

## Age, sex, and subspecies

A review of specimens at the Field Museum showed several differences between hatch year and adult Fork-tailed Flycatchers during the northern spring. The two most consistent and noticeable differences were in feather wear and head color. Hatch years had much fresher

An Eastern Kingbird, left, poses in the same camera frame with the Fork-tailed Flycatcher at Paul Douglas Forest Preserve, Cook County. 16 May 2005. Photo by Eric Secker.

plumage, which is especially pronounced in having blacker wing coverts and flight feathers.

All mid-continent and western Fork-tailed Flycatcher records.

Date	Location	Source
28-30 October 1977	Dorion, ON	McCaskie and Patten (1994)
29-30 September 1993	Cayuga, ON	AB 48:106
3-13 September 1996	Arner, Essex Co., ON	FN 51:50
25-26 September 1996	Nobleton, Lennox Addington Co., ON	FN 51:50
29 October 1996	Dorland, Lennox Addington Co., ON	FN 51:50
2-19 October 2004	Thunder Bay, ON	NAB 59:68
5 December 20041	Near Point Pelee N.P., ON	NAB 59:259
6 October 1983	Rumely, Alger Co., MI	AB 38:206
15 September 2001	Bay City S.P., Bay Co., MI	NAB 56:56
13-16 November 1978	Columbia Co., WI	AB 33:180
24 June 1988	Douglas Co., WI	AB 42:1292
27-30 October 2000	Patrick Marsh, Dane Co., W	7I NAB 55:56
24 October 2003	Oconto Co., WI	NAB 58:80
6 September 1991	Duluth, Cook Co., MN	AB 46:93
3-14 May 1992	Grand Marais, St. Louis Co., MN	AB 46:427
16 May 2005	Hoffman Estates, Cook Co., IL	
Late October, 1800s (year unknown)	KY	McCaskie and Patten (1994)
14-17 January 1995	Near Holla Bend NWR, Yell Co. AR	FN 49:158
27 May 1999	Cedoux, SK	NAB 53:293
1 June 1988	Drumheller, AB	AB 42:1305
25 August-		
7 September 1991	East of Picabo, ID	AB 46:125
8 September 2001	Pentigon, south Okanagan, BC	NAB 56:94
12-13 September 1995	Chinook, Pacific Co., WA	FN 50:108
4-8 September 1992	Bridgehaven, Sonoma Co.,	CA AB 47:146

Additionally, hatch year birds invariably had at least some brown in the crown, most often on the top of the head. The Paul Douglas bird, however, had very worn, brown wing coverts, primaries, and tail feathers and had a fully black crown, indicating an adult.

Subspecific identification is based on the shape of the emargination of the outer primaries (Lockwood 1999). Despite the worn state of the primary tips, photographs show relatively blunt primary tips with little emargination. This makes conclusive subspecific identification impossible, though it is highly probable based on its migratory patterns and history of vagrancy across North America that it belongs to the nominate subspecies. The blunt primaries, combined with the relatively short length of the unbroken left outermost tail feather, point to it being a female.

## Review of record

I conducted a review of North American records of Fork-tailed Flycatcher by searching North American Birds (NAB) and its predecessors after 1992. For pre-1993 records I relied on McCaskie and Patten (1994), the last thorough review of such records. They examined the original observer descriptions to decide which were acceptable; I only reviewed records in NAB and corresponded with appropriate sources to resolve discrepancies and learn the outcome of records reported as pending record's committee review.

North American Fork-tailed Flycatcher records show two seasonal peaks of occurrence, a larger one