
SEASONALITY OF SUBSPECIES OF SELECTED TERRESTRIAL BIRDS COLLECTED ALONG THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COASTS
OF OREGON

Range D. Bayer, P.O. Box 1467, Newport, Oregon 97365

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Bayer, R. D. 1994. Seasonality of subspecies of selected terrestrial birds collected along the northern and central coasts of Oregon. Journal of Oregon Ornithology 3:319-326.

ABSTRACT.--The monthly occurrence of subspecies for 18 terrestrial species are given. The greatest differences in seasonal status appear to be among subspecies of the American Robin, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Savannah Sparrow, Song Sparrow, and Dark-eyed Junco.

A. INTRODUCTION

A-1. SCOPE

This article is not a literature review of all articles written about subspecies occurring along the Oregon Coast but only includes the following:

- records given in Bayer (1989)
- records for the northern and central coast
- records for terrestrial species with two or more subspecies, if at least two subspecies each have three or more specimens
- records in which the identification of subspecies appears unambiguous.

Some of these points will be examined further in section B.

A-2. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Webster's (1965) indicates that a subspecies is a subdivision of a species and that a subspecies designates a morphologically distinguishable and geographically isolated group whose members interbreed successfully with those of other subspecies of the same species where their ranges overlap.

At one time, subspecies were commonly used in books meant for the general public (e.g., Gabrielson and Jewett 1940), but, today, the use of bird subspecies is uncommon. Three factors are probably involved in this decline:

- 1) the difficulty in distinguishing among some subspecies (which can often only be done accurately for dead or captured specimens, not birds seen in the field),

- 2) the impracticality of listing all subspecies in field guides, encyclopedias (e.g., Terres 1980), or checklists for birds of North America (e.g., AOU 1983) because there are so many subspecies
- and 3) the recent decline in specimen collecting.

Although the decline in the use of subspecies is understandable for pragmatic reasons, this disuse threatens to make people unaware of why subspecies were created by taxonomists. Subspecies are diverse forms that can represent discrete, differing populations that have differing migration, nesting, or breeding areas, and, thus, subspecies may differ in seasonal status at a particular location. For example, some subspecies at an area can be migrants while others are present throughout the year (e.g., Bayer 1993a). Without an understanding of these differences, we oversimplify and underestimate the diversity present within a species. Today, there is too great of a tendency to homogenize all individuals of a species and overlook differences among populations in their seasonal occurrence.

By collecting birds, researchers have also used subspecies to determine migration routes and wintering and nesting areas (e.g., Swarth 1920, 1936). This may sometimes be more practical than banding, since the recovery rate for banded birds is very low. However, few birds are being collected today (which is usually necessary for accurate identification of subspecies), so this use of subspecies depends mainly on specimens that have already been collected.

If interested in learning more about subspecies, the reader is urged to read Terres (1980:862), Wiens (1982)(who introduces a series of essays about the use of subspecies), AOU (1983:xiii), and Bayer (1989:13-14).

B. PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE

The purpose of this article is to explore the monthly occurrence of some of the subspecies given in Bayer (1989). In that monograph, I only listed records and did no analyses of subspecies, although I included all records of subspecies given by museums in the text and indexed each subspecies (Bayer 1989:235-242).

In this article, I only include selected terrestrial birds occurring along the northern and central coasts of Oregon (i.e., Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, and coastal Lane Counties). Coastal Lane County includes that portion of the county within 30 miles (49 km) of the coastline. These counties were selected because most (89%) birds were collected along the northern and central coasts (Bayer 1989:26), so analyses of the seasonality of subspecies would probably be most appropriate and accurate for the northern and central coasts. The occurrence of subspecies may be different along the southern Oregon coast.

In this article, only terrestrial species that have two or more subspecies are included if at least two of the subspecies each have three or more specimens. Species that were excluded, even though they had two or more subspecies are listed in section E.

Although I have a great affinity for waterbirds, I have not included them in this article because when I originally wrote this article several years ago, my focus was on birds of the Coast Range, most of which are terrestrial birds. Now, in April 1994, I am pressed for time, so it is not feasible for me to spend more time to analyze subspecies records for waterbirds.

C. SHORTCOMINGS

The biggest problem in using subspecies is in correctly identifying the subspecies of individual specimens. Since differences can be subtle and debatable, few people have the knowledge to accurately distinguish subspecies, and current field guides are not helpful in distinguishing subspecies. Further, just because a museum lists a subspecies for a certain specimen, that does not mean that it is correctly identified because even the species of some bird skins were misidentified (e.g., Bayer 1989:20).

A subsidiary problem is that there have often been changes in the taxonomy of subspecies, but many museums are understaffed and may not be able to keep up with all taxonomic changes. For example, some subspecies may have been absorbed

into or split off from other subspecies or their names may have changed. Some of these changes (e.g., Browning 1977), while technically correct, can create so much confusion as to throw the identity of subspecies listed by a museum in doubt because it can be unclear if a museum's listing incorporates the most recent taxonomic change.

A third problem is that sample sizes of specimens for each subspecies are sometimes inadequate to determine the seasonal status of subspecies. Since not all specimens in Bayer (1989) were identified to subspecies, sample sizes could be increased if all specimens were identified accurately. This would only be possible by acquiring the skills to distinguish among subspecies and by having the time and money to visit museums and examine all specimens; this is not feasible for me.

The fourth problem in using subspecies is that the distribution of many subspecies may not be complete in the AOU (1957) because so little effort is now being given to the distribution of subspecies. In particular, the Oregon distribution of many subspecies in the AOU (1957) may be incompletely based mainly on the dated information in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940).

Finally, I have not done a literature review for articles about Oregon subspecies because I do not have the time to search for such articles in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940), Scott et al. (1972), Egger (1980), and the literature since 1977.

In conclusion, there is no question that there is a potential for error in using these bird skin records to elucidate the seasonal status of some subspecies. However, to ignore differences in the seasonal status among subspecies is to commit an even greater error. Accordingly, the reader is cautioned that this is the information currently available, and that additional research is needed to confirm or disprove the following interpretations.

D. SUBSPECIES OF SELECTED TERRESTRIAL BIRDS

D-1. LEGEND

Below, species are listed phylogenetically, and subspecies are listed alphabetically within each species.

"Pages of S00 No. 7" refer to page numbers in Bayer (1989).

The numbers given for each month are the number of specimens (=bird skins) collected each month; these numbers do not necessarily indicate differences in relative abundance among months but may just reflect variation in collection effort.

D-2. BAND-TAILED PIGEON (*Columba fasciata*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
C. f. fasciata	9	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	34, 147, 166, 202, 216
C. f. monilus	.	.	.	3	6	2	.	3	6	.	.	.	66, 96, 202-203

Only C. f. fasciata is listed as occurring in Oregon (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940:325, AOU 1957:259), so specimens identified as C. f. monilus may be in error.

D-3. WESTERN SCREECH-OWL (*Otus kennicottii*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
O. k. brewsteri	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	32, 49, 68, 206
O. k. kennicottii	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:334-335) only list O. k. brewsteri as occurring along the north Oregon Coast, but the AOU (1957:275) indicates that O. k. kennicottii, which occurs from SE Alaska south along the coast to Washington, also

occurs in Clatsop County. O. k. brewsteri appears to be present throughout the year, but too few specimens of O. k. kennicottii are available to judge its seasonal status.

D-4. NORTHERN PYGMY-OWL (*Glaucidium gnoma*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
G. g. californicum	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	45, 100
G. g. grinnelli	1	3	3	.	.	.	3	3	8	1	4	2	45, 67, 150, 204, 217

Both Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:343, 345) and the AOU (1957:281) report that G. g. californicum does not occur along the Oregon Coast. So it is possible that specimens listed as this subspecies have been misidentified or that

stragglers occur along the Oregon Coast in winter. Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:344) and the AOU (1957:281) both list G. g. grinnelli as the only subspecies present along the Oregon Coast.

D-5. NORTHERN FLICKER (*Colaptes auratus*)

(Yellow-shafted complex)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
C. a. auratus, borealis or X red-shafted	3	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	66, 95, 147, 166, 216

(Red-shafted complex)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
C. a. cafer	7	7	5	4	2	3	4	1	11	13	6	9	31, 42, 59, 66, 73, 77, 95, 166, 190, 202, 212, 216
C. a. collaris	3	3	9	2	.	.	.	1	1	6	3	3	34, 66, 95-96, 190

YELLOW-SHAFTED COMPLEX.--The first yellow-shafted flicker recorded in Oregon was collected in Tillamook County in November 1921 (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940:369) and was identified as C. a. borealis (Walker 1924) or C. a. luteus (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940:369). C. a. luteus is rare in Oregon (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940:369, AOU 1957:312), but hybrids between it and C. a. collaris are common in Oregon, particularly along the Oregon Coast (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940:369).

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:369-371) and the AOU (1957:312-313) do not note C. a. auratus or C. a. borealis as occurring in Oregon.

RED-SHAFTED COMPLEX.--Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:370-371) and the AOU (1957:313-314) indicate that only C. a. cafer occurs along the Oregon Coast, while C. a. collaris occurs east of the Cascades. Thus, it is possible that specimens labeled as C. a. collaris were misidentified; however, the AOU (1957:313) notes that some C. a. collaris are migratory, so it is also possible that some collaris may migrate to and overwinter along the Oregon Coast.

D-6. STELLER'S JAY (*Cyanocitta stelleri*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>C. s. annectans</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	147, 203
<i>C. s. carbonacea</i>	2	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	147, 174, 203
<i>C. s. frontalis</i>	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	34, 66, 203
<i>C. s. stelleri</i>	7	5	6	1	10	.	1	10	13	10	14	5	31, 34, 59, 66, 96-97, 190

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:418-420) and the AOU (1957:371) indicate that *C. s. annectans* only occurs in northeastern Oregon and that *C. a. frontalis* only occurs in southwestern Oregon. Thus, the few skins of each of these subspecies may have been misidentified.

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:418-420) state that *C. s. carbonacea* is the only subspecies

occurring along the Oregon Coast, but the AOU (1957:370-371) indicate that the only subspecies occurring along the Oregon Coast is *C. s. stelleri*, which was not listed in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940).

Because of the disagreement about which subspecies actually occurs along the Oregon Coast, these identifications need to be verified.

D-7. BROWN CREEPER (*Certhia americana*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>C. a. occidentalis</i>	3	.	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	.	3	4	59, 65, 93-94, 165, 216
<i>C. a. zelotes</i>	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	94

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:447-448) write that only *C. f. occidentalis* occurs along the Oregon Coast and that *C. f. zelotes* is present in the Oregon Cascades, but they also state that

C. f. zelotes may occur in the Willamette Valley in winter.

The AOU (1957:403) reports that only *C. f. occidentalis* is present in western Oregon.

D-8. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus calendula*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>R. c. calendula</i>	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124
<i>R. c. cineraceus</i>	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
<i>R. c. grinnelli</i>	8	12	13	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	8	6	54, 62, 69, 124-125, 159, 170, 209, 219

Neither Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:482-483) nor the AOU (1957:454) list *R. c. calendula* as occurring in Oregon.

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:482-483) and the AOU (1957:454) both report that *R. c. cineraceus* nests in the Cascades. Gabrielson and Jewett

(1940:483) only list *R. c. grinnelli* as wintering in Oregon, but the AOU (1957:454) notes that both subspecies overwinter. *R. c. grinnelli* nests along the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia (AOU 1957:454).

D-9. HERMIT THRUSH (*Catharus guttatus*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>C. g. guttatus</i>	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	31, 93, 145, 165, 216
<i>C. g. nanus</i>	5	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	21	41, 58, 65, 93, 165, 201, 216
<i>C. g. sleveni</i>	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:469-471) and the AOU (1957:436) both report that *C. g. guttatus* and *C. g. nanus* overwinter in western Oregon and that both subspecies nest to the north in Alaska and Canada.

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:471) indicate

that *C. g. sleveni* nests in southwestern Oregon, and the AOU (1957:436) notes that this subspecies nests in the Cascades and in southwestern Oregon. Neither reference suggests that individuals may remain here in winter, so the single record may be erroneous.

D-10. AMERICAN ROBIN (*Turdus migratorius*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>T. m. caurinus</i>	6	31	39	3	6	1	1	.	6	6	2	7	33, 56, 62, 69, 129-130, 170, 209
<i>T. m. propinquus</i>	2	8	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	32, 161, 170, 213, 219

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:465) and the AOU (1957:433) both state that *T. m. caurinus* nests along the north Oregon Coast and overwinters in Oregon.

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:467) indicate that no *T. m. propinquus* wintering records were known for Oregon, although it nests east of the

Cascades. But the AOU (1957:433) reports that it casually winters north to Puget Sound. In western Oregon, an influx of robins has often been noted in January and February, so it is tempting to consider that some of these may be *T. m. propinquus*.

D-11. VARIED THRUSH (*Ixoreus naevius*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>I. n. meruloides</i>	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	81, 100-101
<i>I. n. naevius</i>	34	13	10	.	9	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	46, 60, 73, 101, 151, 167, 217

Both Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:467-468) and the AOU (1957:434) report that only *I. n. naevius* nests or overwinters along the Oregon Coast; both

state that *I. n. meruloides* occurs in northeastern Oregon. Thus, specimens listed as *I. n. meruloides* may be incorrectly identified.

D-12. YELLOW WARBLER (*Dendroica petechia*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>D. p. aestiva</i>	1	.	.	.	203
<i>D. p. morcomi</i>	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	60, 66
<i>D. p. rubiginosa</i>	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	43, 66

D. p. aestiva is listed as being an abundant summer resident throughout Oregon in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:499), but it isn't recorded as occurring in Oregon by the AOU (1957:487).

D. p. morcomi is not noted as being present in Oregon in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:499-500), but, in the AOU (1957:488), it is the only subspecies noted as nesting in Oregon.

D. p. rubiginosa is reported as a spring migrant in Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett

(1940:500), but the AOU (1957:488) does not indicate that it occurs in Oregon. However, based on its nesting area in Alaska and its wintering area in Baja California and southwards (AOU 1957:488), it is not unreasonable that it could migrate through western Oregon.

Because of the discrepancies between Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) and the AOU (1957), it is unclear what subspecies of Yellow Warblers may occur along the Oregon Coast.

D-13. YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER (*Dendroica coronata*)

(Audubon's complex)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>D. c. auduboni</i>	2	1	11	25	12	8	2	2	6	1	.	.	34, 43, 60, 66, 73, 97, 148, 179, 203, 216
<i>D. c. memorabilis</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	98

(Myrtle complex)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>D. c. coronata</i>	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	166, 203
<i>D. c. hooveri</i>	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	7	9	1	1	43, 97-98, 148

AUDUBON'S COMPLEX.--*D. c. auduboni* is listed by both Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:502) and the AOU (1957:493) as nesting and overwintering in western Oregon. Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:502) state that it becomes more abundant in mid-March through early May with the arrival of *D. c. auduboni* that overwintered farther south.

D. c. memorabilis is not recorded for Oregon in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940) and is noted only for eastern Oregon in the AOU (1957:493), so the

single specimen may be misidentified.

MYRTLE COMPLEX.--Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:500-501) do not give any subspecies for this complex, which was a separate species in their time.

D. c. coronata is not reported as occurring in Oregon (AOU 1957:492), but *D. c. hooveri* is listed as overwintering along the Oregon Coast (AOU 1957:493).

D-14. COMMON YELLOWTHROAT (*Geothlypis trichas*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>G. t. arizela</i>	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	100, 204
<i>G. t. occidentalis</i>	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	60, 67

Both Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:511-512) and the AOU (1957:512-513) agree that *G. a. arizela* occurs in western Oregon, and *G. a. occidentalis* is present in eastern Oregon. Accordingly, the

G. t. occidentalis records may be in error, or this subspecies may occur along the Oregon Coast only during spring and fall migrations.

D-15. SAVANNAH SPARROW (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>P. s. anthinus</i>	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	16	7	.	.	50, 68, 118
<i>P. s. brooksi</i>	.	.	.	35	21	7	6	6	5	1	.	.	50, 61, 68, 118-119, 206
<i>P. s. sandwichensis</i>	.	.	.	8	10	.	.	1	12	5	1	.	50, 68, 119, 206

Gabrielson and Jewett's (1940:556) *P. s. alaudinus* is now listed as *P. s. anthinus* (AOU 1957:587, 589: footnote 1).

P. s. anthinus is a migrant that can overwinter along the Oregon Coast (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940:556, AOU 1957:587-588).

P. s. brooksi is the only subspecies that nests in northwestern Oregon (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940:556-559, AOU 1957:586-590).

Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:559) list it as arriving in April and departing as late as October 7, but it may overwinter in nesting areas (AOU 1957:587).

P. s. sandwichensis is noted as an uncommon spring and fall migrant by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:557) but as overwintering along the Pacific Coast in the AOU (1957:588).

Also see Swarth (1936).

D-16. FOX SPARROW (*Passerella iliaca*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>P. i. annectans</i>	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	50, 61
<i>P. i. fuliginosa</i>	29	22	8	2	.	.	.	.	1	8	7	33	32, 50-51, 61, 69, 119-120, 206-207
<i>P. i. iliaca</i>	10	3	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	207
<i>P. i. insularis</i>	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	207
<i>P. i. sinuosa</i>	27	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	9	51, 69, 81, 120-121
<i>P. i. townsendi</i>	11	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	14	51, 61, 69
<i>P. i. unalaschensis</i>	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	51, 69, 121, 207

P. i. iliaca is not listed as occurring in Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:583-589) or the AOU (1957:622), so these specimens may be misidentified.

All other subspecies are recorded as

overwintering along the Oregon Coast or western Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:583-589) and the AOU (1957:623-624).

Also see Swarth (1920).

D-17. SONG SPARROW (*Melospiza melodia*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
<i>M. m. caurina</i>	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	48, 68, 109, 182, 218
<i>M. m. inexpectata</i>	16	21	21	6	.	.	.	.	9	16	25	7	31, 109-111
<i>M. m. merrilli</i>	14	17	16	5	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	3	48, 111-112
<i>M. m. morphna</i>	39	37	26	26	25	20	13	17	12	19	29	11	31, 33, 35, 48, 60-61, 68, 81, 112-114, 190, 205, 213
<i>M. m. rufina</i>	10	9	5	4	.	.	.	.	10	3	5	3	68, 114-115, 190, 205

M. m. caurina has been noted as uncommonly overwintering along the Oregon Coast by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:594) and the AOU (1957:634).

M. m. inexpectata is not listed for Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:591-597), but the AOU (1957:632) indicates that it overwinters south to northern Oregon.

M. m. merrilli is reported to overwinter along the Oregon Coast by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:593-594) and the AOU (1957:632-633).

M. m. morphna is recorded as the only subspecies nesting along the north and central coast of Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:591-597) and the AOU (1957:630-637), and it also overwinters.

M. m. rufina is not listed for Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:591-597), and the AOU (1957:634) indicates that it overwinters south to southwestern Washington, so these specimens may not be correctly identified.

D-18. DARK-EYED JUNCO (*Junco hyemalis*)

(Slate-colored complex)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
J. h. <i>hyemalis</i> & hybrid	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	101, 204

(Oregon complex)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
J. h. <i>oreganus</i>	43	24	22	4	.	.	.	.	4	8	29	22	73, 101-103, 136-137, 173, 190, 217
J. h. <i>shufeldti</i>	26	22	15	8	.	.	.	2	10	3	17	17	34, 46, 67, 103-105, 190
J. h. <i>thurberi</i>	1	.	1	.	2	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	105

SLATE-COLORED COMPLEX.--J. h. *hyemalis* is listed as an irregular fall migrant or winter resident in western Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:567). In the AOU (1957:607-608), it isn't specifically mentioned as occurring in Oregon but the range description doesn't rule out the possibility that it or J. h. *cismontanus* could do so.

OREGON COMPLEX.--J. h. *oreganus* is noted as an uncommon winter visitor along the Oregon Coast by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:568) and as wintering by the AOU (1957:609).

J. h. *shufeldti* is reported as the subspecies that nests in northwestern Oregon by Gabrielson

and Jewett (1940:567-572) and the AOU (1957:607-611); they also state that it overwinters.

J. h. *thurberi* is recorded as the breeding subspecies in southwestern Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:572) and AOU (1957:610). In the AOU (1957:610), it is stated that it intergrades with J. h. *shufeldti* at about 43 N latitude. Since these specimens were collected in Tillamook County above 45 N (Bayer 1989:105), they may have been misidentified.

It is of interest that Dark-eyed Juncos have been noted as winter residents at some localities in Lincoln County and as permanent residents elsewhere. The seasonality of *oreganus* and *shufeldti* are consistent with this pattern.

D-19. RED CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*)

	Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Jn	Jl	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	De	Pages of S00 No. 7
L. c. <i>bendirei</i>	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	204
L. c. <i>minor</i>	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	.	.	1	67
L. c. <i>sitkensis</i>	6	24	23	5	1	27	.	23	10	5	3	9	47, 60, 67, 74, 108-109, 175, 204-205

L. c. *bendirei* is only listed as occurring in western Oregon as a straggler by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:550); it isn't recorded as occurring in western Oregon by the AOU (1957:575).

L. c. *minor* is not noted for Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:549-550) or the

AOU (1957:574-575), so these specimens may have been misidentified.

L. c. *sitkensis* is indicated to be a permanent resident in western Oregon by Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:549) and the AOU (1957:575).

E. SPECIES WITH TWO OR MORE SUBSPECIES THAT WERE EXCLUDED

Although some species had several reasons why they were excluded, codes for one at least one reason are:

F=few specimens (i.e., only one of the subspecies has more than two specimens).

Aquatic=waterbird species that I arbitrarily decided not to include.

ID?=only one of the two subspecies listed is valid, or the subspecies has been lumped or split, so that the subspecies identification in museum records needs to be verified.

- Common Loon (Aquatic)
- Fork-tl. Storm-Petrel (Aquatic)
- Great Blue Heron (F)
- Gr. White-fronted Goose (F)
- Canada Goose (Aquatic)
- White-winged Scoter (Aquatic)
- Bald Eagle (F)
- Red-tailed Hawk (F)
- Peregrine Falcon (F)
- Ruffed Grouse (F)
- Mtn. Quail (ID?, Browning 1977)
- Virginia Rail (F)

- Lesser Golden-Plover (Aquatic)
- Ruddy Turnstone (Aquatic)
- Dunlin (F)
- Herring Gull (Aquatic)
- Common Murre (Aquatic)
- Pigeon Guillemot (Aquatic)
- Common Nighthawk (F)
- Hairy Woodpecker (F)
- Pileated Woodpecker (F)
- Horned Lark (F)
- Scrub Jay (ID?)
- Bushtit (ID?)

- Bewick's Wren (F)
- Marsh Wren (F)
- Golden-crowned Sparrow (F)
- Swainson's Thrush (F)
- Wilson's Warbler (F)
- Black-headed Grosbeak (F)
- Lincoln's Sparrow (F)
- White-crowned Sparrow (F)
- Brown-headed Cowbird (F)
- American Goldfinch (ID?)

F. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very grateful to the curators of various museums for sharing their records that made Bayer (1989) and this article possible.

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