

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSOURI BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

William C. Rowe, Secretary

This report summarizes records evaluated by the Committee between 26 September 2010 and 28 September 2011. It is divided into two sections: Accepted and Not Accepted.

Birds are listed in phylogenetic order under each of the above two categories. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow the American Ornithologists' Union's *Checklist of North American Birds*, Seventh Edition (1998), and subsequent supplements. The latest AOU list is available on line at www.aou.org/checklist. For Accepted records, comments are added to indicate the record's significance. For Not Accepted records, observers' names are omitted, and a brief explanation is provided as to why the record was not accepted. All photographs will be archived in Mylar envelopes and deposited in the Committee's files, which are currently housed in the Division of Ornithology, University of Kansas Natural History Museum, Lawrence, Kansas (KUNHM).

The transition to on-line documentation and review of records is mostly complete. Some documentations are still submitted in hard copy, but a large majority are posted by the observer to a secure web site, where the secretary prepares them for review. Observers are urged to use the online system if at all possible. Photographs in .jpg format can be uploaded by the observer to accompany documentations. Upon notification by the Secretary, Committee members review records in batches and submit their evaluations for each batch to the secretary electronically. Documentations that are mailed or emailed to the secretary are scanned and uploaded so that they can be reviewed in the same fashion. Thus all records from the point of changeover (December 2007) have been electronically archived. In addition, hard copies will continue to be archived at the University of Kansas as described above. The Committee once again thanks Patrick Harrison for his continuing work in refining this system, Ann Johnson of Iowa for her partnership with Patrick in this effort, and Joshua Uffman for his continuing work in assembling data on the occurrence of Missouri birds at www.showme-birds.com.

Of the 75 records that were finalized during this period, 67 were accepted and 8 were not accepted, for an acceptance rate of 89%. Members participating in these decisions were Joe Eades, Brad Jacobs (Chair), Kristi Mayo, Paul McKenzie, Mark Robbins, Bill Rowe (Secretary), and Josh Uffman. One record (2010-75, Alder Flycatcher) was sent to Peter Pyle for review.

No new species were added to the state list. Thus Missouri's total as of September 2011 consisted of 417 fully accepted species; these include four formerly occurring species that have been extirpated from the state and four extinct species. There are an additional 11 hypothetical species on the list. The Annotated Checklist of Missouri Birds, with its latest updates, can be viewed at www.mobirds.org.

In general, the Committee reviews records of species that have been found fewer than 15 times in Missouri and are thus considered "casual" or "accidental" statewide. It also reviews records of species that are casual or accidental for the season when reported (example: Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in winter); records of species that are casual or accidental in the part of Missouri where reported (example: Black-legged Kittiwake away from the Mississippi River); and other

records of unusual interest, including first nesting records. The Review List, also maintained at www.mobirds.org, lists all species that require review due to their year-round casual/accidental status in all or part of the state, plus a few for which the Committee still wishes to receive documentation despite their status as only “rare” (e.g., Black-headed Grosbeak, Little Gull). The Review List does not cover out-of-season status; for information on seasonal occurrence, consult the Annotated Checklist.

Note: This report includes records of shorebirds that were observed during the last weeks of the winter period as currently defined on the ASM checklist (to February 20). However, given the warming trend of recent years, these birds were likely early spring migrants.

The Committee extends its thanks to the many birders throughout Missouri who submitted their observations, and to the Audubon Society of Missouri for its continued support and funding of the Committee’s efforts. Observers who would like a status report on their current submissions can write the Secretary or e-mail him at rowe@tjs.org. The next report will appear in the March 2013 issue of *The Bluebird*.

RMBS = Riverlands Migratory Bird Sanctuary, St. Charles Co.
SCNWR = Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Holt Co.
MNWR = Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Bollinger/Stoddard Cos.
OSCA = Otter Slough Conservation Area, Stoddard Co.
CBC = Christmas Bird Count
NAMC = North American Migration Count
CA = Conservation Area
SP = State Park
NWR = National Wildlife Refuge

RECORDS ACCEPTED

BRANT (*Branta bernicla*), 2010-91: One, 19 December 2010, Blue Springs, Jackson Co. Andrew Donner (documentation with photographs). Accidental in winter.

EURASIAN WIGEON (*Anas penelope*), 2011-40: Male, 30 April to 1 May 2011, SCNWR. Documented by Al Smith (with photographs), Mike Thelen, Edge Wade. Casual transient; eighth state record, and the first in twenty-six years.

GREATER SCAUP (*Aythya marila*), 2011-43: Male, 14 May 2011, Eagle Bluffs CA, Boone Co. Paul McKenzie (documentation), Brad Jacobs. Very late spring record.

HARLEQUIN DUCK (*Histrionicus histrionicus*), 2010-89: Adult male, 24 November to 6 December 2010, Maryville sewage lagoons, Nodaway Co. David Easterla (documentation with photographs). Casual transient.

RED-NECKED GREBE (*Podiceps grisegena*), 2011-1: One, 3 January 2011, Stephens Lake Park, Columbia, Boone Co. Documented by Susan Hazelwood, Chase Darr, Ryan Douglas,

Kathleen Anderson, Carol Creason-Weston, Nicholas March, and Sandra Elbert (many with photographs). Accidental in winter; fourth record for that season.

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*), 2011-39: Three, 22 April 2011, Delaney Lake CA, Mississippi Co. Chris Barrigar (documentation with photographs). Accidental in eastern and central Missouri.

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT, 2011-41: One, 5 May 2011, SCNWR. Walter Wehtje. At the time, this species was still on the Review List for all of Missouri; as of August 2011, it has been removed from the Review List for western Missouri, where its status is “rare.”

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT, 2011-47: Adult, 14 May 2011, OSCA. Chris Barrigar. Accidental in eastern and central Missouri.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), 2011-3: Immature, 14 December 2010, Four Rivers CA, Vernon Co. Mark Robbins (documentation), John Bollin, Richard Williams. One of very few CBC records.

WHITE IBIS (*Eudocimus albus*), 2010-76: Adult, 25 October 2010, County Road 726, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Latest fall record for Missouri by about two months.

WHITE IBIS, 2011-53: 226 birds, 26 May 2011, near Ben Cash CA, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). By far the highest number ever recorded in Missouri, on the same day that 6000 were estimated at Bald Knob NWR, White Co., in north-central Arkansas.

ROSEATE SPOONBILL (*Platalea ajaja*), 2011-33: Adult, 10 April 2011, Duck Creek CA, Wayne Co. Ryan Douglas (documentation with photographs); also documented by Kyle McCommis and Al Smith (photographs). Casual transient and summer visitor; eleventh state record, and the first in spring.

SANDHILL CRANE (*Grus canadensis*), 2011-42: Two adults and two colts, 14-26 May 2011, Eagle Bluffs CA, Boone Co. Documented by Ryan Douglas, Paul McKenzie. Fourth documented nesting attempt in Missouri, and possibly the first that was successful.

WHOOPING CRANE (*Grus americana*), 2010-78: At least four birds, possibly as many as eight, 27 October 2010, near Rich Hill, Bates Co. Stuart Miller (documentation), Scott Ellis. Fifth record in modern times, moving this species from accidental to casual in Missouri. These well-described birds were first observed in flight overhead, then later in nearby farm fields, in company with Sandhill Cranes. “A cold front that brought record-strong winds to much of the upper Midwest” was likely responsible for pushing these Whooping Cranes east of their usual route (Walter Wehtje, Iowa & Missouri report, *North American Birds*, Vol. 65, No. 1).

AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER (*Pluvialis dominica*), 2011-50: One, 27 February 2011, County Road 723, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Earliest spring record.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Tringa solitaria*), 2010-86: One, 6 November 2010, Confluence Point SP, St. Charles Co. Grant Connette (documentation), David Becher, other members of Webster Groves Nature Study Society field trip. Latest fall record by over two weeks.

GREATER YELLOWLEGS (*Tringa melanoleuca*), 2011-48: Three birds, 16 February 2011, County Road 726, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Casual in winter.

GREATER YELLOWLEGS, 2011-25: Two birds, 23 February 2011, Sand Prairie CA, Scott Co. Chris Barrigar. Earliest spring record, except for the preceding.

LESSER YELLOWLEGS (*Tringa flavipes*), 2011-19: Six birds, 16-19 February 2011, County Road 726, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Earliest February record. Unlike the Greater Yellowlegs, this species has not been found between late November and mid-February.

LESSER YELLOWLEGS, 2011-26: Two birds, 27 February 2011, OSCA. Chris Barrigar. Very early spring record.

MARbled GODWIT (*Limosa fedoa*), 2011-45: 20 birds, 16 May 2011, Swan lake NWR, Chariton Co. Steve Kinder. Equals the record-high count for Missouri.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER (*Calidris melanotos*), 2011-21: Six birds, 21 February 2011, County Road 723, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Earliest spring record.

DUNLIN (*Calidris alpina*), 2010-80: 132 birds, 26 December 2009, County Road 723, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Fifth winter record, moving this species from accidental to casual at that season; also by far the largest number ever seen at such a late date.

DUNLIN, 2011-49: Five birds, 22 February 2011, County Road 723, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Earliest spring record.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*), 2010-85: One, 4 December 2010, near Confluence SP, St. Charles Co. Bill Rowe (documentation); photographs by David Marjamaa, Tom Bormann. Latest fall record by one day; third December record of dowitcher with positive identification as Long-billed. Diagnostic call heard; photographs also show characters of Long-billed in basic plumage.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER, 2011-20: Two birds, 20 February 2011, County Road 723, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Earliest spring record by over

two weeks. No vocalizations were reported, but a good photograph showed important visual characters of basic-plumaged Long-billed Dowitcher.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE (*Rissa tridactyla*), 2011-23: First-cycle bird, 18-19 October 2000, Lake Jacomo, Jackson Co. Ruth Simmons. Casual transient; earliest documented fall record. This bird was seen and reported at the time by several careful observers, but it was never documented until this year.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*), 2011-4: One adult and one apparent third-cycle bird, 1 January 2011, Long Branch SP, Macon Co. Peter Kondrashov (documentation with photographs), Frankie Cuculich. At the time, this species was considered casual away from the Mississippi River; since then its status has been changed to “rare” statewide, so that it no longer requires documentation except in summer.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL, 2011-16: One adult and one second-cycle bird, 19 January 2011, Long Branch SP, Macon Co. Paul McKenzie (documentation), Brad Jacobs, Janet Haselrig. See comment on 2011-4, above. The adult reported here may have been the same bird as the adult in 2011-4.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL, 2011-31: Adult, 2 April 2011, Long Branch SP, Adair Co. Peter Kondrashov (documentation with photographs). See comment on 2011-4, above. This adult may have been the same as the adult(s) in 2011-4 and 2011-16.

BURROWING OWL (*Athene cunicularia*), 2011-28: One, 3-9 March 2011, Willard, Greene Co. Lisa Berger (documentation), Charles Burwick (photographs), Paul McKenzie (documentation), Brad Jacobs, Noppadol Paothong (photographs). Casual transient in western Missouri.

BURROWING OWL, 2011-52: One, 20 April 2011, County Road 622, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). Accidental transient in eastern Missouri.

LEAST FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax minimus*), 2010-82: One, 15 July 2010, Fort Leonard Wood, MAPS banding station, Pulaski Co. Michael McCloy (documentation with photographs). Accidental in summer. The combination of photographs and in-hand measurements made this identification conclusive.

EMPIDONAX sp., 2010-83: One, 1 December 2010, Pershing State Park, Linn Co. Edge Wade (documentation), Bill Clark, Bill Mees, Laurie Shawver. By far the latest *Empidonax* ever observed in Missouri (no previous record beyond early October), this bird was reported as a Least Flycatcher, and the details did seem to fit that species. The identification of empids, however, involves many nuances and uncertainties, especially with birds that are out of range or out of season, and it is nearly impossible to be sure of a specific identification without close photographs and/or voice recording. In particular, this report did not entirely rule out some of the western members of the genus, such as Hammond’s Flycatcher.

EASTERN PHOEBE (*Sayornis phoebe*), 2011-36: One, 18 December 2010, rural Daviess Co. Terry McNeely (documentation), Dan McCann. Casual in winter in northern Missouri. CBC record.

BLUE-HEADED VIREO (*Vireo solitarius*), 2011-35: One, 9 April 2011, OSCA. Ryan Douglas (documentation), Kyle McCommis, Matt Ladage. With 2011-34, below, the earliest spring record by ten days. A second bird, heard only, may have been this species as well.

BLUE-HEADED VIREO, 2011-34: One, 9 April 2011, Hawn SP, Ste. Genevieve Co. Mike Thelen (documentation), other participants in St. Louis Audubon Society field trip. With 2011-35, above, the earliest spring record by ten days.

SEDGE WREN (*Cistothorus platensis*). 2011-8: One, 18 December 2010, MNWR. Brad Pendley (documentation), Jason Lewis. Casual in winter outside southwestern Missouri. CBC record.

SEDGE WREN, 2011-9: One, 5 January 2011, Lake Contrary, Buchanan Co. Steve Kinder (documentation), Larry Lade. Casual in winter outside southwestern Missouri.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Polioptila caerulea*), 2011-38: One, 29 December 2010, near Egypt Mills, Cape Girardeau Co. Bob Gillespie. Accidental in winter; second record. CBC record (although this CBC is centered in Illinois, the observation was made in Missouri).

WOOD THRUSH (*Hylocichla mustelina*), 2010-87: One, 11 November 2010, Wildcat Glades Nature Center, Joplin, Jasper Co. Jeff Cantrell. Latest fall record by about two weeks.

VARIED THRUSH (*Ixoreus naevius*), 2010-77: Adult male, 10 November 2010, Springfield, Greene Co. Observed by Ruby and Bob Ball at their home (documentation with photographs). Casual migrant and winter visitor; fifteenth state record.

VARIED THRUSH, 2011-27: Adult female, 7 March 2011, Kansas City, Jackson Co. James Bair (documentation), Margaret Kelly. Casual migrant and winter visitor; sixteenth state record, but only the third in spring.

GRAY CATBIRD (*Dumetella carolinensis*), 2011-37: One, 18 December 2010, rural Daviess Co. Myrna Carlton (documentation), Doris Fitchett, Nancy Shy. Casual in winter in northern Missouri.

GRAY CATBIRD, 2011-44: One, 12 January 2011, Reform CA, Callaway Co. Bill Mees (documentation with photographs), Bill Clark, Laurie Shawver. Casual in winter in northern Missouri.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER (*Oreothlypis celata*), 2011-10: One, 11-14 January 2011, Chillicothe, Livingston Co. Steve Kinder (documentation), Diane Kinder. Casual in winter in northern Missouri.

PALM WARBLER (*Setophaga palmarum*). 2010-96: One, 2-8 December 2010, Dexter City Lake, Stoddard Co. Chris Barrigar (documentation with photographs).

PALM WARBLER, 2011-6: Five birds, 4 December 2010 to 1 January 2011 (one seen 9 January), Otter Slough CA, Stoddard Co. Chris Barrigar (documentation with photographs). Casual in winter in southern Missouri. From descriptions and photographs, all birds appear to have been of the nominate subspecies *palmarum*.

PINE WARBLER (*Setophaga pinus*), 2011-13: One, 9 January 2011, University City, St. Louis Co. Shannon Sock (documentation with photographs), Noah, Emma, and Wendi Sock. Rare in winter in southern Missouri, but apparently only one previous winter record for the St. Louis area, one from the Kansas City area, and none from farther north.

YELLOW-RUMPED (“AUDUBON’S”) WARBLER (*Setophaga coronata auduboni*), 2011-5: Adult, 16 December 2010, McCormack CA, Holt Co. Paul McKenzie. Eighth state record of this western-mountain form of Yellow-rumped Warbler, a casual transient in Missouri. CBC record.

CHIPPING SPARROW (*Spizella passerina*), 2011-14: One, 20 January 2011, Bridgeton, St. Louis Co. Al Smith (documentation with photographs). Casual in winter in northern and central Missouri.

CHIPPING SPARROW, 2011-18: One, 11 February 2011, Bluff Line Road, Buchanan Co. Larry Lade. Casual in winter in northern and central Missouri.

VESPER SPARROW (*Pooecetes gramineus*), 2010-94: One, 29 December 2010, State Highway J, Cape Girardeau Co. Ida Domazlicky. Casual in winter in southern Missouri.

VESPER SPARROW, 2010-95: Two, 29 December 2010, near Ionia, Benton Co. David Ringer (documentation with photographs, Charley Burwick, Ruth Grant. Casual in winter in southern Missouri. CBC record.

VESPER SPARROW, 2011-51: Total of fourteen birds in two groups, 1 January to 27 February 2011, near Warbler Woods CA, Dunklin Co. Timothy Jones (documentation with photographs). This record (the largest number ever found in Missouri in winter) and the above two records move the species from casual to rare in southern Missouri in winter.

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), 2011-24: Apparent adult, 9 January to 16 March 2011, Linn, Osage Co. Found and documented by Steve Dilks at his residence (photographs); also documented by Chris Barrigar (photographs). Accidental; fourth state record.

DARK-EYED (“GRAY-HEADED”) JUNCO (*Junco hyemalis caniceps*), 2011-22: One, 13-18 February 2011, near Rolla, Phelps Co. Linda Frederick (documentation with photographs), John Frederick. Second documented and accepted record of this Rocky Mountain form, which eventually might be restored to species status. The entirely pale bill color apparent in

photographs showed that this individual belonged to *caniceps* (the northern form of “Gray-headed” Junco) rather than *dorsalis* (the more southern form).

SCARLET TANAGER (*Piranga olivacea*), 2011-30: Apparent immature male, 13 December 2010 to 25 January 2011, Imperial, Jefferson Co. Photographs by homeowner, Claudia Pilcher, were conveyed to MBRC by Michael Zeloski. Accidental in winter; second record.

LAZULI BUNTING (*Passerina amoena*), 2010-92: Basic-plumaged bird, 4 October 2010, Marshall CA, Platte Co. Chris Barrigar (documentation with photographs). First documented and accepted record for fall. Northwestern Missouri has produced most of the state’s records of this species, but all in spring. There is one previous hypothetical fall report, of a flock in September 1894 (Widmann, *A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri*, Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, 1907). Despite the identification difficulties that basic and female-plumaged *Passerina* buntings can present, this bird showed a combination of characters (unstreaked reddish breast, white belly, cream or whitish wingbars) that indicated a Lazuli rather than an Indigo or a hybrid.

INDIGO BUNTING (*Passerina cyanea*), 2010-90: Basic-plumaged bird, 12-17 December 2010, Bates City, Johnson Co. Alan Branhagen. Casual in winter in southern and central Missouri.

INDIGO BUNTING, 2011-11: Male, 15-16 January 2011, Bates City, Johnson Co. Alan Branhagen. Casual in winter in southern and central Missouri. A different individual from the one reported in 2010-90, as it had blue feathering around the nape and the sides of the breast.

BREWER’S BLACKBIRD (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), 2011-7: 20 birds, 30 December 2010, near Annada, Pike Co. Pat Lueders. Documentation required for all CBC records, like this one.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*), 2010-88: Immature male, 7 December 2010 to 12 January 2011, Columbia, Boone Co. Observed by Lori Hagglund (documentation with photographs) at her home. Casual in winter.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE, 2011-12: Adult male, 14 December 2010, County Road H, Vernon Co. Sarah Bodbyl Roels (documentation), Steve Roels. Casual in winter. CBC record.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE, 2011-17: Adult male, 4 December 2010 to 27 January 2011, Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau Co. Steven Juhlin (documentation with photographs), Ruth, Rachel, Anna, and Matthew Juhlin. Casual in winter.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE, 2011-29: Adult male, 5-6 March 2011, between Rogersville and Marshfield, Webster Co. Andrew Kinslow (documentation), Naomi Kinslow, Gene Kinslow. Either a lingering winter resident or the earliest spring arrival record.

LESSER GOLDFINCH (*Spinus psaltria*), 2010-93: Male, 20 December 2010, Lee’s Summit, Jackson Co. Ruth Simmons (documentation with photographs, at her residence). Accidental;

third state record. This bird was a green-backed male, while the previous two were black-backed males. All have been seen at residential feeders.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

“Not accepted” does not necessarily mean that the identification should be assumed to be incorrect. In some cases the Committee may indeed believe that the bird was misidentified, but in other cases, while it seems possible or even probable that the identification was correct, the information provided is insufficient to rule out other species completely. The Committee may be unable to accept even a likely record if the description is too sketchy or vague, or if it fails to mention critical field marks that would distinguish that species from all others. Our belief is that a report should go into the permanent scientific record only if it is free of reasonable doubt. This is the standard approach of bird record committees everywhere.

LEAST BITTERN (*Ixobrychus exilis*), 2010-81: One, 27 November 2010, SCNWR. While this bird may have been a record-late Least Bittern, the description was puzzling and failed to mention large buff patches in the wings, pale lines down the back, the pattern of the neck and underparts, or other characters that would be diagnostic of this species.

GLOSSY IBIS (*Plegadis falcinellus*), 2011-46: Adult, 5 June 2011, Eagle Bluffs CA, Boone Co. The still photographs and video obtained left room for doubt as to whether this bird was a pure Glossy Ibis or a hybrid between Glossy and White-faced Ibis (*P. chihi*). In particular, the facial-skin border appeared rather thick and whitish for a Glossy, though not so much so as on a White-faced, nor did it enclose the eye from behind. Eye color was impossible to determine.

FERRUGINOUS HAWK (*Buteo regalis*), 2011-32: Two adults, 9 March 2011, in and near Gama Grass Prairie CA, Vernon Co. Aside from the extreme improbability of finding two Ferruginous Hawks on the same day in Missouri, the report failed to include some of the key characters of this species, and in fact one of the birds was said to have yellow legs (whereas the legs of Ferruginous Hawks are feathered to the toes). As noted in previous reports, Ferruginous Hawk is not only a very rare species in Missouri but also one for which other species are easily mistaken, especially Red-tailed Hawk, with its widely varying plumages.

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK (*Buteo lagopus*), 2011-2: One, 23 April 2011, Fountain Grove CA, Linn Co. This report lacked the detail that would be needed for a convincing record of a Rough-legged Hawk at such a late date, when the species is casual.

CHIMNEY SWIFT (*Chaetura pelagica*), 2010-84: One, 30 November 2010, Fayette, Howard Co. This report provided too little description to distinguish the bird as a swift of any species (as opposed to other small dark flying birds), much less separate a Chimney Swift from a possible vagrant Vaux's Swift, which is perhaps equally likely at such an extremely late date.

LADDER-BACKED WOODPECKER (*Picoides scalaris*), 2010-79: One, 18 November 2010, Columbia, Boone Co. The description and sketch of this bird did not include standard field

marks of Ladder-backed Woodpecker, such as the sharp, distinct black-and-white barring on the back, or the face and crown pattern. The details provided suggested a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

ALDER FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax alnorum*), 2010-75: One, 30 July 2010, Fort Leonard Wood, MPS banding station, Pulaski Co. This bird was captured, banded, photographed in hand, and identified by measurements; no vocalizations were heard. The details provided were sufficient to eliminate all *Empidonax* outside the “Traill’s” complex but not to distinguish between Alder and Willow Flycatchers. The record was sent for review to Peter Pyle, who commented that one of the measurements taken was slightly off for Alder, another slightly off for Willow, and others ambiguous, and that “it is common for at least one measure to be off when filling out [banding] sheets...” Overall, based on the measurements and photographs, he judged the bird to be a Willow, which is the expectable species at this date, although it should certainly be possible to find an Alder returning this early.

NORTHERN PARULA (*Setophaga americana*), 2011-15: One, 18 December 2010, Truman Lake, Henry Co. Documentation omitted some key details that should have been visible, such as white eye-arcs and greenish back patch; thus other warbler species were not conclusively ruled out. Careful, exact details would be needed to establish a winter record of this warbler, which is accidental at that season.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

From the eleventh annual report:

VARIED THRUSH, 1998-55: This report, from downtown St. Louis on 6 April 1998, has been moved from Accepted to Not Accepted because of questionable circumstances.

From the ninth annual report:

WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo griseus*), 1995-54: Date should be 2 January 1995, not 1996.