

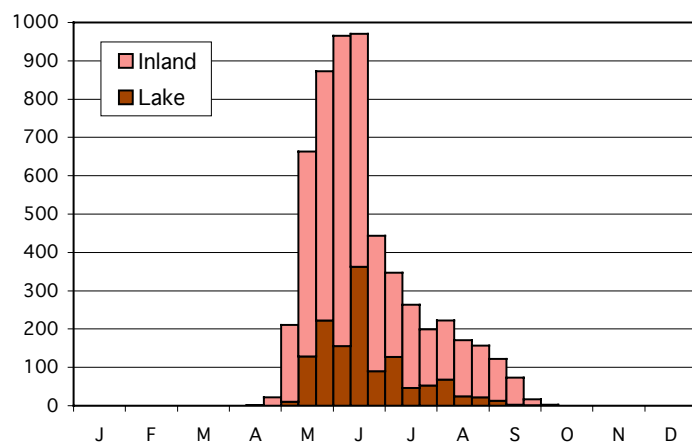
Acadian Flycatcher

Empidonax virescens

Historical Information

First Published Record: According to Butler (1898) H.K. Coale collected a nest containing two eggs in Whiting on 8 June 1878. This appears to constitute Indiana's first published Acadian Flycatcher report.

Butler (1898) described the "Green-crested Flycatcher" as a locally common resident throughout the state. Keller et al. (1979) considered it a common summer resident and Mumford and Keller (1984) suggested that this empid was most common in southern Indiana.



Status

Physical Evidence: Some 14 specimens, plus nests and eggs, are preserved in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Chicago Academy of Sciences				1
Chicago Field Museum				2
National Museum of Natural History				10**
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				6
Univ. of Michigan Museum				8*
*Includes eggs **Includes eggs & nests				
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	n	5	5	6
Central Tier	n	5	5	6
Southern Tier	n	5	4	6
Entire State	n	5	4	6

Current Status

The Acadian Flycatcher remains a Common (4) summer resident.

Occurrence

This widespread empid has been recorded in more than 80 counties. Acadian Flycatchers are most frequently seen on territory, where its distinctive song and habitat preference for deep woods aid in identification.

Migration

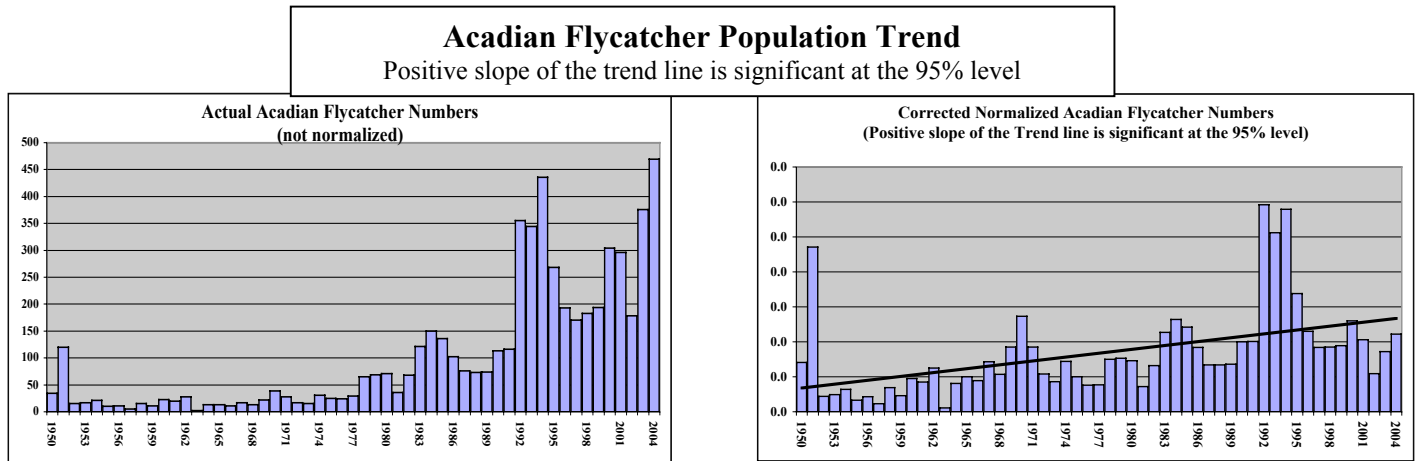
As shown on the migration histogram, there is little evidence of a fall flight. Instead, records gradually decrease over the summer, with only a slight blip in the first third of August; virtually all have departed by the end of September. Accordingly, fall migration envelopes were not generated for individual tiers.

Late Records

Two October records exist. The latest occurred 5 October 1985 when Clayton Wiggins banded one in Blackford County (U.S. Banding Lab). The other involved a sighting by Gary and Lisa Bowman at Lake Gibson on 4 October 1992 (notes sent to *North American Birds*).

Population Trend

The 50-year population trend is quite positive for the Acadian Flycatcher. The positive slope is statistically significant at the 95 percent level.



Breeding

Castrale et al. (1998) collected breeding evidence in 55 percent of the state's 647 priority blocks. The highest concentration of confirmed breeding occurred in the southern tier. Mumford and Keller (1984) give egg dates from 23 May through 7 July; however, Fields (1990) reported a nest in Indiana Dunes State Park in which the last bird fledged on 3 September.

Acadian Flycatcher Data

Maximum Single Party Counts				
Spring/Summer				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
89	30-Jun-2004	Multiple sites*	B.K. Jackson	BKJ
56	20-Jun-1983	Lawrence Co	J.S. Castrale	IAQ
54	05-Jun-1984	Lawrence Co	J.S. Castrale	IAQ
*Dearborn (21), Ohio (12), Ripley (33), and Switzerland (23) Counties				
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
12	01-Aug-1990	Fox Island Park	J.A. Haw	Haw
12	12-Aug-2004	Noble Co	J.A. Haw	INB
11	06-Sep-2002	Parke Co	A.W. Bruner	IAQ

Migration Envelopes						
Spring						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	30-Apr-2004	12-May	24-May	7-Jun	Sum. Res.	421
Central	17-Apr-1955	9-May	24-May	7-Jun	Sum. Res.	207
South	25-Apr-2004	6-May	26-May	10-Jun	Sum. Res.	228
Fall						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
State	Sum. Res.	15-Jul	10-Aug	11-Sep	5-Oct-1985	649

References Cited

Butler, A. W. (1898) The Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources Annual Report, 22:575-1187.

Castrale, J.S., E.M. Hopkins, and C.E. Keller (1998) Atlas of breeding Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 388 pp.

Fields, C. (1990) Late Acadian Flycatcher Nesting, *Indiana Audubon Quarterly*, 68:199

Keller, C.E., S.A. Keller, and T.C. Keller (1979) *Indiana Birds and Their Haunts*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 214 pp.

Mumford, R.E. and C.E. Keller (1984) *The Birds of Indiana*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 376 pp.