

The 53rd Report of the Colorado Bird Records Committee

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Introduction

This 53rd report presents the results of deliberations of the Colorado Bird Records Committee (hereafter CBRC or Committee) on partial results of circulations held during autumn 2009. This article provides results of the circulation of 66 reports submitted by 42 observers documenting 52 occurrences of 39 species from the period 2005 through 2009. Fifteen reports involving 11 species were not accepted because of insufficient documentation or because descriptions were inconsistent with known identification criteria. Per CBRC by-laws, all accepted records received final 7-0 or 6-1 votes to accept. Each report that was not accepted received fewer than four votes to accept in the final vote. Those records with four or five “accept” votes have transcended to a second round of deliberations, and results of those records will be published at a later date.

Highlights of this report include second state records for Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) and “Brewster’s” Warbler (*Vermivora pinus* × *V. chrysoptera*).

Committee members voting on these reports were Doug Faulkner, Peter Gent, Rachel Hopper, Joey Kellner, Bill Maynard, Larry Semo, and David Silverman.

Committee Functions

All reports received by the CBRC (written documentation, photographs, videotapes, and/or sound recordings) are archived at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, CO 80205, where they remain available for public review. The Committee solicits documentation of reports in Colorado for all species published in its review list, including both the main and supplementary lists (Semo et al. 2002), and for reports of species with no prior accepted records in Colorado. Those lists can be found at <http://www.cfo-link.org/birding/lists.php>. Documentary materials should be submitted online at the CBRC website (<http://www.cfo-link.org/CBRC/login.php>).

Report Format

The organization and style of this report follow those of Leukering and Semo (2003), with some alterations. If present, the numbers in parentheses following a species' name represent the total number of accepted records for Colorado, followed by the number of accepted records in the ten-year period preceding the submission. The latter number is of importance, as it is one of the criteria for a species' continuance on or removal from the statewide Main Review List (Semo et al. 2002).

The records in this report are arranged taxonomically following the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Checklist of North American Birds (AOU 1998) through the 50th Supplement (Chesser et al. 2009). Each record presents as much of the following information as we have available: number of birds, age, sex, locality, county, and date or date span. In parentheses, we present the initials of the contributing observer(s), the official record number, and the vote tally in the first round and, if relevant, second round (with the number of "accept" votes on the left side of the dash).

The initials of the finder(s) of the bird(s) are underlined, if known, and are presented first if that person (those people) contributed documentation; additional contributors' initials follow in alphabetical order by name. If the finder(s) is (are) known with certainty, but did not submit documentation, those initials are presented last. Observers submitting a photograph or video capture have a dagger (†) following their initials; initials of those who submitted videotape are indicated by a lower-case, italicized "v" (*v*); and those who submitted audio spectrograms or recordings are indicated by a lower-case, italicized "s" (*s*). Thus, the parenthetical expression "(JD *v*, RA†, TL, JV, CW; 2001-36; 4-3, 6-1)" means: JD found the bird(s) and submitted documentation (including video) and, as the finder, is first in the list of those who submitted details, with initials underlined; RA, though alphabetically first of the five submitting observers, was not the finder, so comes second; RA submitted, at least, photographic documentation; the record number assigned to the occurrence was 2001-36; and in the two rounds of voting, the first-round vote was four "accept" votes and three "do not accept" votes, while the second-round vote was 6-1 in favor of accepting the report. The decision on most reports is completed in the first round.

In this report, county names are italicized in keeping with the style established for the "News from the Field" column in this journal. We have attempted to provide the full date span for individual records, with the seasonal reports in *North American Birds* and this journal being the primary sources of those dates. The Committee has

not dealt with the question of full date spans as compared to submitted date spans when documentations do not provide such. The CBRC encourages observers to document the final date on which a rare species was seen, as that provides historical evidence of the true extent of its stay.

For this report, the CBRC abbreviations are used for Chico Basin Ranch (CBR), Reservoir (Res.), and State Park (SP).

RECORDS ACCEPTED

Brant – *Branta bernicla* (18/8). A “Black” Brant (*B. b. nigricans*) was observed grazing at Expo Park in Aurora, *Arapahoe*, on 1 Jan 2006 (EJ, MJB; 2006-186, 7-0). This represents the fourth record for *Arapahoe*.

Eurasian Wigeon – *Anas penelope* (36/15). An adult male, the sixth for *Larimer*, was found at Swede Lake south of Fort Collins on 4 Mar 2009 (CWi †; 2009-10; 7-0).

Brown Pelican – *Pelecanus occidentalis* (17/8). A juvenile was photographed at Prewitt Res., *Washington*, on 11 Aug 2008 by Griffin and subsequently rediscovered at Valmont Power Plant in Boulder, *Boulder*, on 5 Sep by Gent (LG †, PG; 2008-95; 7-0).

Neotropic Cormorant – *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (16/5). One was documented from John Martin Res. between the period of 18 and 25 Jul 2009 (BKP †, BM †; 2009-56; 7-0), providing the third record for *Bent*.

Least Bittern – *Ixobrychus exilis* (20/6). The CBRC recently accepted two additional records of the species. One was at Cottonwood Hollow Natural Area in Fort Collins on 19 Aug 2008 (DAL; 2008-51; 7-0), providing the third record for *Larimer*, while another, furnishing the third record for *Bent*, was at the Fort Lyon marshes

on 25 Jul 2009 (BM, LS †, RH, BKP; 2009-69; 7-0).

Little Blue Heron – *Egretta caerulea*. A “calico-plumaged” (second-cycle) bird was photographed near Berthoud, *Weld*, on 12 May 2009 (RH †, EC; 2009-36; 7-0).

Glossy Ibis – *Plegadis falcinellus* (50/30). Providing the third record for *El Paso*, one was excellently described from Ramah SWA on 26 Apr 2009 (BM †, DM; 2009-23; 7-0). Representing the second record for *Alamosa* as well as for the San Luis Valley as a whole, one was near Alamosa on 23 May 2009 (NP; 2009-45; 7-0).

Black Vulture – *Coragyps atratus* (2/2). An adult, only the second accepted for Colorado, was documented at Castlewood Canyon SP in *Douglas* between 5 and 12 Jul 2009 (PG; BM; RO †; NP, KM; 2009-55, 7-0). Unlike the previously accepted Black Vulture, this one was quite cooperative when leaving its roost in the morning and was enjoyed by many birders during its stay.

“Kriders” Red-tailed Hawk – *Buteo jamaicensis*. “Kriders” Red-tailed Hawk is a whitish-morph Red-tailed Hawk generally restricted to the eastern Great Plains. It is not considered a distinct subspecies. Colorado records of this morph are scanty and some are



Krider's Red-tailed Hawk, Weld County, 19 Jan 2009. Photo by Joel Such

dubious. Andrews and Richter (1992) suggest that many reports of Krider's across eastern Colorado are questionable based on degree of pigmentation,



Black-legged Kittiwake, Jumbo Reservoir, Sedgwick/Logan Counties, 23 Mar 2009. Photo by Cole Wild

and that some very light-plumaged "Western" Red-tails (*B. j. calurus*) may be misidentified as Krider's. Photographs of a juvenile near Platteville, Weld, from 19 Jan 2009 (JS †; 2009-5, 7-0), however, matched precisely the plumage attributes of a Krider's.

Common Black-Hawk – *Buteogallus anthracinus* (8/6). An adult soared over Hotchkiss on 12 Jun 2009 (JBN; 2009-50; 6-1), furnishing a first record for Delta. Of the eight state records, four have come from the West Slope and four from east of the Continental Divide.

Black-legged Kittiwake – *Rissa tridactyla* (34/12). A first-cycle bird was at Jumbo Res., Sedgwick, between 21 and 23 Mar 2009 (MM, CWi † 2009-11; 7-0). This is the third record for Sedgwick. All three records are from Jumbo

Res., which is not surprising considering the lack of other water bodies in the county.

Laughing Gull – *Leucophaeus atricilla* (39/16). Four additional Laughing Gulls were recently accepted. A first-cycle bird was at John Martin Res., Bent, on 8 Sep 2008 (BK; 2008-152; 6-1). An adult was at



Blue-headed Vireo, Chico Basin Ranch, El Paso County, 7 May 2009. Photo by Steve Brown

Barr Lake in Adams on 18 Oct 2008 (AS; 2008-122; 6-1), providing the second record for that county. Another adult was at Adobe Creek Res. (Blue Lake) on 25 Jul 2009 (BM, BKP; 2009-57; 7-0), furnishing the fourth record for Bent. Lastly, a first-cycle bird was discovered at Prewitt Res., Washington, on 27 Sep 2009 (DF, JR; 2009-65; 7-0), representing a county first.

Magnificent Hummingbird – *Eugenes fulgens* (15/8). A female was excellently documented from the town of Crystal in Gunnison, where it favored a feeder between 17 Jun and 4 Aug 2007 (TC †; 2007-61; 7-0). This is a first county record.

Ladder-backed Woodpecker – *Picoides scalaris*. North of usual, one visited a feeder near Elbert, El Paso, on 23 Mar 2006 (KP †; 2006-26; 7-0).

Alder Flycatcher – *Empidonax alnorum* (27/17). An adult, the fourth

for Pueblo, was at Colorado City on 13 Sep 2009 (DSi; 2009-64; 7-0).

Blue-headed Vireo – *Vireo solitarius* (25/20). The Committee accepted an additional four Blue-headed Vireos from 2009, which represents the most accepted occurrences in any single year in Colorado. One was banded at CBR, El Paso, on 7 May (NG †; 2009-28, 7-0), furnishing the second record for that

county. The second for Yuma was the one at Fox Ranch on 16 May (TF; 2009-40; 7-0). Another Blue-headed Vireo was at CBR, but this time on the Pueblo side of the Ranch, where it was documented on 11 Sep (JD; 2009-62; 7-0). On 14 Oct, Percival photographed one at Valco Ponds below Pueblo Res., Pueblo (BKP †; 2009-68; 7-0), which establishes the third record for that county.

Gray-cheeked Thrush – *Catharus minimus* (50/18). One, the fourth accepted for Boulder, was at Greenlee Preserve on 11 May 2009 (TF; 2009-30; 7-0). Although seen low in the underbrush, the bird gave a flight call and the observer clearly described the diagnostic flight call of a Gray-cheeked Thrush.

“Brewster’s” Warbler – *Vermivora pinus* × *V. chrysoptera* (2/1). A very rare find, and only the second for the state, was the adult male “Brewster’s”

Warbler, the hybrid offspring of a Blue-winged (*V. pinus*) and Golden-winged Warbler (*V. chrysoptera*), found on 13 May 2009 at Sondermann Park in Colorado Springs (MCL; 2009-37, 6-1). A photograph of the bird was published in Maynard (2009).

Blackburnian Warbler – *Dendroica fusca* (45/14). Establishing the seventh record for *Pueblo* and the second for CBR, an alternate-plumaged male was photographed on 23 May 2009 (BM †, BGi †; 2009-44, 7-0).

Yellow-throated Warbler – *Dendroica dominica* (36/13). Establishing the first record for the San Luis Valley, one was seen at a private ranch south of San Luis, *Costilla*, on 10 Sep 2009 (EE; 2009-61; 7-0).

Bay-breasted Warbler – *Dendroica castanea* (41/11) Establishing the seventh record for *Pueblo*, and the fourth this decade, an adult male was at Lake Beckwith in Colorado City on 22 May 2009 (DSI; 2009-43, 7-0).

Ovenbird – *Seiurus aurocapilla*. Two new county records for southwestern Colorado, where the species is very rare, were accepted by the Committee. A singing bird was in Mancos, *Montezuma*, on 18 Jun 2006 (RB; 2006-101; 7-0). Another was at Pastorius SWA, *La Plata*, on 30 May 2009 (HM; 2009-47; 6-1).



Kentucky Warbler, Gregory Canyon, Boulder County, 25 Jun 2009. Photo by Bill Schmoker

Kentucky Warbler – *Oporornis formosus* (36/14). The CBRC recently accepted two additional records of this species. Establishing a first for *Custer*, a male hit a window and died at a residence in Westcliffe on 5 May 2005 (JC †; 2005-149; 7-0). During this past summer, a male set up territory in Gregory Canyon in *Boulder*, where it was documented between 5 Jun and 10 Jul 2009 (LAG, TF, BK, NP s, BSc †; 2009-48; 7-0). This represents the sixth record of the species from *Boulder* and the second from Gregory Canyon.

Canada Warbler – *Wilsonia canadensis* (31/9). An adult female was at DeWeese Res., *Custer*, on 24 Sep 2006 (RM †; 2006-184; 7-0), establishing the first record for the county.

Eastern Towhee – *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (16/8). A female was at the “Wood Thrush Grove,” a birder nickname for a small woodlot at the

corner of CR 16 and CR 33 near Fort Lyon, *Bent*, on 26 Feb 2009 (CW† †, VAT; 2009-7; 7-0), furnishing the second record for the county.

Field Sparrow – *Spizella pusilla*. Farther west than usual was the Field Sparrow present at the Briggsdale Cemetery in northern *Weld* on 12 May 2009 (RH †, GC, CL; 2009-35; 7-0). The bird was apparently first discovered the day prior, but the CBRC did not receive any details on the original discovery.

Northern Cardinal – *Cardinalis cardinalis*. Quite far west of normal was the male that came to a feeder in Aurora, *Arapahoe*, between 15 Jan and 30 Mar 2006 (LG †; 2006-187; 7-0).

Dickcissel – *Spiza americana*. Extremely rare for western Colorado, and a first for *La Plata*, a male Dickcissel established a territory twelve miles south of Durango, where it was photographed on 28 Jun 2009 (RD †; 2009-54; 7-0).

Black Rosy-Finch – *Leucosticte atrata*. Providing a very rare record away from the mountains, an adult was in Colorado Springs, *El Paso*, on 13 Jan 2009 (DE †; 2009-3, 7-0).

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

The Committee recognizes that its “not accepted” decisions may upset those individuals whose documentations did not receive endorsement as state records. We heartily acknowledge that those who make the effort to submit documentation certainly care whether or not their reports are accepted. However, non-accepted reports do not necessarily suggest that

the observer misidentified or did not see the species. A non-accepted report only indicates that the documentation did not provide enough evidence to support the identification of the species reported in the opinion of at least three of the seven Committee members. Many non-accepted reports do not adequately describe the bird(s) observed or adequately rule out similarly looking species. The Committee recommends that observers refer to the article written by Tony Leukering on documenting rare birds (Leukering 2004), which is available online through the CBRC website (http://www.cfo-link.org/records_committee/CBRC_articles.php). All non-accepted reports are archived at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science and may be reconsidered by the Committee if new information is provided (e.g., photos, documentation from other observers). We summarize below why the following reports were not accepted.

Mute Swan – *Cygnus olor*. Two separate documentations of positively identified Mute Swans—a single swan near Firestone, 3 Jan – 7 Feb 2009 (2009-2; 1-6) and a pair near LaSalle, 30 Apr 2009 (2009-24; 1-6), both *Weld*—did not receive support as state records because provenance could not be determined and a pattern of vagrancy has not been established in Colorado or the surrounding region. One member noted that the date for the LaSalle pair was unusual, as a wild pair should have been nesting at this time of year. Furthermore, Semo observed a pair near this location during summer 2009. Assuming

these were the same birds as documented in April, their presence suggests that they were not from a distant, wild population, as wild birds should have returned to where they came from for the nesting season. Readers may find it interesting that the LaSalle swan observer is a Committee member who voted against the documentation over concerns of provenance. The Committee urges observers to continue documenting Mute Swans to help establish a pattern of occurrence in Colorado, whether of escaped or vagrant birds.

Glossy Ibis. One described as being in probable first-alternate plumage by an experienced observer near Erie, *Boulder*, on 1 May 2009 received some Committee support but did not pass through the first round of voting (2009-25; 3-4). Dissenting members commented that the report did not sufficiently separate this bird from White-faced Ibis (*P. chihi*) in similar plumage. One Committee member was specifically concerned about the leg color description as “almost devoid of reddish hues,” which suggested that the legs did show a trace of red, but precisely where was not described.

The documentation of a *Plegadis* ibis from Thornton, *Adams*, on 17 Apr 2009 received no support from the Committee (2009-19; 0-7). The 14-word description and distant photos left many Committee members with too little information to accept this as a Glossy Ibis record. The documentation did not separate the similarly looking White-faced Ibis, nor did it mention any of the salient

features (e.g., reddish ankles, dark blue facial skin, light blue facial skin border) necessary for the Committee to reach a more positive conclusion.

White Ibis – *Eudocimus albus*. Written documentation and photographs of 70 White Ibis near Penrose, *Fremont*, 13 May 2009, clearly indicated that they were White-faced Ibis (2009-38; 0-7). Whether the observer chose the wrong species name in the online system or otherwise meant to report White-faced Ibis is not known. Regardless, as the submitted documentation said “White Ibis,” the Committee was obligated to vote against its validity as a state record. The Committee urges those submitting documentation to make sure that the correct species name is chosen in the online system. Please feel free to contact any of the Committee members (listed above, and on the inside front cover of this journal) for assistance.

Harris’s Hawk – *Parabuteo unicinctus*. One described at Pueblo, *Pueblo*, on 30 Mar 2009 received no Committee support (2009-14; 0-7). The bird was observed in flight only and several members mentioned that similar species, particularly dark-morph Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*), were not eliminated from consideration. The observer did not describe the tail color pattern or other features (e.g., body size and shape, flight style) to eliminate other large hawk species from consideration.

Great Black-backed Gull – *Larus marinus*. One possible adult in non-breeding plumage at Carter Lake Reservoir near Loveland, *Larimer*,

on 1 Jan 2009 received some support from the Committee (2009-1; 3-4). All dissenting Committee members noted the lack of detail in describing the bird and in separating it from other likely dark-backed gull contenders. The Committee appreciates the efforts that observers put into describing rare birds, but asks readers to note that rationale for why a reported bird is not another (even superficially similar-looking) species is a key part of any documentation.

Slaty-backed Gull – *Larus schistisagus*. A large first-cycle gull thought to be a Slaty-backed in Boulder, Boulder, 27-28 Nov 2008, was documented by only one of its numerous observers (2008-135; 106). Although they were not included in the submitted documentation, discussions on COBirds and opinions from outside experts in Japan and the U.S. leaned heavily towards the possibility of this individual's being of mixed parentage, probably Glaucous-winged × Herring. The reporting observer noted that this hybrid pairing was the most problematic in the separation from Slaty-backed Gull, and that the "white tips to the inner greater coverts, contrasting with the plainer outer greater coverts, and the blackish lower scapulars visible only in flight" were the primary plumage markers used to reject Glaucous-winged × Herring as a possibility. Prefacing this statement, however, the observer said that these features "seem to rule out this hybrid combination" (emphasis added). In the end, many Committee members commented that the possibility of a hybrid was not ruled out sufficiently

to accept this bird as Colorado's second Slaty-backed Gull record.

Vaux's Swift – *Chaetura vauxi*. One Committee member applauded the "honesty and credibility" of the observer providing documentation of a possible Vaux's Swift near Erie, Boulder, on 1 May 2009 since the report was submitted even with the expectation it would not be accepted as the state's first record, which it was not (2009-27; 0-7). The observer, who has considerable experience with both Chimney (*C. pelagica*) and Vaux's swifts, adequately described a *Chaetura* swift uttering "sharp, shrill, staccato notes, in an even pulsing series; not run together quickly," a vocalization that is consistent with Vaux's Swift. The observer also noted plumage features consistent with Vaux's, such as a paler throat and upper breast than the rest of the underparts and a paler rump than the upperparts, but noted that the angle of observation of the upperparts and the fact that they were observed for only about one second were problematic for definitive evaluation. The Committee supports the documentation of potential Vaux's Swifts, even though the standards for acceptance as a state record are very high due to the difficulty in separating Vaux's from Chimney Swift and the often challenging circumstances in which these fast-flying birds are observed.

Gilded Flicker – *Colaptes chrysoides*. The documentation of one near Limon, Lincoln, on 30 Sep 2009 garnered no support from the Committee (2009-66; 0-7), as the observer did not eliminate the more likely

Northern Flicker (*C. auratus*). Although one Committee member considered Gilded Flicker a possibility for Colorado, acceptance of a first state record would require a very detailed description of the bird and an equally detailed elimination of the common Northern Flicker.

Sprague's Pipit – *Anthus spragueii*.

Photos in support of a report of Sprague's Pipit at Big Johnson Reservoir, *El Paso*, 19 Jun 2009, were of a juvenile Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) (2009-53; 0-7). Observers are cautioned that juvenile birds are occasionally confused with adults of other species; for example, juvenile American Robins are sometimes mistaken for Fieldfares. This is especially true of juvenile Horned Larks, which resemble Sprague's Pipits. The occurrence of a Sprague's Pipit in Colorado in June would be unprecedented; the presence of juvenile Horned Larks is not. Observers should carefully examine any suspected summer Sprague's Pipit, noting especially the projection of the primaries beyond the tertials and the pattern of coloration of the wings. Leukering (2009) provided detailed discussion and photographs of primary projection in these two species for the "In the Scope" column of this journal. Sibley (2003) nicely illustrates wing coloration of Horned Lark (p. 363) and Sprague's Pipit (p. 420)—note Horned Lark's tertial pattern of wide white outer edging, black subterminal band, and gray centers, as compared to the solid brown tones on the Sprague's Pipit's tertials.

Documentation of two probable Sprague's Pipits on the *Kit Carson*

and *Washington* border, 13 Oct 2006, that mostly relied upon the description of flight call notes had enough votes to force a second round of voting, but ultimately did not pass the Committee (2006-146; 4-3, 2-5). The Committee has recently been consistent in its unfavorable view of reports that rely too heavily on vocal descriptions. While competent observers can and do identify birds based on flight call notes alone, providing a written description of those calls that would allow a reader to positively, and absolutely, identify them as the reported species is a very difficult task. Also, as with other accounts in this section, the observer did not rule out other species that might sound similar or, more precisely, be described similarly.

Red-faced Warbler – *Cardellina rubrifrons*. The documentation provided for a Red-faced Warbler at Chasm Falls, Rocky Mountain National Park, *Larimer*, on 18 Jun 2005 lacked any description of the bird (2005-160; 0-7). This type of "trust me" documentation is painful to the Committee, especially given the distinct plumage of this species and the fact that there is only one record for the state (3 May 1993 at the Wheat Ridge Greenbelt, *Jefferson*). Observers are reminded that documentations do not live only for the short time during which the Committee reviews them. They are archived at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science for posterity. Future Committees, as well as the general public, will have the opportunity to review all documentations provided to the

Committee. Therefore, observers are encouraged to describe the reported bird(s) as well as possible so that not only this Committee but others will have the best possible chance of coming to a reasonable conclusion regarding the acceptance of the sighting as a state record.

Purple Finch – *Carpodacus purpureus*. The winter of 2007-08 saw a heavy influx of Purple Finches into the state, with several documented and accepted as state records (Semo 2009). In the spate of reports for Colorado were those of several males and females at Bear Creek Nature Center, Colorado Springs, *El Paso*. Two documented reports from this location were not accepted. In the first case, many Committee members decided that the written description of a female-plumaged *Carpodacus* finch from 10 Feb 2008 did not effectively eliminate Cassin's Finch (2008-15; 2-5). The observer noted a bolder facial pattern and stubbier bill than Cassin's Finch and a lack of undertail streaking. These characteristics are subjective, and Commit-

tee members noted that other more useful characteristics for separating Purple and Cassin's finches, like primary projection, presence/absence of an eyering, and culmen shape, were not mentioned.

A male *Carpodacus* finch reported as a Purple Finch at Bear Creek Nature Center, Colorado Springs, *El Paso*, was found deceased on 16 Feb 2008. Documentation provided for this individual received very little support from the Committee due to the report's brevity and the lack of details separating this bird from similar species, despite the ability of the reporting observer and others to examine the bird closely (2008-16; 1-6). Photos were taken of this individual and one Committee member remarked on having seen the photos (although none was provided with the documentation for the entire Committee's review) and determined that the bird was a Cassin's Finch. The specimen has reportedly been deposited at the museum of the University of Colorado in Boulder for future reference.

REPORTERS AND CITED OBSERVERS

The CBRC graciously thanks the following individuals for submitting records of or discovering rare species in Colorado that prompted this circulation: LAG: Linda Andes-Georges; JBr: Jason Beason; MJB: Mary Jane Black; RB: Robert Bradley; GC: Gayle Campbell; JC: Janny Candelaria; TC: Tom Coles; Todd Deininger; Daniel Disner; RD: Richard Donley; JD: John Drummond; DE: David Elwonger; EE: Erik Erbody; DF: Doug Faulkner; TF: Ted Floyd; PG: Peter Gent; BG: Brian Gibbons; LG: Lori Giesecke; NG: Nancy Gobris; Matt Heyden; RH: Rachel Hopper; EJ: Ellie Jones; BK: Bill Kaempfer; Bill Kosar; DAL: David A. Leatherman; Marie Cecile Lee; CL: Chuck Lowery; BM: Bill Maynard; DM: Dan Maynard; KM: Karen Metz; MM: Mark Miller; RM: Rich Miller; HM: Heather Morris; Jessica Nash; RO: Ric Olson; BKP: Brandon K. Percival; Allison Plute; Peg Rooney; BSc: Bill Schmoker; NP: Nathan Pieplow; KP: Kerry Pilot; JR: Joe Roller; LS: Larry Semo; DSi: David Silverman; AS: Andrew Spencer; JS: Joel Such; Becky Thompson; VAT: Van A. Truan; CWi: Cole Wild.

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THE HUNGRY BIRDER

The Roaring Fork Valley

Linda Vidal and Tom McConnell

The Roaring Fork Valley is known for Barrow's Goldeneyes in winter, Purple Martins in summer, and great scenery all year round. But whether you are enjoying the birds or the scenery, as Linda Vidal has always said, "it's all about lunch." She is right. Here are a few suggestions for lunch and dinner around Glenwood Springs and the Roaring Fork Valley. All are moderately priced and would welcome a casually-dressed birder after a day in the field.

Glenwood Springs

Zheng's Asian Bistro describes their food as "Pan Asian." The