

GRAND ALASKA

**GAMBELL/NOME PRE-TRIP:
JUNE 2-10, 2012**

PART I: JUNE 9 – 18, 2012

PART II: JUNE 18 – 26, 2012

**ALASKA: BARROW EXTENSION
JUNE 26-29, 2012**

**LEADERS: KEVIN ZIMMER & DAVID WOLF
GAMBELL/NOME PRE-TRIP**

**LEADER: KEVIN ZIMMER
PART I, PART II, & BARROW EXTENSION**

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GRAND ALASKA

June 2–28, 2012

This list is a composite list for all four sections of the Grand Alaska Tour (Gambell-Nome Pre-Trip, Grand Alaska Part I, Grand Alaska Part II and the Barrow Extension). Note that detailed lists, with narrative trip reports, are available for each separate leg of the tour. This list is merely meant to give an overview and a comparison of the possibilities on each segment of the tour.

Gambell-Nome Pre-Trip Itinerary:

- 6/02 - Met in Anchorage, with post-dinner excursion to Westchester Lagoon (2015h–2130h).
- 6/03 - Late morning (1050h) flight to Nome (AS #152), connecting to Bering Air flight to Gambell (arriving at 1445h). Our first excursion was a hike to the marsh at the northeast corner of Troutman Lake, and then to the far boneyard and circular boneyard at the base of Sivuqaq Mountain. Return to the lodge for dinner, with a post-dinner seawatch.
- 6/04 - Gambell: breakfast at 0700h, depart 0800h for sea watch at Northwest Point until 1005h, followed by a sweep of the boatyard, airstrip and near boneyard until 1100h. Lunch and break until 1400h, followed by hike to south end of Troutman Lake, returning by 1900h.
- 6/05 - Gambell: breakfast at 0630h, depart 0715h for base of Sivuqaq Mountain (Dovekie search) and far boneyard & northeast marsh until 1100h. Return to lodge for lunch and break until 1500h, followed by sea watch at Northwest Point until 1800h.
- 6/06 - Gambell: morning spent shuttling everyone to the base of the mountain for Dovekies, followed by a sea watch at NW Point. Afternoon sea watch was followed by a sweep of the near boneyards and then a chase to beyond the south end of Troutman Lake for the Red-necked Stints. Post-dinner was all about the *Phylloscopus* in the near boneyard.
- 6/07 - Gambell: early a.m. sea watch and check of near boneyard, followed by 1000h flight to Nome on Bering Air. Nome: post-lunch excursion out Council Road from 1400h to 1800h, turning around at MP 25. Weather at Nome warm (high-40s–low 50s) and sunny.
- 6/08 - Nome: breakfast at 0600h, departing 0715h, and spending all day on the Kougarok Road out to MP 73 (curlew hike from 1500–1700h); back in town at 2015h for dinner. Warm and partly cloudy.
- 6/09 - Nome: breakfast at 0700h, depart 0800h, birding the Teller Road out to MP 40 and the Woolley Lagoon side road, returning to Nome for late lunch, followed by excursion out Council Road to Solomon (ca. MP 32), returning at 1930h.
- 6/10 - Nome: breakfast at 0700h, depart 0800h for Nome River Mouth and Hastings Creek, returning to hotel in time for departing participants to pack up and head to airport for mid-day flight back to Anchorage.

Grand Alaska Part I Itinerary:

- 6/10 - Anchorage to Nome: group convenes in mid-day after arrival of late morning flight from Anchorage, and check-in at the Aurora Inn in Nome. Following lunch, we embarked on our birding excursion out the Teller Road at 1430h, birding our way out to MP 40 and along the side road to Woolley Lagoon and back.
- 6/11 - Nome: breakfast at 0600, depart 0730 for all-day birding along the Kougarok Road to the end of the road (ca. MP 86), with picnic lunch, and back, arriving back in Nome at 2045h.
- 6/12 - Nome: breakfast at 0700h, departing at 0815h for all-day birding (with picnic lunch) along the Council Road to MP 73 (almost to Council) and back, arriving back in Nome at 2000h.
- 6/13 - Nome: breakfast at 0630h, followed by birding excursion out the Council Road to MP 28 from 0730h to 1000h. Returned to hotel to pack and check out, followed by takeout lunch from Subway. We then drove to the airport and caught AS #152, departing Nome at 1315h, and arriving in Anchorage at 1700h (with a stop in Kotzebue). After checking in to the hotel and having dinner, we made a post-dinner excursion to Westchester Lagoon in Anchorage.
- 6/14 - Anchorage: breakfast at 0630h, depart 0745h for Kincaid Park and DeLong Park until ca. 1030h; then to Westchester Lagoon until 1220h; back to hotel for lunch until 1345h; then to Potter Marsh until 1645h.
- 6/15 - Anchorage to St. Paul Island: Late morning flight on PenAir to St. Paul Island, with a brief stop at St. George Island en route. Arrival in mid-afternoon, with time for a short birding excursion before dinner (Salt Lagoon, Harbor area, Reef Rookery), followed by a longer post-dinner excursion (Antone Lake and Slough).
- 6/16 - Pribilofs: Full day of birding on St. Paul Island, with morning (Zap Cliffs, Antone Lake, Antone Slough), afternoon (Southwest Point and High Bluffs, general searching for the White-tailed Eagle) and post-dinner (Northeast Point, Hutchinson Hill, Webster Lake, etc.) excursions.
- 6/17 - Pribilofs to Anchorage: Most of the day birding on St. Paul (Reef Rookery, Southwest Point, Polovina Cut & Hill, East Beach, coves between town and Reef), followed by a late afternoon flight back to Anchorage (arriving ca. 2030h).
- 6/18 - Participants continuing on Grand Alaska Part II have a day of birding in the Anchorage area. Those not continuing on Part II travel home today.

Grand Alaska Part II Itinerary:

- 6/18 - Flex-Day between Parts I and II of the Grand Alaska Tour. Participants continuing on from Part I have a day of birding from Anchorage south along the Seward Hwy. to Summit Lake, with stops at Potter Marsh, the road into Portage Glacier (Williwaw Campground), Granite Creek Campground and Summit Lake. Newly arriving Part II participants join Kevin and the carry-overs from Part I for dinner in Anchorage.
- 6/19 - Anchorage to Tangle River: breakfast at 0600h, departing at 0700h, with brief stops at Lake Spenard and Westchester Lagoon in Anchorage, before heading out of town on the Glenn Hwy. to Glenallen, with opportunistic stops for birds en route, particularly

near Sheep Mountain, Tolsona Lake and Tolsona Wilderness Campground. At Glenallen, we turned onto the Richardson Hwy., and drove it to Paxson, where we turned west onto the Denali Hwy., and drove it to MP 20 and the Tangle River Inn.

6/20 - Denali Highway: Breakfast at 0730h, followed by all day birding along the east end of the Denali Highway, west to MP 53.

6/21 - Denali Highway: Breakfast at 0730h, followed by all day birding along the east end of the Denali Highway, from MP 20 to MP 94, returning by 1830h for dinner, followed by an optional post-dinner excursion from MP 20 to MP 00 and back, from 2030–2230h.

6/22 - Denali Highway to Anchorage: Breakfast at 0730h, departing at 0830h, and birding/driving the length of the Denali Hwy. to Cantwell (arrived 1430h), and then returning to Anchorage via the George Parks Hwy., with a major stop en route for viewing Mt. McKinley. Arrived at hotel in Anchorage at 1915h.

6/23 - Anchorage to Seward: Breakfast at 0700h, departing at 0800h for Seward, with stops at Potter Marsh in Anchorage, Williwaw Creek along the road to Portage Glacier, Granite Creek Campground, Tern Lake, and Summit Lake (where we had lunch). After lunch, we stopped at Trail River Campground, the Bear Creek Salmon Weir outside of Seward, and Ava's House off Nash Road. Arrived at hotel in Seward at 1730h.

6/24 - Seward: Kenai Fjords boat trip to Northwest Glacier and the Chiswell Islands, cruising through Kenai Fjords National Park and Resurrection Bay.

6/25 - Seward to Anchorage: Depart 0700h after breakfast, birding several spots around Seward, including the road to Exit Glacier NP, the Lowell Point Road, Benny Benson Park, Ava's place on Nash Road, Rabbit Run, Bear Creek Salmon Weir, Primrose Campground and Ptarmigan Creek Campground before stopping for lunch at Summit Lake. After lunch, we birded Trail River Campground and Granite Creek Campground before heading back to Anchorage, where **Grand Alaska Part II concluded with a farewell dinner.**

6/26 - Flights home, or, continuing on to **Barrow Extension**

Barrow Extension Itinerary:

6/26 - Met for lunch at the hotel in Anchorage, after which, we shuttled to the airport in time for our 4 p.m. flight to Barrow. Unfortunately, our inbound flight was delayed, and we experienced further delay in landing in Barrow due to fog that caused an aborted landing on our first approach. Luckily, we found a window on our second approach, touching down at around 9:00 p.m. By the time we had secured our vehicles, loaded luggage and checked in at the hotel, we had just enough time for a very late dinner at Pepe's. With the unusually late hour, and the persistent fog hampering visibility, the planned post-dinner excursion was canceled in favor of sleep and a fresh start in the morning. Night at Barrow.

6/27 - All day birding at Barrow, covering each of the three major roads out of town (Freshwater Lake Road, Gas Well & Cakeater Road, and the road to the Point). Night at Barrow.

6/28 - We started the day with a successful Polar Bear excursion to the Point (0900–1200h), followed by lunch and afternoon birding covering extensive portions of each of

the three major roads, finishing in time for one last dinner at Pepe's before heading to the airport for our flight back to Anchorage (arriving about 2300h).

6/29 - flights home for most participants.

Key:

B = Barrow Extension

GN = Gambell/Nome Pre-trip.

GR1 = Grand Alaska Part I (Nome, Anchorage and the Pribilofs)

GR2 = Grand Alaska Part II (Anchorage, Denali Hwy. & Kenai Peninsula)

* = heard only

Birds:

Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) - GN, GR1, B

Emperor Goose (*Chen canagica*) - GN

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) - B

Brant (*Branta bernicla*) - GN, GR1, B

Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) - GN {Birds in the Nome region belong to the subspecies *taverneri*, which is large compared to other members of this recently split {from Canada Goose} species. They are confusingly like the *parvipes* subspecies of Canada Goose, which is not known to occur here, although many of the birds seen are suspiciously suggestive of that species.}, GR1 {We saw *taverneri* at Nome, and migrant *leucopareia* and *minima* at St. Paul.}, GR2 {Presumably *taverneri* by appearance.}

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) - GR2

Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) - GR1, GR2, B

Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*) - GR1, GR2

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*) - GN {All birds seen this year were of the widespread North American race *carolinensis*.}, GR1 {On St. Paul, we saw both the widespread, North American subspecies *carolinensis*, and the Eurasian subspecies *crecca*, which is treated by some taxonomists as being specifically distinct.}, GR2, B {All of the widespread North American race *carolinensis*.}

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) - GN

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) - GR1, GR2

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Steller's Eider (*Polysticta stelleri*) - GN, B

Spectacled Eider (*Somateria fischeri*) - GN, B

King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) - GN, GR1, B

Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima v-nigrum*) - GN, GR1, B {Males of this subspecies, *v-nigrum*, differ from populations in northeastern North America mainly by their bright orange [as opposed to greenish] bill.}

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) - GR2

White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) - GN (2 distant birds on the ocean at about MP 25 of the Council Road on 6/9 looked to possibly be of the Siberian-breeding subspecies *stejnegeri*, although the combination of distance and thermal shimmer made it difficult to discern the critical details with any certainty.), GR2

Black Scoter (*Melanitta americana*) - GN, GR1, GR2 {This species has recently been split from Common Scoter, *M. nigra*, of Europe.}

Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*) - GR1, GR2

Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) - GR2

Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*) - GR2

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) - GR2

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Spruce Grouse (*Falcipennis canadensis*) - GR1

Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus muta*) - GN, GR1, GR2 (leader only)

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B

Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*) - GN

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*) - GN, B

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) - GR1, GR2

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) - GN, GR1

Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*) - GR2

Short-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*) - GR2

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) - GR2

Red-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax urile*) - GR1

Pelagic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) - GN, GR1, GR2

White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) - GN

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) - GN, GR1, GR2

"Harlan's" Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis harlani*) - GR2

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) - GN, GR1

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Gyr Falcon (*Falco rusticolus*) - GN, GR1

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) - GN, GR1, B

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) - GN, GR1

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) - GN, GR1, B

Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*) - GN, GR1

Common Ringed-Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) - GN
Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B
Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) - GR1, GR2
Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) - GR2
Wandering Tattler (*Tringa incanus*) - GN, GR1
Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*) - GR1, GR2
Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) - GR2
Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) - GN, GR1, GR2 {The breeding subspecies at Nome and Denali is the widespread North American form *hudsonicus*.}
Bristle-thighed Curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*) - GN
Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemasticta*) - GR1
Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) - GN, GR1
Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) - GN, B
Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*) - GR1
Surfbird (*Aphriza virgata*) - GR1
Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) - GN
Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*) - GN, GR1, B
Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) - GN, GR1
Red-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*) - GN
Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) - GN, GR1, B
Rock Sandpiper (*Calidris ptilocnemis*) - GN {Our Rock Sandpiper was of the subspecies *tschuktschorum*, which is notably darker and duller in overall appearance, with less white in the wings and tail, than the nominate subspecies *ptilocnemis* that we see in the Pribilofs.}, GR1 {These Pribilofs breeding birds are of the nominate subspecies *ptilocnemis*, which is notably paler [more golden as opposed to chestnut above] and brighter in overall appearance, with much more white in the wings and tail, than the subspecies *tschuktschorum* that we saw at Nome.}
Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) - GN, GR1, B
Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) - GR1
Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) - GN, B
Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) - GN, GR1, GR2*, B*
Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B
Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) - GN, GR1, B
Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Red-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa brevirostris*) - GR1
Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*) - GR1
Bonaparte's Gull (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) - GR1
Mew Gull (*Larus canus brachyrhynchus*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Herring Gull (*Larus [argentatus] vegae*) - GN, GR1 {Entirely of the Siberian race *vegae*, treated by some as a distinct species, and then called "Vega Gull" or "Vega Herring Gull". Large gulls seen at Westchester Lagoon in Anchorage appeared to be Herring Gull X Glaucous-winged Gull hybrids.}, GR2 {All of the widespread North American breeding subspecies *smithsonianus*.}

Slaty-backed Gull (*Larus schistisagus*) - GN, GR1
Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) - GN, GR1, B
Aleutian Tern (*Onychoprion aleutica*) - GN, GR1
Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B
Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) - GN, B
Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) - GN, GR1, B
Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Dovekie (*Alle alle*) - GN, GR1
Common Murre (*Uria aalge*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Black Guillemot (*Cephus grylle*) - GN, GR1, B
Pigeon Guillemot (*Cephus columba*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) - GR2
Kittlitz's Murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) - GR2
Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*) - GR1, GR2
Parakeet Auklet (*Aethia psittacula*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Least Auklet (*Aethia pusilla*) - GN, GR1
Crested Auklet (*Aethia cristatella*) - GN, GR1
Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) - GR2
Horned Puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B
Tufted Puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) - GR1, GR2
Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) - B
Northern Hawk-Owl (*Surnia ulula*) - GR2
Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) - GN, GR1
Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*) - GR2
Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) - GR2
Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) - GR2
Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*) - GR2
Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*) - GR1
American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides dorsalis*) - GR2 (leader only)
Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) - GR2
Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*) - GR2
Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*) - GR1, GR2
Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*) - GR1
Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*) - GR1, GR2
Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Gray Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) - GR2
Steller's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) - GR2
Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Northwestern Crow (*Corvus caurinus*) - GR2
Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B
Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) - GN, GR1
Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*) - GN, GR2

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) - GN, GR2
Black-capped Chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*) - GR1, GR2
Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*) - GR2
Boreal Chickadee (*Poecile hudsonicus*) - GR1, GR2
Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) - GR1, GR2
Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*) - GR1
Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*) - GR1, GR2* {A recent Supplement to the AOU Checklist [July 2010] splits what was called “Winter Wren” into three species: Eurasian Wren, Winter Wren, and Pacific Wren. There are three readily diagnosable subspecies groups of “Winter Wrens” occurring in North America: the eastern *hiemalis* group; the western *pacificus* group; and the Aleutian *alascensis* group. Of these, the western birds differ from the eastern ones in being much more richly buff colored on the supercilium and underparts, whereas the Aleutian birds differ from all others in being distinctly longer billed and larger. Recently published molecular and vocal evidence shows that the *pacificus* and *alascensis* groups comprise a separate species (= Pacific Wren) that should be treated as distinct from the eastern *hiemalis* group (= Winter Wren), which is apparently more closely related to Eurasian “Winter Wrens” (= Eurasian Wren). The two North American species even contact one another in the Canadian Rockies without evidence of interbreeding. The island populations from the Bering Sea & Aleutians, although even more distinct morphologically, are genetically close to *pacificus*, and will, at least for the present, be included with that group. There are lots of different subspecies involved, and it is still unclear how the taxonomic dust will settle, but tuck that Pribilof bird away – it could eventually be treated (along with the Aleutian populations) as yet another species distinct from *pacificus*.}

Willow Warbler / Siberian Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis* or *P. tristis*) - GN (The identity of this bird is still being debated as of the time of this writing. The identification comes down to one of two choices: either the bird represents the first North American record of Siberian Chiffchaff or, the first spring record [roughly the 10th overall record] for North America of Willow Warbler of the eastern-breeding subspecies *yakutensis*. Our photos have been circulated to a number of European authorities for minute examination of wing formula (relative lengths and shapes of various primaries compared to the secondaries and tertiaries), primary emargination and other extremely subtle characters, and the opinions so far have been mixed, with some strongly favoring *yakutensis*, some strongly favoring *tristis*, and others on the fence. Keep in mind that field identification of members of this genus often comes down to voice, habitat, behavior and range, none of which are helpful when dealing with a silent vagrant. We’ll keep you posted on the verdict, but either way, this was a MEGA-RARITY – either a first North American record, or a first spring North American record of a bird that has only been recorded about 10 times ever!)

Arctic Warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*) - GN, GR1
Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) - GN, GR1
Townsend’s Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*) - GR2
Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*) - GN, GR1, GR2

Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*) - GR1, GR2
Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) - GR2
American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B
European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) - GR2
Eastern Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla tschutschensis*) - GN, GR1
White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*) - GN
American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*) - GN, GR1
Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) - GN, GR1 GR2, B
Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) - GN, GR1, B
Northern Waterthrush (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Orange-crowned Warbler (*Oreothlypis celata*) - GN, GR1 GR2
Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Setophaga coronata*) - GR2
Townsend's Warbler (*Setophaga townsendi*) - GR2
Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) - GN, GR1, GR2
American Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) - GN, GR1, GR2, B
"Red" Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca zaboria*) - GN, GR1, GR2 { We saw two very different types of Fox Sparrows, including very red birds at Nome and in the Denali region {subspecies *zaboria* which is very similar to eastern *iliaca*} [= "Red" Fox Sparrow] and very sooty ones at Anchorage and Seward {subspecies *sinuosa*, which is part of the *fuliginosa* group} [= "Sooty" Fox Sparrow]. Published molecular studies have advocated the splitting of the Fox Sparrow into as many as four separate species, and there are certainly substantial differences in morphology and voice (both songs and calls) between the various populations. So far, the A.O.U. checklist committee remains unconvinced, but keep your eye on this complex for possible splits. }
"Sooty" Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca sinuosa*) - GR1, GR2 {See above comments.)
Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) - GR2
Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) - GR1, GR2
White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Dark-eyed ("Slate-colored") Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) - GR1, GR2
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis umbrina*) - GR1 {This Pribilofs subspecies is distinguished from others in the complex by its much larger size and by the more extensive gray on the sides of the face. }
Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) - GR2
White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) - GR2
Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) - GN, GR1, B
Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*) - GR2

TOTAL = 190 species

Mammals:

- Arctic Ground Squirrel** (*Spermophilus parryi*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) - GR2
Tundra Vole (*Microtus oeconomus*) - GN
Brown Lemming (*Lemmus sibiricus*) - B
Northern Red-backed Vole (*Clethrionomys rutilus*) - GN
Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) - GR1
American Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) - GR2
Common Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) - GR2
Collared Pika (*Ochotona collaris*) - GR2
Snowshoe Hare (*Lepus americanus*) - GN
Alaska Hare (*Lepus othus*) - GN
Mountain Goat (*Oreamnos americanus*) - GR2
Moose (*Alces alces*) - GN, GR1, GR2
Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) - GR2
“Reindeer” (*Rangifer tarandus*) - GN, GR1 (This is the same species as the native “Barren Ground Caribou” found in other parts of Alaska, but represented here by an introduced subspecies from Greenland.)
Muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*) - GN, GR1
Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) - GN, GR1
Arctic Fox (*Alopex lagopus*) - GN, GR1
Brown Bear (Grizzly) (*Ursus arctos*) - GN, GR2
Polar Bear (*Ursus marinus*) - B
Common Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) - GN
Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) - GR2
Spotted Seal (*Phoca largha*) - GN (Seal identification is notoriously difficult due to the inherent individual variation found in several species. However, I believe that the “Harbor Seal-type” individuals that we saw at Nome were of this species.)
Ringed Seal (*Pusa hispida*) - B (This is probably what the scattered seals that we saw hauled out on the ice were, although given the distance, we could not rule out Spotted Seal (*Phoca largha*). Depending on whom you talk to among the locals, they are one or the other.)
Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) - B
Northern Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) - GR1
Sea Otter (*Enhydra lutris*) - GR2
Steller’s Sea Lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) - GR1, GR2
Gray Whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*) - GN
Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) - GR2
Fin Whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*) - GR2
Orca (Killer Whale) (*Orcinus orca*) - GR2
Dall’s Porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*) - GR2

TOTAL = 33 species