

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOUISIANA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

24 APRIL 2018

LOUISIANA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2018



Louisiana's First Occurrence of Lucifer Hummingbird

This female Lucifer Hummingbird was observed at a feeder in a New Iberia yard off and on for a few hours during a strong winter storm on 8 December 2017 before disappearing never to be seen again; photographed by Michael J. Musumeche.

Fourteen species of hummingbirds have now been recorded in Louisiana!

LBRC 2017-069

Synopsis of the 2018 LBRC Annual Meeting

by: Donna L. Dittmann, Secretary
& Steven W. Cardiff, Chair

The LBRC's 2018 Annual Meeting was held on its scheduled date of 10 March (as per LBRC Bylaws- meeting to occur on first Saturday after 9 March).

Eight Voting Members were in attendance: Steven W. Cardiff (Chair), Paul E. Conover, Donna L. Dittmann (Secretary), John K. Dillon, Robert C. Dobbs, Erik I. Johnson, Nancy L. Newfield, and Larry R. Raymond. Daniel F. Lane was unable to attend.

The Meeting was called to order at 10:00 AM.

The purpose of the Annual Meeting is threefold. First, this is when Member elections are held. Second, the Meeting provides an opportunity to fast-track review of straightforward First Circulation reports and to review specimen records.

And, third, deciding any accumulated "Discussion Round" Fourth Circulation reports.

This year, we reviewed older specimens of "non-Slate-colored" Dark-eyed Juncos, following up on last year's Commentary *Why Review Subspecies?* (Dittmann and Cardiff 2017). Three specimens identified to subspecies were accepted and included in the *21st Report of the LBRC* (p. 4). A fourth specimen tentatively identified as a Pink-sided X Gray-headed was not accepted and will be circulated for additional comments in eRound-163. Three additional specimens were reviewed, accepted, and are included in the *21st Report*: Cinnamon Teal (2014-130) and two Western Wood-Pewees (2016-066, 2017-087).

Following specimen review, we moved on to Discussion Round records. None of the four records were accepted; they are included in the *21st Report*.

Meeting Discussion Topics

Changes to the Review List

Two species were proposed (by Dittmann) for removal from the Review List:

Brown Booby- Dittmann noted that recent “interior” occurrences were not included in her analysis, but that the substantial increase in coastal and offshore reports reflects a true change in the species’ status and that it has become regular in occurrence. Members discussed the ramifications of whether removal may be premature and that trends could reverse in the near future. A vote was taken and all Members agreed that removal was warranted at this time.

Great Kiskadee- Dittmann noted that, although accepted records had not quite reached the “four per year averaged over a ten-year period” threshold, the species has successfully bred and is now reliably found at several locations. Great Kiskadee is also a conspicuous and easy to identify species. A vote was taken and all Members agreed removal was in order.

Brown Booby and Great Kiskadee are therefore officially removed from the Review List effective 10 March 2018.

Prior to the meeting, Paul Conover suggested other species to consider for removal, although none currently exceed the 40 per ten-year threshold. A discussion about each species followed. Black Rail may be less rare than previously believed thanks to recent survey efforts by Audubon Louisiana/Erik Johnson. However, all Members agreed that it would be premature to remove the species at this time. Although it may seem that certain large gull species should be removed, many reports continue to be problematic due to potential hybridization, especially the more ‘regular’ species (Glaucous and Great-Black-backed gulls, and to a lesser extent Iceland/Thayer’s Gull). No vote was taken to remove any of these species. Status of many pelagic species is also problematic due to limited offshore coverage. Some recent trips have encountered multiple Cory’s and Audubon’s shearwaters, and Audubon’s Shearwater may be a contender for removal in the near future. However, Cory’s Shearwater has recognizable subspecies that may be split in the future and should probably remain on the Review List. Ultimately, none of these species were brought up for a vote for removal. White-tailed Hawk and Brown-crested Flycatcher were also briefly discussed but, again, removal seemed premature and they were not brought up for a vote.

Hard evidence

John Dillon had asked in advance of the Meeting “Should we change the by-laws to require more evidence for a second or third state occurrence?” All Members emphasized their continued support that first state occurrences should be supported by hard evidence, but also generally agreed that it was unnecessary to impose this requirement for subsequent occurrences and agreed it was the responsibility of each Committee Member to fairly judge whether supporting details are satisfactory.

Thayer’s and Iceland Gulls

Paul Conover wrote a commentary for this newsletter about the “tweeners,” those reports previously not accepted because the described gull was not obviously either a Thayer’s *or an* Iceland. With the recent merger of these species by the AOU, the “tweeners” can be re-evaluated as generic Iceland Gull. See p. 34.

An LBRC eBird account?

Rob Dobbs suggested that the LBRC should have its own eBird account so that all species reviewed and accepted by the LBRC - and not currently part of the eBird database - are represented there noting that some other states such as Alabama and Texas have implemented such a process. Dobbs volunteered to investigate further and spearhead this project.

Other Committee updates

Dittmann indicated that the LBRC continues to gradually process older paper records and that, although many remain, *good progress is being made*. Conover indicated that he continues to work on the Photo and Record Gallery project.

American Tree Sparrow

There are no LBRC published records to support this species’ presence on the State List. Dillon planned to look into status of specimens allegedly archived at Louisiana Tech University that have never been reviewed. The only other hard evidence record is a photo from offshore and published in *North American Birds (NAB; 1998, vol. 52, no. 3, p. 407)*. Cardiff recalled that the original photo had never been returned (or lost) by *NAB*.



Nancy L. Newfield retires from the LBRC

Nancy L. Newfield's term was expiring at the end of the Spring 2018 Meeting and she opted to retire from the Committee following 12 years of service. Nancy was elected to the LBRC as a Second Alternate at the Fall 2005 Meeting, elevated to a First Alternate at the Fall 2006 Meeting, and to full Member status when the Committee expanded to nine Members in Spring 2009. Nancy was our in-house hummingbird expert. LBRC Members past and present thank Nancy for her long service and wish her good health and good fortune in LBRC retirement, and great birding long into the future!

Photo left by J. V. Remsen

Member Elections

Terms of two Voting Members expired at the Meeting: **Nancy L. Newfield** and **John K. Dillon**.

Newfield opted to retire from the Committee after serving since 2005. The LBRC thanked Nancy for her long service to the LBRC. Three nominations were received to fill her position. Following a vote, **Casey Wright** was elected to a four-year term. Casey lives in Grand Isle and thus maintains the LBRC's southeastern Louisiana representation upon Newfield's departure.

John K. Dillon agreed to serve another four-year term and was unanimously re-elected.

The one-year term for both officers expired. **Chair Steven W. Cardiff** and **Secretary Donna L. Dittmann** were nominated and re-elected to serve another one-year term.

Casey Wright joins the LBRC

Casey developed her passion for bird research at Ohio State University, where she graduated with a B.S. in Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences in 2010. Casey joined the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries in August 2011 as a biologist tasked with studying the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on wildlife, and monitoring clean-up efforts. She continues to respond to spills within Louisiana, capturing and rehabbing oiled wildlife and documenting wildlife damages. When not responding to spills, Casey also assists the LDWF Natural Heritage Program with various bird-related projects from nesting bird surveys to the State's new VHF wildlife tracking network. She is a North American Banding Council certified bird bander and volunteers with the Louisiana Bird Observatory and with Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program (BTNEP). Casey regularly conducts shorebird surveys for BTNEP and assists with the capture and banding of Red Knots each spring. She is a resident of Grand Isle and thus represents SE Louisiana on the Committee. She also has the distinction of being the Committee's youngest Member. Welcome to the LBRC, Casey!



First Louisiana occurrence of Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)



Joshua Sylvest was armed with only his cell phone when he boated past Louisiana's first Limpkins (2017-084) on 30 December 2017 during the Thibodaux CBC. He was covering his CBC area with Jeannie and Michael Maronge when they encountered the birds at the entrance to Lake Boeuf. They had to execute a u-turn in the narrow channel to return and obtain documentary photos. Fortunately, the birds were tame enough to allow close enough approach to obtain cell phone pictures. His photographs confirmed the identification and provided solid evidence to add this species to the Louisiana state list.

Photo at left shows one of the FOUR individuals present that day foraging on introduced apple snails along the channel. See also p. 24.

Twenty-first Report of the Louisiana Bird Records Committee

Donna L. Dittmann, LBRC Secretary & Steven W. Cardiff, LBRC Chair

format follows that of LBRC reports previously published in the *Journal of Louisiana Ornithology*

The Louisiana Bird Records Committee (henceforth LBRC or Committee) was established in 1979 to evaluate and archive reports of unusual species in Louisiana. The LBRC strives to determine record acceptability to better aid in understanding the patterns of occurrence of rarities in the state. Each report of a Review List species (in the form of observers' written reports, copies of field notes, photographs, videotapes, audio recordings, or specimens) is reviewed by each of nine elected LBRC Voting Members (in accordance with LBRC Bylaws, *LOS News* No. 87; Bylaws last amended 12 March 2011 and viewable at <http://www.losbird.org>). Current LBRC Members (in alphabetical order) are: Steven W. Cardiff, Paul E. Conover, John K. Dillon, Donna L. Dittmann, Robert C. Dobbs, Erik I. Johnson, Daniel F. Lane, Larry R. Raymond, and Casey Wright.

All reports submitted to the LBRC are archived at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science (henceforth LSUMNS) and/or on the LBRC webpages. Reports included in this LBRC Report were resolved in e-Rounds 160-162 or during specimen or Discussion Round reviews at the 2018 Annual Meeting. It also includes a few decided reports that had inadvertently never been published. LBRC Members (past and present) who evaluated reports contained in this report: Steven W. Cardiff, Paul E. Conover, David B. Crider, John K. Dillon, Donna L. Dittmann, Robert C. Dobbs, James L. Ingold, Erik I. Johnson, Daniel F. Lane, David P. Muth, B. Mac Myers III, Nancy L. Newfield, Dave Patton, Robert D. Purrington, Larry R. Raymond, J. V. Remsen, Thomas S. Schulenberg, Curtis C. Sorrells, and Phillip A. Wallace.

The *Twenty-first Report of the Louisiana Bird Records Committee* includes 170 records, with 132 accepted on identification, 35 not accepted on identification, and three not accepted because of questionable origin. The overall acceptance rate is 78% (compare to 69% in the *Twentieth Report*). This Report completes review of reports posted on the *View Pending Reports* pages at the LOS LBRC website through 2016 (posted there as of January 2018): <http://www.losbird.org/lbrc/viewreport.html>. Note that these pages may be re-populated if older submissions are subsequently received. The LBRC also continues to work through a backlog of unreviewed older paper

reports contained in the LBRC files. Many of these reports were delayed in hopes of receiving additional written documentation, photographs, etc. Because no additional information has been forthcoming, these reports will be systematically reviewed with information currently on hand. The LBRC now strives to process as many reports as possible from the year preceding the Annual Meeting, and this LBRC Report resolves many of the reports posted on the website *View Pending Reports 2017* page. Other 2017 reports not included in this LBRC Report are currently in, or pending, circulation. We encourage observers to submit additional documentation for any reports posted at the *View Pending Reports* pages or resolved in this Report so that the LBRC files can be as complete as possible. Newly accepted reports on the *View Pending Reports* page will gradually be migrated to the *Photo and Record Gallery* page: <http://www.losbird.org/lbrc/reviewlist.html>.

The official State List total stands at 483 species. This report adds two species, Limpkin and Lucifer Hummingbird, but subtracts one, Thayer's Gull, which was lost via "lumping" with Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*) in the 58th American Ornithologists' Union Supplement. Records previously accepted by the LBRC as Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*) become Iceland Gull but are still recognized as subspecies Thayer's Gull (*L. g. thayeri*). This merger may impact some reports of Thayer's or Iceland previously reviewed and not accepted due to perceived intermediate characters. Any such reports will gradually be recirculated as they may now be acceptable within the broader definition of Iceland Gull (see p. 34).

In addition to the two state firsts mentioned above, this report publishes specimen records for three "non-Slate-colored" Dark-eyed Juncos: first and second occurrences of Gray-headed (*J. hyemalis caniceps*), and first occurrence of Oregon Junco (*J. hyemalis montanus*). Other highlights in this report include the second state occurrence of Sooty Shearwater, third occurrences of Long-tailed Jaeger (also the sixth occurrence) and Ringed Kingfisher (continuing Lake Martin bird), fourth and fifth Fork-tailed Flycatchers; and sixth and seventh Harris's Hawks.

The Committee maintains, and annually reassesses, a *Review List* of species that have been confirmed at least once in Louisiana. As per guidelines in the LBRC Bylaws, species qualify for the Review List if they average four or fewer *accepted* occurrences annually averaged over the preceding ten-year period. A species may remain on the *Review List* despite the number of reports exceeding the threshold for "de-listing" when the LBRC has judged that the difficulty of identification warrants keeping that species on the list or because the number of actual *submitted and accepted* records *on file* is substantially fewer than the total number of reports generated by the birding community. The LBRC removed Brown Booby and Great Kiskadee from the Review List at the 2018 Annual Meeting. The *Review List* now stands at 151 species, 31% of the State List, following addition of Limpkin and Lucifer Hummingbird and removal of Brown Booby and Great Kiskadee (plus the loss of species status for Thayer's Gull). Four subspecies are also on the Review List based on accepted occurrences: Great Blue "Great White" Heron (*Ardea herodias occidentalis*), Dark-eyed "Gray-headed" Junco (*Junco hyemalis caniceps*), Dark-eyed "Oregon" Junco (*J. h. oregonus*-group), and Yellow-rumped "Audubon's" Warbler (*Setophaga coronata auduboni*-group). The current *Review List* appears on p. 20.

Breeding documentation for exotic species is requested to monitor colonization or expansion of range in Louisiana (e.g., Monk Parakeet) as well as to record presence or status of other potential introduced species.

Records in this Report are organized in taxonomic order as per the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998) and incorporates changes through the 58th *Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds* (2017): <http://www.americanornithologypubs.org/doi/full/10.1642/AUK-17-72.1?code=coop-site>.

The most notable changes that affect the Louisiana State List are changes in the linear taxonomic sequence. The revised State List can be found here: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/w9i2mk0815nwr9p/LBRC%20State%20List%202018.pdf?dl=0>: Longspurs (Calcariidae), Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteridae), as well as

towhees and New World sparrows (Passerellidae) have been placed in their own families (shown in parentheses). The name of one species is changed: Magnificent Hummingbird reverts to Rivoli's Hummingbird because of a species split.

Within each species, records are arranged chronologically. Where possible for each record, individuals are identified by age and plumage.

The name of submitting observer(s) follows all accepted records. As per LBRC policy, submitting observers are not listed for records that are not accepted (including those by origin). The following abbreviation follows the observer's name if documentation is submitted in the following forms: photographic (ph), specimen (LSUMZ), or autopsy (initials and prep number). For multi-observer reports, if the original discoverer(s) is known and submitted a report, then their name is **boldfaced**; if the discoverer is known but he/she did not submit a report then they are mentioned at the end of the record entry. eBird submissions or social media postings do not constitute an LBRC submission and are only referenced herein in those cases for which a record's date range is improved by a report accompanied by *an identifiable photograph*; the person posting the image or the image itself is not linked. The LBRC currently does not monitor such sites searching for supporting documentation; thus, it is possible some online data are missing. We encourage those using such sites to also submit documentation directly to the LBRC. Any eBird links included in species accounts were originally referenced in an observer's submitted rare bird report.

Reports submitted to the LBRC and all specimens reported herein are housed at LSUMNS. For archival purposes, the LBRC will accept additional reports/documentation or corrections for any record that has been resolved. If this documentation contains information that could alter the original outcome of the review, then the report will be re-circulated with that 'new' information.

Abbreviations: ca (=circa/approximately), Blvd. (=Boulevard); CBC (=Christmas Bird Count); Dr. (=Drive); Hwy. (=Highway); Ln. (=Lane); mi. (=miles/miles); approx. (approximately); Peveto Woods Sanctuary (=Baton Rouge Audubon Society's Peveto Woods Sanctuary at Johnsons Bayou, Cameron Parish; also =Peveto Beach Woods, used in previous LBRC Reports); NWR (=National Wildlife Refuge); Rd. (=Road); SP (=State Park); St. (=Street); TNC (=The Nature Conservancy); WMA (=Wildlife Management Area). Compass directions are abbreviated and capitalized (e.g., W = west of). Parish names are italicized. Latitude and longitude are recorded in decimal degrees. "Sureway Woods" used in previous Reports =TNC Landry-LeBlanc Tract. Note that Johnsons Bayou (used here and in previous LBRC reports) = Johnson Bayou or Johnson's Bayou (also commonly used).

The LBRC sincerely thanks all individuals who submitted reports or contributed expert advice included in record reviews for this Report: Ruben Ayala, Katie B. Barnes, Linda Beall, James W. Beck, Devin Bosler, Christopher G. Brantley, Gary Broussard, Kelly B. Bryan, Herman Callais Jr., Marietta Campbell, Steven W. Cardiff, Jay Carlisle, Olga Clifton, Paul E. Conover, Miriam Davey, Terry Davis, Richard DeMay, Dennis Demcheck, Paul M. Dickson, John K. Dillon, Cathy DiSalvo, Donna L. Dittmann, Robert C. Dobbs, Nancy Drewes, Jonathan L. Dunn, Lehman Ellis, Erik Enbody, Susan Epps, Joelle Finley, Thomas Finney, Martin D. Floyd, Mitch Foret, Joan Garvey, Toddy Guidry, Ken Harris, Bob Heffner, Patti Holland, Jim Holmes, Jay V. Huner, James L. Ingold, Horace H. Jeter, Erik I. Johnson, Oscar Johnson, Joseph P. Kleiman, Daniel F. Lane, David M. Larson, Jo Ledet, Charles E. Lyon, Beth H. Maniscalco, Willie Matthews, Steven Mlodinow, Jim Montgomery, Cecil Morgan, Pattie Murray, Michael J. Musumeche, David P. Muth, B. Mac Myers III, Nancy L. Newfield, George Nixon, Dan O'Malley, Lawrence O'Meallie, Brian J. O'Shea, Dave Patton, John Pike, Brad Price, Robert D. Purrington, Jeanette Quaid, Dot Ramin, Larry R. Raymond, Edward J. Raynor, J. V. Remsen, Kathy Rhodes, Christina Riehl, Frank C. Rohwer, Kenneth V. Rosenberg, Stephen M. Russell, Cameron Rutt, Rosemary Seidler, John P. Sevenair, Gwen B. Smalley, Ronald J. Stein, Joshua Sylvest, Claire Thomas, Phillip L. Vasseur, Ed Wallace, Phillip A. Wallace, Natalie Waters, Melvin Weber, Jason D. Weckstein, and Charles Williams.

ACCEPTED RECORDS: Identification Accepted

The identification and origin of the following 132 records was accepted:

Cinnamon Teal (*Spatula cyanoptera*)

One adult male (2002-067) on 16 December 2002, *Cameron*: Lacassine NWR, Pool Unit; Joseph P. Kleiman.

One male molting to non-breeding plumage (2009-070) on 27 September 2009, *Bossier*: Elm Grove, pond SW of Elm Grove, 1.5 mi. from intersection Hwys. 164 and 71; Terry Davis.

One male (2014-130) on 23 December 2014, *Cameron*: ¼ mi. N of E. end Grangerville Rd., ca 1 mi. N Cameron Prairie NWR; Cecil Morgan (LSUMZ uncat.) and Donna L. Dittmann (DLD 11056, photo above right).



One adult male (2015-078) on 1 January 2015, *Cameron*: Cameron Prairie NWR headquarters; Erik I. Johnson (ph, p. 22). A second individual was possibly a hybrid- the flanks were dull and noticeably spotted, and there was a whitish patch toward the vent.

Cinnamon Teal was removed from the Review List 14 March 2015.

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*)

One injured female (2002-063) on 29 December 2002, *St. Bernard*: Bayou Biloxi WMA; Patti Holland.

Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*)

One adult female (2017-056) on 3-6 November 2017, *Acadia*: Crowley, Crowley Wastewater Treatment Plant; Oscar Johnson (ph, <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S40282473>) and Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 22). Reportedly first observed 2 November (eBird report), last eBird report 10 November 2017.

One male in non-breeding plumage (2017-088) on 15-16 November 2017, *St. James*: Convent, Herman Callais Jr. (ph, p. 22).

One female in non-breeding plumage (2017-068) on 3 December 2017, *Claiborne*: Hwy. 9 between Homer and Athens, residence of Clayton Hayes; John Dillon (ph, p. 22).

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)

One female (2014-126) on 5 January 2014, *Caddo*: Cross Lake; Dot Rambin (ph, p. 22).

One female (2017-082) on 30 December 2017 and 15 March 2018, *Iberville*: St. Gabriel, LSU Agriculture Research Station; J. V. Remsen (ph, p. 22), Paul E. Conover (ph), Donna L. Dittmann (ph) and Steven W. Cardiff.

Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)

One (2002-069) on 17 November 2002, *St. Tammany*: Mandeville, Lake Pontchartrain at Sunset Point; B. Mac Myers III.

One (2015-075) on 30 December 2015-24 January 2016, *Caddo*: Cross Lake; Charles E. Lyon (ph, p. 22), Rosemary Seidler (ph), Robert C. Dobbs, Jay V. Huner, and J. V. Remsen (ph only).

Lesser Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*)

One male (1999-045) on 31 March 1999, *Gulf of Mexico*: 77 mi. S Pecan Island, Vermilion 265A oil platform, N28.512500°, W92.451111°; B. Mac Myers III (ph, p. 23).

One immature male (2003-015) on 25 October 2003, *Cameron*: town of Holly Beach; David P. Muth, Phillip Wallace, and Robert D. Purrington (ph only, p. 23).

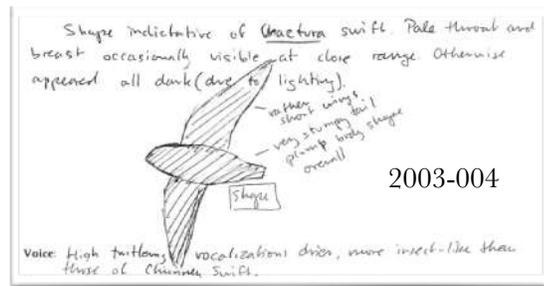
One (2014-109) on 16 November 2014, *Cameron*: Johnsons Bayou, Peveto Woods Sanctuary; Dave Patton (ph, p. 23).

One male (2017-021) on 30 April 2017, *Cameron*: Johnsons Bayou, Peveto Woods Sanctuary; Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 23), Erik Enbody (ph), and Brad Price (ph only, p. 23).

Two, including one female (2017-022), on 4-7 May 2017, *Cameron*: Johnsons Bayou, Peveto Woods Sanctuary; Thomas Finnie (ph), Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 23), and J. V. Remsen (ph only).

Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*)

Two and six (2003-004) on 18 and 20 February 2003, respectively; *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, vicinity of City Park Lake; Brian J. O'Shea, Daniel F. Lane (includes sketch right), and George Nixon (ph only, p. 23).

**Lucifer Hummingbird** (*Calothorax lucifer*)

One female (2017-069) on 8 December 2017, *Iberia*: New Iberia, 1621 Southwood Dr.; Michael J. Musumeche (ph, pp. 1 and 24). Kelly B. Bryan reviewed the report and endorsed the identification. This is the first accepted Louisiana occurrence.

Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)

One adult male (2002-052) on 14 October 2002, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, 14441 Old Hammond Hwy., Naylor's Hardware Store; Shirley Drewes (ph, p. 24).

One female (2017-061) on 17 November 2017, *Lafayette*: Lafayette, 501 Garenne Rd.; Toddy Guidry (ph), banded by Erik I. Johnson (ph, p. 24) and Dave Patton (band no. J13361) on 28 December 2017.

Calliope Hummingbird (*Selasphorus calliope*)

One adult female (2001-079) recaptured on 5 November 2001 and 27 January 2002, *St. Tammany*: Folsom, 84305 Cobblestone Court; Linda Beall. Bird reported present by homeowner Mary Mehaffey to 22 March 2002. This bird was first banded (Y02995) at this site by Linda Beall on 12 December 2000 (that report was never submitted).

One immature male (2002-019) on 1-5 March 2002, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, 4240 Dodson St.; Daniel F. Lane.

Calliope Hummingbird was removed from the Review List 7 September 2002.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)

One immature male molting to adult plumage (1995-172) on 23-25 April 1995, *Lafayette*: Lafayette, 110 Homas St., Andriano residence; Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 24).

Broad-tailed Hummingbird was removed from the Review List 7 September 2002.

Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*)

One immature male (2001-095) from approx. 19 December 2001-10 January 2002, *Lafourche*: Thibodaux, Waverly Oak subdivision, 206 Pamela Place; **Beth H. Maniscalco** and Nancy L. Newfield (banded, 10 January, R06418, data card only, rectrices saved).

One adult male (2002-102) banded on 17 March 2002, *St. Tammany*: Abita Springs, 22315 Main St., Clifton residence; Linda Beall. The bird was reported as observed infrequently since late January.

One immature male (2002-093) on 14 December 2002-1 February 2003, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, 9350 W. Inniswold Rd.; Miriam Davey. Banded (N19729) on 1 February 2003 by Nancy L. Newfield.

One immature male (2002-065) on 26-30 December 2002, *Iberville*: 4 mi. N St. Gabriel, 435 Pecan Dr.; Donna L. Dittmann and Steven W. Cardiff.

Allen's Hummingbird was removed from the Review List 16 March 2013.

Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cynanthus latirostris*)

One adult female returning for a second winter (2017-053) on 28 October 2017- 31 January 2018, *Terrebonne*: 4815 Grand Caillou Rd., N29.4773°, W90.7008°, residence of Jennifer and Alan Gibson (reported *vide* Nancy L. Newfield that bird arrived 6 October 2017 and departed 11 March 2018); Nancy L. Newfield (recaptured, banded previous season K26609), Oscar Johnson (ph, p. 24), Robert C. Dobbs (ph, audio), Donna L. Dittmann (ph) and Steven W. Cardiff. Previously accepted as 2016-052 (20th Report of the LBRC). eBird last date is 3 February 2018.

Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)

One (2017-011) on 24 March 2017, *Cameron*: Broussard Beach; Jim Holmes.

One or two singing individuals (2017-025) on 23-24 May 2017, *Cameron*: between Holly Beach and Cameron Ferry along Hwy. 27, vicinity of N29.76473°, W93.36971°; **Katie Barnes** (audio only), and J. V. Remsen and Cameron Rutt (audio at N29.767049°, W93.368173° is about 1000 ft. from 23 May encounter by K. Barnes may represent a second individual).

One adult (2017-054) on 2 November 2017, *Cameron*: Broussard Beach, about 0.3 mi. W of access path; Erik I. Johnson (ph, p. 24; banded USFWS 2561-95959).

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)

Four (2017-084) on 30 December 2017, *Lafourche*: entry to Lake Beouf at the northern terminus of Theriot Canal; Joshua Sylvest (ph, pp. 4 and 24). This is the first accepted Louisiana occurrence. A Facebook post with supporting photographs (Louisiana Birds and Birdwatching; Scott Schexnaydre) reported at least two birds still present on 17 March 2018.

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)

Approximately 53 in six groups (2017-089) on 2 September 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: approx. 35 mi. SE mouth South Pass of Mississippi River; **J. V. Remsen**, Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 25), Larry R. Raymond, and Paul E. Conover (ph).

Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*)

One subadult (2002-003) on 18 May 2002, *Cameron*: Rutherford Beach, 4 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; Donna L. Dittmann (sketch, right) and Steven W. Cardiff. This becomes the third accepted state occurrence, but an earlier record is pending re-review.

One in Juvenal plumage (2017-038) on 2 September 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: approx. 36 mi. SE mouth of South Pass of Mississippi River, N28.5317°, W88.8374°; Larry R. Raymond (ph: <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S38986948>, p. 25), and Paul E. Conover (ph). This is only the fifth or sixth accepted state occurrence (see above).

**Sabine's Gull** (*Xema sabini*)

Two in Juvenal plumage (2017-041) on 5 September 2017, *Caddo*: Shreveport, Cross Lake; John Dillon and Charles E. Lyon (ph, p. 25).

**Iceland Gull** (*Larus glaucooides*)

One adult *thayeri* in breeding plumage (2003-021) on 4 May 2003, *Cameron*: Rutherford Beach; David P. Muth (sketch, left) and Paul E. Conover.

One first-year immature *thayeri* (2017-012) on 2 April 2017, *Cameron*: Cameron, Davis Rd.; Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 26).

One adult *thayeri* (2017-052) on 28 October 2017, *Cameron*: Broussard Beach; Steven Mlodinow (ph, p. 26).

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)

One first-year immature (2014-129) on 21 December 2014, *Cameron*: beach at Holly Beach community; B. Mac Myers III (ph, p. 26).

One immature (2017-019) on 25-26 April 2017, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle, beach at N9.245°, W89.969°; Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 26).

One first-year immature (2017-025) on 21 May 2017, *Cameron*: Holly Beach; Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 26).

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)

One adult/near adult (2002-051) on 14 October 2002, *Lafourche*: Fourchon Beach W of end of Fourchon Rd. (Hwy. 3090); B. Mac Myers III (ph, p. 26).

One adult (2003-039) on 11 October 2003, *Lafourche*: Fourchon Beach W from end of Hwy. 3090 towards Belle Pass; Phillip A. Wallace and B. Mac Myers III (ph, p. 26).

One first-year immature (2017-051) on 28 October 2017, *Cameron*: Broussard Beach; Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 26).

Bridled Tern (*Onychoprion anaethetus*)

One (1983-003) on 2 September 1983, *Gulf of Mexico*: 19 mi. SSE mouth South Pass of Mississippi River; Robert D. Purrington (ph).

Bridled Tern was removed from the Review List 7 September 1996.

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

One adult (2017-043) on 23 September 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: approx. 29 mi. SE mouth South Pass of Mississippi River; David P. Muth (ph, <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S39378073>) and Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 26).

Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*)

One (2002-002) on 27 April 2002, *Cameron*: gulf off Rutherford Beach, 4 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; Donna L. Dittmann and Steven W. Cardiff.

Two (2002-005) on 29 May 2002, *Gulf of Mexico*: 15 mi. SE mouth South Pass of Mississippi River, N28.889669°, W88.907°; Donna L. Dittmann.

One (2017-039) on 2 September 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: ca. 35 mi. SE mouth South Pass of Mississippi River, N28.5682°, W88.8250°; Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 27), Larry R. Raymond, and Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 27). This individual reported as possible *C. d. diomedea*. <5th leg: <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S38984001/@12:59>>

One (2017-086) on 2 September 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: ca. 37 mi. SE mouth South Pass of Mississippi River, N28.5384°, W88.8338°; Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 27), Larry R. Raymond, and Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 27). This individual reported as possible *C. d. diomedea*. <6th leg: <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S38986948/@13:34>>.

Sooty Shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*)

One (2017-031) on 15 June 2017, *Terrebonne*: Isles Dernieres, Whiskey Island, N29.0505°, W90.8500°; Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 27). This is the second Louisiana occurrence.

Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*)

Up to seven (2017-040) on 2 September 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: vicinity of 33-37 mi. SE mouth South Pass of Mississippi River; Robert C. Dobbs (ph), Paul E. Conover (ph), and Larry R. Raymond (ph, p. 27: <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S38984265>, <https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S38984348>).

Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*)

Two (2002-006) on 29 May 2002, *Gulf of Mexico*: 51 mi. SE mouth South Pass of Mississippi River, N28.601226°, W88.418639°; Donna L. Dittmann and Steven W. Cardiff. Other specimens (2003-046) collected on this trip were previously accepted (*Tenth Report of the LBRC*, 2010).

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*)

One immature (2015-080) on 4 July 2015, *Gulf of Mexico*: 55-65 mi. S mouth Southwest Pass of Mississippi River; David P. Muth and J. V. Remsen (ph only, p. 28).

One immature (2015-081) on 13 November 2015, *Pointe Coupee*: Morganza Spillway; J. V. Remsen.

Three (two adults, one subadult; 2016-060) on 16 May 2016, *St. Tammany*: Lake Pontchartrain causeway bridge, crossover No. 2 at about mile marker 16, N30.262630°, W90.117773°; Jim Holmes (ph, p. 28).

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) - cont.

One adult (2016-061) on 3 September 2016, *Jefferson*: Lake Pontchartrain causeway bridge, mile marker 9.9 on causeway northbound; Lehman Ellis.

Two (adult and immature; 2016-062) on 3 September 2016, *St. Tammany*: Lake Pontchartrain causeway bridge, 21.3 mi. on causeway northbound; Lehman Ellis.

Thirty-four mixed adults and subadults (2016-063) on 18 September 2016, *St. Tammany*: Lake Pontchartrain, N30.256417°, W90.113367°; James W. Beck (ph, p. 28).

Seven (five adults, two immatures; 2016-064) on 24 September 2016, *St. Tammany*: Lake Pontchartrain causeway bridge, mile marker 16.3, N30.2003534°, W90.1249767°; Nancy L. Newfield.

One subadult (2017-030) on 8 June 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: aboard cruise ship *Carnival Breeze* at N26.0094°, W90.59416°; Ruben Ayala (ph, p. 28).

Three adults (2017-035) on 20 August 2017, *St. Tammany* and *Jefferson*: along Lake Pontchartrain causeway bridge, mile markers 16.4 and 10.3 southbound; James W. Beck.

Four (three adults, one immature; 2017-037) on 2 September 2017, *Plaquemines*: Mississippi River at Head of Passes; Erik I. Johnson and Paul E. Conover.

One immature (2017-060) on 10 November 2017, *Richland*: Poverty Point Reservoir SP, Poverty Point Parkway on east side of reservoir, N32.50252334°, W91.48143768°; Willie Matthews (ph, p. 28).

One adult male (2017-066) on 3 December 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: cruise ship 300 km S Atchafalaya Bay, N26.563°, W91.293°; John Pike (ph, p. 28).

One immature (2017-067) on 3 December 2017, *Gulf of Mexico*: cruise ship at +/- 375 km S Terrebonne Bay, N25.939°, W90.677°; John Pike (ph, p. 28).

Three adults (2017-080) on 24 December 2017, *Cameron*: Grand Lake on Calcasieu Lake; Paul E. Conover (ph, p. 28). Previous accepted record at this location: LBRC 2014-032.

Brown Booby was removed from the Review List on 10 March 2018.

White-tailed Hawk (*Geranoaetus albicaudatus*)

Two (one adult and one juvenile; 2017-045) on 8 October-2 November 2017, *Calcasieu*: Fruge Rd., about 1 mi. N of T with Nunez/Lionel Derouen rds.; **Paul E. Conover** (ph, p. 29), Daniel F. Lane, Rosemary Seidler, Donna L. Dittmann and Steven W. Cardiff. Last date in eBird 17 December 2017.

One adult (2017-047) on 13 October 2017-11 March 2018, *Jefferson*: east end of Grand Isle, vicinity of Exxon Fields: Kathy Rhodes (ph, p. 29), Joan Garvey (ph), Oscar Johnson (ph), and Erik I. Johnson (ph).

Two (adult and immature; 2017-070) on 11 December 2017, *Jefferson Davis*: Oil Field Rd., NW Welsh; Michael J. Musumeche (ph, p. 29).

Harris's Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*)

One adult (2017-049) on 28 October 2017, *Cameron*: Hwy. 27 just S Holly Beach water tower; Joelle Finley and Ken Harris (ph only, p. 29).

One adult (2017-065) on 28 November 2017- 28 January 2018, *Jefferson Davis*: Welsh Landfill, 3.3 mi. NW Welsh; Erik I. Johnson (ph, p. 29), J. V. Remsen (ph), Daniel F. Lane, Paul Conover (ph), Robert C. Dobbs (ph), Jim Holmes (ph, p. 29), Rosemary Seidler (ph, p. 29), Jay V. Huner (ph), Donna L. Dittmann (ph) and Steven W. Cardiff. This bird was reportedly found on 26 November 2017 by Ivan Fruge.

One adult (2017-072) on 18 December 2017, *Cameron*: Cameron Prairie NWR, N29.98151°, W93.07678°; Phillip L. Vasseur (ph).

Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*)

One immature (1989-148) on 28 October 1989, *Acadia*: Hwy. 1115, approx. 3 mi. W Hwy. 13 (S of Crowley); Joseph P. Kleiman. LBRC 1989-148 represents the second chronological state occurrence accepted by the LBRC and may represent the same individual found nearby and previously accepted by the LBRC (1989-168; see 10th Report of the LBRC). Ferruginous Hawk was considered by Lowery (1974) to be a rare winter visitor. There are no records sufficiently documented prior to 1989 and many historical reports are likely erroneous.

Crested Caracara (*Caracara cheriway*)

One (2002-097) on 19 April 2002, *Calcasieu*: near Hayes; Jonathan L. Dunn.

One adult (2002-020) on 27 April 2002, *Calcasieu*: Corbina Rd., ½ mi. S Tom Stegal Rd., N30.09°, W 93.16°; Jason D. Weckstein.

One adult (2002-095) on 27 April 2002, *Calcasieu*: Fabacher Rd., approx. 3 mi. SW Sulphur; Dave Patton.

One adult (2002-066) on 25 October 2002, *Jefferson Davis*: just E Thornwell at Hwys. 380 X 382; **Donna L. Dittmann** and Steven W. Cardiff.

One (2002-058) on 16 December 2002, *Cameron*: Goose Island; David P. Muth and B. Mac Myers III.

Three (2002-059) on 16 December 2002, *Jefferson Davis*: Thornwell, rice fields ½ mi. S Hwy. 14 and 3/10 mi. W Hwy. 3056; Gwen B. Smalley.

One adult (2003-035) on 14 December 2003, *Cameron*: along Illinois Plant Rd., leading to Lacassine NWR Pool Unit; Joseph P. Kleiman.

Crested Caracara was removed from the Review List on 8 September 2007.

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)

Two (2010-125) on 6 February 2010, *Lafourche*: west side Belle Pass; B. Mac Myers III.

Ringed Kingfisher (*Megasceryle torquatus*)

One female (2015-083) on 5 September and 11 October 2015, *St. Martin*: north side of Lake Martin; Dan O'Malley and Erik I. Johnson (ph, p. 29). This is likely the same female present at this site since October 2014 (2014-045) and constitutes the second state occurrence.

Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*)

One first-year male (2016-066) on 17 September 2016, *Cameron*: Johnsons Bayou; Paul E. Conover (LSUMZ uncat.) and Donna L. Dittmann (DLD 11008, right top).

One first-year female (2017-087) on 16 September 2017, *Cameron*: Hwy. 27 X John Tee Ln.; Paul E. Conover (LSUMZ uncat.) and Donna L. Dittmann (DLD 11058, right bottom).

**Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)**

One (2011-038) on 2 January 2011, *Plaquemines*: woods below Fort Jackson; Phillip A. Wallace (ph, p. 30) and John P. Sevenair (ph only).

One (2011-037) on 8 January 2011, *Orleans*: New Orleans, derelict Eastover Golf Course near Dwyer Rd. x I-510; Phillip A. Wallace (ph, p. 30).

One (2017-007) on 5 January 2017, *St. Bernard*: Chalmette Battlefield (Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve), between battlefield and cemetery; Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 30).

One (2017-063) 26 November 2017, *St. Bernard*: Chalmette Battlefield, Rosemary Seidler (ph, p. 30). Reportedly discovered by Glenn Ousset on 22 November 2017. A bird has been wintering at this site since winter 2015-2016 (see also 2015-006, Dittmann and Cardiff 2016, and 2017-007, above). Last eBird date is 31 December 2017.

Two (2017-079) on 22 December 2017, *Plaquemines*: Scarsdale Rd., J. V. Remsen (ph, p. 30). Reportedly found by Matthew L. Brady.

Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*)

Two (2009-043) on 27 September and 7 November 2009, *Cameron*: Oak Grove, Rutherford Oaks; **Donna L. Dittmann** (ph) and **Steven W. Cardiff**; and Daniel F. Lane. A single bird was photographed at this location on 16 April 2009 (2009-042; *14th Report of the LBRC*).

Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - cont.

One (2017-009) on 16 February 2017, *Iberia*: about 3 mi. S Lydia; Michael J. Musumeche (ph, p. 30).

One (2017-083) on 30 December 2017, *Cameron*: Superior Canal, 0.28 mi. S draw bridge on Hwy. 82, approx. 0.35 mi. N of northern boundary of Rockefeller Refuge, N29.702600°, W92.675565°; Phillip L. Vasseur (ph, p. 30).

Great Kiskadee was removed from the Review List on 10 March 2018.

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)

One (2015-084) on 1 May 2015, *Cameron*: Superior Canal Bridge, N29.70598°, W92.67435°; Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 31).

Tropical/Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus/couchii*)

One (2017-048) on 25 October 2017, *Lafourche*: Fourchon Beach near access road by Hwy. 3090; Natalie Waters (ph, p. 31).

Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*)

One (2017-050) on 27 October 2017-18 January 2018, *Lafourche*: Rossignol Rd. between Bell City and Fruge Rd.; **Donna L. Dittmann** (ph, p. 31) and **Steven W. Cardiff**, Robert C. Dobbs (ph, audio), Daniel F. Lane, John Dillon, Joan Garvey, Erik I. Johnson, Phillip A. Wallace. Last eBird date is 13 February 2018.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)

One (2002-023) on 27 April 2002, *Cameron*: Hwy. 27/82 at Willow Island, approx. 7 mi. E Cameron; Daniel F. Lane (sketch, right).

One (2017-013) on 4 April 2017, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle, junction of TNC Grilletta Tract and Santini property; J. V. Remsen (ph, p. 31).

One (2017-027) on 24 May 2017, *Cameron*: west end of Holly Beach; J. V. Remsen (ph, p. 31).

**Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savanna*)**

One (2017-057) on 5 November 2017, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle, Grand Isle SP; Joan Garvey (ph, p. 31) and Robert D. Purrington (ph). Reportedly discovered by Mark Meunier on 4 November (and documented by photo that day in eBird).

One (2017-074) on 21-22 December 2017, *Plaquemines*: Stella Plantation, N29.838056°, W89.982840°; **Christina Riehl** (ph, p. 31), Rosemary Seidler (ph), and J. V. Remsen (ph, p. 31). This bird was seen by numerous observers, but only three submitted a report. Last eBird date is 2 January 2018.

These are the fourth and fifth state occurrences, respectively.

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*)

One (2003-031) on 31 August 2003, *Cameron*: Peveto Woods Sanctuary; Paul E. Conover.

One (2009-069) on 25 September 2009, *Cameron*: Peveto Woods Sanctuary; Devin Bosler.

Bell's Vireo was removed from the Review List on 15 March 2015.

Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*)

One male (2015-085) on 14 July 2015, *Iberville*: 3.7 mi. N St. Gabriel, 545 Pecan Dr.; **J. V. Remsen** (LSUMZ uncat.) and Donna L. Dittmann (DLD 10865, photo right).

One male (2017-018) on 25 April 2017, *Jefferson*: entrance road to Elmer's Island WMA; Robert C. Dobbs (ph, p. 31).

One (2017-023) on 30 April 2017, *Cameron*: "Lighthouse Woods" at the end of Lighthouse Rd. along the east side of Sabine Pass, N29.71815°, W93.84886°; Cameron Rutt (ph, p. 31).



Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

Three (2003-034) on 26 October 2003, *Calcasieu*: junction of Fruge Rd. X Hwy. 384; David P. Muth and B. Mac Myers III.

Cave Swallow was removed from the Review List on 16 March 2013.

Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*)

Eleven (2002-060) on 14 December 2002, *Caddo*: Shreveport, Greater Metro Airport; Terry Davis.

Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*)

One male molting to breeding plumage (2003-023) on 24-25 April 2003, *St. Martin*: levee at south end Henderson Levee Rd.; James W. Beck.

One male in partial breeding plumage (2017-017) on 23 April 2017, *Cameron*: Hwy. 27 approx. 2.7 mi. W Cameron ferry landing; Jim Holmes (ph, p. 32).

Dark-eyed "Oregon" Junco (*Junco hyemalis montanus*)

One male (1955-003) on 30 January 1955, *Caddo*: 2.7 mi. SE Greenwood, NW ¼, Sec. 6, T16N, R15W; Horace H. Jeter (LSUMZ 20380; right, top specimen).

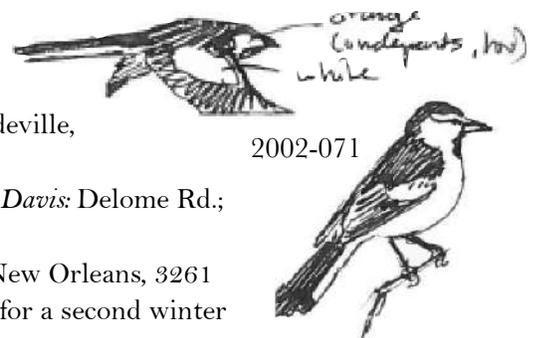
**Dark-eyed "Gray-headed" Junco (*Junco hyemalis caniceps*)**

One male (1957-011) on 3 February 1957, *Caddo*: Shreveport; Horace H. Jeter (LSUMZ 22066) and Stephen M. Russell (SMR 1275; right, middle specimen).

One male (1990-059) on 4 July 1990, *Acadia*: Crowley, 414 E. 11th St.; Martin D. Floyd (LSUMZ 139639; right, bottom specimen).

Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)

One adult male (2002-071) on 22 September 2002, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, Richfield River Silt off River Rd.; Daniel F. Lane (two sketches, right).



One female (2014-128) on 28 October 2014, *St. Tammany*: Mandeville, Tall Timbers subdivision; Claire Thomas (ph, p. 32).

One first-year male (2015-086) on 18 December 2015, *Jefferson Davis*: Delome Rd.; Dan O'Malley (ph, p. 32).

One adult male (2016-065) on 21-23 December 2016, *Orleans*: New Orleans, 3261 Derby Place; Steve Picou (ph, p. 32). May be same individual returning for a second winter (see also 2015-060).

One first-year male (2017-071) on 17 December 2017, *St. Martin*: Breaux Bridge, 1044 Leger Rd.; Gary Broussard (ph, p. 32).

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

One male (2017-073) on 20 December 2017, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle, vicinity of Orleans and Birch avenues; Cathy DiSalvo and Joan Garvey (ph only, p. 32). Last eBird date is 15 January 2018.

Yellow-rumped "Audubon's" Warbler (*Setophaga coronata auduboni*-group)

One probable male (2015-087) on 14 December 2015, *Vermilion*: Flying J Ranch near Forked Island (during the White Lake CBC); Phillip A. Wallace (ph, p. 32).

Townsend's Warbler (*Setophaga townsendi*)

One adult female or immature male (2002-055) on 1-2 December 2002, *Plaquemines*: Venice; B. Mac Myers III (ph, p. 32), Robert D. Purrington, and John P. Sevenair (sketch).

One (2017-044) on 26 September 2017, *Orleans*: New Orleans, City Park, Wisner Tract of Old East Golf Course; Joan Garvey (ph, p. 32). Last eBird date is 26 October 2017.

Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)

One female (2002-068) on 20 October 2002, *Cameron*: Peveto Woods Sanctuary; Robert C. Dobbs.

One male in non-breeding plumage (2009-115) on 21 November 2009, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle; east side Landry Ln. near playground; David P. Muth.

One adult male in non-breeding plumage (2010-126) on 15 February 2010, *St. Charles*: St. Rose at railroad tracks; Edward J. Raynor.

One in female plumage (2013-105) on 9 October 2013, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle TNC Lafitte Woods-Grilletta track; Mitch Foret (ph, p. 32). Observation occurred after the species was removed from the Review List but the record was reviewed as a courtesy.

This species was removed from the Review List 16 March 2013.

Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)

One male (2002-027) on 17-25 January, 11-17 March 2002, *Terrebonne*: 3 mi. S Houma, 229 Hidalgo Dr.; Jo Ledet.

One first-year male (2002-062) on 17 December 2002, *St. Tammany*: Lewisburg, 162 Elm St.; Christopher G. Brantley. Reported nearby between 14-17 December by G. B. Brantley.

One adult male (2011-149) on 12 April 2011, *Orleans*: New Orleans, City Park, Couturie Forest; David P. Muth.

Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*)

One adult male in non-breeding plumage (2004-030) on 7 February 2004, *St. Charles*: Luling, Mimosa Park subdivision, residence of Matt Touchard; B. Mac Myers III (ph, p. 32). Reported by homeowner to be present since mid-January. Accepted record 2003-007 is at this site during the previous winter.

UNACCEPTED RECORDS: IDENTIFICATION QUESTIONABLE

The following 35 records were not accepted based on questionable identification.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

One (2010-123) on 31 January 2010, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, Richfield River Silt (ph). This record received mixed reviews. Seven Members voted to accept identification but did not accept wild origin. Two Members did not accept identification.

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*)

Two (2009-083) on 19 December 2009, *Cameron*: Lacassine NWR, Pool Unit (ph). Most Members agreed these birds were best left identified as "swan sp." because Trumpeter could not be eliminated from the description or photos.

Cinnamon Teal (*Spatula cyanoptera*)

One male (2010-129) on 20 February 2010, *Cameron*: 1 mi. S Gibbstown Bridge on Hwy. 27. Unfortunately, there was no description of the bird's appearance.

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*)

One female or first-year male (2009-078) on 22 November 2009, *Rapides*: Cotile Lake, southeastern arm. No characters other than a "yellow bill" were provided to support the identification of this potential fifth state record.

Mangrove Cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*)

One (2014-127) on 28 October 2014, *Orleans*: New Orleans, 7400 Leake St. All Members believed that this naked-eye observation was problematic.

Lesser Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*)

One (2002-096) on 29 December 2002, *Plaquemines*: Venice. The observers were experienced, but most Members agreed that the bird could not be studied well-enough during a brief fly-by observation at dusk.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)

One adult male (2001-076) on 30 December 2001, *St. Tammany*: Abita Springs, 22315 Main St. Although quite possibly correctly identified, the majority of Members agreed that the description did not contain sufficient information to eliminate Rufous/Allen's hummingbird.

One female/immature male (2002-025) on 26-27 February 2002, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, 4240 Dodson St. (ph). This report went to Discussion Round but, despite the observer's experience, was ultimately not accepted by three Members who believed that the brief looks, relatively rudimentary description, and lack of hard evidence allowed for reasonable doubt.

One immature male (2003-027) on 5 January 2003, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, 9621 North Parkview Dr., Hansen/Kirk residence (ph). Although the written description was suggestive of this species, associated photos were more consistent with a Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)

One (2013-104) on 5 January 2013, *Iberville*: Spanish Lake near St. Gabriel (during Baton Rouge CBC). There was consensus that the brief descriptions provided by the observers were not sufficient to support this relatively unprecedented inland winter report.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

One male in breeding plumage (2003-022) on 4 May 2003, *Lafourche*: Fourchon Beach at Bay Champagne. This report also went to a Discussion Round. Brick red under parts and a long curved bill were reported. Given the observer's experience, most Members were convinced, but two dissenting Members could not overcome concerns about the combination of distance, brevity of observation, and lack of hard evidence for what would have been a first spring occurrence for southeast Louisiana.

Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*)

One immature (1998-085) on 7 September 1998, *St. Charles*: Mississippi River at western edge of Bonnet Carré Spillway. This involved a brief observation of a distant bird and most Members believed that, although Sabine's Gull is a distinctive species, details of the observation were not sufficient for acceptance.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)

One adult (2010-127) on 6 February 2010, *Lafourche*: beach W Elmer's Island WMA, N29.14°, W90.13° (ph). This report was supported by photographs and went to Discussion. Three dissenting Members believed that photos better suggested a hybrid based on the paler-than-expected shade of the mantle.

Brown Noddy (*Anous stolidus*)

One immature (2002-073) on 26 September 2002, *St. Tammany*: NE side Lake Pontchartrain, approx. ¼ mi. SE I-10 bridge. There were several observers actively searching for pelagic birds during/after a tropical storm, but only one submitted a report and there were no photos. Although the description was considered very suggestive of the species, based on the overall evidence a majority of Members was nevertheless reluctant to accept what would have represented only the third state occurrence.

Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*)

One (2000-029) on 18 May 2000, *Gulf of Mexico*: Ewing Bank N26, 28.16333°, W90.358611°. This involved a distant observation with understandably limited descriptive detail. Most Members believed that, although Audubon's was more likely given the date, Manx Shearwater could not be eliminated from consideration.

White-tailed Hawk (*Geranoaetus albicaudatus*)

One immature (2017-064) on 27 November 2017, *Orleans*: New Orleans, intersection of Louisa and Higgins streets. All Members agreed that the very brief observation and limited description were inadequate to support such an outstanding record.

Common Black Hawk (*Buteogallus anthracinus*)

One (2017-059) on 10 November 2017, *Cameron*: Creole, N29.791296°, W93.113206°. Unfortunately, circumstances did not permit careful studies or photography that would have been necessary to support this potential first state occurrence.

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)

One adult male (2017-034) on 27 July 2017, *Cameron*: Hwy. 27, approx. ½ mi. E Cameron (ph). All Members agreed that the photo better supported identification as a Swainson's Hawk.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

One adult (2002-057) on 16 December 2002, *Cameron*: Goose Island. Observers were experienced and most likely the ID was correct. But, the circumstances were problematic and the description was ultimately determined to be too superficial.

Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*)

One adult male (2002-028) on 12 February 2002, *St. Martin*: Lake Martin. A well-written, tantalizing report, but the observation was distant and lacked hard evidence, which is problematic for a potential first state occurrence.

Red-naped Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*)

One adult male (1994-015) on 22 February-5 March 1994, *Lafayette*: Lafayette, Acadiana Park (ph). Members agreed that the observer provided excellent documentation. However, the bird possessed what was interpreted by a majority of Members to be a conflicting combination of characters that suggested a hybrid Yellow-bellied X Red-naped rather than a pure Red-naped. Facial stripes were intermediate, and the black border to the red throat was ambiguous with regard to the amount of "bleed in" of red depending on angle/lighting. The back pattern was more typical of a Yellow-bellied. Also, the red nape patch was fairly large but seemed atypical in being more of a centered and vertical patch versus a thinner horizontal patch. The post-ocular stripes were also fairly prominent and connected strongly across the nape, another character better Yellow-bellied.

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)

Two (2002-070) on 18 May 2002, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle, SW part of Cemetery Woods. The majority of Members were hesitant to accept a report of an *Empidonax* lacking hard evidence. The birds were vocalizing, but there was also confusion regarding whether the observer was referring to call notes or song.

One (2002-074) on 15 October 2002, *St. Martin*: UL Lafayette Experimental Farm approx. ½ mi. S Hwy. 92 and ½ mi. E W. J. Bernard Rd. Members believed the description, behavior, voice, and date were better for, or at least did not eliminate, Eastern Wood-Pewee.

Greater Pewee (*Contopus pertinax*)

One (2003-024) on 26 April 2003, *Cameron*: Peveto Woods Sanctuary. This was an interesting report, but the observer did not provide a detailed description or describe any vocalizations. Ultimately, a first state occurrence requires photographic or audio evidence to support the identification.

Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

Two (1994-174) on 26 December 1994, *Evangeline*: Miller's Lake. Two birds reported together during a CBC were likely this species based on probability. However, the description provided was insufficient to confirm Ash-throated versus other species of *Myiarchus*.

Ash-throated Flycatcher was removed from the Review List 7 September 1996.

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

One (2002-061) on 1 December 2002, *Plaquemines*: opposite side of Hwy. 23 at Fort Jackson. The majority of Members believed that the brief observation was not sufficient to document this species. Identification of *Myiarchus* should be based on careful studies and confirmation of at least two to three diagnostic characters. In this case the bird was heard to call only a couple of times and the observer was not able to see the diagnostic tail pattern or describe other plumage or structural characters in any detail.

One (2011-028) on 15 January 2011, *Plaquemines*: Braithwaite, Big Mar levee batture near Braithwaite GC off LA-39. Most Members agreed that the description was not sufficient to support the identification.

One (2014-125) on 5 January 2014, *Plaquemines*: Diamond, woods adjacent to (downriver) recreation area (ph). Following the Discussion Round, two Members remained unconvinced that the photos were adequate to support identification and the written details did not provide additional information to sway their opinion.

Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*)

One (2003-026) on 22 March 2003, *Vermilion*: approx. 3 mi. SW intersection Hwys. 82 X 693, near corner of Sweetbay Rd. and Hwy. 693. The descriptions of the circumstances and bird's plumage were not detailed enough to confirm this potential second state occurrence, especially given the difficulty of differentiating the very similar Blue-headed or Cassin's vireos. Most Members also believed that hard evidence would be necessary to support identification of vagrant individuals of this species complex.

American Tree Sparrow (*Spizelloides arborea*)

One adult (1986-058) on 27 December 1986, *Bienville*: outskirts of Arcadia. Although the description was suggestive, all Members believed that the written details were inadequate to support the identification.

Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*)

One (2002-064) on 29 December 2002, *Ascension*: McElroy Swamp, approx. 1 mi. N Hwy. 61 and ½ mi. W Enterprise Pipeline Company Rd. The only identifying character provided was that the bird had a 'golden crown' and details about size suggested that the bird was too small for this species. All Members agreed that the report was unconvincing.

One adult (2003-028) on 4 January 2003, *Bossier*: near Koran, near Fairview Baptist Cemetery at end of Tooke Rd. All Members agreed that a glimpse of 1-2 seconds was not sufficient to document this species.

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

One adult male (2003-025) on 30 April 2003, *Orleans*: New Orleans, 2201 Lakeshore Dr., Information Technology Center. Acceptance was problematic because the observer expressed some doubt about the identification and did not get a clear view of all characters.

Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)

One female or first-year male (2009-063) on 2 October 2009, *Cameron*: Peveto Woods Sanctuary. Viewing conditions were poor (bird was back lit) and the observer did not discuss how Summer Tanager was eliminated from consideration.

Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)

One first-year male (2002-017) on 17 April 2002, *Red River*: 4 mi. S *Caddo* line on west bank Red River. Some Members believed the description, including details about the distribution of yellow coloration, may have better suggested a potential hybrid X Rose-breasted Grosbeak. The observer also did not describe the wings, back, crown, or tail. For those reasons, as well as that there are still no well-documented spring occurrences of this species, most Members agreed the documentation was not sufficient for acceptance.

UNACCEPTED RECORDS: ORIGIN

The following three reports were not accepted based on questionable identification. The first two are unlike most “unaccepted origin” observations involving reasonable doubt about wild origin. Rather, these were mounted waterfowl trophies at a hunting lodge and it could not be established beyond reasonable doubt that the mounts were “locally obtained” versus being mounted birds from elsewhere that were brought in for display.

Ross’s Goose (*Anser rossii*)

One mounted individual (1984-030) likely taken winter 1984-85, *Calcasieu*: Southern Tradition Hunting Club (ph). Identification is not in question. There were no data with the mount to support date and actual locality when and where this specimen was collected. Most Members (through the years it was under review) believed that there was no point in accepting in the absence of obvious date and location information.

Eurasian Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*)

One mounted male (1984-029) likely taken winter 1984-85, *Calcasieu*: Southern Tradition Hunting Club (ph). Identification is not in question. There were no data with the mount to support date and actual locality when and where this specimen was collected. Most Members (through the years it was under review) believed that there was no point in accepting in the absence of obvious date and location information.

Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*)

Thirteen (2002-022) on 12 May 2002, *Orleans*, New Orleans, UNO near the Lakefront. The Committee continues to resist accepting Monk Parakeet to the official state list as Introduced because of the species’ very limited distribution (the Greater New Orleans area) in comparison to other, widely distributed introduced species (e.g., Rock Pigeon, Eurasian Collared-Dove, European Starling, House Finch, House Sparrow).

Acknowledgments

In addition to current LBRC Members Paul E. Conover, John K. Dillon, Robert C. Dobbs, Erik I. Johnson, and Larry R. Raymond, we also thank James M. Bishop, Nancy L. Newfield, and J. V. Remsen for reviewing earlier drafts of this report.

Corrigenda

Eighth Report: Change LBRC number of Ash-throated Flycatcher (94-62) to 1993-071 as initially logged into LBRC roster with long form submitted by Paul E. Conover and to correctly reflect year found.

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Brant
Canada Goose (wild only)
Trumpeter Swan (Q)
Tundra Swan

Eurasian Wigeon
American Black Duck

King Eider
White-winged Scoter
Long-tailed Duck
Common Merganser
Masked Duck

Greater Prairie-Chicken (e)
American Flamingo
Least Grebe
Red-necked Grebe

Western Grebe
Band-tailed Pigeon
Mangrove Cuckoo
Smooth-billed Ani
Lesser Nighthawk
Antillean Nighthawk
Vaux's Swift
Mexican Violetear
Green-breasted Mango

Rivoli's Hummingbird
Blue-throated Hummingbird

Lucifer Hummingbird
Anna's Hummingbird
Broad-billed Hummingbird

Black Rail
Limpkin
Whooping Crane (e/R)

Lesser Sand-Plover
Mountain Plover
Eskimo Curlew (E?)
Black-tailed Godwit

Ruff
Curlew Sandpiper
Purple Sandpiper
Red-necked Phalarope

Red Phalarope
Long-tailed Jaeger
Razorbill
Ancient Murrelet
Black-legged Kittiwake
Sabine's Gull

Black-headed Gull

Little Gull
Mew Gull
Western Gull

California Gull
Iceland Gull

Glaucous Gull
Great Black-backed Gull
Kelp Gull

Brown Noddy
Arctic Tern
Red-billed Tropicbird
Red-throated Loon
Pacific Loon
Yellow-nosed Albatross

Cory's Shearwater
Sooty Shearwater
Great Shearwater
Manx Shearwater
Audubon's Shearwater
Leach's Storm-Petrel
Jabiru

Red-footed Booby
Northern Goshawk
Harris's Hawk
White-tailed Hawk
Zone-tailed Hawk
Ferruginous Hawk

Rough-legged Hawk

Golden Eagle
Flammulated Owl
Snowy Owl
Burrowing Owl
Long-eared Owl
Northern Saw-whet Owl
Ringed Kingfisher
Williamson's Sapsucker

Red-naped Sapsucker
Ladder-backed Woodpecker

Ivory-billed Woodpecker (E?)
Prairie Falcon
Western Wood-Pewee
Hammond's Flycatcher
Gray Flycatcher
Pacific-slope Flycatcher
Cordilleran Flycatcher
Dusky-capped Flycatcher
Brown-crested Flycatcher
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher

Tropical Kingbird
Couch's Kingbird

Cassin's Kingbird
Gray Kingbird
Fork-tailed Flycatcher
Plumbeous Vireo
Cassin's Vireo
Yellow-green Vireo

Black-whiskered Vireo
Clark's Nutcracker
Chihuahuan Raven
Brown-chested Martin
Rock Wren
Northern Wheatear
Mountain Bluebird
Townsend's Solitaire
Varied Thrush
Curve-billed Thrasher
Sage Thrasher
White Wagtail
Red Crossbill
Lesser Goldfinch
Evening Grosbeak
Chestnut-collared Longspur
Smith's Longspur
McCown's Longspur
Green-tailed Towhee

Spotted Towhee

Cassin's Sparrow
American Tree Sparrow
Brewer's Sparrow
Lark Bunting
Baird's Sparrow

Golden-crowned Sparrow

Hooded Oriole
Bullock's Oriole
Scott's Oriole
Shiny Cowbird
Bachman's Warbler (E?)
Lucy's Warbler

Virginia's Warbler

Connecticut Warbler
MacGillivray's Warbler
Tropical Parula

Black-throated Gray Warbler
Townsend's Warbler
Hermit Warbler

Red-faced Warbler
Painted Redstart
Pyrrhuloxia
Hepatic Tanager
Black-headed Grosbeak

Blue Bunting
Lazuli Bunting

Varied Bunting

151 species

Subspecies are listed on next page.

KEY to Review List formatting:

Bold	Species known to hybridize with other species.
<i>Italicized</i>	<i>Hybrid(s) involving this parental species are documented for Louisiana.</i>
E?	Species is probably extinct.
Q	Status on State List is in question and needs resolution.
e/R	Species is extirpated in Louisiana/Reintroduction program in progress. (Whooping Crane re-introduction program in progress.)

The LBRC requests documentation for the following subspecies documented in Louisiana: **Great White Heron** (*Ardea herodias occidentalis*), **Audubon's Warbler** (*Setophaga coronata auduboni*-group), **Gray-headed Junco** (*Junco hyemalis caniceps*), and **Oregon Junco** (*J. hyemalis oregonus*-group). These subspecies' status falls within the parameters of the Review List. The following subspecies or forms have been reviewed and not accepted: Northern "Red-shafted" Flicker (*Colaptes auratus cafer*-group) and Dark-eyed "Pink-sided" Junco (*J. h. mearnsi*). The LBRC requests documentation for these, and other "non-Slate-colored" Dark-eyed Juncos. Other subspecies of interest to monitor are those that may be elevated to species status in the future, e.g., Scopoli's Shearwater (possible split from Cory's Shearwater), and Yellow "Mangrove" Warbler (*erithachorides* group: <http://checklist.aou.org/assets/proposals/PDF/2018-C.pdf>).

Observers should be aware that several species (**boldfaced**) on the Review List are documented to hybridize with other species; species for which hybrids have been documented in Louisiana are *italicized*. For that reason, it is important to address and eliminate a possible hybrid when documenting and reporting these species.

The LBRC requests documentation for records of any species not currently accepted on the State List. This includes species of captive/introduced origin not currently on the State List or Review List (e.g., Black Francolin and Ring-necked Pheasant). With the addition of Canada Goose to the Review List, the Committee is currently only interested in wild individuals and not those of feral origin (e.g., individuals associated with the introduced Rockefeller Refuge population, or other local resident populations scattered across the state).

Species previously removed from the Review List

The Committee welcomes documentation of occurrences from prior to a species' removal from the Review List: Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (removed 31 Mar 1990), Ross's Goose (removed 31 Mar 1990), Cinnamon Teal (added 7 Sep 1996; removed 14 Mar 2015), American Black Duck (added 17 Apr 2010), White-winged Scoter (added 11 Mar 1989), Long-tailed Duck (added 17 Apr 2010), Common Merganser (added 11 Mar 1989), Eurasian Collared-Dove (Introduced Species, removed 7 Sep 1996), Inca Dove (removed 25 Apr 1986), Lesser Nighthawk (added 11 Mar 1989), Allen's Hummingbird (removed 16 March 2013), Calliope Hummingbird (removed 7 Sep 2002), Broad-tailed Hummingbird (removed 7 Sep 2002), Buff-bellied Hummingbird (removed 29 Apr 1988), Yellow Rail (removed 23 Apr 1994), Lesser Black-backed Gull (removed 7 Sep 1996), Bridled Tern (removed 7 Sep 1996), Pomarine Jaeger (removed 7 Sep 1996), Parasitic Jaeger (removed 16 March 2013), Wilson's Storm-Petrel (removed 25 Apr 1986, reinstated 23 Apr 1994, removed again Sep 1999), Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (removed 7 Sep 2002), Northern Gannet (removed 25 Apr 1986), Masked Booby (removed 25 Sep 1999), Brown Booby (removed 10 Mar 2018), White-tailed Kite (removed 11 Mar 1989), Swainson's Hawk (removed 29 Apr 1988), Golden Eagle (added 25 Apr 1986), Burrowing Owl (added 7 Sep 2002), Crested Caracara (added 18 May 1991; removed 8 Sep 2007), Alder Flycatcher (removed 23 Apr 1994), Willow Flycatcher (removed 14 Mar 2015), Say's Phoebe (14 Mar 2015), Ash-throated Flycatcher (removed 7 Sep 1996), Great Kiskadee (removed 10 Mar 2018), Bell's Vireo (added 18 May 1991; removed 15 Mar 2015), Cave Swallow (removed 12 March 2011), House Finch (Introduced Species, removed 18 May 1991), Evening Grosbeak (added 7 Sep 1996), Spotted Towhee (added 7 Sep 1996), Bullock's Oriole (added 7 Sep 1996), Western Tanager (added 11 Mar 1989; removed 16 March 2013), and Black-headed Grosbeak (added 11 Mar 1989).

The LBRC regrets that only a small percentage of submitted photographs can be showcased in the Annual Newsletter and LBRC Report. Due to space limitations, photographs appearing in the LBRC Showcase pages are chosen by the Newsletter Editor for a variety of reasons including (and these are well-represented herein): 1) to provide an image of the individual bird(s) accepted (whether by the person who found the bird, a photo taken within the record's date range of occurrence, or from the last day the bird was observed); 2) illustrate the importance of photographic documentation; 3) show the range of photographic images submitted to the LBRC for documentation; 4) stress the importance of *all photographs* to the documentation process - whether or not they are blurry (but species still recognizable) or tack sharp. A grainy or poorly exposed photo can often be as useful as one that is beautifully composed and professional-looking; and finally, 5) as a means to encourage observers to carry a camera because, with practice, most observers can produce fine images of birds. And remember, even if others are photographing the same bird, their photos may not come out, be lost, or you can capture some aspect of the bird not captured by others - always have your camera handy or you might miss that "record" shot. The LBRC is very appreciative of the time and effort observers have expended to submit photo and written documentation to the Committee.

Please keep up the good work!

Showcase I: Ducks through grebes



2015-078

Erik I. Johnson photographed the adult male Cinnamon Teal (2015-078; flapping its wings) at Cameron Prairie NWR headquarters on 1 January 2015. Individual below LBRC number was considered a hybrid X Blue-winged Teal.

Photo-documented Long-tailed Ducks included singles at the Crowley Wastewater Treatment Plant, 6 November 2017 (2017-056, right; photo by Robert C. Dobbs), at Convent, 15 November 2017 (2017-088, lower right; photo by Hermain Callais Jr.), and near Homer, 3 December 2017 (2017-068, below; photo by John Dillon).



2017-056



2017-088



2017-068

Two well-documented Common Mergansers were accepted, single females at Cross Lake, 5 January 2014 (2014-126; photo at right with Ring-billed Gull by Dot Rambin), and (perhaps more unexpectedly) on a farm pond at St. Gabriel, 30 December 2017 (2017-082; photo by J. V. Remsen). Charles E. Lyon photographed this Western Grebe (2015-075) on Cross Lake to document its discovery on 30 December 2015.



2014-126



2017-082



2015-075

Showcase 2: Nighthawks through swifts

This male Lesser Nighthawk (1999-045; right) was photographed 31 March 1999 by B. Mac Myers III on and from an oil platform about 70 mi. offshore.

Robert D. Purrington provided this photo of another male Lesser (2003-015; below) at Holly Beach, 25 October 2003; although the photo is grainy, the white band in the primaries is still discernible.



This immature male Lesser (2014-109, below) was photographed by Dave Patton at Peveto Woods Sanctuary on 16 November 2014. This bird has a smaller white patch but you can see the distance from the wingtip and white outer web on primary 10. Note also the 'string of pearls' on the upper wing coverts of photos above and below - a helpful mark for Lesser Nighthawk.



Paul E. Conover's flight shot of a (probable first-year) male Lesser (2017-021; above) at Peveto Woods Sanctuary was taken 30 April 2017. It illustrates the location of the white band



crossing the primaries and extensive buff spotting on the inner primaries. Image of the same bird perched (photo by Brad Price, right) is very similar to 2014-109 (above). Photo at left by Paul E. Conover of another Lesser (2017-022) at same location on 4 May 2017 illustrates the diagnostic prominent buff spotting on the primaries of a perched female Lesser. To review nighthawk ID: <http://www.losbird.org/lbrc/Newsletter2015.pdf>.



These swifts (right) at Baton Rouge, 20 February 2003, were seen in poor light, effectively turning photos taken by George Nixon into silhouettes. But, they were nonetheless helpful in confirming the ID as Vaux's Swift (LBRC 2003-004).



Showcase 3: Hummingbirds through rails



An amazing discovery, especially in winter, this female Lucifer Hummingbird (2017-069; left) at New Iberia, 8 December 2017, becomes Louisiana's first accepted occurrence (photo by Michael J. Musumeche). Kelly B. Bryan, an expert on Lucifer, concurred with the identification.



Two accepted Anna's Hummingbirds included a very early adult male (2002-052) photographed by Shirley Drewes at Baton Rouge, 14 October 2002, and a female (2017-061) discovered and photographed (right) by Toddy Guidry in his Lafayette yard on 17 November 2017 and banded by



Erik I. Johnson on 27 December (inset photos top and bottom).

Paul E. Conover photographed this immature male Broad-tailed Hummingbird (1995-172) lurking in the shadows 110 Homas St. in Lafayette on 23 April 1995. Broad-tailed has since been removed from the Review List.



Inside the banding trap as a Ruby-throated watches, this female Broad-billed Hummingbird (2017-053) was back for its second winter near Houma (photo by Oscar Johnson, 28 October 2017).

Erik I. Johnson photographed this Black Rail (2017-054, below) at Broussard Beach on 2 November 2017. Audubon Louisiana is conducting coastal surveys including nocturnal rope drags (which captured this individual) to help clarify status of this species in Louisiana.



Joshua Sylvest was able to photograph with his cell phone three of four Limpkins (2017-084) he found during the Thibodaux CBC, 30 December 2017. These are Louisiana's first Limpkins! At least two birds were reportedly still present at this site during March 2018. See also p. 4.



Showcase 4: Phalaropes through Sabine's Gull



This photo collage features some of the 53(!) Red-necked Phalaropes (2017-089) along a rip line about 35 mi. offshore on 2 September 2017 (photos by Robert C. Dobbs).



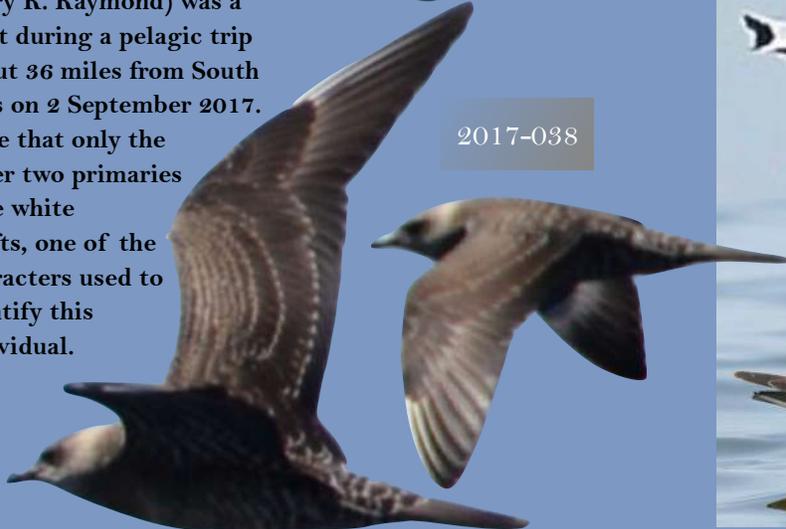
2017-089



This Juvenal-plumaged Long-tailed Jaeger (2017-038; photos here by Larry R. Raymond) was a treat during a pelagic trip about 36 miles from South Pass on 2 September 2017. Note that only the outer two primaries have white shafts, one of the characters used to identify this individual.



2017-038



Two juvenile Sabine's Gulls (2017-041) photographed by Charles E. Lyon on Cross Lake, 5 September 2017.

2017-041



Showcase 5: Iceland Gull through terns

This first year “Thayer’s” Iceland Gull (2017-012; right) was photographed by Paul E. Conover at Cameron, 2 April 2017. More unusual was an early-and-adult-plumaged Thayer’s (2017-052) at Broussard Beach, 28 October 2017 (lower right, center bird above LBRC number), photographed by Steven Mlodinow. Not all Iceland Gulls will be identifiable to subspecies.

Three accepted first-year Glaucous Gulls included one (2014-129; below left, upper image) at Holly Beach, 21 December 2014 (photo by B. Mac Myers III), one (2017-019; below left, lower image) at Grand Isle, 25-26 April 2017 (photographed by Robert C. Dobbs), and one (2017-025; below center) at Holly Beach, 21 May 2017 (photo by Paul E. Conover).



2017-012



2014-129



2017-025



2017-052



2017-019

Three Great Black-backed Gull records were also resolved, including two older records—both at Fourchon Beach and photographed by B. Mac Myers III, one near adult (2002-051, right upper) on 14 October 2002



2002-051

and an adult (2003-039, right lower) on 11 October 2003. More recently, a first-year bird (2017-051, bottom right) was photographed by Paul E. Conover along Rutherford Beach on 28 October 2017.



2003-039



These photos by Paul E. Conover of an adult Arctic Tern (2017-043) 29 mi. offshore on 23 September 2017 document Louisiana’s first accepted pelagic and true fall occurrence.

2017-043



2017-051

Showcase 6: Shearwaters



2017-039



Two Cory's Shearwaters found on a 2 September 2017 pelagic trip are distinguishable as different individuals due to differences in primary molt. LBRC 2017-039 (left two images), about 35 mi. off the Mississippi River, has less advanced primary molt- new gray inner four primaries are visible. Compare to LBRC 2017-086 (right two images), 37 mi. offshore, with more advanced molt and more new gray primaries visible. Top photos are by Paul E. Conover, bottom are by Robert C. Dobbs. A 2018 AOU Checklist Committee Proposal requests to split the subspecies of Cory's. Although both 2017 birds have some white extending out the inner primaries (hand), suggesting "Scopoli's" Shearwater, the LBRC opted not to accept either individual beyond generic Cory's.



2017-086



Louisiana's Second Occurrence of Sooty Shearwater

(Ardenna grisea)

Although distant and poor, these photos (right) taken from shore by Robert C. Dobbs clearly document Louisiana's second Sooty Shearwater (2017-031). Only Short-tailed Shearwater is similar and the combination of long, slender bill and silvery under wing linings eliminates this long shot. The shearwater was observed just off Whiskey Island in the company of Brown Pelicans, 15 June 2017.



2017-031

Seven Audubon's Shearwaters observed off South Pass, 2 September 2017, were treated as a single record (2017-040) although sightings ranged from 33-37 miles offshore. Photo montage (below and right) by Larry R. Raymond.



2017-040

Showcase 7: Brown Booby

The number of Brown Booby reports surged beginning in 2013 - both offshore and onshore, which prompted the LBRC to reassess status and ultimately remove the species from the Review List at the 2018 Annual Meeting. This may likely be the last Showcase page devoted to Brown Booby in a LBRC Newsletter.

Records accompanied by photographs included in this report (clockwise from top right to bottom left): an immature (2015-080) photographed by J. V. Remsen about 55-65 mi. south of Southwest Pass, 4 July 2015; a subadult (one of three individuals observed; 2016-060) photographed by Jim Holmes from the Lake Pontchartrain causeway, 16 May 2016; two (out of 34 adults and subadults!!; 2016-063) photographed by James W. Beck, also on the Pontchartrain causeway, 18 September 2016; one subadult (2017-030) photographed by Ruben Ayala from the Carnival Breeze cruise ship in the Gulf of Mexico, 8 June 2017; a far inland immature (2017-060) photographed by Willie Matthews at Poverty Point Reservoir, 10 November 2017; two more Gulf of Mexico records by John Pike on 3 December 2017 from aboard a cruise ship, one adult male (2017-066) 300 km south of Atchafalaya Bay and an immature (2017-067) about 375 km south of Terrebonne Bay; and, finally, a very distant photo of one of three adults (2017-080) photographed by Paul E. Conover on Calcasieu Lake, 24 December 2017 (Double-crested Cormorant on post below).



2015-080



2016-060



2016-063



2017-030



2017-060



2017-080



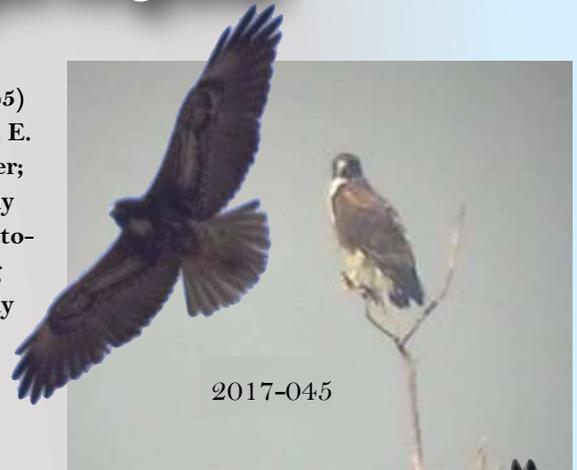
2017-066



2017-067

Showcase 8: Hawks through Ringed Kingfisher

Three White-tailed Hawk occurrences from 2017 were all well-supported with photos. First, an adult and an immature (2017-045) were photographed (photo right plus immature in flight) by Paul E. Conover when he discovered them along Fruge Road on 8 October; these birds lingered in the area into December and were relatively easy to find but tended to stay far from the highway, making photo-documentation difficult. More amazing in SE LA was a confiding adult (2017-047) present at Grand Isle from 13 October into early 2018 (here photographed on day of discovery by Kathy Rhodes).



2017-045



2017-047

On 11 December 2017, Michael J. Musumeche also documented an adult and immature (2017-070) NW of Welsh (photo below and adult in flight, right).



2017-070



2017-049

A burst of three Harris's Hawks during 2017 are the first accepted since 2009. Ken Harris photographed a "one-day-wonder" adult (2017-049, left) at Holly Beach, 28 October. A more reliable adult (2017-065; below) maintained a winter territory at the Welsh landfill from November into early 2018 (photo in pines by Erik I. Johnson, 28 November; two flight shots by Jim Holmes; 12 December; and, atop one of its favorite gas vent perches, by Rosemary Seidler, 19 December). Another adult (2017-072; right) was photographed by Phillip L. Vasseur at Cameron Prairie NWR, 18 December 2017.



2017-072



At right, two distant photos by Erik I. Johnson of the long-staying female Ringed Kingfisher (2015-083) at Lake Martin on 5 September 2015, during its second year.



2017-065



2015-083



Showcase 9: Brown-crested Flycatcher to Great Kiskadee



2011-038



2011-037

Two older reports of photographed Brown-crested Flycatchers were resolved. One (2011-038; far left) was near Fort Jackson, 2 January 2011, and the other (2011-037, near left) was at New Orleans, 8 January 2011 (both photos by Phillip A. Wallace). Three 2017 occurrences were also accepted. One (2017-007; below left) was at Chalmette Battlefield, 5 January 2017 (photo by Robert C. Dobbs), with likely the same bird (2017-063; below middle) returning to that location the following



2017-007



2017-063

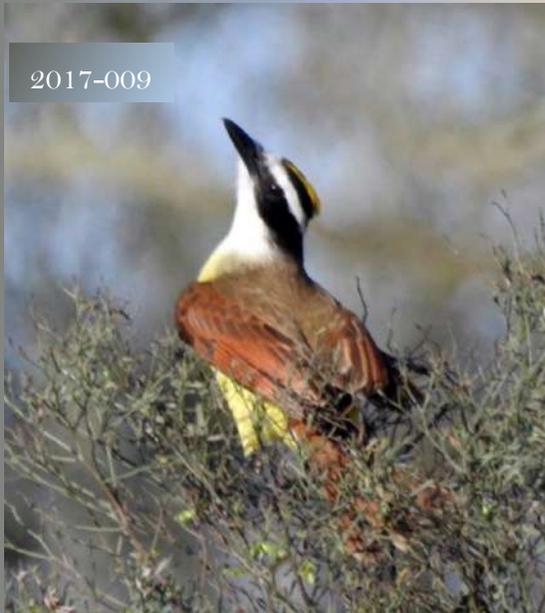


winter and photographed by Rosemary Seidler on 26 November 2017. And, two (2017-079; near left and below) were in Plaquemines Parish, 22 December 2017 (photos by J. V. Remsen).



2017-079

Great Kiskadee is a conspicuous species that is known or suspected to nest at several locations in SW Louisiana. Also, annual accepted records are averaging close to four per year, which prompted the LBRC to remove the species from the Review List during the 2018 Annual Meeting. Two from 2017 were nicely photographed: one (2017-009; below) near Lydia, 16 February 2017 (photo by Michael J. Musumeche), and one (2017-083; two photos bottom right) along the Superior Canal north of the northern boundary of Rockefeller Refuge, 30 December 2017 (photos by Phillip L. Vasseur).



2017-009



2017-083

Showcase 10: Kingbirds through vireos



2015-084



2017-048



2017-050

A calling Tropical Kingbird (2015-084; left) in Cameron Parish, 1 May 2015 is the ninth accepted record for Louisiana (photo by Robert C. Dobbs), and a calling Couch's Kingbird (2017-050; upper right) remained near Bell City from 27 October 2017 (here, photo by Donna L. Dittmann) into early 2018. Another Tropical/Couch's (2017-048; above middle) at Fourchon Beach, 25 October 2017 could not be voice-confirmed to species (photo by Natalie Waters).

Two Gray Kingbirds were photographed by J. V. Remsen, one (2017-013; right upper) at Grand Isle on 4 April 2017, and a more unusual SW LA bird (2017-027; right lower) along Holly Beach, 24 May 2017.



2017-013

Louisiana's fifth and sixth Fork-tailed Flycatchers were documented in late 2017. An immature (2017-057; left) was at Grand Isle, here on 5



2017-057

November (photo by Joan Garvey). And, a stunning adult (2017-074) was in Plaquemines Parish, here (below left) shown day-of- discovery, 21 December (photo by Christina Riehl (below left), and (below middle) the following day (photo by J. V. Remsen). The pale collar and timing of occurrence of these birds may suggest the northern subspecies *monachus*.



2017-027



2017-074



2017-023



2017-018

There were just two Black-whiskered Vireos supported by photos. One (2017-018, left) was at Elmer's Island WMA, 25 April 2017 (photo by Robert C. Dobbs), and another (2017-023) was at Lighthouse Woods, Cameron Parish, 30 April 2017 (photo by Cameron Rutt).

Showcase I I: Sparrows through buntings



2017-017

This male Lark Bunting (2017-017; left), photographed by Jim Holmes on Hwy. 27 west of the Cameron ferry landing, 23 April 2017, was Louisiana's fourth April occurrence.

Four reports of Bullock's Oriole were accompanied by convincing photos. A female (2014-128, upper right) was at Mandeville, 28 October 2014 (photo by Claire Thomas), a first-year male (2015-086, right) was near



2014-128



2016-065



2017-071

Thornwell, 18 December 2015 (photo by Dan O'Malley), an adult male (2016-065, far left) was at New Orleans, 21 December 2016 (photo by Steve Picou), and a first-year male (2017-071, near left) was at Breaux Bridge, 17 December 2017 (photo by Gary Broussard).



2015-086



2017-073

This adult male Shiny Cowbird (2017-073; left) photographed by Joan Garvey at Grand Isle, 20 December 2017, represented just the second accepted winter occurrence for the state.

This (probable male) Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Warbler (2015-087; above right) was photographed by Phillip A. Wallace during the White Lake CBC, 14 December 2015.

Two records of Townsend's Warbler show the range of usefulness of photo documentation. B. Mac Myers III was only able to get a couple of poor shots of one (2002-055; right upper) at Venice, 1 December 2002.



2015-087

So, acceptance was mainly based on written documentation. Compare to the individual (2017-044; right lower) clearly identifiable from the photo by Joan Garvey taken at New Orleans, 26 September 2017. It's important to not solely rely on photos for documentation and careful notes should also be taken during the observation or recorded shortly thereafter.



2013-105

This female Western Tanager (2013-105, left) was photographed by Mitch Foret at Grand Isle, 9 October 2013. Only the fifth accepted state occurrence, this adult male Lazuli Bunting (2004-030, right), barely visible behind a backyard feeder at Luling, 7 February 2004, was presumably spending its second winter there (photo by B. Mac Myers III).



2002-055



2017-044



2004-030

Tips on reporting Review List Species

Donna L. Dittmann, Secretary

During preparation of the LBRC's Annual Report and Newsletter, I have the opportunity to review (*again*) those records that did not get accepted. Most often it's a case of an observer not thoroughly describing the bird, including as simple as not stating *what type of bird* it was, e.g., a booby, an *Empidonax*, etc. Perhaps this sounds silly - but this can be an issue. Whether you are an experienced Louisiana birder who everyone knows, an 'expert' visiting from out of state, or a beginner fresh on the scene, you need to be aware that a reviewer can't simply make assumptions about missing information. We were not present, so you must thoroughly guide us through the event. From your written account and accompanying documentation (photo/audio) we make a judgement about the correctness of the identification based on *those details*. Regardless of the voting outcome, your report is archived and can be reevaluated in the future. Sometimes your observation is brief - the bird gets away - *and that's the story*. We don't want to dissuade an observer from reporting a rarity - but sometimes a bird does 'get away' and its identification shouldn't be forced. *Experienced birders know that an identification based on a glimpse, poor viewing conditions, or first impression may, upon further study, turn out to be incorrect*. Prudence is warranted.

Novice observers may be unsure of how to present 'the details.' The LBRC 'long form' (<http://www.losbird.org/lbrc/submitreport.html>) can help to guide an observer through the types of information necessary to support an observation - the who, what, when, where, and how. Years ago, Greg Lasley and I wrote an article for *Birding* on how to provide documentation: http://www.losbird.org/dittman_lasley.htm With the proliferation of digital media - some things have changed. Camera-toting observers were rare then. Now, nearly all birders carry a digital camera even if only a cell phone: *Louisiana's first Limpkin record was recently documented by cell phone images*. This, along with better availability of audio recording technology and GPS capabilities, is a fantastic improvement. But, at the same time, too much reliance on photos can sometimes backfire. Increasingly, "descriptions" on rare bird report forms or in eBird lists simply say "see photo," or the details are superficial representations of what can be seen in an attached photo. Many of us, myself included, are guilty of this because, let's face it, it's easy to put off writing a more detailed report when you have photos. Also, increasingly, emphasis is placed on obtaining photo documentation and less on spending time studying birds through binoculars/scope. We are losing our field identification skills and our commitment to recording detailed descriptions of *the circumstances of an observation* as well as what we can observe about what the bird looked like and how it behaved. We need to balance field observation and ex-post-facto study of birds on our laptop. Given the all too familiar scenario of a computer crash and resulting data loss - there lies a real danger in a digital-only approach. Paper files are not inherently less subject to catastrophic loss, but reliance on digital data has upped the ante. Field notes are still useful, even if only a few lines of basics are scribbled on a piece of scrap paper, and field sketches are a great way to discover overlooked details.

eBird is an outstanding tool to record and archive documentation (and we hope safeguarded from catastrophic data loss, but do back-up your important observations and images). If you report a "rarity" on eBird, then you are prompted to provide supporting details because either the species is considered rare (and requires you to provide an actual description of what the bird looked like) or the number of individuals was unusual (=requires further explanation). The eBird Help Section *Reporting Rarities* doesn't distinguish temporal/local area rarities from state-level Review List Species: <http://help.ebird.org/customer/portal/articles/973980-reporting-rarities--elements-of-a-bird-description>. You may receive an email from the Regional Reviewer requesting additional details to *confirm* your rarity, along with encouragement to submit documentation of Review List Species to the LBRC. Whereas a photo may suffice to *confirm* your eBird rarity without LBRC review/acceptance, note that an eBird report (*confirmed or not*) is not a simultaneous LBRC submission. Perhaps in the future the LBRC and eBird may be better coordinated. When submitting a Review List species to eBird, please try to include all information requested on the *long form*. Then it's available for you to use when writing your LBRC report - if you didn't take field notes, then it's best if your eBird list is entered during/right after the observation when details are still fresh in your mind.

There's always room to improve how we present our rarity documentation (*me too!*); it just takes a little extra time and effort - but then it's archived - forever. Now, let's all get outside and look for some birds!

Thayer's Gull Merged Into Iceland Gull

Paul E. Conover

With the 2017 publication of the *Fifty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds*, Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*) has been merged with Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*: <http://americanornithologypubs.org/doi/pdf/10.1642/AUK-17-72.1?code=coop-site>). Thayer's Gull has had a long and controversial history, (see Dittmann 2016 <http://www.losbird.org/lbrc/LBRCNL2016.pdf>). In brief recap: The Thayer's Gull taxon was long relegated to subspecific status under Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus thayeri*). Research indicating that Thayer's was not a form of Herring Gull, and that Thayer's Gull and the Kumlien's subspecies (*Larus glaucoides kumlieni*) of Iceland Gull maintained separate reproductive identities in areas where both nested, moved the AOU to elevate Thayer's Gull to full species status in 1973. Whereas Thayer's Gull's distinctness from Herring Gull is still accepted, skepticism of the seminal Thayer's/Iceland research and subsequent observations that Thayer's and Kumlien's mix where they nest together prompted the AOU to modify its 1973 classification, once again making Thayer's Gull a subspecies—but of Iceland Gull this time.

This merger has immediate consequences for Louisiana observers beyond the deletion of a species from the Official Louisiana Checklist. Traditionally, reporters and reviewers of small, pale gulls had to tread a fine line to differentiate between Thayer's, Kumlien's, and presumed crosses between the two taxa that spanned a continuum from relatively darker birds with darker outer primaries to paler birds with pure white wingtips. To put the difficulty of that task into perspective, consider that both taxa are so variable that identical birds on the East and West coasts are routinely identified as either Kumlien's or Thayer's, respectively, based solely on distribution. Out of an abundance of caution, the LBRC viewed deviation from the published norms for each taxon as a possible indication of hybridization between the two taxa. The LBRC even devised a sort of 'cheat sheet' of characters that supported identification of one or the other (right).

Now that Kumlien's and Thayer's gulls are considered forms of the same species, intermediate individuals can be viewed on a spectrum connecting the two forms with the specter of hybridism removed.

As a result of Thayer's Gull being subsumed into Iceland Gull, some previously reviewed reports that pertained to intermediate individuals will need to be re-reviewed by the LBRC. Although the ID image of Thayer's Gull was traditionally of a darker bird than Kumlien's Gull (more along the lines of a paler, more petite Herring Gull), the parameters of Thayer's ID expanded over time in the direction of paler, more Kumlien's-like birds. Separation of the two forms is based in part on tail and flight feather patterns—although different authorities support various interpretations of these patterns—with the general idea that Thayer's types show more solidly-colored feather interiors compared to the more dissected patterns of feather interiors of Kumlien's. Even with specimens or excellent photographs, the even gradation between the two forms sometimes rendered analysis of feather patterns impossible.

Thayer's Gull versus Iceland Gull (s. L. G. Kumlien)
Proposed character chart for use by LBRC Members

	Thayer's Gull	Kumlien's Gull
GIZE:	more delicate than Herring	more delicate than Thayer's
Bill:	longer than Kumlien's	shorter, more pubic
Wingtip:	more pointed than Kumlien's	less pointed than Thayer's
DEFINITIVE/THIRD YEAR		
Primaries:		
Iridid:	with black/dark gray	with medium gray to white
P10:	dark subterminal, narrow	dark subterminal, narrow absent
P8:	marked	unmarked
Iris color:	Brown	pale to light brown with speckles
NON-DEFINITIVE JUVENAL/FIRST YEAR		
Primaries:		
Iridid:	dark brown (to tan)	white to beige
P8-P10:	strong sweep to outer web contrast	lacks strong contrast
P10:	with pale edges	delicate inferior markings
P8:	silvery	silvery to white
Secondary:	uniform	with delicate markings, chevrons
Tertials:	same color as coverts/darker	background similar to coverts
Tail:	dark with pale, marked tips	internal markings on pale feather
Tail:	mostly solid, dark band	pale with internal markings
Rump:	coarsely patterned (like Herring)	finer patterned, like <i>Glaucous</i>
Bill:	barely paler base	more 2-toned, paler base
SECOND YEAR		
P8-P10:	distinct dark outer webs	dark webs on P8-P10
P8:	dark distal mark	lacks dark distal mark

One example of an intermediate bird is LBRC 2009-012, submitted as a Thayer's Gull, from New Orleans, *Orleans*, on 25 January 2009. The largely solid-centered tertials and tail, as well as darker inner than outer primaries suggest an ID of Thayer's Gull; however, the paleness of this gull suggests Kumlien's. The record was not accepted as Thayer's Gull, but reviewers noted that the record could be revisited in the event of revision of the Thayer's-Iceland complex.



Photos above by David P. Muth

Photos below by Robert C. Dobbs



Another gull caught in the middle was LBRC 2015-019, from Raccoon Island, *Terrebonne* on 16 March 2015. The reporter initially submitted the bird as a Kumlien's Gull, then reconsidered following a reassessment of the bird's fieldmarks, including darker outer primaries, solid tail band and tertials, and contrasting secondary bar. Despite an excellent analysis by the observer, this individual in many ways seemed more Kumlien's-like to some reviewers and was not accepted.

Unlike the above examples, the following bird I photographed near Welsh, *Jefferson Davis* on 29 January 2014, was not submitted at the time of its discovery because the fieldmarks seemed equivocal between Thayer's (darker outer primaries, solid tail band) and Kumlien's (pale overall color early in winter, flecked rather than solidly-filled tertials and wing coverts). In light of the current taxonomic status of Thayer's Gull under which intermediate traits can be attributed to intraspecific variation rather than hybridization, this record has now been submitted.



As the preceding examples illustrate, many Thayer's/Kumlien's candidates forced reporters and reviewers to make difficult ID decisions, or sometimes to "punt" in the hope that the status of Thayer's and "Kumlien's" Iceland gulls would be resolved—at least on paper. While the AOU's new delineation for Iceland Gull doesn't make pale-winged gull ID easy (there are other pale birds out there, including leucistic individuals and other hybrid combos), the merger does provide more latitude in the interpretation of previously "tweener" records.

IN MEMORIAM: Dr. James L. Ingold

Larry R. Raymond, Member, LBRC &
President, Shreveport Society for Nature Study, Inc.
Bird Study Group

Dr. James L. Ingold, Hubert and Patricia Hervey Professor for the Museum of Life Sciences, LSU at Shreveport, died on 19 January 2018, after a courageous two-year battle with cancer. Jim was born in 1951 in Erie, Pennsylvania, and earned his bachelor's degree (1973) in biology at Edinboro State College, Edinboro, Pennsylvania, his master's degree (1977) at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and his doctorate (1984) at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he worked on the biochemical systematics and evolution of cranes. Jim was a member of several ornithological societies and was elected a member of the American Ornithologists Union in 1998 and served as President of the Inland Bird Banding Association from 2006 to 2009. At the time of his death, he served on the board of directors of the Inland Bird Banding Association and was a life member of the Association of Field Ornithologists and the Wilson Ornithological Society.

Jim began his career in Louisiana at LSU at Shreveport in 1990 and was active in the Louisiana Ornithological Society since that time. He served more than two terms as a member of the Louisiana Bird Records Committee (2004 – 2015) and was editor of the *Journal of Louisiana Ornithology* for volumes 4 through 7 and continued serving on the editorial board until his death. He was recognized for his contributions to Louisiana ornithology by LOS in 2010 with the George H. Lowery Award. Among his accomplishments were his active bird banding program in north Louisiana, and his innovative research programs in other aspects of birds and bird behavior, including the chemistry of feather pigments. He was also recognized for his many presentations to the public, his active participation in the Shreveport Society for Nature Study Bird Study Group, and his ornithology classes at LSUS, many of which accompanied him to Cameron for LOS meetings. Jim served two terms as president of the Shreveport Bird Study Group during 1995-96 and 2008-09. The annual field trip he led to see Sandhill Crane near Cheneyville was always a favorite of the BSG members.

Jim maintained an active banding agenda and banded regularly in north Louisiana and on private property on Caddo Lake near Jefferson, Texas. His data are useful in clarifying migratory patterns and breeding seasons of birds in this region. He participated with the Caddo Lake Institute (CLI) to provide education and information on birds and birding at several community events and authored several publications for the CLI. Always willing to share his knowledge and expertise with others, especially children, Jim inspired many people in the joys of observing birds and the importance of conserving them. In recent years, he gave freely of his time to provide the bird-banding and



introduction to ornithology classes for the Northwest Louisiana Chapter of master naturalists. This was always one of the participants favorite workshops.

Jim authored more than thirty scientific papers over his career. He will be sadly missed by the ornithological community in Louisiana and elsewhere.



IN MEMORIAM: Dr. James L. Ingold

A representative list of Jim Ingold's publications follows:

Ingold, J. L., L. A. Weight and S. I. Guttman. 1984. Genetic differentiation within the avian genus *Columba*. *Comp. Biochem. Physiol.* 77B: 427-430.

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LOUISIANA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2018

LBRC Newsletter celebrates its 10th issue!

Providing annual updates on the activities
of the Louisiana Bird Records Committee for ten years.

To celebrate, we hope everyone enjoys the expanded Showcase pages.

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The Louisiana Bird Records Committee

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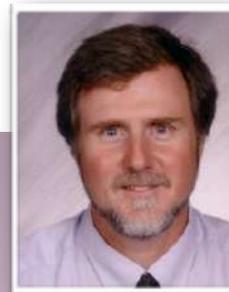
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ERIK I. JOHNSON,
NANCY L.
NEWFIELD, AND
LARRY R.
RAYMOND.

SOME MISTAKES
ALWAYS SEEM TO
DEFY DETECTION.
IF YOU SPOT ANY
ERRORS OR
OMISSIONS IN
THIS ISSUE, THEN
PLEASE SEND
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THE SECRETARY.

THANK YOU!

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