hilty and Brown 1986, Hilty 2002). Inspecting photographs of the Arkansas bird obtained by Charles Mills, both Van Remsen and Steve Cardiff at the Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, agreed that the Arkansas subspecies is *T. s. monachus* (pers. comm.), which nests in Middle America. Its subpopulation in Mexico migrates southward in winter. The strays observed in Texas also are *T. s. monachus* and are present in winter (McCaskie and Patten, 1994) as in the case of the January record in Arkansas. Individuals of this race have wandered northward in winter in opposition to the expected autumn migratory direction southward.

Cave Swallow (*Hirundo fulva*).—This species has gradually expanded its breeding range eastward toward Arkansas with scattered reports of vagrants throughout the East (West 1995). The first Arkansas record was obtained by Charles Mills. He found a juvenal bird perched on a utility wire at the River Run

West parking area at Lake Millwood, Little River County when on 29 and 30 May and 2 June 2005 (AAS No. 971, photograph). Charles Mills photographed a second record, this time an adult, which was observed at Millwood Lake from 24 March to 5 April 2007 (AAS No. 890). He also found a nest of the species.

Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*).—This warbler nests in the western US and winters in Mexico. There are numerous reports of extralimital individuals throughout the central and eastern states (Guzy and Lowther 1997). The first record for Arkansas was observed by Richard Baxter on 10 October 2005 at Craighead Forest Park, Jonesboro, Craighead County (AAS No. 962).

Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*).—This western taxon previously was named a distinct species but later considered conspecific with Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) as Rufous-sided Towhee (American Ornithologists' Union 1983). This single species situation existed when the James and Neal (1986) monograph appeared. Now the two taxa have been separated again (American Ornithologists' Union 1995) adding a species in Arkansas. Spotted Towhees are an uncommon winter visitor over the state (James and Neal 1986, AAS File), and is known for straying throughout eastern North America (Greenlaw 1996).

Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*).—This species nests on the Great Plains and winters in Texas and Mexico. It has a history of vagrancy in the East (Shane 2000, Sibley 2000). An adult male was discovered by Marie Ann Pavlak on 15 May 2002 at the Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge, Pope County (AAS No. 944). The second record was a male in nonbreeding plumage encountered by Jimmy McMorran and Sarah Warner on 24 February 2006 five miles west of St. Charles along state Highway 1, Arkansas County. Many others viewed this bird and Robert Doster submitted the formal Documentation Form (AAS No.968, photograph) after observing it on 4 March 2006, the last date it was reported.

McCown's Longsupur (*Calcarius mccownii*).—This western species occurs accidentally eastward (With 1994). There are two Arkansas records. The first one, an immature female, was observed by Charles Mills and Kenny and LaDonna Nichols on 19 October 1996 on the Okay Levee of Millwood Lake, Howard County (AAS No. 887). An adult male was discovered by David Arbour at the same location later on 30 October 1996 (AAS No. 888).

Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*).—This western species that wanders eastward (Rising and Williams 1999, Sibley 2000) previously was considered a distinct species (American Ornithologists' Union 1957), but later was combined with Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) as Northern Oriole (American Ornithologists' Union 1983). This single species situation existed when the James and Neal (1986) monograph appeared. Now the two taxa have been separated again (American Ornithologists' Union 1998) adding a species in Arkansas. It has been found in the state several times. The first one was an adult male photographed (slide A-15 in the AAS file) by Thase Daniel at her

residence in El Dorado, Union County, where it was seen daily from 13 February to 16 March 1963. A second adult male, also in El Dorado, was seen daily from 15 January to 20 February 1965 by Jimmy Brown, D. Purifoy, and Luvois Shugart. A third male was found by Roberta Crabtree and Florence Mallard on 27 January 1994 in Little Rock, Pulaski County, and was photographed by Max Parker on 29 January. The most recent record was an adult female seen by Wanda, Donna, and Don Green on 23 and 24 December 1995 at the Green's residence at Gum Springs, Clark County (AAS No. 875).

Scott's Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*).—This is also a bird of the southwest that tends to wander eastward (Sibley 2000, Flood 2002). The only Arkansas record for the species was photographed by Max Parker on 26 March 2005 at a residence about 6 miles northeast of Mt. Ida, Montgomery County (AAS No. 973). It was photographed there again on 28 March by Charles Mills.

Discussion

There are now 402 species that have been recorded in Arkansas. Added to the original 366 listed through 1985 (James and Neal 1986) were 14 species in 1994 (James et al. 1994), and 22 species added in the present monograph, totaling 36 new ones. Among the 36 new species there were over twice as many non-passerines (25) as passerines (11). Most of these species have a history of extralimital movement. Nineteen range primarily in the western US. Eleven species typically are found along the east or west coasts in winter when individuals were encountered in Arkansas. Some fit both of these categories. The Gray Jay is a vagrant wandering northward from the Gulf Coast and Caribbean regions.

Five species, Tufted Duck, Curlew Sandpiper, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Fork-tailed Flycatcher, and Northern Wheatear, wandered from other continents. Three species, Cackling Goose, Spotted Towhee, and Bullock's Oriole, were added as a result of taxonomic revisions.

Two species, Trumpeter Swan and Ivory-billed Woodpecker were on the original Arkansas list but were considered extinct. Both are present in the state again.

Five species, Cackling Goose, Mottled Duck, Eurasian Collared-Dove, White-winged Dove, and Spotted Towhee, now occur regularly in the state. In fact, the Eurasian Collared-Dove and White-winged Dove have become widespread since initially documented and the Eurasian Collared-Dove has nested. In contrast, 5 species have been reported only once, and 7 species only a few times since 1985.

There have been 7 hummingbird species added to the state list since 1985. Four were documented by 1994 (James et al. 1994), and 3 have been recorded since then. Adding these to the 3 species on the original list (James and Neal 1986) there are now 10 species of hummingbirds that have been reported in Arkansas. This rise in the reports of extralimital hummingbirds

may be due to several factors. There are more observers and more skilled ones across the state than previously. There are more plantings for hummingbirds than before. And especially, more people are maintaining hummingbird feeders throughout the fall and winter when strays off course from the West are searching for sustenance.

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