LOUISIANA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

REPORT FORM

This form is intended as a convenience in reporting observations of species on the Louisiana Bird Records Committee (LBRC) Review List. The LBRC recommends the use of this form or a similar format when submitting records for review to assure that all pertinent information is accounted for. <u>Attach additional pages or files as necessary</u>. Please print or type for hard copy. For electronic copy, be sure to save this file to your computer before entering text. Attach field notes, drawings, photographs, or tape recordings, if available. Include all photos for more obscurely marked species. When completed (if hard copy), mail to Secretary, Louisiana Bird Records Committee, c/o Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803-3216, or e-mail electronic copy as an attachment to Paul Edward Conover at <<u>zoiseaux@lusfiber.net</u>>.

1. English and Scientific names: Anna's Hummingbird (Calypte anna)

2. Number of individuals, sexes, ages, general plumage (e.g., 2 in alternate plumage): 1 immature female (1^{st} winter / SY)

3. Parish: Calcasieu

Specific Locality: Kirsten Livingston Residence, 2834 Addison Loop, Lake Charles, LA

4. Date(s) when observed: 8 January 2021

5. Time(s) of day when observed: 11:00 am (Note the time stamp on the photos is one hour ahead – I haven't updated it with the time change)

6. Reporting observer and city/state address

L C	/	
Reportin	g observer: E	rik I. Johnson
City: S	unset	
State: I	ouisiana	

7. <u>Other observers</u> accompanying reporter who also *identified* the bird(s): Kirsten Livingston

8. <u>Other observers who</u> *independently identified* the bird(s): Not sure if others had visited to see the bird before me. According to Kirsten, it was first seen on 4 January 2021.

9. Light conditions (position of bird in relation to shade and to direction and amount of light): Clear and sunny. The bird was processed in the shade and taken into the light for photos and closer examination.

10. Optical equipment (type, power, condition): Nikon D7200 with Nikon 105 mm f/2.8 mm lens.

11. Distance to bird(s): In-hand.

12. Duration of observation: 10 minutes

13. Habitat: Residential. Essentially no hummingbird plants in the yard with only a little cover. The entire area was in the process of rebuilding following Hurricane Laura this fall. The host had three hummingbird feeders out – one in the front and two in the back (about 30 feet apart). Two of the feeders were intensely guarded by two immature male Rufous, which were also caught (one before and one after the Anna's).

14. Behavior of bird / circumstances of observation (flying, feeding, resting; include and stress habits used in identification; relate events surrounding observation): Bird was first seen checking the backyard feeder closer to the house, which we had taken down, and then it promptly went to the feeder a little further back where it was cage-caught. I finished processing the Rufous and within 5 minutes was working on the Anna's. It was silent the entire time. After 10 minutes of banding and photos, the bird was released.

15. Description (include only what was actually seen, not what "should" have been seen; include if possible: total length/relative size compared to other familiar species; body bulk, shape, proportions; bill, eye, leg, and plumage characteristics. Stress features that separate it from similar species, or for species that are known to hybridize frequently, stress features that help eliminate possible hybrids): The bird had scattered rosy gorget feathers in the center throat and none on the crown or sides of the face or throat. The bird was relatively large (compared to other "bee" hummingbirds) and measurements align with female Anna's (see Table below). The back was metallic green and underparts were light gravish. To my eye, I saw no obvious indication of hybridization. The scattered gorget feathers were rose red (although with a hint of paler red) and there was no rufous in the tail. The greater secondary coverts were short (extended to about the length of the primary coverts in the spread wing) and had already been replaced. The bird was fairly advanced in its molt, and actively molting; p1-7 were new, p8 was missing, p9-10 were old – faded, but not terribly frayed. The tail appeared retailed still and a bit worn. The bases of the tail feathers were grayish-green, with no indication of rufous in the inner or outer webbing. The body plumage appeared mostly replaced with only a few scattered pin feathers on the back and a few scattered juvenile feathers, which appeared in some photos as slightly more copper-green than the replaced feathers.

	An	ina's	Rı	ifous	This
Millimeters	Pyle (1997)	Bryan (2012)	Pyle (1997)	Bryan (2012)	Bird
Wing	46.4-51.5	45.2-51.2	42.6-46.6	41.2-47.6	49.7
Tail	24.9-29.3	26.0-30.5	23.9-28.3	25.0-29.0	25.9
Exp. Culmen	15.4-19.6	15.9-19.5	16.4-19.0	14.6-20.2	19.5

16. Voice: Not heard.

17. Similar species (include how they were eliminated by your observation): The bird was clearly not a *Selasphorus* (no rufous/orange/buff anywhere, and too large), and too large for an *Archilochus*. The light grayish (more grayish than whitish) underparts were also unlike other more common (in Louisiana) hummingbirds. The greatest challenge is eliminating the possibility of a hybridization with *Selasphorus*, for which there are at two recent examples that I am aware of (one in Lafayette, banded by Dave Patton, and a between year returnee in 2019-2020 and 2020-2021; one in Pontchatoula, captured by Linda Beall; both have been evaluated by Sheri Williamson). This bird, however, had the gorget color and tail color that seems consistent with a pure Anna's.

Being slightly concerned with the color of the gorget showing a hint of orange and the rachis showing a hint of orange (the latter I thought might be due to wear/fading), so I shared the photos with Sheri Williamson to solicit her opinion, who responded:

"I don't see anything suggestive of hybrid origin. The color of the gorget iridescence is within the normal range for female ANHU (which tends to verge more on coral even when fresh), and the shapes of the primaries and greater secondary coverts look fine. I occasionally see that odd tawny color on the rachises of old feathers on birds that are otherwise entirely within normal parameters for ANHU, so I wouldn't put too much stock in it unless the color extended into the vanes. The late completion of molt is a definite sign that she's an SY, and she should not have any juvenile bill corrugations at all."

18. Photographs or tape recordings obtained? (by whom? attached?): Yes, photographs by me, attached.

19. Previous experience with this species: I banded a female Anna's in Toddy Guidry's yard n 28 December 2017. I've seen them here and there on the west coast, although I wouldn't say that helps me address the hybrid question.

20. Identification aids: (list books, illustrations, other birders, etc. used in identification):

a. at time of observation: None.

b. after observation: National Geographic 7th Ed., Sibley Guide to N.A. Birds 2nd Ed., Wells et al. (1996, "Age and sex determination in Anna's Hummingbird by means of tail pattern" Western Birds 27), Pyle ID Guide to N.A. Birds (1997), photos of the hybrid Anna's x Selasphorus taken by Dave Patton (Lafayette bird) and Jane Patterson (Pontchatoula bird), and my photos from Toddy Guidry's female Anna's. Also solicited input from Sheri Williamson. 21. This description is written from:

Χ	notes made during the observation.	Are notes attached?	Yes (banding
			sheet)
	notes made after the observation.	At what date?	
Χ	memory		
Χ	study of images		

22. Are you positive of your identification? If not, explain: Mostly yes, although with my still limited in-hand experience with them, hoping I'm not overlooking evidence of hybridization.

23. Date: 11 January 2021 Time: 9:15 pm

24. May the LBRC have permission to display in whole or in part this report and accompanying photos on the LOS-LBRC website and LBRC Facebook page? Yes If yes, may we include your name with the report? Yes

Band #	Bander E IJ	_ Color Mark: wr	n yei prik biu pur oni gin
	Cito V / ina-ton - Lake Charle	s	
Date Detected <u>4 Jan 2021</u>	Date Departed	Status	
at _2 Bill Corrugations _7	_% Age <u>HY</u> Sex <u>F</u> Ova	0/ 6 0/ 7 N	0/ 870 % 9 0 (d) => 10 %
Date Detected 4 Jon 2021 at Bill Corrugations Primaries: All Present W F or Missi	ng: 1% 2% 3% 4% 5_		_/// 0// 0/
Rectrices: All Present V F or Missi	nd R1 % R2 /0100		
	11 0/12 %13 %14		Wing Coverts
Contour: No Molt or Crown Ba	ack Rump Gorget Bre	ast beny	
10	F mm Wing Chord 47.4	111111	
			R5 Gorget
Documentation: Video_	Photos Feathers Collect	ed R1 R2	Scribe
emarks		LBRC	
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- IN E or MISS	ind 1 70 2 70 5 70 1		
ectrices: All Present W F or Miss	ing R1% R2% R3%		
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ontour: No Molt or Crown B	ack Rump Gorget B	reast Belly_	Scribe
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