

Checklist of the avian diversity of Alaska: subspecies, breeding status, and taxonomy

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INTRODUCTION

More than just a state, Alaska constitutes the entire northwestern extent of North America. Alaska is a vast area (586,412 mi²/1,518,800 km² of land), spanning nearly 60 degrees of longitude and 20 degrees of latitude, with roughly ~45,000 mi/72,000 km of coastline. The area considered here includes surrounding waters within the U. S. 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone (see Gibson and Withrow 2015) and thus represents an area of over 2,000,000 mi²/~5,000,000 km². It represents the eastern half of Beringia, a pivotally important area for the exchange of New and Old World avifaunas and for high-latitude avian endemism (Winker et al. 2023). Spanning a wide swath of the northern reaches of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska hosts breeding migrants from all seven continents, including tens of millions of birds from Asia (Winker and Gibson 2010).

There are three main intrinsic drivers of Alaska's avian diversity: Its geographic size and position on the globe, the diversity of its aquatic and terrestrial habitats, and its dynamic history of climatic and habitat fluctuations. This region's high latitude causes extreme annual seasonality, making migration a predominant life-history strategy among the state's birds. With migration, especially long-distance migration, comes enhanced dispersal, increasing the likelihood of vagrancy and colonization.

Diverse contemporary habitat types occur in extensive expanses of nearshore and offshore marine waters; marine, brackish, and freshwater littoral zones; freshwater wetlands, rivers, lakes, and streams; the variety of heath and tundra types that dominate the Aleutian and Bering Sea islands, much of western and northern Alaska, and alpine areas; and meadows, shrubs, taiga (boreal forest), and temperate rainforests (e.g., Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959; Kessel 1979, 1998; Audubon Alaska 2014). Because of past glacial cycles, the availability and distribution of these habitats has changed throughout the Pleistocene, but the lack of major glaciation throughout much of Beringia caused the region as a whole to be a large glacial refugium within which smaller refugia also existed for some birds (Winker et al. 2023). This long-term history generated high levels of regional endemism (for this latitude) among species and subspecies of birds (ibid). In addition, southeast Alaska extends into the Pacific Northwest refugium complex, adding further to the state's avian diversity (Shafer et al. 2010, Winker et al. 2023).

The historic climatic dynamism of the Pleistocene continues today and into the future with global warming, which is occurring about four times faster in Arctic regions than elsewhere (Previdi et al. 2021, Rantanen et al. 2022). Alaska's extensive Arctic environments (see U.S. Congress 1984) are thus undergoing rapid changes, affecting avian occurrences and distributions in multiple ways (e.g., Marcot et al. 2015, Smith et al. 2019, Renner et al. 2024). Importantly, many changes will not be due to habitat shifts. Among migratory birds in this region, extensive movements are made in eastern and western directions, such that the time available to reproduce, more than habitat,

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dictates range limits. As growing seasons lengthen, these range limits can change rapidly (see Benson and Winker 2015, Winker and Gibson 2018). Together, these drivers explain not only the current diversity of Alaska birds, but also why we expect this list to continue to grow over time.

The starting point for this list is AOU (1998) and supplements through Chesser et al. (2023) for phylogenetic sequence and the limits of families, genera, and species. We no longer follow this list, because the American Ornithological Society decided to use avian nomenclature as a tool of social activism. This leaves us free to retain long-used names and to occasionally disagree over interpretations of the scientific evidence for some taxonomic changes. These differences can be found in the NOTES sections of the affected taxa and are summarized in the Appendix.

For subspecies, the starting point is Gibson and Withrow (2015) and the two subsequent reports of the Alaska Checklist Committee (Gibson et al. 2018, 2023). The Alaska Checklist Committee (ACC) has been instrumental in collating, assessing, and publishing new records of Alaska birds. Designation of status (rare, casual, accidental; see Key to occurrence, below) at the species level follows this committee's *Checklist of Alaska Birds*, 31st edition (Gibson et al. 2025). Changes from these starting points are based on published evidence and are referenced and explained (except for changes to status, which can generally be found in the ACC reports). The breeding status for all taxa is also given (see Key).

We consider subspecies to be populations or groups of populations that breed in a portion of the species' range that have a diagnosably different phenotype from other subspecies (in presumably heritable traits). Subspecies have the potential for gene flow between them, and diagnosability generally follows the 75% Rule (Patten and Unitt 2002, Winker and Haig 2010). We recognize that some of the subspecies recognized here might not meet stringent contemporary standards of diagnosability, but until they are examined in more detail and those results are published, we maintain the historical perspective as a working hypothesis. Subspecies in brackets are those not represented by an archived specimen and/or where the identity is an inference (usually geographic). Our ability to find differences among populations, especially in genetics, has grown immensely, but some traits (e.g., neutral genetic differences, vocalizations in taxa where they are learned) are not as indicative of the long-term, adaptive changes that subspecies nomenclature attempts to capture.

For brevity, we do not give distributional statements, those being available elsewhere (e.g., AOU 1957, 1998; Vaurie 1959, 1965; Dickinson and Remsen 2013; Dickinson and Christidis 2014; del Hoyo and Collar 2014, 2016; Gibson and Withrow 2015; etc.). Full citations to the authorities for taxa listed here can be obtained, for example, from A. P. Peterson's website (Zoonomen.net), D. Lepage's and Birds Canada website Avibase (avibase.bsc-eoc.org), and in Lynx Edicions *Handbook of the Birds of the World* series.

Alaska's avian checklist has grown at a remarkably steady average of 3.5 species per year since the mid-1900s and shows no sign of reaching an asymptote. Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959) discussed 311 species of Alaska birds, and that number grew steadily through Kessel and Gibson (1978: 381), Gibson and Kessel (1992: 436), Gibson and Kessel (1997: 448), Gibson et al. (2003: 468), Gibson et al. (2008: 485), Gibson et al. (2013: 499), Gibson et al. (2018: 521), and Gibson et al. (2023: 541). This checklist of Alaska's birds now includes 549 species and an additional 119 subspecies. Of these 549 species, 55 are rare, 160 are casual, and 85 are accidental; 234 species regularly

breed within the state (“B”; with an additional 75 regularly breeding subspecies). An additional 38 species have at one time or another bred within the state (“b”), and 8 probably have (“?”), but are not here considered a normal part of the nesting avifauna.

Conventions used in text.

Subspecies are ordered by date of description, except for Rock Ptarmigan, Pacific Wren, Fox Sparrow, and Song Sparrow, which are ordered from west to east, generally reflecting their distribution from the Aleutian Islands to SE Alaska. The following museum specimen abbreviations are used: American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH); University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks (UAM); U. S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. (USNM). Photographs archived at the Macaulay Library are denoted as “photo(s) ML”. The six geographic regions of Alaska (Northern, Western, Southwestern, South-central, Southeastern, and Interior; see map in Gibson and Withrow 2015) are generally abbreviated with small caps (e.g., N, S-C, INTERIOR). In reference to photographs published in *North American Birds*, the journal is abbreviated as *NAB*.

Key to occurrence

✓ RARE (Annual or possibly annual in small numbers. Most such species occur at the perimeter of Alaska, in season. A few are scarce residents).

★ CASUAL (Not annual. These species are beyond the periphery of their normal range, but recur in Alaska at irregular intervals, usually in seasonal and regional patterns).

⊛ ACCIDENTAL (One or two Alaska records, or none in the last 30 years).

Key to breeding

B—Annual or probably annual breeder at least somewhere in the state.

b—At least one proven breeding record, but presumed to be less than annual—often far less—or only recently started. A few are peripheral and rarely documented nesters where annual status is uncertain. A brief synopsis is generally given in NOTES.

?—Circumstantial evidence, high probability of breeding, but yet to be proven, explained in NOTES.

★—Hypothetical: a broad and messy category that we include for completeness. Circumstantial evidence or breeding-like behavior, but with a lower probability, often extralimital in nature, e.g., adult in distraction display, a displaying pair, a female specimen with an ovary indicative of recent laying. -Or- behavior evidencing intent, but under circumstances known or unlikely to result in actual breeding, e.g., hybrid pairings; nest/eggs without any evidence of a breeding pair. -Or- breeding, but between different subspecies, i.e., intergradation, as isolated instances or intergrade populations. We do *not* include here extralimital singing males.

THE CHECKLIST

Order ANSERIFORMES

Family ANATIDAE: Geese, Swans, & Ducks

- Anser canagicus* (Sewastianoff, 1802). Emperor Goose. B
- Anser caerulescens*. Snow Goose.
A. c. caerulescens (Linnaeus, 1758). B
- Anser rossii* Cassin, 1861. Ross's Goose. ★ b
 NOTES: Has nested in N Alaska (Sagavanirktok River delta; Johnson and Troy 1987).
- Anser albifrons*. Greater White-fronted Goose.
A. a. gambelli Hartlaub, 1852. B
A. a. elgasi Delacour and Ripley, 1975. B
A. a. sponsa Banks, 2011. B
 NOTES: Whether or not the Bering Strait represents a meaningful taxonomic division in *A. albifrons* is unsettled (see Ely et al. 2005, Banks 2011, Reeber 2015). Some migrant birds in the Bering Sea islands and western Aleutians might have originated in Asia and be nominate *albifrons* (e.g., ad male, 20 May 1998, Attu I., UAM 22594)—if taxonomically distinct from Alaska birds (cf. the long treatment of east Asian and Alaska birds as con-subspecific [e.g., Delacour 1954]).
- Anser erythropus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Lesser White-fronted Goose. ★
- Anser fabalis*. Bean Goose.
A. f. serrirostris Gould, 1852. ★
A. f. middendorffii Severtzov, 1873. ★
 NOTES: The population genomics of *A. f. fabalis* and *A. f. serrirostris* indicate levels of gene flow too high to consider the taxa as separate biological species (Ottenburghs et al. 2020, 2023).
- Branta bernicla*. Brant.
B. b. hrota (O. F. Müller, 1776). ☼
 NOTES: One certain Alaska specimen (ad ♀, 20 July 1973, Y-K delta, Manokinak R., C. Lensink, UAM 25754). Alaska reports of Brant with lighter bellies (e.g., Bailey 1948, Harris 1966, Williamson et al. 1966) might represent *hrota*, but could also represent intergrades/birds from the western high-arctic population ("grey-bellied"; see below), or exceptionally faded individuals (see Pyle 2008).
B. b. nigricans (Lawrence, 1846). B
 NOTES: *B. b. nigricans* has a vexing nomenclatural history (see Reeber [2015] for recent overview). If the lectotype of *nigricans* (AMNH 3211; Greenway 1973) represents a western Canadian high-arctic population ("grey-bellied") subspecifically distinct from

Alaska and eastern Russia birds (e.g., Lewis et al. 2013), as opposed to an intergrade population (see Lewis et al. 2020, Wilson et al. 2024), then *orientalis* Tugarinov, 1941 would be the name of Alaska breeding birds, with *nigricans* (*sensu stricto*) represented in Alaska only as a migrant (see Reed et al. 1989, 1998; Boyd et al. 2013). We maintain the status quo—treating “grey-bellied” Brant as a taxonomically undifferentiated intergrade population, and *nigricans* as a name with an uncertain, if long used, application—until 1) definitive evidence resolves the identity of the type of *nigricans*, and 2) whether phenotypic evidence (cf. Lewis et al. 2020, Wilson et al. 2024) can be obtained to demonstrate the validity of a diagnosable western Canadian high-arctic subspecies.

Branta hutchinsii. Cackling Goose.

<i>B. h. leucopareia</i> (Brandt, 1836).	B
<i>B. h. minima</i> Ridgway, 1885.	B
<i>B. h. taverneri</i> Delacour, 1951.	B

Branta canadensis. Canada Goose.

<i>B. c. parvipes</i> (Cassin, 1852).	B
<i>B. c. occidentalis</i> (Baird, 1858).	B
<i>B. c. fulva</i> Delacour, 1951.	B

Cygnus buccinator Richardson, 1831. Trumpeter Swan. B

Cygnus columbianus. Tundra Swan.

<i>C. c. columbianus</i> (Ord, 1815).	B
<i>C. c. bewickii</i> Yarrell, 1830. ★	★

NOTES: A mixed *columbianus*/*bewickii* pair was observed at St. Matthew I. in June 2018 at a time when pairs of *columbianus* nested there (Robinson et al. 2020).

Cygnus cygnus (Linnaeus, 1758). Whooper Swan. ✓ b

NOTES: Has nested in w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Sykes and Sonneborn 1998).

Aix sponsa (Linnaeus, 1758). Wood Duck. ✓ b

NOTES: Nested recently in SE Alaska (female with brood in Juneau in summers 2022–2024; Tobish 2022; also, G. B. van Vliet+, photos ML).

Sibirionetta formosa (Georgi, 1775). Baikal Teal. ★

Spatula querquedula (Linnaeus, 1758). Garganey. ★ ★

NOTES: Attempted (?) nesting in w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Spatula discors (Linnaeus, 1766). Blue-winged Teal. B

Spatula cyanoptera. Cinnamon Teal.

<i>S. c. septentrionalium</i> (Snyder and Lumsden, 1951). ✓	
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<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Northern Shoveler.	B
<i>Mareca strepera</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Gadwall.	B
<i>Mareca falcata</i> (Georgi, 1775). Falcated Duck. ★	
<i>Mareca penelope</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Eurasian Wigeon. NOTES: Has nested in the Aleutian Islands (Withrow 2023).	b
<i>Mareca americana</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). American Wigeon. NOTES: <i>Mareca penelope</i> and <i>M. americana</i> appear to not be as reproductively isolated as we would expect between biological species (Peters et al. 2014, McLaughlin et al. 2020), and they might be better treated as subspecies.	B
<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i> Swinhoe, 1866. Eastern Spot-billed Duck. ★	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> . Mallard. <i>A. p. platyrhynchos</i> Linnaeus, 1758.	B
<i>Anas rubripes</i> Brewster, 1902. American Black Duck. ★	
<i>Anas acuta</i> Linnaeus, 1758. Northern Pintail.	B
<i>Anas crecca</i> . Green-winged Teal. <i>A. c. crecca</i> Linnaeus, 1758. <i>A. c. carolinensis</i> J. F. Gmelin, 1789.	B B
<i>Aythya valisineria</i> (Wilson, 1814). Canvasback.	B
<i>Aythya americana</i> (Eyton, 1838). Redhead.	B
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Common Pochard. ★	
<i>Aythya collaris</i> (Donovan, 1809). Ring-necked Duck.	B
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Tufted Duck. ✓	
<i>Aythya marila</i> . Greater Scaup. <i>A. m. marila</i> (Linnaeus, 1761). ⚡ <i>A. m. nearctica</i> Stejneger, 1885.	B B
<i>Aythya affinis</i> (Eyton, 1838). Lesser Scaup.	B
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i> (Pallas, 1769). Steller's Eider.	B

<i>Somateria fischeri</i> (Brandt, 1847). Spectacled Eider.	B
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). King Eider.	B
<i>Somateria mollissima</i> . Common Eider.	
<i>S. m. borealis</i> (C. L. Brehm, 1824). ☼	
<i>S. m. v-nigrum</i> Bonaparte and Gray, 1855.	B
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Harlequin Duck.	B
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Surf Scoter.	B
<i>Melanitta deglandi</i> (Bonaparte, 1850). White-winged Scoter.	B
<i>Melanitta stejnegeri</i> (Ridgway, 1887). Stejneger's Scoter. ✓	
<i>Melanitta americana</i> (Swainson, 1832). Black Scoter.	B
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Long-tailed Duck.	B
<i>Bucephala albeola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Bufflehead.	B
<i>Bucephala clangula</i> . Common Goldeneye.	
<i>B. c. americana</i> (Bonaparte, 1838).	B
<i>Bucephala islandica</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Barrow's Goldeneye.	B
<i>Mergellus albellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Smew. ✓	
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758). Hooded Merganser.	B
<i>Mergus merganser</i> . Common Merganser.	
<i>M. m. merganser</i> Linnaeus, 1758. ✓	
<i>M. m. americanus</i> Cassin, 1852.	B
<i>Mergus serrator</i> Linnaeus, 1758. Red-breasted Merganser.	B
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> . Ruddy Duck.	
<i>O. j. rubida</i> (Wilson, 1814). ✓	b
NOTES: Rare or intermittent breeder in INTERIOR and S-C Alaska (Lake 2019).	

Order **GALLIFORMES**Family **PHASIANIDAE: Grouse**

Bonasa umbellus. Ruffed Grouse.

- B. u. umbelloides* (Douglas, 1829). ✓ B
B. u. yukonensis Grinnell, 1916. B

Canachites canadensis. Spruce Grouse.

- C. c. canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). B
C. c. isleibi (Dickerman and Gustafson, 1996). B

NOTES: Considering the monotypic genus *Canachites* as distinct from the (also monotypic) *Falcipennis* is not particularly satisfactory given the morphological similarities between the Siberian Grouse (*F. falcipennis*) and the Spruce Grouse (*C. canadensis*). Current phylogenies are conflicted on this between mitochondrial and nuclear genetic markers (Persons et al. 2016). Recognizing *Canachites* prevents a paraphyletic genus evident in the nuclear data, but further research is warranted, particularly in the absence of compelling genus-level morphological characters to support this treatment.

Lagopus lagopus. Willow Ptarmigan.

- L. l. alba* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789).
L. l. alexandrae Grinnell, 1909. B
L. l. alascensis Swarth, 1926. B

NOTES: A bird at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island (31 May 2012; Lehman 2019), if it came from Chukotka, might have been *L. l. koreni*, if separable from *alascensis/lagopus* (Thayer and Bangs 1914, Peters 1934, Hellmayr and Conover 1942, Vaurie 1965; see also Höglund et al. 2013).

Lagopus muta. Rock Ptarmigan.

- L. m. evermanni* Elliot, 1896. B
L. m. townsendi Elliot, 1896. B
L. m. atkhensis Turner, 1882. B
L. m. nelsoni Stejneger, 1884. B
L. m. dixonii Grinnell, 1909. B

Lagopus leucura. White-tailed Ptarmigan.

- L. l. peninsularis* Chapman, 1902. B

Dendragapus fuliginosus. Sooty Grouse.

- D. f. sitkensis* Swarth, 1921. B

Tympanuchus phasianellus. Sharp-tailed Grouse.

- T. p. caurus* (Friedmann, 1943). B

Order **PODICIPEDIFORMES**

Family **PODICIPEDIDAE: Grebes**

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe.

- P. p. podiceps* (Linnaeus, 1758). ✓ b

NOTES: Has nested in SE (Annette I., Heinl and Piston 2009; Sitka, Tobish 2011b, 2012a; see also Tobish 2022) and S-C (Copper R. delta; Gibson 1978, Isleib and Kessel 1989).

Podiceps auritus. Horned Grebe.

P. a. cornutus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). B

Podiceps grisegena. Red-necked Grebe.

P. g. holboellii Reinhardt, 1854. B

Podiceps nigricollis. Eared Grebe.

P. n. californicus Heermann, 1854. ★

Aechmophorus occidentalis. Western Grebe.

A. o. occidentalis (Lawrence, 1858).

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Family COLUMBIDAE: Pigeons and Doves

Columba livia J. F. Gmelin, 1789. Rock Pigeon. B

NOTES: Introduced within Alaska, it persists as a commensal of humans.

Patagioenas fasciata. Band-tailed Pigeon.

P. f. monilis (Vigors, 1839). ✓ ?

NOTES: Long thought to be a rare breeder in southern SE Alaska (e.g., Kessel and Gibson 1978) where best evidence has been hatch-year birds in juvenal plumage accompanied by adults in mid-June (Heinl and Piston 2009, Tobish 2011a).

Streptopelia orientalis. Oriental Turtle-Dove.

S. o. [orientalis] (Latham, 1790). ★

Streptopelia decaocto. Eurasian Collared-Dove.

S. d. decaocto (Fribaldsky, 1838). b

NOTES: Nested recently in SE Alaska (Ketchikan, Tobish 2012a; and probably elsewhere).

Zenaida asiatica. White-winged Dove.

Z. a. mearnsi (Ridgway, 1915). ★

Zenaida macroura. Mourning Dove.

Z. m. marginella (Woodhouse, 1852). ✓ ★

NOTES: Willett's (1921:158) secondhand account of two young birds that "could fly very little" is the only suggestion of nesting.

Order **CUCULIFORMES**

Family **CUCULIDAE: Cuckoos**

Cuculus canorus. Common Cuckoo.

C. c. canorus Linnaeus, 1758. ★

★

NOTES: Two in apparent courtship flight at Sand Point, Shumagin Is. (Gibson 2018).

Cuculus optatus Gould, 1845. Oriental Cuckoo. ★

Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

C. a. occidentalis Ridgway, 1887. ★

Order **CAPRIMULGIFORMES**

Family **CAPRIMULGIDAE: Goatsuckers**

Chordeiles acutipennis. Lesser Nighthawk.

C. a. texensis Lawrence, 1857. ☼

Chordeiles minor. Common Nighthawk.

C. m. minor (Forster, 1771). ✓

b

NOTES: Nested recently on n mainland of SE Alaska (Chilkat and Klehini rivers; Johnson et al. 2008).

Antrostomus vociferus (Wilson, 1812). Eastern Whip-poor-will. ☼

Caprimulgus jotaka. Temminck and Schlegel, 1844. Gray Nightjar. ☼

Order **APODIFORMES**

Family **APODIDAE: Swifts**

Cypseloides niger. Black Swift.

C. n. borealis (Kennerly, 1858).

B

NOTES: Breeds in southern SE Alaska, where best evidence remains a female with egg in oviduct (Swarth 1911); also circumstantial evidence (e.g., Johnson et al. 2008) and annual presence in suitable habitat.

Chaetura pelagica (Linnaeus, 1758). Chimney Swift. ☼

Chaetura vauxi. Vaux's Swift.

C. v. vauxi (Townsend, 1839).

B

NOTES: Breeds on SE Alaska mainland, where best evidence remains females with well-developed ova (Swarth 1911, UAM specimens), adults in flight gathering nesting material by snipping off ends of twigs high in trees (Ketchikan, Heinl and Piston 2009; Haines, DDG), adults feeding young (Johnson et al. 2008), and annual presence in suitable habitat.

Hirundapus caudacutus. White-throated Needletail.

H. c. caudacutus (Latham, 1802). ★

Apus apus. Common Swift.

A. a. pekinensis (Swinhoe, 1870). ★

Apus pacificus. Fork-tailed Swift.

A. p. pacificus (Latham, 1802). ★

Family **TROCHILIDAE: Hummingbirds**

Archilochus colubris (Linnaeus, 1758). Ruby-throated Hummingbird. ★

Calypte anna (Lesson, 1829). Anna's Hummingbird.

Calypte costae (Bourcier, 1839). Costa's Hummingbird. ★

Selasphorus calliope (Gould, 1847). Calliope Hummingbird. ★

Selasphorus rufus (J. F. Gmelin, 1788). Rufous Hummingbird.

B

Order **GRUIFORMES**

Family **RALLIDAE: Rails and Coots**

Rallus limicola. Virginia Rail. ★

R. l. limicola Vieillot, 1819.

Porzana carolina (Linnaeus, 1758). Sora. ✓

b

NOTES: Has nested in SE Alaska (Stikine R. and Juneau; Trapp et al. 1981, Tobish 2006, 2008).

Gallinula chloropus. Common Moorhen.

G. c. chloropus (Linnaeus, 1758). ☼

Fulica atra. Eurasian Coot.

F. a. atra Linnaeus, 1758. ☼

Fulica americana. American Coot.

F. a. americana J. F. Gmelin, 1789. ✓

b

NOTES: Has nested in INTERIOR Alaska (upper Tanana River basin; Trapp et al. 1981, Tobish 2000, 2005).

Family **GRUIDAE: Cranes**

Antigone canadensis. Sandhill Crane.

A. c. canadensis (Linnaeus, 1758).

B

A. c. tabida (Peters, 1925).

B

Grus grus. Common Crane.

G. g. [lilfordi] Sharpe, 1894. ★

Grus monacha Temminck, 1835. Hooded Crane. ☼

Order **CHARADRIIFORMES**

Family **RECURVIROSTRIDAE: Stilts and Avocets**

Himantopus himantopus. Black-winged Stilt.

H. h. himantopus (Linnaeus, 1758). ★

Recurvirostra americana J. F. Gmelin, 1789. American Avocet. ★

Family **HAEMATOPODIDAE: Oystercatchers**

Haematopus ostralegus. Eurasian Oystercatcher

H. o. [osculans] Swinhoe, 1871. ☼

Haematopus bachmani Audubon, 1838. Black Oystercatcher.

B

Family **CHARADRIIDAE: Lapwings and Plovers**

NOTES: We tentatively follow the phylogenetic topology of Černý and Natale (2022) in resurrecting *Eudromias*; transferring *mongolus*, *nivosus*, and *alexandrinus* to *Anarhynchus*; and modifying the generic sequence.

Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus, 1758). Black-bellied Plover.

B

Pluvialis apricaria (Linnaeus, 1758). European Golden-Plover. ★

Pluvialis dominica (Statius Müller, 1776). American Golden-Plover.

B

Pluvialis fulva (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Pacific Golden-Plover.

B

Eudromias morinellus Linnaeus, 1758. Eurasian Dotterel. ★

b

NOTES: Females (of pairs) with variously developed eggs have been collected in N and W Alaska (Barrow [Utqiagvik], Bailey 1948; Wales, Kessel 1989; Gambell, Sealy et al. 1971; see also Kessel and Gibson 1978). Less frequently encountered in Alaska now than in past (see Lehman [2019] and citations therein).

Charadrius vociferus. Killdeer.

C. v. vociferus Linnaeus, 1758.

B

Charadrius hiaticula. Common Ringed Plover.

C. h. tundrae (Lowe, 1915). ✓

b

NOTES: Nested at St. Lawrence Island (see Sealy et al. 1971, Lehman 2019).

Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte, 1825. Semipalmated Plover. B

Charadrius dubius. Little Ringed Plover.

C. d. curonicus J. F. Gmelin, 1789. ⬤

Vanellus vanellus (Linnaeus, 1758). Northern Lapwing. ⬤

Anarhynchus mongolus. Siberian Sand-Plover.

A. m. stegmanni Portenko, 1939. ✓ b

NOTES: We follow Wei et al. (2022) and Chesser et al. (2024) in splitting *A. atrifrons* from *A. mongolus* and in their choice of English name for the latter. Has nested in W Alaska (Goodnews Bay, Friedmann [1936; clutch is USNM B46513]; St. Lawrence I., Lehman [2019]). Other circumstantial breeding evidence summarized in Kessel and Gibson (1978).

Anarhynchus alexandrinus. Kentish Plover.

C. a. [dealbatus] (Swinhoe, 1870). ⬤

NOTES: One in w Aleutian Islands at Shemya I., 29 May 2023, Z. M. Pohlen (Pohlen et al. 2025).

Anarhynchus nivosus. Snowy Plover.

C. n. [nivosus] (Cassin, 1858). ⬤

Family **SCOLOPACIDAE: Sandpipers, Phalaropes, & Allies**

Bartramia longicauda (Bechstein, 1812). Upland Sandpiper. B

Numenius tahitiensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Bristle-thighed Curlew. B

Numenius phaeopus. Eurasian Whimbrel.

N. p. variegatus (Scopoli, 1786). ★

Notes: Despite non-trivial levels of nonbreeding geographic overlap (e.g., Heindel 1999) and opportunities for gene flow in Beringia, *Numenius phaeopus* (Eurasian Whimbrel) and *N. hudsonicus* (Hudsonian Whimbrel) show degrees of genetic distinctiveness and low levels of gene flow that indicate effective reproductive isolation (Zink et al. 1995, Humphries and Winker 2011, Sangster et al. 2011, Tan et al. 2019, McLaughlin et al. 2020). The reproductive isolating mechanisms that cause and maintain this divergence are not yet known. More can be found in Winker (2021).

Numenius hudsonicus Latham, 1790. Hudsonian Whimbrel. B

See NOTES under *Numenius phaeopus* (Eurasian Whimbrel).

Numenius minutus Gould, 1841. Little Curlew. ⬤

Numenius borealis (Forster, 1772). Eskimo Curlew. ☼ Extinct.

Numenius americanus Bechstein, 1812. Long-billed Curlew. ★

Numenius madagascariensis (Linnaeus, 1766). Far Eastern Curlew. ★

Limosa lapponica. Bar-tailed Godwit.

L. l. baueri Naumann, 1836.

B

NOTES: Hajdukovich et al. (2015) reported a non-*baueri* phenotype in W Alaska (Cape Krusenstern).

Limosa limosa. Black-tailed Godwit.

L. l. melanuroides Gould, 1846. ★

Limosa haemastica (Linnaeus, 1758). Hudsonian Godwit.

B

Limosa fedoa. Marbled Godwit.

L. f. fedoa (Linnaeus, 1758). ☼

L. f. beringiae Gibson and Kessel, 1989.

B

Arenaria interpres. Ruddy Turnstone.

A. i. interpres (Linnaeus, 1758).

B

A. i. morinella (Linnaeus 1766).

B

Arenaria melanocephala (Vigors, 1829). Black Turnstone.

B

Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield, 1821). Great Knot. ★

Calidris canutus. Red Knot.

C. c. rogersi (Mathews, 1913) ☼

NOTES: Some knots from the western Aleutian and Bering Sea islands (e.g., Gibson and Byrd 2007, Lehman 2019) might have originated in east Asia and have been examples of *rogersi*. A fall adult male (UAM 27423) from Shemya Island is small, matching the description of this putative subspecies (exposed culmen: 30.7 mm, flat wing: 161.5 mm, dia. tarsus: 29.4 mm; Tomkovich 1992).

C. c. roselaari Tomkovich, 1990.

B

Calidris virgata (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Surfbird.

B

Calidris pugnax (Linnaeus, 1758). Ruff. ✓

★

NOTES: A nest and eggs recorded in N Alaska (Point Lay; Gibson 1977).

Calidris falcinellus. Broad-billed Sandpiper.

C. f. sibirica (Dresser, 1876). ★

Calidris acuminata (Horsfield, 1821). Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

Calidris himantopus (Bonaparte, 1826). Stilt Sandpiper. B

Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan, 1763). Curlew Sandpiper. ★ b
NOTES: Has nested in N Alaska (Barrow [Utqiagvik]; Holmes and Pitelka 1964, Kessel and Gibson 1978).

Calidris temminckii (Leisler, 1812). Temminck's Stint. ★

Calidris subminuta (Middendorff, 1853). Long-toed Stint. ✓

Calidris pygmaea (Linnaeus, 1758). Spoon-billed Sandpiper. ★
NOTES: Spelling of specific name amended (from *pygmea*) based on del Hoyo and Collar (2014) and Dickinson and Christidis (2014:655); cf. David and Dickinson (2013:6).

Calidris ruficollis (Pallas, 1776). Red-necked Stint. b
NOTES: Has nested in W and N Alaska (mostly Seward Peninsula, but also Utqiagvik [Barrow]; DeCicco et al. 2013).

Calidris alba (Pallas, 1764). Sanderling. b
NOTES: Has nested in N Alaska (west to Barrow [Utqiagvik]; Pitelka 1974, Kessel and Gibson 1978).

Calidris alpina. Dunlin.

C. a. pacifica (Coues, 1861). B

C. a. arctica (Todd, 1953). B

NOTES: Subspecific taxonomy of Beringian Dunlin vexing (Gibson and Withrow 2015). Quantitative approaches—which suggest, based on morphometrics, that *pacifica*, *arctica*, *sakhalina*, and *kischinski* do not meet the 75% Rule based on measurements (Gates et al. 2013)—have not been applied to plumage-based studies and Alaska populations are probably best treated as one taxonomic entity.

Calidris ptilocnemis. Rock Sandpiper.

C. p. ptilocnemis (Coues, 1873). B

C. p. couesi (Ridgway, 1880). B

C. p. quarta (Hartert, 1920). ★

C. p. tschuktschorum (Portenko, 1937). B

Calidris maritima (Brünnich, 1764). Purple Sandpiper. ★

Calidris bairdii (Coues, 1861). Baird's Sandpiper. B

- Calidris minuta* (Leisler, 1812). Little Stint. ★ ★
Notes: A nest and eggs recorded in N Alaska (Utqiagvik [Barrow]; Lagassé and Baerwald 2019).
- Calidris minutilla* (Vieillot, 1819). Least Sandpiper. B
- Calidris fuscicollis* (Vieillot, 1819). White-rumped Sandpiper. ✓ b
NOTES: Has bred in N Alaska (w at least to Barrow [Utqiagvik]; e.g., Kessel and Gibson 1978, Johnson and Herter 1989).
- Calidris subruficollis* (Vieillot, 1819). Buff-breasted Sandpiper. B
- Calidris melanotos* (Vieillot, 1819). Pectoral Sandpiper. B
- Calidris pusilla* (Linnaeus, 1766). Semipalmated Sandpiper. B
- Calidris mauri* (Cabanis, 1857). Western Sandpiper. B
- Limnodromus griseus*. Short-billed Dowitcher.
L. g. caurinus Pitelka, 1950. B
- Limnodromus scolopaceus* (Say, 1823). Long-billed Dowitcher. B
- Lymnocyrtus minimus* (Brünnich, 1764). Jack Snipe. ★
- Gallinago solitaria*. Solitary Snipe.
G. s. japonica (Bonaparte, 1856). ★
- Gallinago stenura* (Bonaparte, 1830). Pin-tailed Snipe. ★
- Gallinago gallinago*. Common Snipe.
G. g. gallinago (Linnaeus, 1758). b
NOTES: Has nested in w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Gibson and Byrd 2007).
- Gallinago delicata* (Ord, 1825). Wilson's Snipe. B
- Xenus cinereus* (Güldenstädt, 1775). Terek Sandpiper. ★
- Actitis hypoleucos* (Linnaeus, 1758). Common Sandpiper. ✓ b
NOTES: Has bred in w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Gibson and Byrd 2007).
- Actitis macularius* (Linnaeus, 1766). Spotted Sandpiper. B
- Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus, 1758. Green Sandpiper. ★

Tringa solitaria. Solitary Sandpiper.

T. s. solitaria Wilson, 1813. ☼

T. s. cinnamomea (Brewster, 1890). B

Tringa brevipes (Vieillot, 1816). Gray-tailed Tattler.

Tringa incana (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Wandering Tattler. B

Tringa flavipes (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Lesser Yellowlegs. B

Tringa semipalmata. Willet.

T. s. [inornata] (Brewster, 1887). ★

Tringa erythropus (Pallas, 1764). Spotted Redshank. ★

Tringa nebularia (Gunnerus, 1767). Common Greenshank. ✓

Tringa melanoleuca (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Greater Yellowlegs. B

Tringa glareola Linnaeus, 1758. Wood Sandpiper. b

NOTES: Has nested in w and c Aleutian Islands (Attu and Amchitka islands; White et al. 1974, Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Tringa stagnatilis (Bechstein, 1803). Marsh Sandpiper. ★

Phalaropus tricolor (Vieillot, 1819). Wilson's Phalarope. ✓ b

NOTES: Has nested in e INTERIOR Alaska (Yukon Flats; Erwin et al. 2004).

Phalaropus lobatus (Linnaeus, 1758). Red-necked Phalarope. B

Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus, 1758). Red Phalarope. B

Family **GLAREOLIDAE: Pratincoles**

Glareola maldivarum Forster, 1795. Oriental Pratincole. ☼

Family **STERCORARIIDAE: Jaegers**

Stercorarius maccormicki Saunders, 1893. South Polar Skua. ★

Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck, 1815). Pomarine Jaeger. B

Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus, 1758). Parasitic Jaeger. B

Stercorarius longicaudus. Long-tailed Jaeger.

S. l. pallascens Løppenthin, 1932. B

Family **ALCIDAE: Auks, Murres, & Puffins***Alle alle*. Dovekie.*A. a. alle* (Linnaeus, 1758). ✓

?

NOTES: Widely assumed to breed in w Alaska (St. Lawrence I., Little Diomedede I.), but best evidence consists of site faithfulness and copulating pair (see Stephensen 1997, Lehman 2019).

Uria aalge. Common Murre.*U. a. inornata* Salomonsen, 1932.

B

Uria lomvia. Thick-billed Murre.*U. l. arra* (Pallas, 1811).

B

Cepphus grylle. Black Guillemot.*C. g. mandtii* (Mandt, 1822).

B

Cepphus columba. Pigeon Guillemot.*C. c. columba* Pallas, 1811.

B

C. c. kaiurka Portenko, 1937.

B

Brachyramphus perdix (Pallas, 1811). Long-billed Murrelet. ★*Brachyramphus marmoratus* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Marbled Murrelet.

B

Brachyramphus brevirostris (Vigors, 1829). Kittlitz's Murrelet.

B

Synthliboramphus antiquus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Ancient Murrelet.

B

Ptychoramphus aleuticus. Cassin's Auklet.*P. a. aleuticus* (Pallas, 1811).

B

Aethia psittacula (Pallas, 1769). Parakeet Auklet.

B

Aethia pusilla (Pallas, 1811). Least Auklet.

B

Aethia pygmaea. Whiskered Auklet.*A. p. pygmaea* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789).

B

Aethia cristatella (Pallas, 1769). Crested Auklet.

B

Cerorhinca monocerata (Pallas, 1811). Rhinoceros Auklet.

B

Fratercula corniculata (Naumann, 1821). Horned Puffin.

B

Fratercula cirrhata (Pallas, 1769). Tufted Puffin. B

Family **LARIDAE: Gulls and Terns**

Rissa tridactyla. Black-legged Kittiwake.
R. t. pollicaris Ridgway, 1884. B

Rissa brevirostris (Bruch, 1853). Red-legged Kittiwake. B

Pagophila eburnea (Phipps, 1774). Ivory Gull.

Xema sabini (Sabine, 1819). Sabine's Gull. B

Chroicocephalus philadelphia (Ord, 1815). Bonaparte's Gull. B

Chroicocephalus ridibundus (Linnaeus, 1766). Black-headed Gull. ✓

Hydrocoloeus minutus (Pallas, 1776). Little Gull. ★

Rhodostethia rosea (Macgillivray, 1824). Ross's Gull.

Leucophaeus atricilla (Linnaeus, 1758). Laughing Gull. ★

Leucophaeus pipixcan (Wagler, 1831). Franklin's Gull. ✓

Ichthyaelus ichthyaelus Pallas, 1773. Pallas's Gull. ☼

Larus crassirostris Vieillot, 1818. Black-tailed Gull. ★

Larus heermanni Cassin, 1852. Heermann's Gull. ★

Larus canus. Common Gull.

L. c. kamtschatschensis (Bonaparte, 1857). ★

Larus brachyrhynchus Richardson, 1831. Short-billed Gull. B

Larus delawarensis Ord, 1815. Ring-billed Gull. ✓ ★

NOTES: A female (?) was apparently paired with and mounted by a *Larus brachyrhynchus*, but no nest was found (Fairbanks, 8 May 2024, B. Johnson, photos ML).

Larus occidentalis. Western Gull.

L. o. occidentalis Audubon, 1839. ★

Larus californicus. California Gull.

L. c. californicus Lawrence, 1854.

- L. c. albertaensis* Jehl, 1987.
- Larus argentatus*. Herring Gull.
L. a. smithsonianus Coues, 1862. B
L. a. vegae Palmén, 1887. B
- Larus gaucooides glaucooides*. Iceland Gull.
L. g. glaucooides Meyer, 1822. ☼
L. g. kumlieni Brewster, 1883. ★
L. g. thayeri W. S. Brooks, 1915.
- Larus fuscus*. Lesser Black-backed Gull.
L. f. graellsii A. E. Brehm, 1857. ★
- NOTES: An individual apparently paired with a Herring Gull and sat on eggs near Juneau (van Vliet et al. 1993)
- L. f. heuglini* Bree, 1876. ☼
- Larus schistisagus* Stejneger, 1884. Slaty-backed Gull. b
 NOTES: Has nested in W Alaska (Cape Romanzof; McCaffery et al. 1997; see also Winker et al. 2002, Gibson and Byrd 2007).
- Larus glaucescens* Naumann, 1840. Glaucous-winged Gull. B
- Larus hyperboreus*. Glaucous Gull.
L. h. barrovianus Ridgway, 1886. B
L. h. pallidissimus Portenko, 1939. B
- Larus marinus* Linnaeus, 1758. Great Black-backed Gull. ★
- Onychoprion fuscatus*. Sooty Tern.
O. f. nubilosus (Sparrman, 1788). ☼
- Onychoprion aleuticus* (Baird, 1869). Aleutian Tern. B
- Sternula antillarum* Lesson, 1847. Least Tern. ☼
- Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas, 1770). Caspian Tern. ✓ B
- Chlidonias niger*. Black Tern.
C. n. surinamensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). ★ ?
- NOTES: The 19th century specimen supposedly with egg(s) from the vicinity of Fort Yukon is intriguing, but unverifiable. Dall and Bannister (1869:307) wrote “One specimen, with the egg, obtained from an Indian, who collected it on the marshes near Fort Yukon, in June [of 1867?].” The specimen is USNM 49889, its label denoting it

was obtained in May with *two* eggs, which are unlikely to have ever been cataloged at USNM (B. K. Schmidt, in litt. 2024).

Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck, 1815). White-winged Tern. ★

Sterna hirundo. Common Tern.

S. h. longipennis Nordmann, 1835. ★

Sterna paradisaea Pontoppidan, 1763. Arctic Tern. B

Thalasseus sandvicensis. Sandwich Tern.

T. s. [acuflavidus] (Cabot, 1847). ☼

Order **GAVIIFORMES**

Family **GAVIIDAE: Loons**

Gavia stellata (Pontoppidan, 1763). Red-throated Loon. B

Gavia arctica. Arctic Loon.

G. a. viridigularis Dwight, 1918. ✓ b

NOTES: Nests or has nested in W Alaska (Seward Pen., Kotzebue Sound; Douglas and Sowl 1993).

Gavia pacifica (Lawrence, 1858). Pacific Loon. B

Gavia immer (Brünnich, 1764). Common Loon. B

Gavia adamsii (G. R. Gray, 1859). Yellow-billed Loon. B

Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES**

Family **DIOMEDEIDAE: Albatrosses**

Thalassarche salvini (Rothschild, 1893). Salvin's Albatross. ☼

Phoebastria immutabilis (Rothschild, 1893). Laysan Albatross.

Phoebastria nigripes (Audubon, 1839). Black-footed Albatross.

Phoebastria albatrus (Pallas, 1769). Short-tailed Albatross.

Family **HYDROBATIDAE: Northern Storm-Petrels**

Hydrobates furcatus. Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel.

H. f. furcatus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). B

H. f. plumbeus (Peale, 1848). B

Hydrobates leucorhous. Leach's Storm-Petrel.

H. l. leucorhous (Vieillot, 1818).

B

Family **PROCELLARIIDAE: Shearwaters and Petrels**

Fulmarus glacialis. Northern Fulmar.

F. g. rodgersii Cassin, 1862.

B

Pterodroma solandri (Gould, 1844). Providence Petrel. ☼

Pterodroma ultima Murphy, 1949. Murphy's Petrel. ☼

Pterodroma inexpectata (Forster, 1844). Mottled Petrel.

Pterodroma cookii (G. R. Gray, 1843). Cook's Petrel. ☼

Ardenna pacifica (Gmelin, 1789). Wedge-tailed Shearwater. ☼

Ardenna bulleri (Salvin, 1888). Buller's Shearwater.

Ardenna tenuirostris (Temminck, 1836). Short-tailed Shearwater.

Ardenna grisea (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Sooty Shearwater.

Ardenna gravis (O'Reilly, 1818). Great Shearwater. ★

Ardenna creatopus (Coues, 1864). Pink-footed Shearwater. ✓

Ardenna carneipes (Gould, 1844). Flesh-footed Shearwater. ✓

Puffinus puffinus (Brünnich, 1764). Manx Shearwater. ✓

Order **SULIFORMES**

Family **FREGATIDAE: Frigatebirds**

Fregata magnificens Mathews, 1914. Magnificent Frigatebird. ☼

Family **SULIDAE: Boobies and Gannets**

Sula granti Rothschild, 1902. Nazca Booby. ★

Sula leucogaster. Brown Booby.

S. l. plotus (Forster, 1844). See Gibson and Withrow (2015). ☼

Sula brewsteri. Brewster's Booby.

S. b. [brewsteri] Goss, 1888. ★

NOTES: Separated from *S. leucogaster* following VanderWerf et al. (2023; see also Morris-Pocock et al. 2011). We use the long-established English name Brewster's Booby (e.g., Goss 1888, AOU 1895, 1910, 1931, VanderWerf et al. 2023).

Sula sula. Red-footed Booby.

S. s. [*websteri*] Rothschild, 1898. ★

Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE: Cormorants**

Urile penicillatus (Brandt, 1837). Brandt's Cormorant. ✓ b

NOTES: Has nested in S-C (Seal Rocks, Hinchinbrook Entrance; Isleib and Kessel 1973) and SE Alaska (Hazy Islands: Gibson 1982, Tobish 2015; St. Lazaria I.: Nelson et al. 1987; see also Heinl and Piston 2007).

Urile urile (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Red-faced Cormorant. B

Urile pelagicus (Pallas, 1811). Pelagic Cormorant. B

Nannopterum auritum. Double-crested Cormorant.

N. a. cinctatum (Brandt, 1837). B

Order **PELECANIFORMES**

Family **PELECANIDAE: Pelicans**

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos J. F. Gmelin, 1789. American White Pelican. ☼

Pelecanus occidentalis. Brown Pelican.

P. o. [*californicus*] Ridgway, 1884. ★

Family **ARDEIDAE: Herons, Bitterns, & Allies**

NOTES: We tentatively follow the phylogenetic topology of Hruska et al. (2023) for the sequence of Ardeidae, moving *Ixobrychus sinensis* into *Botaurus*, considering *Casmerodius* and *Bubulcus* part of *Ardea*, and recognizing that "Night Herons" are not a monophyletic group (thus the hyphen is removed).

Botaurus lentiginosus (Rackett, 1813). American Bittern. ★

Botaurus sinensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Yellow Bittern. ☼

Egretta tricolor. Tricolored Heron.

E. t. [*ruficollis*] Gosse, 1847. ☼

Egretta eulophotes (Swinhoe, 1860). Chinese Egret. ☼

Egretta garzetta. Little Egret.

E. g. garzetta (Linnaeus, 1766). ☼

Nycticorax nycticorax. Black-crowned Night Heron

N. n. nycticorax (Linnaeus, 1758). ★

N. n. [hoactli] (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). ☼

Butorides virescens. Green Heron

B. v. [anthonyi] (Mearns, 1895). ☼

Ardeola bacchus (Bonaparte, 1855). Chinese Pond-Heron. ★

Ardea alba. Great Egret.

A. a. egretta J. F. Gmelin, 1789. ★

A. a. modesta J. E. Gray, 1831. ★

Ardea intermedia. Intermediate Egret.

A. i. intermedia Wagler, 1829. ☼

NOTES: At this time evidence is not sufficiently compelling to treat the three subspecies of *A. intermedia* (*sensu lato*) as separate biological species (cf. del Hoyo and Collar 2014, Chesser et al. 2024).

Ardea ibis. Cattle Egret.

A. i. ibis (Linnaeus, 1758). ★

A. i. coromandus (Boddaert, 1783). ☼

NOTES: At this time evidence is not sufficiently compelling to treat these two taxa as separate biological species (cf. Chesser et al. 2024). Generic limits in this group (with respect to now-subgenera *Casmerodius* and *Bubulcus*) are uncertain.

Ardea cinerea. Gray Heron.

A. c. [jouyi] Clark, 1907. ★

Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron.

A. h. fannini Chapman, 1901.

B

Family **THRESKIORNITHIDAE: Ibises and Spoonbills**

Plegadis chihi (Vieillot, 1817). White-faced Ibis. ☼

Order **CATHARTIFORMES**

Family **CATHARTIDAE: New World Vultures**

Cathartes aura. Turkey Vulture.

C. a. meridionalis Swann, 1921. ★

Order **ACCIPITRIFORMES**

Family **PANDIONIDAE: Ospreys**

Pandion haliaetus. Osprey.

P. h. carolinensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1788).

B

Family **ACCIPITRIDAE: Hawks, Eagles, & Allies***Pernis ptilorhynchus*. Oriental Honey-Buzzard.*P. p.* [*orientalis*] Taczanowski, 1891. ⬤

NOTES: One at Shemya, 27 May 2024, Z. M. Pohlen and B. Benter, photos ML.

Aquila chrysaetos. Golden Eagle.*A. c. canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1758). B*Circus cyaneus* (Linnaeus, 1766). Hen Harrier. ⬤

NOTES: One certain record in the w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Withrow et al. 2024).

Circus hudsonius (Linnaeus, 1766). Northern Harrier. B*Astur gentilis*. Eurasian Goshawk.*A. g.* [*albidus*] (Menzbier, 1882). ⬤NOTES: DNA datasets have shown that the genus *Accipiter* (*sensu lato*) is not monophyletic; we follow Catanach et al. (2024) in recognizing the genus *Astur* for the goshawks and their relatives (see Breman et al. 2013, Mindell et al. 2018, Catanach et al. 2024).*Astur atricapillus*. American Goshawk.*A. a. atricapillus* (Wilson, 1812). B*A. a. laingi* Taverner, 1940. B*Accipiter striatus*. Sharp-shinned Hawk.*A. s. velox* (Wilson, 1812). B*A. s. perobscurus* Snyder, 1938. B*Accipiter nisus*. Eurasian Sparrowhawk.*A. n.* [*nisosimilis*] (Tickell, 1833). ★NOTES: Added to the Alaska list based on two birds that overwintered at Adak, late Nov 2024 - [to at least] Mar 2025, (multiple obs.; photos ML). Previously placed on the Alaska unsubstantiated list (see Gibson et al. 2018). We provisionally accept *nisosimilis*, but note that it might be better synonymized with nominate *nisus*, size differences being minor and probably clinal (see Vaurie 1961, Dement'ev and Gladkov 1966).*Milvus migrans*. Black Kite.*M. m.* [*lineatus*] (J. E. Gray, 1831). ⬤*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Linnaeus, 1766). Bald Eagle. B*Haliaeetus albicilla* (Linnaeus, 1758). White-tailed Eagle. ★ b

NOTES: Has nested in w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Tobish and Balch 1987, Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Haliaeetus pelagicus (Pallas, 1811). Steller's Sea-Eagle. ★

Ictinia mississippiensis (Wilson, 1811). Mississippi Kite ☼

NOTES: One in SE Alaska at Sitka, 28 Jul 2024, K. Johnson, photos ML.

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte, 1838. Swainson's Hawk. ✓

b

NOTES: Has nested in INTERIOR and possibly S-C Alaska (nest with young, 67 km nw of Chicken (vic. VABM Joseph), 6-8 Jul 2024, R. McNown, G. V. Frost, photos ML). Also, defensive pair (85 km sw of Cantwell (vic. VABM Brown), 10 Jul 1953, G. B. Schaller in Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959; UAM 1589); 63 km wsw of Eagle, Happy New Year Creek, 31 Jul 1984, S. Dashevsky, UAM unpubl.). The details of the 19th century specimens/eggs sent to the Smithsonian Institution by personnel associated with the Western Union Telegraph Expedition on which previous assertions of Alaska breeding are based (e.g., AOU 1910, Hellmayr and Conover 1949, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Palmer 1988), are difficult to parse. The pertinent specimens are two skins: USNM 49799/49800 (pair?, the latter now lost; fide C. M. Milensky, in litt. 2024) and two eggs associated with those skins: USNM B13339/B13340; most likely all this material was taken in the vicinity of Nulato/Koyukuk in the spring of 1867 (see Dall and Bannister 1869, USNM ledger entries, specimen labels). Short of molecular assessment of the eggs, we agree with England et al. (1997:3) that these particular records are "all-but-apocryphal." Birds observed as potential breeders in Alaska are nearly always darker morphs.

Buteo jamaicensis. Red-tailed Hawk.

B. j. harlani (Audubon, 1830).

B

B. j. calurus Cassin, 1855. ★

★

NOTES: Mindell (1983) assessed many Alaska "*calurus*" observed during the nesting season as intergrades with *harlani*, but *harlani* is extremely variable and we await further evidence before adding *calurus* to a list of Alaska breeding birds (see also Liguori and Sullivan 2010, 2014).

B. j. alascensis Grinnell, 1909.

B

Buteo lagopus. Rough-legged Hawk.

B. l. sanctijohannis (J. F. Gmelin, 1788).

B

B. l. kamtschatkensis Dementiev, 1931. ★

Buteo rufinus. Long-legged Buzzard.

B. r. [rufinus] (Cretzschmar, 1827). ☼

Order STRIGIFORMES

Family STRIGIDAE: Typical Owls

Otus sunia. Oriental Scops-Owl.

O. s. japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1844. ☼

- Megascops kennicottii*. Western Screech-Owl.
M. k. kennicottii (Elliot, 1867). ✓ B
- Bubo virginianus*. Great Horned Owl.
B. v. saturatus Ridgway, 1877. B
B. v. lagophonus (Oberholser, 1904). B
- Bubo scandiacus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Snowy Owl. B
- Surnia ulula*. Northern Hawk Owl.
S. u. caparoch (Statius Müller, 1776). B
- Glaucidium gnoma*. Northern Pygmy-Owl.
G. g. grinnelli Ridgway, 1914. ✓ b
 NOTES: Has nested in SE Alaska (Mitkof I., Walsh 1990; Haines, UAM 5600), possibly more regularly than minimal data suggest (Heinl and Piston 2009).
- Strix varia*. Barred Owl.
S. v. varia Barton, 1799. B
- Strix nebulosa*. Great Gray Owl.
S. n. nebulosa Forster, 1772. B
- Asio otus*. Long-eared Owl.
A. o. [otus] (Linnaeus, 1758). ☼
A. o. wilsonianus (Lesson, 1830). ★
- Asio flammeus*. Short-eared Owl.
A. f. flammeus (Pontoppidan, 1763). B
- Aegolius funereus*. Boreal Owl.
A. f. richardsoni (Bonaparte, 1838). B
A. f. magnus (Buturlin, 1907). ☼
- Aegolius acadicus*. Northern Saw-whet Owl.
A. a. acadicus (J. F. Gmelin, 1788). B
- Ninox japonica* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1845). Northern Boobook. ☼

Order **UPUPIFORMES**Family **UPUPIDAE: Hoopoes**

- Upupa epops*. Eurasian Hoopoe.
U. e. saturata Lönnberg, 1909. ★

Order **CORACIIFORMES**

Family **ALCEDINIDAE: Kingfishers**

Megaceryle alcyon (Linnaeus, 1758). Belted Kingfisher. B

Order **PICIFORMES**

Family **PICIDAE: Woodpeckers**

Jynx torquilla. Eurasian Wryneck.

J. t. torquilla Linnaeus, 1758. ★

Melanerpes lewis (G. R. Gray, 1849). Lewis's Woodpecker. ☼

Sphyrapicus varius (Linnaeus, 1766). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. ✓ B

NOTES: Breeds sparingly in INTERIOR Alaska (Tanana River drainage w to Fairbanks; Kessel 1986, Erwin et al. 2004).

Sphyrapicus ruber. Red-breasted Sapsucker.

S. r. ruber (J. F. Gmelin, 1788). B

Picoides dorsalis. American Three-toed Woodpecker.

P. d. fasciatus S. F. Baird, 1870. B

Picoides arcticus (Swainson, 1832). Black-backed Woodpecker. B

Dendrocopos major. Great Spotted Woodpecker.

D. m. kamtschaticus (Dybowski, 1883). ★

Dryobates pubescens. Downy Woodpecker.

D. p. nelsoni Oberholser, 1896. B

NOTES: *D. p. glacialis* (Grinnell, 1910) is not a definable population, at least within Alaska (whence described). The type and paratypes appear to fall within the variation of Alaska *D. p. nelsoni* now that a reasonably large series of Alaska birds has been assembled. In SE Alaska, birds with significantly broader tail bands, reduced wing spotting, and a greater tendency for smoky undersides occur, predominantly in fall (Gibson and Withrow 2015). These might be examples of darker, coastal populations to the south (*fumidus* / *gairdnerii*) or intergrades between that and paler interior populations to the east (*nelsoni* / *leucurus*). Further work needed.

Dryobates villosus. Hairy Woodpecker.

D. v. septentrionalis (Nuttall, 1840). B

D. v. sitkensis Swarth, 1911. B

Colaptes auratus. Northern Flicker.

C. a. cafer (J. F. Gmelin, 1788). B

NOTES: Many birds from SE Alaska are intergrades with *luteus*.

C. a. luteus Bangs, 1898.

B

Order **FALCONIFORMES**

Family **FALCONIDAE: Falcons**

Falco tinnunculus. Eurasian Kestrel.

F. t. interstinctus McClelland, 1840. ★

Falco sparverius. American Kestrel.

F. s. sparverius Linnaeus, 1758.

B

Falco columbarius. Merlin.

F. c. columbarius Linnaeus, 1758.

B

F. c. suckleyi Ridgway, 1874.

B

F. c. [pacificus] (Stegmann, 1929). ☼

NOTES: A female or immature bird photographed in the c Aleutian Islands at Adak on 15 Dec 2011, I. J. Helmericks (photos ML) showed the barred back of east Asian subspecies of Merlin.

Falco subbuteo. Eurasian Hobby.

F. s. subbuteo Linnaeus, 1758. ★

Falco rusticolus. Linnaeus, 1758. Gyrfalcon.

B

Falco peregrinus. Peregrine Falcon.

F. p. anatum Bonaparte, 1838.

B

F. p. pealei Ridgway, 1874.

B

F. p. tundrius White, 1968.

B

Order **PASSERIFORMES**

Family **TYRANNIDAE: Tyrant Flycatchers**

Myiarchus cinerascens. Ash-throated Flycatcher.

M. c. [cinerascens] (Lawrence, 1851). ★

Myiarchus crinitus (Linnaeus, 1758). Great Crested Flycatcher. ★

Tyrannus melancholicus. Tropical Kingbird.

T. m. [satrapa] (Cabanis and Heine, 1859). ★

Tyrannus verticalis Say, 1823. Western Kingbird. ★

Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus, 1758). Eastern Kingbird. ★

Tyrannus forficatus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. ★

- Contopus cooperi* (Nuttall, 1831). Olive-sided Flycatcher. B
- Contopus sordidulus*. Western Wood-Pewee.
C. s. veliei Coues, 1866. B
C. s. saturatus Bishop, 1900. B
- Contopus virens* (Linnaeus, 1766). Eastern Wood-Pewee. ⚡
- Empidonax flaviventris* (Baird and Baird, 1843). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. ✓ B
- Empidonax alnorum* Brewster, 1895. Alder Flycatcher. B
- Empidonax traillii*. Willow Flycatcher.
E. t. brewsteri Oberholser, 1918. ★ b
- NOTES: Has nested SE Alaska (Hyder; Tobish 2017).
E. t. adastus Oberholser, 1932. ⚡
- Empidonax minimus* (Baird and Baird, 1843). Least Flycatcher. ✓ ?
- NOTES: Possibly a rare breeder along the mainland rivers of SE Alaska (Johnson et al. 2008), where best evidence is a female with edematous incubation patch (Stikine R., 4 Jul 1995, P. J. Walsh, UAM 6718) and regular occurrence of singing males.
- Empidonax hammondi* (Xántus de Vesey, 1858). Hammond's Flycatcher. B
- Empidonax oberholseri* Phillips, 1939. Dusky Flycatcher. ★
- Empidonax difficilis* Baird, 1858. Western Flycatcher. B
- Sayornis nigricans*. Black Phoebe.
S. n. [semiater] (Vigors, 1839). ⚡
- Sayornis phoebe* (Latham, 1790). Eastern Phoebe. ★ b
- NOTES: Has bred in w Alaska (near Nome; Robinson et al. 2017) and nested in S-C, a lone (?) female with nest and eggs along Denali Highway (Tobish 2022).
- Sayornis saya*. Say's Phoebe.
S. s. yukonensis Bishop, 1900. B

Family VIREONIDAE: Vireos

- Vireo cassinii*. Cassin's Vireo.
V. c. cassinii Xántus de Vesey, 1858. ✓ b
- NOTES: Has nested in SE Alaska (Haines and possibly elsewhere; DeCicco and Hajdukovich 2008).
- Vireo solitarius*. Blue-headed Vireo.

V. s. [solitarius] (Wilson, 1810). ☼

Vireo philadelphicus (Cassin, 1851). Philadelphia Vireo. ★

Vireo gilvus. Warbling Vireo.

V. g. swainsoni Baird, 1858.

B

Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed Vireo.

V. o. olivaceus (Linnaeus, 1766). ★

?

NOTES: Probably a rare breeder along the mainland rivers of SE Alaska (Kessel and Gibson 1978, Johnson et al. 2008), although evidence remains circumstantial. A nest with young in Juneau was being attended by a Red-eyed Vireo, but there was some doubt as to the identity of the second presumed parent (Tobish 2015).

Family LANIIDAE: Shrikes

Lanius cristatus. Brown Shrike.

L. c. cristatus Linnaeus, 1758. ★

Lanius collurio Linnaeus, 1758. Red-backed Shrike. ★

Lanius excubitor. Northern Shrike.

L. e. borealis Vieillot, 1808.

B

L. e. sibiricus Bogdanov, 1881. ★

NOTES: *Lanius excubitor* and *L. borealis* were recently split based largely on mtDNA evidence (Olsson et al. 2010, Peer et al. 2011), despite mtDNA being notoriously problematic for determining species limits and despite Olsson et al.'s (2010) not recommending any taxonomic changes to the *excubitor* complex without further study. In this case, reliance primarily on mtDNA requires one to set aside phenotypic evidence of what has long been considered extensive hybridization between these taxa (Seebohm 1880, Salomonsen 1949, Panov 2011, Tajkova and Red'kin 2014). The contact zone in Siberia is not an appreciable dispersal barrier to these birds and is not a contact zone between any other bird species. Unless new data show hybridization to be much lower than historic research has suggested, *L. excubitor* (*sensu lato*; as treated here) is mitochondrially paraphyletic, which is not uncommon in biological species with a history of hybridization.

Family CORVIDAE: Crows and Jays

Perisoreus canadensis. Canada Jay.

P. c. pacificus (J. F. Gmelin, 1788).

B

Cyanocitta stelleri. Steller's Jay.

C. s. stelleri (J. F. Gmelin, 1788).

B

Nucifraga columbiana (Wilson, 1811). Clark's Nutcracker. ★

Pica hudsonia (Sabine, 1823). Black-billed Magpie. B

Corvus brachyrhynchos. American Crow.

C. b. caurinus Baird, 1858. B

C. b. hesperis Ridgway, 1887. ✓ B

Corvus corax. Common Raven.

C. c. kamtschaticus Dybowski, 1883. B

C. c. principalis Ridgway, 1887. B

Family **PARIDAE: Chickadees**

Poecile atricapillus. Black-capped Chickadee.

P. a. turneri (Ridgway, 1884). B

Poecile gambeli. Mountain Chickadee.

P. g. baileyae (Grinnell, 1908). ★

Poecile rufescens. Chestnut-backed Chickadee.

P. r. rufescens (Townsend, 1837). B

Poecile hudsonicus. Boreal Chickadee.

P. h. hudsonicus (Forster, 1772). B

P. h. columbianus (Rhoads, 1893). B

Poecile cinctus. Gray-headed Chickadee. ✓

P. c. lathamii (Stephens, 1817). B

Family **ALAUDIDAE: Larks**

Alauda arvensis. Eurasian Skylark.

A. a. pekinensis Swinhoe, 1863. ✓ b

NOTES: Has nested in SW Alaska in the Pribilofs (St. Paul I.; Baicich et al. 1996), possibly also at Attu I. (Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Eremophila alpestris. Horned Lark.

E. a. flava (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). ★

E. a. arctica (Oberholser, 1902). B

Family **ACROCEPHALIDAE: Reed Warblers**

Arundinax aedon (Pallas, 1776). Thick-billed Warbler. ★

Hippolais icterina (Vieillot, 1817). Icterine Warbler. ★

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (Linnaeus, 1758). Sedge Warbler. ★

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth, 1849. Blyth's Reed Warbler. ★

Family **LOCUSTELLIDAE: Grassbirds**

Helopsaltes certhiola (Pallas, 1811). Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler. ☼

Helopsaltes ochotensis (Middendorff, 1853). Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler. ★

Locustella lanceolata (Temminck, 1840). Lanceolated Warbler. ★ b

NOTES: Has nested in the w Aleutian Islands (Buldir I.; Andersen et al. 2008).

Locustella fluviatilis (Wolf, 1810). River Warbler. ☼

Family **HIRUNDINIDAE: Swallows**

Riparia riparia. Bank Swallow.

R. r. riparia (Linnaeus, 1758). B

Tachycineta bicolor (Vieillot, 1808). Tree Swallow. B

Tachycineta thalassina. Violet-green Swallow.

T. t. thalassina (Swainson, 1827). B

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. Northern Rough-winged Swallow.

S. s. serripennis (Audubon, 1838). ✓ B

Progne subis. Purple Martin.

P. s. subis (Linnaeus, 1758). ★

Hirundo rustica. Barn Swallow.

H. r. rustica Linnaeus, 1758. ★

H. r. erythrogaster Boddaert, 1783. B

H. r. gutturalis Scopoli, 1786. ★ b

NOTES: Has nested in w Alaska (Nome; Robinson and DeCicco 2017).

Delichon lagopodum (Pallas, 1811). Siberian House-Martin. ★

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota. Cliff Swallow.

P. p. pyrrhonota (Vieillot, 1817). B

Family **PHYLLOSCOPIDAE: Leaf Warblers**

Phylloscopus trochilus. Willow Warbler.

P. t. [yakutensis] Ticehurst, 1935. ★

P. t. [trochilus or acredula] (Linnaeus, 1758). ☼

Phylloscopus collybita. Common Chiffchaff.

P. c. [tristis] Blyth, 1843. ★

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechstein, 1793). Wood Warbler. ★

Phylloscopus fuscatus. Dusky Warbler.

P. f. fuscatus (Blyth, 1842). ★

Phylloscopus proregulus (Pallas, 1811). Pallas's Leaf Warbler. ☼

Phylloscopus inornatus (Blyth, 1842). Yellow-browed Warbler. ★

Phylloscopus borealis (Blasius, 1858). Arctic Warbler. B

Phylloscopus examinandus Stresemann, 1913. Kamchatka Leaf Warbler. ★

Family **SYLVIIDAE: Sylviid Warblers**

Sylvia curruca. Lesser Whitethroat.

S. c. [curruca] (Linnaeus, 1758). ☼

Family **REGULIDAE: Kinglets**

Corthylio calendula Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

C. c. calendula (Linnaeus, 1766). B

C. c. grinnelli Palmer, 1897. B

Regulus satrapa. Golden-crowned Kinglet.

R. s. olivaceus Baird, 1864. B

R. s. amoenus van Rossem, 1945. B

Family **BOMBYCILLIDAE: Waxwings**

Bombycilla garrulus. Bohemian Waxwing.

B. g. pallidiceps Reichenow, 1908. B

B. g. garrulus (Linnaeus, 1766). ★

NOTES: Subspecies *centralasiae* (see Gibson and Withrow 2015) is widely regarded as a synonym of nominate *garrulus* (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1968, Cramp 1988, Dickinson and Christidis 2014, Shirihihi and Svensson 2018; cf. Vaurie 1958).

Bombycilla cedrorum Vieillot, 1808. Cedar Waxwing. B

NOTES: Breeds sparingly in SE Alaska, mainly along the mainland rivers (e.g., Johnson et al. 2008) and adjacent areas, e.g., Wrangell, Petersburg, Ketchikan (Willett 1921, Gibson 1987, Tobish and Isleib 1989, Heinl and Piston 2009) and more peripherally at Gustavus and Sitka (Tobish 2004, 2009).

Family **SITTIDAE: Nuthatches**

Sitta canadensis Linnaeus, 1766. Red-breasted Nuthatch. B

Family **CERTHIIDAE: Creepers***Certhia americana*. Brown Creeper.*C. a. occidentalis* Ridgway, 1882.

B

C. a. alascensis Webster, 1986.

B

Family **TROGLODYTIDAE: Wrens***Salpinctes obsoletus*. Rock Wren.*S. o. [obsoletus]* (Say, 1822). ☼*Nannus pacificus*. Pacific Wren.*N. p. meligerus* (Oberholser, 1900).

B

N. p. kiskensis Oberholser, 1919.

B

N. p. alascensis (Baird, 1869).

B

N. p. semidiensis W. S. Brooks, 1915.

B

N. p. helleri (Osgood, 1901).

B

N. p. ochroleucus (Rea, 1986).

B

N. p. pacificus (Baird, 1864).

B

NOTES: We follow Rice et al. (1999), Barker (2017), and Imfeld et al. (2024) in recognizing from genetic evidence that *N. pacificus* is part of a small clade of wrens that does not belong in the genus *Troglodytes*.

Cistothorus palustris. Marsh Wren.*C. p. [iliacus]* (Ridgway, 1903). ☼Family **MIMIDAE: Mockingbirds and Thrashers***Dumetella carolinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766). Gray Catbird. ★

b

NOTES: Nested once in SE Alaska (ad. with three young in nest, Sitka, 23 Jul 2023, M. Goff, photo NAB 75:61).

Toxostoma rufum. Brown Thrasher.*T. r. longicauda* (Baird, 1858). ★*Mimus polyglottos*. Northern Mockingbird.*M. p. polyglottos* (Linnaeus, 1758). ★Family **STURNIDAE: Starlings***Sturnus vulgaris*. European Starling.*S. v. vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758.

B

Family **CINCLIDAE: Dippers***Cinclus mexicanus*. American Dipper.*C. m. unicolor* Bonaparte, 1827.

B

Family **TURDIDAE: Thrushes**

Sialia currucoides (Bechstein, 1798). Mountain Bluebird. ✓ B

Myadestes townsendi. Townsend's Solitaire.
M. t. townsendi (Audubon, 1838). B

Catharus fuscescens. Veery.
C. f. [salicicola] (Ridgway, 1882). ★

Catharus minimus. Gray-checked Thrush.
C. m. aliciae (Baird, 1858). B

Catharus ustulatus. Swainson's Thrush.
C. u. ustulatus (Nuttall, 1840). B
C. u. incanus (Godfrey, 1952). B

Catharus guttatus. Hermit Thrush.
C. g. guttatus (Pallas, 1811). B
C. g. nanus (Audubon, 1839). B
C. g. euborius (Oberholser, 1956). B

Hylocichla mustelina (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Wood Thrush. ★

Turdus obscurus J. F. Gmelin, 1789. Eyebrowed Thrush. ✓

Turdus naumanni. Dusky Thrush.
T. n. naumanni Temminck, 1820. ★
T. n. eunomus Temminck, 1831. ★

NOTES: Genetic evidence points to conspecificity of these two forms (Dong et al. 2018, An et al. 2024), supporting phenotypic evidence that intergrades are comparatively common (e.g., Clement 1999, 2000; Collar 2005; Murray 2009). Although there is apparently evidence of assortative mating where the two forms come into contact in Russia (Stepanyan 1983 in Murray 2009), hybridization rates between them are notably high, indicating that they have not achieved essential reproductive isolation, and are thus best treated as subspecies. The vast majority of Alaska birds are phenotypically *T. n. eunomus*.

Turdus pilaris Linnaeus, 1758. Fieldfare. ★

Turdus iliacus. Redwing.
T. i. [iliacus] Linnaeus, 1766. ★

Turdus philomelos. Song Thrush.
T. p. [philomelos] Brehm, 1831. ★

Turdus migratorius. American Robin.

T. m. migratorius Linnaeus, 1766.

B

T. m. caurinus (Grinnell, 1909).

B

Ixoreus naevius. Varied Thrush.

I. n. naevius (J. F. Gmelin, 1789).

B

I. n. melanuroides (Swainson, 1832).

B

Family **MUSCICAPIDAE: Old World Flycatchers and Chats**

Muscicapa griseisticta (Swinhoe, 1861). Gray-streaked Flycatcher. ★

Muscicapa dauurica. Asian Brown Flycatcher.

M. d. dauurica Pallas, 1811. ★

Muscicapa striata. Spotted Flycatcher.

M. s. [neumanni] Poche, 1904. ☼

Muscicapa sibirica. Dark-sided Flycatcher.

M. s. sibirica J. F. Gmelin, 1789. ★

Larvivora cyane. Siberian Blue Robin.

L. c. bochaiensis (Shul'pin, 1928). ☼

Larvivora sibilans. Rufous-tailed Robin.

L. s. sibilans (Swinhoe, 1863). ★

Cyanecula svecica. Bluethroat.

C. s. svecica (Linnaeus, 1758).

B

Calliope calliope (Pallas, 1776). Siberian Rubythroat. ✓

Tarsiger cyanurus (Pallas, 1773). Red-flanked Bluetail. ★

Ficedula narcissina. Narcissus Flycatcher.

F. n. narcissina (Temminck, 1836). ☼

Ficedula albicilla (Pallas, 1811). Taiga Flycatcher. ★

Phoenicurus phoenicurus. Common Redstart.

P. p. [phoenicurus] (Linnaeus, 1758). ☼

Monticola saxatilis (Linnaeus, 1766). Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush. ☼

Saxicola maurus. Asian Stonechat.

S. m. stejnegeri (Parrot, 1908). ★

Oenanthe oenanthe. Northern Wheatear.

O. o. oenanthe (Linnaeus, 1758).

B

Oenanthe pleschanka (Lepechin, 1770). Pied Wheatear. ☼

Family **PRUNELLIDAE: Accentors**

Prunella montanella. Siberian Accentor.

P. m. badia Portenko, 1929. ★

Family **PASSERIDAE: Old World Sparrows**

Passer domesticus. House Sparrow.

P. d. domesticus (Linnaeus, 1758).

b

NOTES: Nested in 2000s at Ketchikan (Gibson 2012, Tobish 2017).

Family **MOTACILLIDAE: Wagtails and Pipits**

Motacilla tschutschensis. Eastern Yellow Wagtail.

M. t. tschutschensis J. F. Gmelin, 1789.

B

M. t. simillima Hartert, 1905.

Motacilla citreola. Citrine Wagtail.

M. c. [citreola] Pallas, 1776. ☼

Motacilla cinerea. Gray Wagtail.

M. c. robusta (C. L. Brehm, 1857). ★

Motacilla alba. White Wagtail.

M. a. lugens Gloger, 1829. ★

b

NOTES: Has bred in w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Wagner 1991, Gibson and Byrd 2007).

A female with nest and eggs at Talkeetna was not accompanied by a male (Tobish 1999), and a similar situation at Cordova involved a White Wagtail not identified to subspecies (Tobish 2003).

M. a. ocularis Swinhoe, 1860. ✓

B

Anthus trivialis. Tree Pipit.

A. t. trivialis (Linnaeus, 1758). ★

Anthus hodgsoni. Olive-backed Pipit.

A. h. yunnanensis Uchida and Kuroda, 1916. ★

?

NOTES: Inferred to have nested in w Aleutian Islands based on several immature birds in post-juvénal molt after an unparalleled influx in spring with many males in full song (Attu I., 1998; see Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Anthus gustavi. Pechora Pipit.

A. g. stejnegeri Ridgway, 1883. ★

Anthus cervinus (Pallas, 1811). Red-throated Pipit.

B

Anthus japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1847. Siberian Pipit ✓

NOTES: We follow Doniol-Valcroze et al. (2023) and Oliver Brown (2024) in separating *japonicus* from *rubescens*.

Anthus rubescens. American Pipit.

A. r. pacificus Todd, 1935.

B

Family FRINGILLIDAE: Fringilline and Cardueline Finches

Fringilla montifringilla Linnaeus, 1758. Brambling.

b

NOTES: Has nested in the w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Sykes and Sonneborn 1998).

Coccothraustes vespertinus. Evening Grosbeak.

C. v. brooksi (Grinnell, 1917). ★

Coccothraustes coccothraustes. Hawfinch.

C. c. japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1848. ★

Carpodacus erythrinus. Common Rosefinch.

C. e. grebnitskii Stejneger, 1885. ★

Carpodacus roseus. Pallas's Rosefinch.

C. r. [roseus] (Pallas, 1776). ☼

Pinicola enucleator. Pine Grosbeak.

P. e. leucura (Statius Müller, 1776).

B

P. e. flammula Homeyer, 1880.

B

P. e. kamtschatkensis (Dybowski, 1883). ★

P. e. carlottae A. Brooks, 1922. ☼

Pyrrhula pyrrhula. Eurasian Bullfinch.

P. p. cassinii Baird, 1869. ★

Leucosticte arctoa. Asian Rosy-Finch.

L. a. [brunneonucha] (Brandt, 1842). ☼

Leucosticte tephrocotis. Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch.

L. t. tephrocotis (Swainson, 1832).

B

L. t. griseonucha (Brandt, 1842).

B

L. t. littoralis Baird, 1869.

B

- L. t. umbrina* Murie, 1944. B
- Haemorhous mexicanus*. House Finch.
H. m. frontalis (Say, 1823). ★
- Haemorhous purpureus*. Purple Finch.
H. p. purpureus (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). ✓
H. p. californicus (S. F. Baird, 1858). ★
- Haemorhous cassinii*. Cassin's Finch.
H. c. [cassinii] (Baird, 1854). ★
- Chloris sinica*. Oriental Greenfinch.
C. s. kawarahiba (Temminck, 1836). ★
- Acanthis flammea*. Redpoll.
A. f. flammea (Linnaeus, 1758). B
A. f. hornemanni (Holböll, 1843). ⚡
A. f. exilipes (Coues, 1862). B
- NOTES: Although long maintained as two species, *A. flammea* and *A. hornemanni*, frequent observations of mixed-species pairs in Alaska and genomic evidence from New World and Old World populations demonstrate a lack of substantial reproductive isolation between the two forms (Mason and Taylor 2015, Funk et al. 2021).
- Loxia curvirostra*. Red Crossbill.
L. c. minor (C. L. Brehm, 1846). B
L. c. bendirei Ridgway, 1884. ⚡
L. c. reai Phillips, 1981. ⚡
- Loxia leucoptera*. White-winged Crossbill.
L. l. leucoptera J. F. Gmelin, 1789. B
- Spinus spinus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Eurasian Siskin. ★
- Spinus pinus*. Pine Siskin.
S. p. pinus (Wilson, 1810). B
- Spinus tristis*. American Goldfinch.
S. t. [pallidus] Mearns, 1890. ★
- Family **CALCARIIDAE: Longspurs and Snow Buntings**
- Calcarius lapponicus*. Lapland Longspur.
C. l. alascensis Ridgway, 1898. B
C. l. coloratus Ridgway, 1898. ★

NOTES: Has, at minimum, intergraded with *alascensis* in w Aleutian Islands (Attu I.; Gibson 1986).

Calcarius ornatus. Chestnut-collared Longspur. ♂

Calcarius pictus (Swainson, 1832). Smith's Longspur. B

Plectrophenax nivalis. Snow Bunting.

P. n. nivalis (Linnaeus, 1758). B

P. n. hyperboreus Ridgway, 1884. B

P. n. townsendi Ridgway, 1887. B

NOTES: We treat *hyperboreus* as a subspecies of *nivalis* (see Winker et al. 2018, Withrow 2020).

Family **EMBERIZIDAE: Old World Buntings**

Emberiza leucocephalos. Pine Bunting.

E. l. leucocephalos S. G. Gmelin, 1771. ★

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas, 1776. Yellow-browed Bunting. ♂

Emberiza pusilla Pallas, 1776. Little Bunting. ★

Emberiza rustica. Rustic Bunting.

E. r. latifascia Portenko, 1930. ✓

Emberiza elegans. Yellow-throated Bunting.

E. e. [elegans] Temminck, 1836. ♂

Emberiza aureola. Yellow-breasted Bunting.

E. a. ornata Shul'pin, 1928. ★

Emberiza variabilis Temminck, 1836. Gray Bunting. ★

Emberiza pallasi. Pallas's Bunting.

E. p. polaris Middendorff, 1851. ★

Emberiza schoeniclus. Reed Bunting.

E. s. pyrrhulina (Swinhoe, 1876). ★

Family **PASSERELLIDAE: New World Sparrows**

Chondestes grammacus. Lark Sparrow.

C. g. [strigatus] Swainson, 1827. ★

Spizella passerina. Chipping Sparrow.

- S. p. arizonae* Coues, 1872. B
- Spizella pallida* (Swainson, 1832). Clay-colored Sparrow. ★ ?
- NOTES: The only suggestions of breeding are a site-faithful pair carrying nesting material (Hyder; Tobish 2016:347, 471) and two males on territories (Gustavus; Jun 2023, R. L. Scher, photo NAB 75:64).
- Spizella breweri*. Brewer's Sparrow.
- S. b. taverneri* Swarth and A. Brooks, 1925. ✓ B
- NOTES: See Doyle (1997) and Stuyck et al. (2021) for nesting information.
- Passerella iliaca*. Fox Sparrow.
- P. i. unalaschcensis* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). B
- P. i. insularis* Ridgway, 1900. B
- P. i. sinuosa* Grinnell, 1910. B
- P. i. annectens* Ridgway, 1900. B
- P. i. chilcatensis* Webster, 1983. B
- P. i. townsendi* (Audubon, 1839). B
- P. i. zaboria* Oberholser, 1946. B
- Spizelloides arborea*. American Tree Sparrow.
- S. a. ochracea* Brewster, 1882. B
- Junco hyemalis*. Dark-eyed Junco.
- J. h. hyemalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). B
- J. h. oreganus* (Townsend, 1837). B
- J. h. cismontanus* Dwight, 1918.
- Zonotrichia leucophrys*. White-crowned Sparrow.
- Z. l. leucophrys* (Forster, 1772). ☼
- Z. l. gambelii* (Nuttall, 1840). B
- Z. l. pugetensis* Grinnell, 1928. ✓ b
- NOTES: Has nested recently in s SE Alaska (Ketchikan; Tobish 2013, 2014b, 2016).
- Zonotrichia atricapilla* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Golden-crowned Sparrow. B
- Zonotrichia querula* (Nuttall, 1840). Harris's Sparrow. ★
- Zonotrichia albicollis* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). White-throated Sparrow. ✓
- Pooecetes gramineus*. Vesper Sparrow.
- P. g. [confinis]* Baird, 1858. ☼
- Ammodramus leconteii* (Audubon, 1844). LeConte's Sparrow. ☼

Passerculus sandwichensis. Savannah Sparrow.

P. s. sandwichensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). B

Melospiza melodia. Song Sparrow.

M. m. maxima Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1951. B

M. m. sanaka McGregor, 1901. B

M. m. insignis Baird, 1869. B

M. m. kenaiensis Ridgway, 1900. B

M. m. caurina Ridgway, 1899. B

M. m. merrilli Brewster, 1896. B

M. m. rufina (Bonaparte, 1850). B

M. m. [melodia] (Wilson, 1810). ★

NOTES: *M. m. melodia* is casual in SE Alaska (one, 5 Nov 2006, Gustavus, N. Drumheller; one, 24 May 2020, Hoonah, A. C. Courtney; one, 27 Nov 2022, Gustavus, N. Drumheller; all with photos ML).

Melospiza lincolnii. Lincoln's Sparrow.

M. l. lincolnii (Audubon, 1834). B

M. l. gracilis (Kittlitz, 1858). B

Melospiza georgiana. Swamp Sparrow.

M. g. ericrypta Oberholser, 1938. ✓

Pipilo maculatus. Spotted Towhee.

P. m. [curtatus] Grinnell, 1911. ★

Family ICTERIDAE: Blackbirds

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (Bonaparte, 1826). Yellow-headed Blackbird. ★

Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus, 1758). Bobolink. ★

Sturnella neglecta. Western Meadowlark.

S. n. neglecta Audubon, 1844. ★

Icterus spurius. Orchard Oriole.

I. s. [spurius] (Linnaeus, 1766). ☼

Icterus cucullatus. Hooded Oriole.

I. c. [nelsoni] Ridgway, 1885. ☼

Icterus bullockii (Swainson, 1827). Bullock's Oriole. ★

Agelaius phoeniceus. Red-winged Blackbird.

A. p. arctolegus Oberholser, 1907. B

Molothrus ater. Brown-headed Cowbird.

M. a. artemisiae Grinnell, 1909. ✓

b

NOTES: Has bred in SE Alaska, where best evidence remains juveniles being fed by hosts (Juneau and Chilkat River; Tobish 2012b, Johnson et al. 2008, see also Gibson 1980).

Euphagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird.

E. c. carolinus (Statius Müller, 1776).

B

Euphagus cyanocephalus (Wagler, 1829). Brewer's Blackbird. ★

Quiscalus quiscula. Common Grackle.

Q. q. versicolor Vieillot, 1819. ★

Family **PARULIDAE: Wood-Warblers**

Seiurus aurocapilla. Ovenbird.

S. a. aurocapilla (Linnaeus, 1766). ★

Parkesia noveboracensis (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Northern Waterthrush.

B

Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus, 1766). Black-and-white Warbler. ★

Leiothlypis peregrina (Wilson, 1811). Tennessee Warbler. ✓

b

NOTES: Has nested in SE Alaska (Hyder, Stikine River; Kessel and Gibson 1978), and probably in the e INTERIOR (Gibson and Withrow 2015).

Leiothlypis celata. Orange-crowned Warbler.

L. c. celata (Say, 1823).

B

L. c. lutescens (Ridgway, 1872).

B

NOTES: The type locality of *lutescens* (Fort Kenai, Alaska) represents an intergrade population (DeCicco et al. 2017).

Leiothlypis luciae (J. G. Cooper, 1861). Lucy's Warbler. ⚡

Leiothlypis ruficapilla. Nashville Warbler. ★

L. r. ruficapilla (Wilson, 1811).

L. r. ridgwayi (van Rossem, 1929).

NOTES: The two Alaska specimens represent different subspecies (Gibson et al. 2013, DeCicco et al. 2017), but in the absence of additional specimens we assess only the *species* as CASUAL in Alaska.

Geothlypis tolmiei. MacGillivray's Warbler.

G. t. tolmiei (Townsend, 1839).

B

Geothlypis philadelphia (Wilson, 1810). Mourning Warbler. ★

Geothlypis trichas. Common Yellowthroat.

G. t. campicola Behle and Aldrich, 1947.

B

Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus, 1758). American Redstart.

B

Setophaga tigrina (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Cape May Warbler. ★

b

NOTES: Has nested in s-c Alaska (McCarthy; Tobish 2014a).

Setophaga americana (Linnaeus, 1758). Northern Parula. ☼

Setophaga magnolia (Wilson, 1811). Magnolia Warbler. ★

b

NOTES: Has nested in SE Alaska (Stikine River; Johnson et al. 2008).

Setophaga castanea (Wilson, 1810). Bay-breasted Warbler. ☼

Setophaga fusca (Statius Müller, 1776). Blackburnian Warbler. ☼

Setophaga petechia. Yellow Warbler.

S. p. rubiginosa (Pallas, 1811).

B

S. p. banksi (Browning, 1994).

B

Setophaga pensylvanica (Linnaeus, 1766). Chestnut-sided Warbler. ★

Setophaga striata (Forster, 1772). Blackpoll Warbler.

B

Setophaga caerulescens. Black-throated Blue Warbler.

S. c. [caerulescens] (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). ☼

Setophaga palmarum. Palm Warbler.

S. p. palmarum (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). ✓

Setophaga coronata Yellow-rumped Warbler.

S. c. auduboni (Townsend, 1837).

B

NOTES: Many birds from SE Alaska are intergrades with *hooveri*.

S. c. hooveri (McGregor, 1899).

B

Setophaga dominica (Linnaeus, 1766). Yellow-throated Warbler. ☼

Setophaga discolor. Prairie Warbler.

S. d. discolor (Vieillot, 1809). ☼

Setophaga nigrescens (Townsend, 1837). Black-throated Gray Warbler. ★

Setophaga townsendi (Townsend, 1837). Townsend's Warbler. B

Setophaga virens. Black-throated Green Warbler.

S. v. virens (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). ☼

Cardellina canadensis (Linnaeus, 1766). Canada Warbler. ☼

Cardellina pusilla. Wilson's Warbler.

C. p. pileolata (Pallas, 1811). B

Family **CARDINALIDAE: Cardinals and Allies**

Piranga olivacea (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Scarlet Tanager. ☼

Piranga ludoviciana (Wilson, 1811). Western Tanager. ?

NOTES: Long assumed to be an uncommon breeder along the mainland rivers of SE Alaska (e.g., Kessel and Gibson 1978, Johnson et al. 2008), where best evidence is a site-tenacious pair carrying nesting material (Tobish 1998) and annual presence of singing males in suitable habitat.

Pheucticus ludovicianus (Linnaeus, 1766). Rose-breasted Grosbeak. ★

Pheucticus melanocephalus. Black-headed Grosbeak.

P. m. melanocephalus (Swainson, 1827). ✓ b

Notes: Has nested in SE Alaska (Stikine River; Pohlen et al. 2021).

Passerina caerulea. Blue Grosbeak.

P. c. interfusa (Dwight and Griscom, 1927). ★

Passerina amoena (Say, 1823). Lazuli Bunting. ★

Passerina cyanea (Linnaeus, 1766). Indigo Bunting. ★

Spiza americana (J. F. Gmelin, 1789). Dickcissel. ☼

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APPENDIX

Differences in taxonomy and nomenclature between this list and the AOU (1998) through (Chesser et al. 2024; AOS/NACC) at the species level and above in a global context. Cases in which AOS/NACC and our list agree but disagree with world checklists are not included. Comparisons are made to AOS/NACC, HBW and BirdLife International (2024), Clements et al. (2024), Howard and Moore 4th ed. (Dickinson and Remsen 2013, Dickinson and Christidis 2014), and Gill et al. (2024; IOC v.14.2). The data are from Avibase (<https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org>) and AOS/NACC (<https://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa/>).

Alaska checklist	AOS/NACC	HBW/BirdLife v.9	Clements et al.2024	H&M 4th ed.	IOC v.14.2
<i>Anser fabalis</i> Bean Goose	<i>A. fabalis</i> Taiga Bean- Goose <i>A. serrirostris</i> Tundra Bean-Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i> (sensu lato) Bean Goose	<i>A. fabalis</i> Taiga Bean- Goose <i>A. serrirostris</i> Tundra Bean- Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i> (sensu lato) Bean Goose	<i>A. fabalis</i> Taiga Bean Goose <i>A. serrirostris</i> Tundra Bean Goose
<i>Sula brewsteri</i> Brewster's Booby	<i>Sula brewsteri</i> Cocos Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i> (sensu lato) Brown Booby	<i>Sula brewsteri</i> Cocos Booby	<i>Sula</i> <i>leucogaster</i> (sensu lato) Brown Booby	<i>Sula brewsteri</i> Cocos Booby
<i>Anarhynchus</i> <i>alexandrinus</i> Kentish Plover	not yet addressed	<i>Charadrius</i> <i>alexandrinus</i> Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus</i> <i>alexandrinus</i> Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius</i> <i>alexandrinus</i> Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus</i> <i>alexandrinus</i> Kentish Plover
<i>Pernis</i> <i>ptilorhynchus</i> Oriental Honey- Buzzard	not yet addressed	<i>Pernis</i> <i>ptilorhynchus</i> Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis</i> <i>ptilorhynchus</i> Oriental Honey- buzzard	<i>Pernis</i> <i>ptilorhynchus</i> Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis</i> <i>ptilorhynchus</i> Crested Honey Buzzard
<i>Numenius</i> <i>phaeopus</i> Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius</i> <i>phaeopus</i> (sensu lato) Whimbrel	<i>Numenius</i> <i>phaeopus</i> (sensu lato) Whimbrel	<i>Numenius</i> <i>phaeopus</i> (sensu lato) Whimbrel	<i>Numenius</i> <i>phaeopus</i> (sensu lato) Whimbrel	<i>Numenius</i> <i>phaeopus</i> Eurasian Whimbrel

Alaska checklist	AOS/NACC	HBW/BirdLife v.9	Clements et al.2024	H&M 4th ed.	IOC v.14.2
<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i> Hudsonian Wimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (sensu lato) Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (sensu lato) Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (sensu lato) Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> (sensu lato) Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i> Hudsonian Whimbrel
<i>Calidris pygmaea</i> Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i> Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i> Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i> Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i> Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i> Spoon-billed Sandpiper
<i>Ardea intermedia</i> (sensu lato) Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i> Medium Egret, plus two extralimital species.	<i>Ardea intermedia</i> Intermediate Egret <i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i> Yellow-billed Egret <i>Ardea plumifera</i> Plumed Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i> Medium Egret <i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i> Yellow-billed Egret <i>Ardea plumifera</i> Plumed Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i> Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i> Medium Egret <i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i> Yellow-billed Egret <i>Ardea plumifera</i> Plumed Egret
<i>Ardea ibis</i> (sensu lato) Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i> Western Cattle-Egret <i>Ardea coromanda</i> Eastern Cattle-Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i> Western Cattle-Egret <i>Ardea coromanda</i> Eastern Cattle-Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i> Western Cattle Egret <i>Ardea coromanda</i> Eastern Cattle Egret
<i>Astur gentilis</i> Eurasian Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Eurasian Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (sensu lato) Northern Goshawk	<i>Astur gentilis</i> Eurasian Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (sensu lato) Northern Goshawk	<i>Astur gentilis</i> Eurasian Goshawk
<i>Astur atricapillus</i> American Goshawk	<i>Accipiter atricapillus</i> American Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (sensu lato) Northern Goshawk	<i>Astur atricapillus</i> American Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (sensu lato) Northern Goshawk	<i>Astur atricapillus</i> American Goshawk

Alaska checklist	AOS/NACC	HBW/BirdLife v.9	Clements et al.2024	H&M 4th ed.	IOC v.14.2
<i>Lanius excubitor</i> (<i>sensu lato</i>) Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius borealis</i> Northern Shrike, with <i>excubitor</i> an extralimital species	<i>Lanius excubitor</i> Great Grey Shrike <i>Lanius borealis</i> Northern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i> Great Gray Shrike <i>Lanius borealis</i> Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i> Great Grey Shrike <i>Lanius borealis</i> Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i> Great Grey Shrike <i>Lanius borealis</i> Northern Shrike
<i>Nannus pacificus</i> Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i> Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i> Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i> Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i> Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i> Pacific Wren
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> <i>hyperboreus</i> Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i> McKay's Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i> McKay's Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i> McKay's Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i> McKay's Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i> McKay's Bunting
<i>Turdus naumanni</i> (<i>sensu lato</i>) Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i> Naumann's Thrush <i>Turdus eunomus</i> Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i> Naumann's Thrush <i>Turdus eunomus</i> Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i> Naumann's Thrush <i>Turdus eunomus</i> Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i> Naumann's Thrush <i>Turdus eunomus</i> Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i> Naumann's Thrush <i>Turdus eunomus</i> Dusky Thrush



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