

# Long Point Bird Observatory Rare Bird Report Form

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Canadian Migration  
Monitoring Network



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BIRD STUDIES CANADA  
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In order that any sight record or banding of a rare species can be confirmed for the historical record, it must be properly documented. LPBO cooperators are therefore asked to complete a form in every case where a rarity is being claimed. Guidance as to which species are considered rare in the Long Point area may be obtained from the LPBO Program Coordinator and in the Long Point Area Checklist found in *A Birding Guide to Long Point Area*. Each observer should prepare his/her description independently and preferably before consulting any field guides or other literature.

**PLEASE PRINT.**

**Species claimed:** Gray Kingbird

**No. of birds:** 1

**Age:** unknown

**Sex:** unknown

**Date(s):** July 21 2017

**Place:** Tip of Long Point.

**Time(s) of Observation:** 1230 and 1315

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**Who first saw the bird(s):** Stu Mackenzie

**Who first identified it:** Stu Mackenzie

**Other observers (names and addresses):** Laura Mackenzie, Amy Brown, Will Cockburn.

**Any who disagree:** None that will ever be found...

**Your previous experience with the species:** I have observed the species on numerous occasions in the Everglades, Cuba, and Jamaica.

**Your previous experience with any closely similar species:** I have enjoyed and studied all of North America's kingbirds in their native habitats and extralimital for some species.

**(a) Formerly:** Same as above.

**(b) Same day: Species present for comparison:** Eastern Kingbirds were present in the area, and aggressively interacting with the Gray Kingbird at most times of observation.

**Which were beside it for comparison:** Eastern Kingbird, Purple Martin.

**Distance from observer(s):** 25 to 250m

**How measured:** Estimate

**Optical aids used:** 8.5x42 Swarovski EL's

**Weather conditions (at time of observation)****Visibility:** 40 km +**Cloud Cover:** 0% to 25%**Lighting:** Bright**Wind direction and speed:** SE- Beaufort 1-2**Circumstances:**

A small group of us beached on the south shore around 1215, unloaded our gear, and began a picnic lunch before relocating to the cabin. While picnicking facing south, I heard a flurry of Eastern Kingbird activity behind us accompanied by another distinct hollow, lower pitched kingbird call. When I turned around I noticed 4 Eastern Kingbirds harassing another. The lone kingbird appears larger and longer at first glance, and lighter overall. The Eastern's didn't give this bird much of a break as the group carried on toward the westward. I followed the group as best I could, but ultimately lost them when the Eastern's gave up chase. About 45 minutes later, near the same location, I heard and observed a group of about 10 Purple Martins harassing what appeared to be the same bird around the Tip House on the north shore heading east. The bird paused for a moment in a nearby Cottonwood until the martin's pushed it toward the Tip. It was not observed again after this observation.

**Description:**

**Give separate description for (a) in the field (b) in the hand. Include full measurements and wing formula with hand descriptions. Include reasons for the elimination of other species.**

The bird was larger and longer in appearance than the neighbouring Eastern Kingbirds, and its flight was much less erratic with more confident deep wingbeats. It could not outmanoeuvre the Eastern's, but appeared to be a more powerful flier. The head and especially the bill were noticeably larger and the tail longer with a noticeable notch. The tail was dark, but there was no white terminal band. The upperparts were all washed greyish-brown lightening toward the head. A slight dark face mask was distinguishable and a clean break between this mask and white throat. Underparts were all whitish-yellow including the under-wings.

Call: Similar to EAKI, but lower pitched and hollow sounding.

EAKI – grey compared to black, larger, and no terminal white band.

TBKI – greyish instead of brownish bird. Not chunky or as massive in appearance as TBKI. Call was distinctly not the high-pitched nasal call typical of TBKI.

WEKI, COKI, TRKI, CAKI – upperparts were monocoloured, and no yellow.

FTFL – tail not long enough, head and crown greyish with black face mask, not black. Call was distinctively kingbird.

**Did you refer to any guides/other literature:** no

**(a) at the time:** no

**(b) afterwards:** no

**Finally, is this record 100% certain? Yes**

**Signed:**



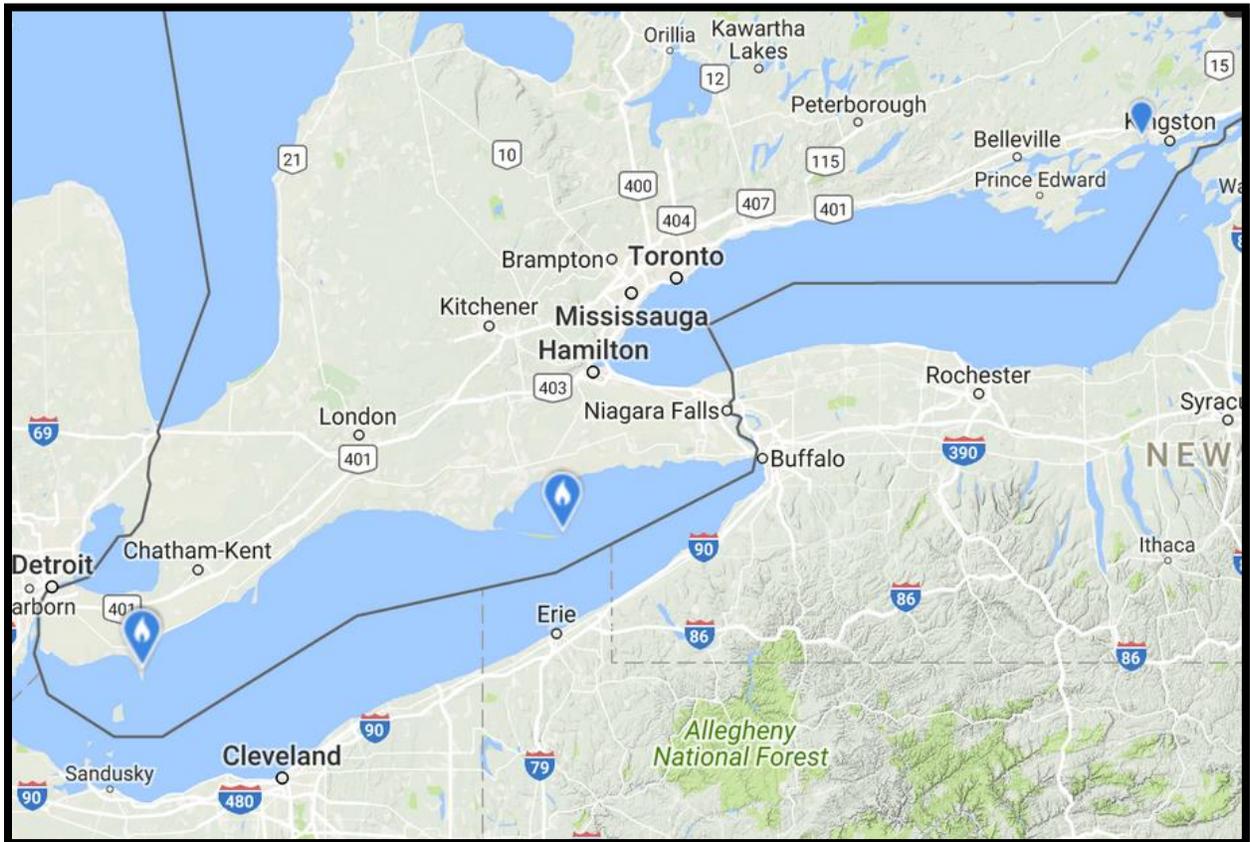
**E-mail Address:** stu.a.mackenzie@gmail.com

**Date:** July 25, 2017

Ebird account.

Gray Kingbird  
[Review Remove Species](#)

- 1 First observed on south beach flying overhead. Large kingbird, appearing almost ghostly white from below with striking dark, slightly forked tail. Entire light gray upper parts, whitish underparts. Darker gray/black face mask around supercilium and auriculars. Observed for about 3 minutes as it was being chased by an Eastern Kingbird flying west. Observed again around 1315 flying east being harassed by a Purple Martin. Will continue to look and try to get pics.



Locations of summer Gray Kingbird sightings in southern Ontario. Point Pelee: July 26, 1986; August 4, 2001.  
 Kingston: July 26, 2003.