twelve total; the inner five were partly grown or missing. By 9 July, there were only two old rectrices on each side; the other eight were missing or partly to nearly fully grown. The new rectrices were slate gray with a thin pale margin from inner to outer webs and around the tip. Based on several features, the kingbird was an adult and not a first-year bird (P. Pyle, personal communication, 6 July 2015; Pyle 1997). The old rectrices were truncate (broad and squared at the tip), an adult trait, rather than narrow and rounded. The notched shape of the old outer primaries also indicated adult, as did the molt replacement of all primaries (immatures have an eccentric flight feather molt involving replacement of middle but not inner primaries). The extensive red crown patch also indicated adult, since the patch in juveniles is reduced or absent (Stouffer and Chesser 1998). I could detect no evidence of body molt — the breast, back, and head feathers all seemed new and fresh and there was no evidence of newly erupting feathers. Similarly, the tertials and greater and median wing coverts also appeared fresh and new. One open-wing photo by Matt Stratmoen showed that the primary coverts p1–p8 and p10 were fresh and dark gray, while the one covering p9 was old, brown, and worn. Peter Pyle (personal communication, 7 July 2015) thought this might indicate that this bird was 1.5 years old (the old primary covert appeared to be a retained juvenal one).

**Calls** In 17 hours of direct observation, I heard only ten calls: 30 June (one, also heard by Karl Roe and Dick Miller); 7 July (one); 9 July (three; one recorded); 14 July (five in 35 minutes). I described these as a high-pitched twittering trill lasting 0.5–1 sec. They sounded somewhat similar in pitch to Chimney Swift (Chaetura pelagica) twittering and also to the first part of Downy Woodpecker (Picoides pubescens) whinny call but the notes were closer together. It sounded most similar to

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**Figure 2. Spectrograms of calls of the Murphy-Hanrehan Tropical Kingbird (left); a Tropical Kingbird from Peru, middle (xeno-canto catalog XC231948); and a Couch’s Kingbird from Texas, right (XC7701).**