

# BIRDING IN OHIO



**A Field-report for birding trip in the Greater Cincinnati area, Port Clinton in Northern Ohio – The Biggest Week in American Birding and the Warblers Capital**



Beautiful Magnolia Warbler

## FIELD-LEADER: RICHARD AMABLE

[www.JACAMARCLUB.com](http://www.JACAMARCLUB.com)

**May 6<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022**  
**May 23<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

The trip was design and manage to cover the most of the BWIA festival. Also, the forest habitats and record its key bird species. All during early spring season in the state of Ohio in USA.



Boardwalk at Magee Marsh - Photo by Ana Amable

### **BIRDING LOCALITIES AND GPS COORDINATES**

Magee Marsh Wildlife Area - 41° 37'40.9"N 83° 11'21.7"W – Board Walk

Maumee Bay State Park - 41° 41'03.4"N 83°21'51.3"W – Board Walk

Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge - 41° 36'40.0"N 83° 12'42.3"W – Navarre Marsh

East Harbor State Park - 41° 32'45.6"N 82° 47'50.8"W – Wetland trail

Spring Valley Wildlife Area - 39° 33'56.3"N 84° 01'13.9"W – Lake trail

Caesar Creek State Park - 39° 30'55.3"N 84° 01'05.0"W - Beach Area.

Sharon Woods Park - 39° 16'46.7"N 84° 23'39.5"W - Gorge trail.

Voice of America Park - 39° 21'45.9"N 84° 20'59.3"W - Wiggly Field

## **DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES**

**May 06<sup>th</sup>.** - Depart from Cincinnati by evening, about 3 hrs. drive toward Port Clinton in North Ohio. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton.

**May 07<sup>th</sup>.** - Early start to the famous board-walk of Magee Marsh. For Wood Warblers and more. Magnolia Warbler and Lincoln's Sparrow provide marvelous sights. Not dough this morning fantastic view of Prothonotary Warbler at BSBO gift-shop center. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton.

**May 8<sup>th</sup>.** - Today back to the board-walk, Bald Eagle very active and several vigorous Yellow Warbles, also nice view of Ovenbird, lunch at the Black Berry Corner Tavern. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton. We include today a visit to Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, Maumee Bay State Park board-walk and ending experiencing a whole evening display of American Woodcock. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton.

**May 9<sup>th</sup>.** - Early start to East Harbor State Park (beach trail), Brown Thrasher and Least Flycatcher here. And short visit to the Magee Marsh board-walked. Dinner at Jolly Roger Seafood House for best local fish in town. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton.

**May 10<sup>th</sup>.** - After breakfast head toward Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge for the auto tour, easy and nice drive. Highlights Great-horned Owls chicks in nest and American Mink. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton.

**May 11<sup>th</sup>.** - Rest and work with picture review at Hotel. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton.

**May 12<sup>th</sup>.** - Today very obligate stop at Howard Marsh Metroparks for Yellow-headed Blackbird and the elusive Least Bittern. Also went back to Magee Marsh and walked to the Statuary trail for the most wanted Warbler. Kirtland's provided spectacular views for the many birders on site. End the day enjoying a drink at the Tattoo contest social night-event. Right after went to look for American Woodcock evening display at Maumee Bay State Park. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton.

**May 13<sup>th</sup>.** - Full day at the Magee Marsh Board Walk, good day for Warblers and meeting friends. Night at Hotel Super 8 by Windham Port Clinton.

**May 14<sup>th</sup>.** - By mid-morning head back to Cincinnati Ohio.

END OF THE TRIP

EXTENTION FOR BIRDNG IN CINCINNATI

**May 23<sup>th</sup>.** - Visit to Spring Valley Wildlife Area and Caesar Creek State Park.

**May 25<sup>th</sup>.** - Afternoon birding to Voice of America Park for Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark and Bell's Vireo.



# THE KEY TO THE BIRD LIST

\* = Species heard only

**Red – IUCN Red List Category**

**IOC = International Ornithological Congress**

**NACC = North American Classification Committee**

**SACC = South American Classification Committee**

**CT = National Audubon Society Climate Report**

## THE BIRDLIST

### SWANS, GEESE & DUCKS - ANATIDAE

**Canada Goose** - *Branta canadensis*\*

Very common in most area

**Trumpeter Swan** - *Cygnus buccinator*\*

Several counted at Ottawa National Wildlife Area. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Wood Duck** - *Aix sponsa*

One seen at Howard Marsh Metroparks, known as "The Summer Duck". **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Mallard** – *Anas platyrhynchos*\*

Very common in most areas. Two groups were formerly recognized as distinct species, *A. platyrhynchos* and *A. diazi* Ridgway, 1886 [Mexican Duck] (e.g., Aldrich and Baer 1970), but extensive hybridization in southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and west-central Texas compels merger into a single species (Hubbard 1977). *A. platyrhynchos* (including *diazi*), *A. fulvigula*, *A. rubripes*, *A. wyvilliana*, *A. laysanensis*, and possibly several Old-World forms are all closely related; at least the first three appear to constitute a superspecies (Johnsgard in Mayr and Cottrell 1979). In various treatments, some or even all the taxa mentioned are treated as conspecific under the name *A. platyrhynchos* (e.g., Johnsgard 1961, 1967). *Anas rubripes* hybridizes frequently with *A. platyrhynchos* in an area of broad overlap, largely the result of introductions of the latter in the range of the former. These two forms differ somewhat behaviorally and tend to segregate as species (Brodsky and Weatherhead 1984, Hepp et al. 1988), although genetically they are virtually identical (Ankney et al. 1986, Ankney and Dennis 1988, Avise et al. 1990). **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Blue-winged Teal** – *Anas discors*

Several seen at Attawa National Wildlife Refuge. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Northern Pintail** – *Anas acuta*

One seen at Howard Marsh Metroparks

### GREBES – PODICIPEDIDAE

The grebes constitute a distinctive lineage with no close relatives (other than flamingoes – see below), and the monophyly of the order has never been questioned. Morphological similarities to the loons (Gaviiformes) have been interpreted as reflecting relatedness (e.g., Cracraft 1982, Mayr & Clarke 2003, Livezey and Zusi 2007) and has led to their traditional placement next to each other in most linear classifications (e.g., AOU 1983), but genetic data strongly suggest that these morphological similarities are purely due to convergence (Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain & Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006). Van Tuinen et al. (2001) suggested that the closest living relatives of the grebes are the flamingos (Phoenicopteriformes), and this has been

confirmed by all subsequent genetic data (Chubb 2004a, Cracraft et al. 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008, Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015, Suh et al. 2015); this hypothesis also has morphological support (Mayr & Clarke 2003, Mayr 2004, Manegold 2006; cf. Livezey & Zusi 2007), and the ischnoceran lice of the two groups are also sisters (Johnson et al. 2006). Genetic data (Fain & Houde 2004, Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015) also suggest that both orders are part of an early radiation that does not include their traditional close relatives such as Ciconiiformes or Gaviiformes.

#### **Pied-billed Grebe – *Podilymbus podiceps***

One seen at Ottawa National Wildlife Area. *Podiceps podiceps* and *P. gigas* are closely allied and may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970; Storer in Mayr and Cottrell 1979) although both were reported to have bred on Lake Atitlán, Guatemala.

### **CORMORANTS - PHALACROCORACIDAE**

#### **Double-crested Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax auratus*\***

Several seen at different sites. **Threatened by Climate Change**



Double-crested Cormorant – Photo by Ana Amable

### **HERONS & EGRETS – ARDEIDAE**

The monophyly of the family Ardeidae has never been seriously questioned other than the treatment of *Cochlearius* in a separate, monotypic family. Sequence of genera (and some species within genera) derives from the phylogeny of Sheldon (1987), Sheldon et al. (1995), McCracken & Sheldon (1998), Sheldon et al. (2000), and some unpublished data from Fred Sheldon. The family is often (e.g., Martínez-Vilata and Motis (1992) subdivided into four subfamilies, but these do not correspond precisely to the branching pattern of the

molecular phylogeny of Sheldon et al. (2000), in which there is also some conflict depending on which molecular data-set is used (e.g., whether tiger-herons and *Cochlearius* are sister groups); thus, no subfamilial divisions are used here.

**Great Blue Heron – *Ardea Herodias***

Common in most places. Payne & Risley (1976), Payne (1979), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Martinez-Vilata and Motis (1992) considered *Ardea cinerea*, *A. herodias*, and *A. cocoi* to form a superspecies.

**Great Egret - *Ardea alba***

About ten seen at Ottawa National Wildlife Area

**Green Heron - *Butorides virescens***

One seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area Board Walk.



Green Heron – Photo by Ana Amable

**Least Bittern – *Ixobrychus exilis***

Two seen at Howard Marsh Metropark



Least Bittern – Photo by Richard Amable

## NEW WORLD VULTURES – *CATHARTIDAE*

Ligon (1967) summarized previous evidence and presented new evidence on skeletal morphology, myology, and natal plumage that suggested that the Cathartidae were more closely related to the Ciconiidae than to other Falconiformes. <summarize subsequent evidence/against ciconiiform relationship, Sibley & Ahlquist (1990), Avise et al. (1994), Griffiths (1994), Mayr & Clarke (2003), Fain & Houde (2004) etc., >. Recent genetic data strongly refute a cathartid-stork relationship (Cracraft et al. 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Gibb et al. 2006, Slack et al. 2007, Hackett et al. 2008). The monophyly of the Cathartidae is strongly supported by multiple data sets (e.g., REFS), and the family is sufficiently distinctive that fossil cathartids can be recognized as far back as the middle Eocene (e.g., Cracraft & Rich 1972).

### **Black Vulture – *Coragyps atratus***

Several seen near Port Clinton. **Threatened by Climate Change**

### **Turkey Vulture – *Cathartes aura***

Common in most sites. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the resident tropical subspecies *ruficollis* and the southern subspecies group (*jota* and "*falklandica*") might merit recognition as separate species from the northern *Cathartes aura* group.

## OSPREYS - *PANDIONIDAE*

### **Osprey - *Pandion haliaetus***

One seen at Caesar Creek State Park. **Threatened by Climate Change**

## HAWKS AND EAGLES – *ACCIPITRIDAE*

The monophyly of the Accipitridae has never been seriously questioned, and recent comprehensive genetic analyses (Lerner & Mindell 2005, Griffiths et al. 2007, Lerner et al. 2008) confirm the monophyly of the family. Lerner & Mindell (2005) found that the Accipitridae consisted of fourteen principle lineages, which they designated with subfamily rank. Griffiths et al. (2007) found that the family consists of eight major lineages, which



they designated using tribe, subtribe, and infratribe ranks; none of Peters (1931) subfamilies was found to be monophyletic.

**Bald Eagle - *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*\***

Two adults and two chicks in the nest Magee Marsh Wildlife Area, common in flight at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Cooper's Hawk – *Accipiter cooperii***

One seen at Caesar Creek State Park. Amadon (1964), Stresemann & Amadon (1979), Fjeldsø & Krabbe (1990), and Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Accipiter cooperii* and *A. bicolor*, along with Cuban *A. gundlachi*, to form a superspecies.

**Red-shouldered Hawk - *Buteo lineatus*\***

One seen at Caesar Creek State Park. Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *B. lineatus* and *B. ridgwayi* to constitute a superspecies.

**Red-tailed Hawk - *Buteo jamaicensis*\***

Common in most areas.



Bald Eagle - Photo by Ana Amable

**RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS – *RALLIDAE***



relationships of family to other families; within-family relationships; incorp. Olson 1973, Ripley 1977, Livezey 1998 etc.>. García-R et al. (2014) found eight major divisions in the Rallidae, with the group including *Rallus* the sister to all other lineages. Garcia-R et al. (2020) corroborated those relationships with broader genomic data.

**Sora - *Porzana Carolina***

Only heard at Ottawa National Wildlife Area and Magee Marsh Board Walk.

**Common Gallinule - *Gallinula galeata***

One seen at Howard Marsh Metropark. Formerly known as "Common Moorhen" (e.g., Dickinson 2003). Hilty & Brown (1986), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994), and Ridgely et al. (2001) continued to use "Common Gallinule." Long known by this name in the New World (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), the AOU (1983) switched to "Moorhen" to conform to Old World usage. Vocal, plumage, and genetic data suggest that New World populations of widely distributed *Gallinula chloropus* should be treated as a separate species (Constantine 2006, Groenenberg et al. 2008). SACC proposal passed to treat New World populations as a separate species, *Gallinula galeata*, from Old World populations.

**American Coot - *Fulica Americana***

Seen in most sites with open lakes, common at Ottawa National Wildlife Area

**STILTS - *RECURVIROSTRIDAE***

**Black-necked Stilt - *Himantopus mexicanus***

Two seen Howard Marsh Metropark.

**PLOVERS & LAPWINGS – *CHARADRIIDAE***

Sequence of genera follows Baker et al. (2012). Many classifications (mostly recently Cracraft 2013) divide the family into two subfamilies, Vanellinae and Charadriinae.

**Killdeer - *Charadrius vociferous***

Very common in most sites. *Charadrius vociferus* was formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1919) placed in the monotypic genus *Oxyechus* but it has been included in *Charadrius* since Peters (1934).



Killdeer – Photo by Ana Amable

## **SANDPIPERS – SCOLOPACIDAE**

The family Scolopacidae is traditionally split into five or more subfamilies and additional tribes (e.g., AOU 1998). Livezey (2010) recognized four subfamilies (Arenariinae, Calidrinae, Tringinae, Scolopacinae) and maintained the phalaropes as a separate family. Genetic data (e.g. Gibson & Baker 2012), however, provide very weak support for the monophyly of these groups, and although the phalaropes are monophyletic, they are deeply embedded in the Scolopacidae and sister to the tringines. Gibson & Baker (2012) identified five major lineages in the family, and Cracraft (2013) recognized five subfamilies: Numeniinae, Limosinae, Calidrinae, Scolopacinae, and Tringinae. See Banks (2012) for use of Arenariinae over Calidrinae for the group name.

### **Lesser Yellowlegs - *Tringa flavipes***

Two seen at Ottawa National Wildlife Area. *Tringa melanoleuca* and *T. flavipes* were formerly placed in a separate genus, *Neoglottis* (e.g., Ridgway 1919) or *Totanus* (e.g., REFS). **Threatened by Climate Change**

### **Dunlin - *Calidris alpina*\***

About eighty seen at Howard Marsh Metroparks. **Threatened by Climate Change**



Dunlin – Photo by Richard Amable

**American Woodcock - *Scolopax minor***

Heard and seen at Maumee Bay State Park. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

**GULLS & TERNS - *LARIDAE***

**Ring-billed Gull - *Larus delawarensis***

Common in most sites. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

**Caspian Tern - *Hydropogone caspia***

One flying over at East Harbor State Park. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

**Common Tern - *Sterna hirundo*\***

Several seen Magee Marsh Beach Trail. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

**PIGEONS & DOVES – *COLUMBIDAE***

Jarvis et al. (2014) and Prum et al. (2015) found that the Columbiformes were sister to Old World Pteroclitiformes + Mesitornithiformes. The monophyly of the Columbiformes has never been seriously questioned. Traditional classifications (e.g., Gibbs et al. 2001) treat the huge, extinct flightless pigeons of the Mascarene Islands as a separate family, Raphidae, but recognition of this family would certainly make both families paraphyletic because it would seem impossible that the three species of "Raphidae" are each other's closest relatives, but instead represent three independent colonizations of separate islands with subsequent convergent evolution. Within the Columbidae, Goodwin (1983) recognized five subfamilies, only one of which, Columbinae, occurs in the Western Hemisphere. These subfamily designations do not correspond to deep splits in the family. In fact, genetic data (Johnson 2004) indicate that the New World ground-doves are a distinctive group that are the sister group to a large sample of Old World and New World genera.

**Rock Pigeon – *Columba livia***

Common. Previously known as "Rock Dove (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, BOU <REF>, Gibbs et al. 2001), as well as some recent South American literature (e.g., Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003). However, use of



unmodified Rock Pigeon is incorrect according to general principles of English name usage because the Australian pigeons in the genus *Petrophassa* are also called “Rock Pigeon” (Chestnut-quilled Rock Pigeon, White-quilled Rock Pigeon). Dickinson & Remsen (2013) reverted to “Rock Dove” as primary name, and del Hoyo & Collar (2014) used “Rock Dove” as the only name.

#### **Mourning Dove - *Zenaida macroura***

Very common in most areas. *Z. macroura* and *Z. auriculata* (Eared Dove) constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

### **TYPICAL OWLS - STRIGIDAE**

#### **Great Horned Owl - *Bubo virginianus*\***

One adult and two chicks seen in nest at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge.

### **NIGHTHAWKS - CAPRIMULGIDAE**

#### **Common Nighthawk - *Chordeiles minor*\***

Few flying over the Hotel parking lot at Port Clinton and one seen at Magee Marsh.



Common Night Hawk – Photo by Richard Amable

### **SWIFTS – APODIDAE**

Most classifications use three or more subfamily designations within the Apodidae, based on Brooke et al. (1972) and references therein, e.g.). Chantler (1995), for example, recognized two subfamilies: Cypseloidinae for *Cypseloides* and *Streptoprocne*, and Apodinae for everything else, but divided into three tribes (Chaeturini for *Chaetura* and six Old World genera, Apodini for *Aeronautes*, *Tachornis*, *Panyptila*, *Apus*, and two Old World genera, and Collocaliini for another two Old World genera). <check S&M 1990, incorp Lack 1956, Orr 1963> Price et al. (2004, 2005) corroborated many of those groupings.

#### **Chimney Swift - *Chaetura pelagica***

One flying over at Voice of America Park. Chantler (1999) proposed that *meridionalis* is closely related to *C. pelagica* because two are nearly indistinguishable except by wing formula; Chesser et al. (2018) found that they are not particularly closely related and that *meridionalis* was the sister species to *C. brachyura*. **Near Threatened**

## HUMMINGBIRDS – TROCHILIDAE

The monophyly of the Trochilidae has never been questioned. The use of the subfamily level of classification marks the major, deep division of the lineage that is supported by many data sets (e.g., Zusi & Bentz 1982, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Bleiweiss et al. 1994, 1997, Altshuler et al. 2004). However, recent genetic data (Altshuler et al. 2004) indicate that *Topaza* and *Florisuga* are basal to the two traditional subfamilies. Altshuler et al. (2004) found strong support for at least four major groups within the traditional Trochilinae, with formal recognition awaiting additional taxon-sampling; those groups are congruent with the groups found by Bleiweiss et al. (1997). McGuire et al. (2007, 2009, 2014) updated the phylogeny presented in Altshuler et al. (2004).

### Ruby-throated Hummingbird - *Archilochus colubris*

One seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. Although the breeding ranges of *A. colubris* and *A. alexandri* overlap slightly in central Texas, it seems best to regard these species as constituting a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

## WOODPECKERS – PICIDAE

The monophyly of the Picidae has never been seriously questioned. Within the Piciformes, evidence supports a sister relationship to the Old World Indicatoridae (<REFS>, Prychitko & Moore 2003, Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain & Houde 2004, Webb & Moore 2005, Benz et al. 2006, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). The linear arrangement and composition of genera below in general follows that of Short (1982), who placed the piculets in a separate subfamily, Picumninae, and divided the typical woodpeckers, Picinae, into six tribes, four of which have representatives in South America: Melanerpini for a broadly defined *Melanerpes* and *Sphyrapicus*; Campetherini for a broadly defined *Picoides* and *Veniliornis* (now *Dryobates*); Colaptini for *Piculus*, *Colaptes*, and *Celeus*; and Campephilini for *Dryocopus* and *Campephilus*. In general, Short's classification, culminating in a monographic treatment of the family (Short 1982), merged many previously recognized genera into many fewer, broadly defined genera. <incorp. Goodge 1972>. Genetic data (Webb & Moore 2005, Benz et al. 2006) that most of these groups are not monophyletic. Webb and Moore (2005), generally supported by Benz et al. (2006), recommended a classification with three tribes for the three major groups in the Picinae: (1) Malarpicini for *Colaptes*, *Piculus*, *Celeus*, *Dryocopus*, and several Old World genera; (2) Dendropicini for *Picoides*, *Veniliornis* (now *Dryobates*), *Melanerpes*, *Sphyrapicus*, and several Old World genera; and (3) *Campephilus*, *Chrysocolaptes*, and two Old World genera. Genetic data (Benz et al. 2006) support the monophyly and distinctiveness of the Picumninae (*Picumnus* and Old World *Sasia*, but not Caribbean *Nesocittes*) as the sister taxon to all other woodpeckers.

### Red-headed Woodpecker - *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

One seen at Maumee Bay State Park Board Walk. probably the most handsome woodpecker in Ohio.

#### Threatened by Climate Change

### Red-bellied Woodpecker - *Melanerpes carolinus*\*

Common in most sites. distinguished by its barred (zebra) back. *Melanerpes aurifrons*, *M. carolinus*, *M. hoffmannii*, *M. uropygialis*, and *M. supercilialis* appear to constitute a superspecies (Short 1982).

### Downy Woodpecker - *Picoides pubescens*

Common in most sites

### Northern Flicker (Yellow-shafted) – *Colaptes auratus*

One seen at East Harbor State Park. Also known as Common Flicker. The two northern groups were formerly treated as separate species, *C. auratus* [Yellow-shafted Flicker] and *C. cafer* [Red-shafted Flicker] (Short 1965a, 1965b, 1982, Johnson 1969, Bock 1971, Moore and Buchanan 1985, Moore and Koenig 1986, Grudzien et al. 1987, Moore 1987, Moore et al. 1991, Moore and Price 1993); the other two groups, which are isolates, have usually been treated as races of one of the preceding, *mexicanoides* [Guatemalan Flicker] and *chrysocaulosus* [Cuban Flicker] (Short 1965b) in *C. cafer* and *C. auratus*, respectively (Short 1967a).

## FALCONS – FALCONIDAE

The monophyly of the Falconidae is well supported (REFS, Griffiths 1999, Griffiths et al. 2004). Genetic and morphological data (Griffiths 1999, Griffiths et al. 2004, Fuchs et al. 2011) indicate that there are three major, deep divisions in the Falconidae: (1) the caracaras and *Spizapteryx*, (2) the falcons (*Falco* plus extralimital *Polihierax* and *Microhierax*), and (3) the forest-falcons (*Micrastur* and *Herpetotheres*), with the latter group basal to the other two. Fuchs et al. (2014) recognized each of the three as subfamilies, i.e. Polyborinae to include *Spizapteryx* and the caracaras.

### American Kestrel - *Falco sparverius*

One seen at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge. *Falco sparverius* was formerly (e.g., Pinto 1938) placed in the monotypic genus *Cerchneis*. **Threatened by Climate Change**

### Copper Hawk – *Accipiter cooperii*

One seen at Caesar Creek State Park.

## TYRANT FLYCATCHERS – TYRANNIDAE

Sibley & Ahlquist (1985, 1990) found that the Tyrannidae consisted of two major groups, the "Mionectidae" for *Mionectes* and several genera of small flycatchers placed in the subfamily Elaeniinae (sensu Traylor 1979a); Sibley & Ahlquist's data also indicated that the "Mionectidae" and Tyrannidae were not sister groups. Subsequent analyses (S. Lanyon 1985, W. Lanyon 1988a, b) did not support such a division. However, Chesser (2004) found the same deep division in the Tyrannidae, but found that the two groups were sisters. Tello et al. (2009) found that *Mionectes* was deeply embedded in the Tyrannidae and sister to *Leptopogon*. For detailed discussions of relationships among genera, see Traylor (1977) and W. Lanyon (1985, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1988c). [incorp. Birdsley (2002), Fitzpatrick 2004]. Tello et al. (2009) have conducted the first comprehensive, gene-based analysis of relationships within the family and have discovered a number of novel relationships not yet reflected in the classification above or the Notes below, including grouping of *Onychorhynchus*, *Myiobius*, and *Terenotriccus* with *Oxyruncus* (Oxyruncidae). Ohlson et al. (2013) proposed dividing the Tyrannidae into families: Onychorhynchidae (for *Onychorhynchus*, *Myiobius*, and *Terenotriccus*), Platyrinchidae (for *Calyptura*, *Neopipo*, and *Platyrinchus*), Tachuridae (for *Tachuris*), Rhynchocyclidae (for *Mionectes* through *Oncostoma*, with three subfamilies), and Tyrannidae (with remaining genera, divided into five subfamilies and several additional tribes); this was followed by Dickinson & Christidis (2014). See Franz (2015) correction of Tachuridae to Tachuridae. See Fjeldså et al. (2018) for new information on relationships within the fluvicoline group. The current Tyranninae tentatively includes genera placed in the following subfamilies by other authors: Rhynchocyclinae, Fluvicolinae, Pipromorphinae, Hirundineinae, Elaeniinae, Triccininae, and Muscigrallinae. The tentative linear sequence of genera within broadly defined Tyranninae follows the sequence of genera in Dickinson & Christidis (2014) for their Tachuridae through Tyrannidae.

### Eastern Wood-Pewee - *Contopus virens*

One seen at Magee Marsh parking lot. *C. virens*, *C. sordidulus*, and *C. cinereus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) considered *Contopus sordidulus* to be conspecific with *Contopus virens*, with the composite name "Wood Pewee", but this treatment has seldom been followed, before (e.g., AOU 1957). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *punensis* of southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru to represent a separate species from *Contopus cinereus* based on vocal differences.

### Willow Flycatcher - *Empidonax traillii*\*

One seen at Magee Marsh Board Walk

### Least Flycatcher – *Empidonax minimus*

One seen at Magee Marsh Board Walk and another at East Harbor State Park.



**Eastern Phoebe - *Sayornis phoebe***

Two seen at Maumee Bay State Park board walk. Also known as Dusky Flycatcher and the Phoebe Flycatcher.

**Threatened by Climate Change**

**Great Crested Flycatcher - *Myiarchus crinitus***

One seen at Magee Marsh Board Walk

**Eastern Kingbird - *Tyrannus tyrannus***

Seen at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge



Eastern kingbird – Photo by Richard Amable

**VIREOS – VIREONIDAE**

The Vireonidae was formerly placed, based on some morphological studies (e.g., Beecher 1953, Tordoff 1954a), in or next to the nine-primaried oscines in linear sequences (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989); however, genetic data (e.g., Johnson et al. 1988, Sheldon & Gill 1996, Cicero & Johnson 2001, Barker et al. 2002, 2004, Treplin et al. 2008) have confirmed Sibley & Ahlquist's (1982, 1990) once-controversial finding that the Vireonidae is part of the Corvida lineage. Slager et al. (2014) confirmed the monophyly of the family (including Indomalayan *Pteruthius* and *Erpornis*, as discovered by Reddy & Cracraft 2007). *Cyclarhis* and *Vireolanus* were formerly treated in separate families, Cyclarhiidae and Vireolaniidae (e.g., Hellmayr 1935, REFs), but see Zimmer (1942b), Barlow & James (1975), Raikow (1978), Orenstein & Barlow (1981), and Sibley & Ahlquist (1982) for inclusion within the Vireonidae. Retention of these groups as subfamilies (e.g., Blake 1968a) within the Vireonidae was contested by early genetic data (Johnson et al. 1988, Cicero & Johnson 2001), and more recent, more comprehensive surveys (Slager et al. 2014) are unable to conclusively resolve the topology of the deepest branches. <incorp. Murray et al. check Hamilton 1962>. The classification adopted here follows Slager et al. (2014).

**White-eyed Vireo - *Vireo griseus***

Two seen at Magee Marsh board walk. Although *V. griseus* [White-eyed Vireo] and *V. perquisitor* Nelson, 1900 [Veracruz Vireo] were regarded by Eisenmann (1955) as distinct species, they are similar in many respects. Species and superspecies boundaries in the "white-eyed vireo" complex (all species from *V. griseus* through *V. nanus*) are poorly understood and their accurate definition awaits further research.



White-eyed Vireo – Photo by Ana Amable

**Bell's Vireo - *Vireo bellii*\***

Two seen at Voice of America Park. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Warbling Vireo - *Vireo gilvus*\***

Common in most sites

**Red-eyed Vireo - *Vireo olivaceus***

Two seen at Magee Marsh board walk

**Blue-headed Vireo – *Vireo solitarius***

One seen at Magee Marsh board walk

**CROWS & JAYS – *CORVIDAE***

For information on relationships among genera, see Peters (1962), Hardy (1969), Mayr and Short (1970), Goodwin (1976), Sibley and Ahlquist (1990), Sibley and Monroe (1990) and Espinosa de los Monteros (1997).

The genera in South America are part of a group of New World jays the monophyly of which is supported by genetic (Ericson et al. 2005, Ekman and Ericson 2006) and morphological (Manegold 2008) characters.

**Blue Jay - *Cyanocitta cristata***

Common in most sites. *Cyanocitta stelleri* and *C. cristata* hybridize occasionally in central Colorado; they may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).



Blue Jay – Photo by Ana Amable

**American Crow - *Corvus brachyrhynchos***

Common in most sites. Also known as Common Crow. *Corvus brachyrhynchos* and *C. caurinus* (Northwestern Crow). are closely related and may be conspecific (Johnston 1961, Phillips 1986); they constitute a superspecies. Although a few authors consider *C. brachyrhynchos* and the Old-World *C. corone* to be closely related (or even conspecific) (Meise 1928, Dorst 1947, Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954), the relationships of the latter appear to be with other Old-World species (Goodwin 1976). Mayr and Short (1970) considered *C. brachyrhynchos* and *C. nasicus* to constitute a superspecies, but see Goodwin (1976).

**LARKS - ALAUDIDAE**

**Horned Lark – *Eremophila alpestris***

One heard and seen at Voice of America Park

**SWALLOWS & MARTINS – HIRUNDINIDAE**

The swallows are a distinctive family with no certain close relatives (Sheldon & Gill 1996, REFS), although some data suggest a relationship to the Alaudidae (Treplin et al. 2008). Recent genetic data indicate that they may be



part of a primarily Old-World radiation of "sylvioid" families such as babblers and tits (Barker et al. 2004), including the Alaudidae (Johansson et al. 2008).

#### **Purple Martin - *Progne subis*\***

Several nesting at the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge. *Progne subis*, *P. dominicensis*, *P. cryptoleuca*, *P. chalybea*, *P. elegans*, *P. murphyi*, and *P. modesta*, along with *P. sinaloae* of Middle America, are usually considered to form a superspecies (Peters 1960, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Mayr & Short 1970, Ridgely and Tudor 1989); Sibley and Monroe (1990) excluded the latter three because of extensive overlap of that group with *P. chalybea*; Zimmer (1955b) also noted that overlap was likely between *P. chalybea* and Middle American *P. sinaloae* (which he also considered a subspecies of *P. dominicensis* because of plumage similarities). On the other hand, reported sympatry between *P. chalybea* and *P. modesta* was questioned by Eisenmann & Haverschmidt (1972), who also reported possible hybridization between them. Regardless of whether they all form a superspecies, species limits in this group very greatly among classifications, and species limits are largely arbitrary; no convincing rationale has been published for any particular set of species limits. Recent genetic data (Moyle et al. 2008) indicate that current species limits are at least consistent with DNA sequence data except for the polyphyly of *P. chalybea* in terms of mtDNA, with Middle American *chalybea* close to other Middle American taxa and South American *chalybea* sister to *P. elegans*.

#### **Tree Swallow - *Tachycineta bicolor***

Common in most sites. **Threatened by Climate Change**

#### **Northern Rough-winged Swallow - *Stelgidopteryx serripennis***

Couple seen Caesar Creek State Park. Phillips (1986) treated the two groups as distinct species, *S. serripennis* [Northern Rough-winged Swallow] and *S. ridgwayi* Nelson, 1901 [Ridgway's Rough-winged Swallow]. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* and *S. ruficollis* were formerly considered conspecific [Roughwinged Swallow], but sympatric breeding has been discovered in Costa Rica (Stiles 1981).

#### **Barn Swallow - *Hirundo rustica*\***

Several seen in most sites. The New World populations of *Hirundo rustica* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1904) treated as a separate species, *H. erythrogastra*, from Old World populations, but they were treated as conspecific by van Rossem (1934), Hellmayr (1935).



Barn Swallow - Photo by Ana Amable

## **CHICKADEES & TITMICES - *PARIDAE***

### **Carolina Chickadee - *Poecile carolinensis***

Common in most forested sites. *Poecile atricapillus* (Black-capped Chickadee) and *P. carolinensis* hybridize on a limited basis in the zone of contact in the midwestern states (Kansas east to Ohio) (Rising 1968, Braun and Robbins 1986) and in the southern Appalachians (Rising 1968, 1983a; Johnston 1971, Tanner 1952), and have been viewed as conspecific (Braun and Robbins 1986, Robbins et al. 1986). Mayr and Short (1970) considered the two to represent a superspecies. However, *P. atricapillus* is genetically closer to *P. sclateri* and *P. gambeli* than to *P. carolinensis* (Gill et al. 1989). The Old World *P. montanus* Conrad von Balenstein, 1827 [Willow Tit], may also belong in this superspecies (Vaurie and Snow 1957, Vaurie 1959, Desfayes 1964, Mayr and Short 1970), but see Gill et al. (1989).

### **Black-capped Chickadee - *Poecile atricapillus*\***

One seen Magee Marsh Board Walk

### **Tufted Titmouse - *Baeolophus bicolor***

Common in most forested sites. Groups: *B. bicolor* [Tufted Titmouse] and *B. atricristatus* Cassin, 1850 [Blackcrested Titmouse]. Although the two groups are genetically distinct (Braun et al. 1984, Avise and Zink 1988, Sheldon et al. 1992), they interbreed freely in a narrow zone through eastcentral Texas (Dixon 1989, 1990). See comments under *B. wollweberi*.

## WRENS – TROGLODYTIDAE

Traditional classifications (e.g., Mayr & Amadon 1951, Wetmore 1960, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed the Troglodytidae near the Sittidae, Certhiidae, Mimidae, and Cinclidae to reflect proposed relationships to those families (e.g., Beecher 1953). Genetic data (Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Sheldon & Gill 1996, Barker et al. 2004, Voelker & Spellman 2004, Treplin et al. 2008) indicate a close relationship to the Polioptilidae.

### House Wren - *Troglodytes aedon*\*

Common in most sites. The International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature has been asked (Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 53: 187-190, 1996) to conserve the widely used specific name *aedon* despite the fact that *T. domesticus* (Wilson, 1808) has priority; see Banks and Browning (1995). Species limits within this complex are not well understood. Groups: *T. aedon* [Northern House-Wren], *T. brunneicollis* Sclater, 1858 [Brown-throated Wren], *T. musculus* Naumann, 1823 [Southern House-Wren], *T. martinicensis* (Sclater, 1866) [Antillean House Wren], and *T. beani* Ridgway, 1885 [Cozumel Wren]. *Troglodytes aedon* and *T. brunneicollis* intergrade through intermediate breeding populations in southern Arizona (Marshall 1956, Phillips et al. 1964, Lanyon 1960), but intergradation between *brunneicollis* and *musculus* in an area of close approach in north-central Oaxaca has not been definitely established (Monroe 1968, Binford 1989). *Troglodytes beani* appears to be part of the Antillean *T. martinicensis* complex. Many or all of the distinctive Caribbean subspecies included within the *martinicensis* group may each warrant species status. Brumfield and Capparella (1996) suggested that the *musculus* group and probably the *brunneicollis* group are specifically distinct from *aedon*, but study of parapatric populations is needed to resolve species limits in this complex. See comments under *T. ochraceus*.

### Marsh Wren - *Cistothorus palustris*\*

Few heard and one seen at Howard Marsh Metroparks. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

## GNATCATCHERS - POLIOPTILIDAE

### Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - *Polioptila caerulea*\*

Common in most sites

## KINGLETS - REGULIDAE

### Ruby-crowned Kinglet - *Regulus calendula*

One seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area board walk

## THRUSHES – TURDIDAE

The limits of the Turdidae, as traditionally defined (e.g., REFS) are almost certainly incorrect. Genetic data (Cibois & Cracraft 2004, Treplin et al. 2008, Sangster et al. 2010) indicate that the mostly Old World saxicoline genera are more closely related to members of the traditional Muscicapidae than to the Turdidae; this would require a merger of the two families or a transfer of the saxicoline genera (e.g., *Oenanthe*) to the Muscicapidae. Within the remaining Turdidae, genetic data (Klicka et al. 2005, Sangster et al. 2010) indicate that *Myadestes* is more closely related to a group that includes the Old World genera *Stizorhina* and *Neocossyphus* than it is to other New World thrushes; Olson (1989) and Pasquet et al. (1999) proposed recognition of a separate subfamily for this group, Myadestinae.

### Eastern Bluebird - *Sialia sialis*

One seen at Caesar Cree State Park

### Veery - *Catharus fuscescens*\*

Few seen at Magee Marsh. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)



**Swainson's Thrush - *Catharus ustulatus***

Few seen at Magee Marsh and East Harbor State Park

**Wood Thrush - *Hylocichla mustelina***

Heard and seen at Caesar Creek State Park. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**American Robin - *Turdus migratorius***

Very common in most sites. Formerly known in American literature as the Robin. Groups: *T. migratorius* [American Robin] and *T. confinis* Baird, 1864 [San Lucas Robin]. See comments under *T. rufitorques*.

**MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS – MIMIDAE**

Recent genetic data (Barker et al. 2002, 2004, Cibois & Cracraft 2004, Voelker & Spellman 2004, Johansson et al. 2008, Treplin et al. 2008) have confirmed once-controversial findings (e.g., Beecher 1953, Stallcup 1961, Sibley & Ahlquist 1980, 1984, 1985, 1990) that the Mimidae and Sturnidae are sister families, suggested originally by the morphological analysis of Beecher (1953). Within the Mimidae, genetic data (Hunt et al. 2001, Cibois & Cracraft 2004, Lovette & Rubenstein 2007, Lovette et al. 2012) indicate two main groups: (1) a Caribbean group that also includes *Dumetella*, and (2) *Mimus* + *Nesomimus* + *Toxostoma* + extralimital *Oreoscoptes*.

**Gray Catbird - *Dumetella carolinensis***

Common in most sites



Gray Catbird - Photo by Ana Amable

**Brown Thrasher - *Toxostoma rufum*\***

One seen very well at East Harbor State Park. *Toxostoma rufum*, *T. longirostre* [Long-billed Thrasher], and *T. guttatum* [Cozumel Thrasher] constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

**Northern Mockingbird - *Mimus polyglottos***

Common in most sites. Also known as the Mockingbird and Common Mockingbird. *Mimus polyglottos* and *M. gilvus* hybridize, occasionally but not freely, in Oaxaca and Veracruz (Wetmore 1943, Davis and Miller in Mayr and Greenway 1960). Therefore, we follow most recent authors (e.g., Binford 1989, Sibley and Monroe 1990) in treating the two as separate species that form a superspecies (cf. Phillips 1962, 1986).

**STARLINGS - *STURNIDAE***

**European Starling - *Sturnus vulgaris***

Very common in most sites. Also known as the Starling or Common Starling. *Sturnus vulgaris* and *S. unicolor* Temminck, 1820 [Spotless Starling], of the western Mediterranean region, constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

**WAXWINGS – *BOMBYCILLIDAE***

**Cedar Waxwing - *Bombycilla cedrorum***

Seen several at Caesar Creek State Park



Cedar Waxing – Photo by Ana Amable

---

## WOOD WARBLERS – PARULIDAE

Several genetic data sets indicate that the sister family of the Parulidae is the Icteridae (e.g., Bledsoe 1988, Barker et al. 2002, Yuri & Mindell 2002) [and get other subsequent REFS]. <incorp. Lovette & Bermingham 1999> The family was known in the older literature as "Compsothlypidae." Genetic data (Lovette et al. 2010) indicates that the traditional sequence of genera needs modification to reflect relationships among the genera, e.g., *Seiurus* is sister to all other Parulidae, and *Helmitheros* is then sister to all other genera.

### **Kirtland's warbler** - *Setophaga kirtlandii*

The most wanted, luckily seen only one at Magee Marsh Area. The Kirtland's Warbler is a neat gray-and-yellow bird and one of the rarest songbirds in North America. A true habitat specialist, it breeds only in young jack pine forests in Michigan and adjacent parts of Wisconsin and Ontario. During the past century, timber rotations and fire suppression proved incompatible with the bird's needs, and Kirtland's Warblers spent nearly 50 years on the Endangered Species List. Intensive conservation, including suppression of Brown-headed Cowbirds, allowed the population to increase tenfold, and the species was delisted in 2019.

### **Northern Waterthrush** - *Parkesia noveboracensis*

One seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area board walk

### **Prothonotary Warbler** - *Protonotaria citrea*

Best spot seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area, also Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

### **Tennessee Warbler** - *Oreothlypis peregrina*

One seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

### **Nashville Warbler** - *Oreothlypis ruficapilla*\*

Several seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

### **Common Yellowthroat** - *Geothlypis trichas*

Seen few and seems to be common in most sites. Groups: *G. chapalensis* Nelson, 1903 [Chapala Yellowthroat] and *G. trichas* [Common Yellowthroat]. Species limits and relationships within the genus are generally poorly understood and require further study.

### **American Redstart** - *Setophaga ruticilla*

About six at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. Until recently, known as *Parula americana* (and presumably *P. pitaiayumi*), but Lovette & Bermingham (2002) and Klein et al. (2004) found that these two species are nested with *Dendroica* according to analyses of molecular data. The genus *Parula* was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1935, Pinto 1944) known as *Compsothlypis*, but see AOU (1947). Further sampling (Lovette et al. 2010) revealed that *Dendroica* is paraphyletic with respect to *Setophaga*, as indicated in previous analyses (Avisé et al. 1980, Lovette & Bermingham 1999, Klein et al. 2004); this had been suggested by previous analyses of behavior, song, and plumage (Ficken & Ficken 1965, Parkes 1961b, Spector 1992, Mayr & Short 1970). *Setophaga* is the oldest name, which required the merger of *Dendroica* and *Parula* into *Setophaga*. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)





Kirtland's warbler – Photo by Ana Amable

**Cape May Warbler - *Setophaga tigrine***

Few seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

**Northern Parula - *Setophaga americana*\***

Couple seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. Also known as Parula Warbler. Moldenhauer (1992) and Regelski and Moldenhauer (1996) described a major song difference between eastern and western populations of this species. Parula americana and P. pitiayumi constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

**Magnolia Warbler - *Setophaga magnolia***

One seen at East Harbor State Park and few more at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

**Bay-breasted Warbler - *Setophaga castanea***

Several seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

**Blackburnian Warbler - *Setophaga fusca***

Couple seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)



Prothonotary Warbler – Photo by Ana Amable



American Redstart -Photo by Ana Amable



Magnolia Warbler – Photo by Ana Amable

**Yellow Warbler - *Setophaga petechia*\***

Common in most sites

**Chestnut-sided Warbler - *Setophaga pensylvanica***

Seen several at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area

**Blackpoll Warbler - *Setophaga striata***

Two one at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area and one more at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge. *Setophaga striata* was known in some older literature (e.g., Pinto 1944, Zimmer 1949) as *Dendroica brevilinguis*, but see Banks & Browning (1995). **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Black-throated Blue Warbler - *Setophaga caerulescens*\***

One seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Palm Warbler - *Setophaga palmarum***

Common in most sites. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Orange-crowned Warbler - *Leiothlypis celata***

Seen one at Magee Marsh Wildlife board walk





Yellow Warbler - Photo by Ana Amable

**Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler - *Setophaga coronata*\***

Common in most sites

**Prairie Warbler - *Setophaga discolor*\***

Two seen at Shawnee Lookout Park. *Setophaga discolor* and *S. vitellina* are considered to be each other's closest relatives (Lowery and Monroe in Paynter 1968) and to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

**Black-throated Green Warbler - *Setophaga virens***

About two seen at East Harbor State Park and few more at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. *Setophaga townsendi*, *S. occidentalis*, *S. virens*, and *S. chrysoparia* constitute a superspecies (Mengel 1964). *Setophaga townsendi* and *S. occidentalis* hybridize to a limited extent where parapatric (Morrison and Hardy 1983). See comments under *S. nigrescens*. **Threatened by Climate Change**



Chestnut-sided Warbler - Photo by Ana Amable



Black-throated Blue Warbler - Photo by Ana Amable



Palm Warbler – Photo by Richard Amable

## NEW WORLD SPARROWS – *EMBERIZIDAE*

Genetic data (Bledsoe 1988, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Loughheed et al. 2000, Burns et al. 2002, 2003, Klicka et al. 2007, Sedano & Burns 2010 -- check Groth-Barrowclough etc.) indicate that the family Emberizidae as traditionally constituted is polyphyletic, with most genera occurring in South America belonging to the tanager lineage; some morphological data (Clark 1986) also support this. The only genera in South America traditionally placed in the Emberizidae for which genetic data indicate that they are true Emberizidae (now Passerellidae) are: *Zonotrichia*, *Ammodramus*, *Aimophila* (DaCosta et al. 2009), *Arremon*, and *Atlapetes*; the majority have been found to be members of the Thraupidae; see Note 1 under that family. Barker et al. (2013) and Klicka et al. (2014) found that even a more narrowly defined Emberizidae was not a monophyletic group and that recognition of a new family, Passerellidae, was required for all New World members of Emberizidae. This was adopted by Chesser et al. (2017). Klicka et al. (2014) also found that the phylogenetic relationships among genera and species in this family are not reflected in traditional linear sequences.

### **Eastern Towhee** - *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*

Two seen at Caesar Creek State Park and hearing mainly.

### **Chipping Sparrow** – *Spizella passerine*

Several seen at seen at Caesar Creek State Park

### **Field Sparrow** - *Spizella pusilla*

One seen seen at Caesar Creek State Park. *Spizella pusilla* and *S. wortheni* [Worthen's Sparrow] constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

### **Savannah Sparrow** - *Passerculus sandwichensis*\*

One seen at Howard Marsh Metroparks



**Song Sparrow – *Melospiza melodia*\***  
Common in most sites



Eastern Towhee – Photo by Ana Amable

**Lincoln's Sparrow - *Melospiza lincolnii***  
One seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area

**Swamp Sparrow - *Melospiza georgiana*\***  
One seen at East Harbor State Park. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**White-throated Sparrow - *Zonotrichia albicollis***  
Several seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**White-crowned Sparrow - *Zonotrichia leucophrys*\***  
Two seen at East Harbor State Park



Field Sparrow – Photo by Ana Amable



Song Sparrow – Photo by Ana Amable





Savannah Sparrow – Photo by Richard Amable

## **CARDINALS AND BUNTINGS – *CARDINALIDAE***

This group is treated as a family, following AOU (1998). Tordoff (1954a) defined the group on the basis of shared characters of the skull to consist of *Caryothraustes*, *Cyanocompsa*, *Passerina*, *Pheucticus*, *Cardinalis*, *Saltator*, and *Spiza*, as well as extralimital *Rhodothraupis*). Sushkin (1924) considered *Saltator* to be a thick-billed tanager rather than a cardinalid or emberizid. Klicka et al. (2000) failed to find genetic support for inclusion of *Saltator* in this family, and this was later confirmed by Klicka et al. (2007), whose genetic data showed that the Cardinalidae, as defined above, is highly polyphyletic. A monophyletic Cardinalidae would require removal of *Saltator* and *Parkerthraustes* and inclusion of *Amaurospiza*, and *Granatellus*. Barker et al. (2013) confirmed that the genera listed here are members of the Cardinalidae. The current sequence of species in this family is meaningless and will be re-evaluated once proposals are processed.





Northern Cardinal – Photo by Ana Amable

**Scarlet Tanager** - *Piranga olivacea*

One seen at Magee Wildlife area. *Piranga olivacea* was formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1902) known as *Piranga erythromelas*. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Northern Cardinal** - *Cardinalis cardinalis*

Common in most sites. Groups: *C. cardinalis* [Common Cardinal] and *C. carneus* (Lesson, 1842) [Longcrested Cardinal]. Also known as the Cardinal or Common Cardinal. *Cardinalis cardinalis* and the South American *C. phoeniceus* Bonaparte, 1838 [Vermilion Cardinal], may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970, Paynter 1970).

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak** - *Pheucticus ludovicianus*

One male seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area.

**Indigo Bunting** - *Passerina cyanea*

Two seen at Caesar Creek State Park



Indigo Bunting - Photo by Ana Amable

## **ORIOLES & BLACKBIRDS - *ICTERIDAE***

**Bobolink** - *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

About seven seen at Voice of America Park. [Threatened by Climate Change](#)

**Red-winged Blackbird** - *Agelaius phoeniceus*

Common in most sites

**Yellow-headed Blackbird** - *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*

Three seen at Howard State Park

**Eastern Meadowlark** - *Sturnella magna*

About four seen at Voice of America Park, common in open fields

**Common Grackle** - *Quiscalus quiscula*\*

Common in most sites

**Brown-headed Cowbird** - *Molothrus ater*\*

Common in most sites

**Orchard Oriole - *Icterus spurius*\***

One seen at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge. **Threatened by Climate Change**

**Baltimore Oriole - *Icterus galbula***

Common in most sites. **Threatened by Climate Change**



Bobolink – Photo by Ana Amable





Yellow-headed Blackbird – Photo by Ana Amable



Eastern Meadowlark – Photo by Ana Amable



Brown-headed Cowbird – Photo by Ana Amable



Red-winged Blackbird – Photo by Richard Amable



## **FINCHES – FRINGILLIDAE**

[family status, relationships]. Tordoff (1954a) proposed that *Carduelis* and relatives were more closely related to the Ploceidae than to other Fringillidae (which in Tordoff's view included the Emberizidae) based on palatal structure and nesting biology. <add more recent data, e.g. incorp. Zuccon et al. 2012> The genera *Euphonia* and *Chlorophonia* were formerly placed in the Thraupidae, but genetic data (Burns 1997, Burns et al. 2002, Klicka et al. 2000, 2005, García-Moreno et al. 2001, Sato et al. 2001, Yuri & Mindell 2002) indicate that they are more closely related to the Fringillidae than to any other family; this finding is also consistent with aspects of the biology of the euphonias and chlorophonias with respect to voice, diet, and nesting biology.

### **House Finch – *Carpodacus mexicanus***

Common in most sites. Groups: *H. mexicanus* [Common House-Finch], *H. rncgregori* Anthony, 1897 [McGregor's House-Finch], and *H. arnplus* Ridgway, 1876 [Guadalupe House-Finch]. **Threatened by Climate Change**

### **American Goldfinch – *Spinus tristis***

Common in most open field

## **OLD WORLD SPARROWS - PASSERIDAE**

### **House Sparrow - *Passer domesticus***

Common in most site. Genetic data (e.g., Barker et al. 2002) corroborate earlier morphological data that indicate that the genus *Passer* and relatives are not particularly closely related to the Ploceidae, in which they are traditionally placed, and thus merit family rank.

## **OTHER WILDLIFE**

### **ARTIODACTYLA (CERVIDAE)**

#### **White-tailed Deer - *Odocoileus virginianus***

Few seen at Caesar State Park

### **CARNIVORA (CANIDAE, PROCYONIDAE & MEPHITIDAE)**

#### **Raccoon - *Procyon lotor*\***

One seen at Caesar State Park

### **LAGOMORPHA (LEPORIDAE)**

#### **Eastern Cottontail - *Sylvilagus floridanus*\***

One seen at Magee Marsh Area

### **RODENTIA (CASTORIDAE & SCIURIDAE)**

#### **Groundhog - *Marmota monax*\***

One seen at Caesar State Park

#### **Muskrat – *Ondatra zibethicus***

One seen at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge





Raccoon – Photo by Ana Amable



Muskrat – Photo by Ana Amable



**Eastern Gray Squirrel - *Sciurus carolinensis***

Very common in most sites

**Eastern Chipmunk - *Tamias striatus***

Small and sneaky, common in most sites



Eastern Chipmunk – Photo by Ana Amable

**ANURA (BUFONIDAE, RANIDAE)**

**American Bullfrog - *Lithobates catesbeianus*\***

Few seen at Spring Valley Wildlife Area

**Green Frog - *Lithobates clamitans*\***

One seen at Spring Valley Wildlife Area

**SQUAMATA (COLUBRIDAE)**

**Northern Water Snake - *Nerodia sipedon***

Several seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area

**Northern Black Racer - *Coluber constrictor constrictor***

One seen at



Northern Water Snake – Photo by Ana Amable





## TESTUDINES (CHELYDRIDAE & EMYDIDAE)

**Painted (Midland) Turtle - *Chrysemis picta***  
Several seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area

**Blanding's Turtle - *Emydoidea blandingii***  
Several seen at Magee Marsh Wildlife Area

**Common Snapping Turtle - *Chelydra serpentina***  
Seen one at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge



Painted (Midland) Turtle – Photo by Ana Amable



Common Snapping Turtle – Photo by Ana Amable

## REFERENCES AND LITERATURES:

- Sibley, A. David. 2014. ***The Sibleys Guide to Birds*** (Second Edition). Random House LLC. New York.
- Kays, W. Roland and Don E. Wilson. 2009. ***Mammals of North America*** (Second Editions). Princeton University Press. New Jersey.



## LEADER AND TRANSPORT



Richard Amable





Ana Amable









Participants and Leader Richard Amable





Warblers Book







Subaru Crosstrek – 2022

**END**