

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles from Saba, St. Eustatius (where possibly extirpated), and St. Kitts south to Dominica, and on St. Vincent.

Notes.—Although *C. ruficauda* and *C. gutturalis* usually have been considered conspecific [*Cinlocerthia ruficauda*, Trembler], we treat these distinctive forms as allospecies (Storer 1989).

***Cinlocerthia gutturalis* (Lafresnaye). Gray Trembler.**

Ramphocinclus gutturalis Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 6: 67. (des Antilles = Martinique.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles on Martinique and St. Lucia.

Notes.—See comments under *C. ruficauda*.

Family **STURNIDAE**: Starlings

Notes.—See comments under Mimidae.

Genus **STURNUS** Linnaeus

Sturnus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) : 167. Type, by tautonymy, *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus (*Sturnus*, prebinomial specific name, in synonymy).

***Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus. European Starling.**

Sturnus vulgaris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 167. (in Europa, Africa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Generally in human-disturbed habitats, including cultivated lands, pastures, suburbs, and cities; usually avoids natural, undisturbed areas such as forest, grasslands, and desert.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Iceland, the Faeroe and Shetland islands, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and central Siberia south to the Azores, southern Europe, Asia Minor, Iran, the Himalayas, northern Mongolia, and Lake Baikal.

Winters from the breeding range south to northern Africa, India, and northeastern China (casually to Thailand).

Casual in Labrador (about 1878) and Greenland (regularly).

Introduced in the United States (New York City, 1890); now breeds from east-central and southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, northern British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte Islands), southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central Baja California, northern Sinaloa, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, southern Florida (to Key West), and Bermuda, with an isolated population in Mexico City and a breeding record from Veracruz. Winters throughout the breeding range and south to Veracruz, the Bahama Islands (south to Grand Turk), and eastern Cuba. Also introduced and established on Jamaica and Puerto Rico, and in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia. Reported casually in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), on Bermuda, in the Virgin Islands (St. Croix), the Cayman Islands (Cayman Brac), and in the summer north to western and northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and Southampton Island; an individual recorded in Panama (Canal area) was questionably a natural vagrant.

Notes.—Also known as the Starling or Common Starling. *Sturnus vulgaris* and *S. unicolor* Temminck, 1820 [Spotless Starling], of the western Mediterranean region, constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Genus **ACRIDOTHERES** Vieillot

Acridotheres Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 42. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Paradisaea tristis* Linnaeus.

***Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus). Common Myna.**

Paradisæa tristis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 167. Based on "Le Merle des Philippines" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 278, pl. 26, fig. 1. (in Philippinis, error = Pondichéry.)

Habitat.—Open country, forest edge, agricultural areas, and suburbs; in Asia, open country, primarily in the vicinity of human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Iran, Turkestan, and the Himalayas south to India, Sri Lanka, southeastern Asia, and the Andaman Islands.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1865, now abundant on all main islands from Kauai eastward, and recently on Midway), South Africa, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, and on many islands in the South Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans; a population in southern Florida known since 1983 is increasing and expanding (Stevenson and Anderson 1994).

Notes.—Also known as Indian Myna or House Myna.

***Acridotheres cristatellus* (Linnaeus). Crested Myna.**

Gracula cristatella Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 109. Based on "The Chinese Starling or Blackbird" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 1: 19, pl. 19. (in China.)

Habitat.—Open country, cultivated lands, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* in central and eastern China, Taiwan, and northern Indochina.

Introduced and established in southwestern British Columbia (Vancouver region), Japan, and the Philippines (Luzon). Reports in northwestern Oregon (Portland) and Florida (Dade County) are based on escaped cage birds. Also reported in Puerto Rico, status uncertain.

Genus GRACULA Linnaeus

Gracula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 108. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus.

***Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus. Hill Myna.**

Gracula religiosa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 108. (in Asia = Java.)

Habitat.—Primarily open woodland; in Old World, forest, second growth, and scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*religiosa* group] from India (except southern peninsular), southeastern Asia, extreme southern China, and Hainan south to the Andaman and Nicobar islands, and the East Indies (east to Palawan and Alor); and [*indica* group] in southern peninsular India and Sri Lanka.

Introduced and established [*religiosa* group] in Puerto Rico (casual vagrant to Mona and Vieques islands), and in the Indian Ocean on Christmas Island; escapes in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, 1960 and 1961) and southern Florida have persisted for years without evidence of establishment.

Notes.—Also known as Talking Myna or Indian Hill Myna and, in Old World literature, as the Grackle. Groups: *G. religiosa* [Eastern Hill-Myna] and *G. indica* (Cuvier, 1829) [Southern Hill-Myna].

Family PRUNELLIDAE: Accentors

Notes.—Sibley and Ahlquist (1981a, 1990) provided evidence from DNA-DNA hybridization indicating that this family is most closely related to the Ploceidae and, along with the Motacillidae, belongs to a group of families that includes the nine-primaried oscines.

Genus PRUNELLA Vieillot

Prunella Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 43. Type, by monotypy, "Fauvette de haie" Buffon = *Motacilla modularis* Linnaeus.

Prunella montanella (Pallas). Siberian Accentor.

Motacilla montanella Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs 3: 695. (in Dauriam = Dauria.)

Habitat.—Breeds in open coniferous or mixed woodland (spruce, birch) and riverine scrub; in winter, open woodland with scrub and second growth.

Distribution.—Breeds in the mountains of Siberia.

Winters from southern Manchuria and Japan south to central China, in migration occurring through Mongolia.

Casual in Alaska (Point Barrow, St. Lawrence and Nunivak islands, and Shemya in the Aleutians); sight reports from Fairbanks, Kenai Peninsula, and Juneau. Accidental in British Columbia, Washington, and Idaho.

Notes.—Also known as Mountain Accentor.

Family MOTACILLIDAE: Wagtails and Pipits

Notes.—For relationships of the family, see Sibley and Ahlquist (1981b, 1990) and comments under Prunellidae.

Genus MOTACILLA Linnaeus

Motacilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 184. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla alba* Linnaeus (*Motacilla*, prebinomial specific name, listed in synonymy).

Motacilla flava Linnaeus. Yellow Wagtail.

Motacilla flava Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 185. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Breeds in tundra with thickets of dwarf willow or birch; in Eurasia, also wet meadows, moorlands, edges of wetlands, and coastal scrub; in winter, cultivated fields, moist grassy fields, and mudflats, often roosting in reedbeds and cane-fields. Often associated with livestock.

Distribution.—Breeds in North America in northern and western Alaska (south to St. Lawrence and Nunivak islands, and on the mainland to the Nushagak River), northern Yukon, and extreme northwestern Mackenzie; and in the Palearctic from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, Iran, Turkestan, northern Mongolia, central Manchuria, Kamchatka, and the Kuril and Commander islands.

Winters in the Old World from northern Africa, India, Southeast Asia, eastern China, and the Philippines south to southern Africa, the East Indies, and (rarely) northern Australia.

Migrates regularly through coastal western Alaska and the western Aleutians, and in the Old World throughout Europe, the Mediterranean region, and Asia (except unsuitable regions in central Asia and the Himalayas), including Japan and Korea.

Casual in the western Aleutians, Pribilof Islands, central and south-coastal Alaska, central Yukon, British Columbia, western Washington, California, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, northern Scandinavia, the eastern Atlantic islands, and New Guinea; a sight report from Alabama.

Notes.—Variation in this species is complex, and relationships between morphologically distinguishable groups are uncertain (Sammalisto 1961, Vaurie 1957b, 1959). If more than one species is recognized, North American populations and records would pertain to the eastern Eurasian *M. tschutschensis* Gmelin, 1789 [Alaska Yellow-Wagtail].

Motacilla citreola Pallas. Citrine Wagtail.

Motacilla citreola Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs., 3: 696. (in Siberia orientaliore = East Siberia.)

Habitat.—Wet meadows, marshes, scrubby tundra, and along banks of slow streams and lakes, almost always near water; in winter, marshes, edges of wetlands, irrigated ricefields, and reedbeds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in central Eurasia from Russia to Siberia, Mongolia, and China, south to northern Afghanistan and through the Himalayas to the Tibetan plateau.

Winters to Iran, southern Afghanistan, India, northern Thailand, and Burma.

Accidental in Mississippi (Starkville, Oktibbeha County, 31 January-1 February 1992; 1992, *Amer. Birds* 46: 278; photograph in DeBenedictis 1995).

Motacilla cinerea Tunstall. Gray Wagtail.

Motacilla Cinerea Tunstall, 1771, *Ornithol. Br.*, p. 2. Based on the "Gray Water Wagtail" Pennant, *Br. Zool.*, and "La Bergeronette jaune" Brisson, *Ornithologie* 3: 471, pl. 23, fig. 3. (No locality given = Wycliffe, Yorkshire, England.)

Habitat.—Along watercourses, most frequently swift flowing streams in mountainous country, less frequently along seashores or sluggish streams, in open country such as pastures and meadows with nearby rocky areas and brush nearby, and around human habitation; in winter, primarily open areas in lowlands next to shorelines with little or no vegetation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, central Russia, and central Siberia south to the eastern Atlantic islands, northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, Iran, the Himalayas, northern Mongolia, Manchuria, northern Korea, and Japan.

Winters from northern Africa, Arabia, Iraq, southern Iran, Afghanistan, India, Southeast Asia, southern China, and Taiwan south to central Africa, Sri Lanka, the Malay Peninsula, East Indies, and western New Guinea.

Migrates casually (primarily in spring) through the Commander and western Aleutians (Attu, Agattu, Shemya, Buldir, Amchitka), occasionally reaching the Pribilofs (St. Paul) and St. Lawrence Island.

A sight report for California (Salinas River).

Motacilla alba Linnaeus. White Wagtail.

Motacilla alba Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 185. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Arctic coastal cliffs, villages, and debris, locally gravel flats of rivers; in Eurasia, almost any kind of open country from tundra and desert edge to margins of watercourses, towns, and cultivated areas. Often associated with livestock.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*alba* group] in North America in western Alaska from Cape Lisburne south to St. Lawrence Island and Norton Sound, probably farther south; and in the Old World from Greenland, Iceland, and northern Eurasia south (except most of British Isles) to the northern Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, southern Russia, southern Siberia, and northern China; [*yarrelli* group] in the British Isles, rarely the adjacent coasts of continental Europe; and [*personata* group] in Iran, extreme southern Russia, western China, and Pakistan.

Winters [*alba* group] from the southern parts of the breeding range in Eurasia south to southern Africa, the coasts of the Indian Ocean, East Indies, and Philippines.

Migrates [*alba* group] through the eastern Atlantic islands, and islands from Japan south to the Philippines.

Resident [*subpersonata* group] in Morocco.

Casual or accidental [*alba* group] in the Pribilofs, central Alaska (Fairbanks), Washington (Whidbey Island), California (Point Piedra Blanca, Oxnard), Louisiana (Cameron Parish), and Baja California (La Paz); sight reports for British Columbia, Sonora, and Trinidad. An old report from northern Quebec is questionable. See further comments under *M. lugens*.

Notes.—Known in the Old World as Pied Wagtail. Groups: *M. alba* [White Wagtail], *M. yarrelli* Gould, 1837 [British Pied Wagtail], *M. personata* Gould, 1861 [Masked Wagtail], *M. subpersonata* Meade-Waldo, 1901 [Moroccan Wagtail]. *Motacilla alba* and *M. lugens* are sympatric with limited hybridization in Kamchatka and southern Ussuriland (Kistchinski and Lobkov 1979); they formerly were considered conspecific (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954). *Motacilla alba*, *M. lugens*, *M. grandis* Sharpe, 1885 [Japanese Wagtail], *M. aguimp* Dumont, 1821 [African Pied Wagtail], and *M. madaraspatensis* Gmelin, 1789 [White-browed Wagtail] appear to constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). For further notes on taxonomy and species limits, see Stepanyan (1978) and Cramp (1988).

Motacilla lugens Gloger. Black-backed Wagtail.

Motacilla lugens Gloger, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 771. (Kamchatka.)

Habitat.—Primarily near seacoasts, also in forest edge, second-growth woodland, and around towns and human habitation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* occasionally in western and southwestern Alaska (Nome, and Attu in Aleutian Islands), and in eastern Asia from southern Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and (possibly) the Commander Islands south to the Kuril Islands and northern Japan.

Winters from eastern China, Korea, and Japan south to southeastern China, Taiwan, the Seven Islands of Izu and Bonin Islands.

Migrates through Manchuria, northeastern China, and (mostly in spring) the western Aleutian Islands (Near Islands, casually east to Amchitka and Adak).

Casual or accidental on St. Lawrence Island, and in southeastern Alaska (Glacier Bay), Oregon (Eugene, Lower Elk River), California (McKinleyville, Tiburon, Watsonville, Port Hueneme), and North Carolina (Cedar Island). Sight reports or photographs of individuals in the Aleutians, southeastern Alaska, British Columbia, western Washington, Arizona (Grand Canyon), and elsewhere in Oregon and California are indeterminate as to species (Morlan 1981), as are sight reports from Michigan and Barbados.

Notes.—See comments under *M. alba*.

Genus **ANTHUS** Bechstein

Anthus Bechstein, 1805, Gemein. Naturgesch. Dtsch. (ed. 2) 2: 302. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1885), *Alauda trivialis* Linnaeus.

Anthus trivialis (Linnaeus). Tree Pipit.

Alauda trivialis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 166. (in Svecia = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open and partly open situations with scattered trees and bushes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* through most of Eurasia.

Winters south to tropical Africa and India.

Accidental in Alaska (Cape Prince of Wales, 23 June 1972; Kessel 1989).

Notes.—Also known as Brown Tree-Pipit.

Anthus hodgsoni Richmond. Olive-backed Pipit.

Anthus maculatus (not Vieillot, 1818) "Hodgson" Jerdon, 1864, Birds India "3" [= 2 (2)]: 873. (India = Bengal.)

Anthus hodgsoni Richmond, 1907, in Blackwelder, Publ. Carnegie Inst., no. 54, 1(2): 493. New name for *Anthus maculatus* Jerdon, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Taiga, edges of coniferous and mixed forest, bogs, alpine scrub, and montane forest, including clearings and adjacent meadows; in winter, open woodland, tree plantations, second growth, and farm groves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern Russia and central Siberia south to the Himalayas, western China, Mongolia, Japan, and the Kuril Islands.

Winters from India, Southeast Asia, eastern China, Korea, and Japan south to southeastern China, the Philippines, Taiwan, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Migrates casually through the western Aleutians (Attu, Agattu, Shemya, Buldir), occasionally reaching the Pribilofs (St. Paul) and St. Lawrence Island.

Accidental in Nevada (Reno); a sight report for Baja California and the Hawaiian Islands (Kure).

Notes.—Also known as Olive Tree-Pipit, Indian Tree-Pipit, Oriental Tree-Pipit, Hodgson's Tree-Pipit, or Spotted Pipit.

Anthus gustavi Swinhoe. Pechora Pipit.

Anthus gustavi Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 90. (Amoy, [China].)

Habitat.—Woody and shrubby tundra, swampy scrub, and wet meadows with sedges and reeds; in migration and winter, open woodland and marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*gustavi* group] from northeastern Siberia (east to the Bering Strait) south to Kamchatka and the Commander Islands; and [*menzbieri* group] in southern Ussuriland.

Winters [*gustavi* group] from eastern China, Korea, and the Ryukyu Islands south to the East Indies and Moluccas; and [*menzbieri* group] presumably in southern China.

Casual [*gustavi* group] in Alaska on St. Lawrence Island and in the western Aleutians (Attu), also in Great Britain, Norway, Finland, Poland, and Iceland.

Notes.—Groups: *A. gustavi* [Pechora Pipit] and *A. menzbieri* Shulpin, 1928 [Menzbier's Pipit].

***Anthus cervinus* (Pallas). Red-throated Pipit.**

Motacilla cervina Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 1: 511. (Siberia near the Kolyma, and Kamchatka = Kolyma.)

Habitat.—Rocky areas with mat tundra in coastal mountains and lowlands; in the Old World, wet grassy areas in tundra; in migration and winter, open grasslands and cultivated fields, most frequently near water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America in western Alaska (St. Lawrence Island, and on the mainland from Cape Lisburne south to Wales, probably also on Little Diomed and Sledge islands) and possibly northern Yukon; and in Eurasia from northern Scandinavia east across northern Russia and northern Siberia to the Chukotski Peninsula, possibly also Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands.

Winters in the Old World from northern Africa east across Asia Minor, Iran, and India to southeastern China, and south to central Africa, Southeast Asia, the East Indies, and Philippines.

Migrates through the western Aleutian islands (east to Shemya and Buldir), and in the Old World through central Eurasia from Italy east to Sakhalin, Korea, the Ryukyu Islands, and Taiwan, rarely through northwestern, central and southern California (in fall primarily along coasts and in the Channel Islands), the Faeroe Islands, and British Isles.

Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Kure), Gulf of Alaska (Middleton Island), northeastern Arizona, Baja California, Colima, and Michoacán; sight reports for British Columbia and Washington.

***Anthus rubescens* (Tunstall). American Pipit.**

Alauda Rubescens Tunstall, 1771, Ornithol. Br., p. 2. Based on "The Lark from Pennsylvania" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 185, pl. 297. (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Tundra, rocky Arctic and alpine slopes, and alpine meadows (breeding); sea-coasts, beaches, mudflats, wet meadows, sandy areas, pastures, and cultivated fields (non-breeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America throughout Alaska (including the eastern Aleutian Islands), from northern Yukon south through British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, Washington, and western Montana, locally on mountain tops from Oregon, Utah, and Colorado south to California (the Sierra Nevada, and on Mt. San Gorgonio), northern Baja California (possibly), northern Arizona (San Francisco and White mountains), and northern New Mexico, and from the Canadian Arctic islands (northern Banks east to northern Baffin islands) south to south-central and southeastern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, extreme northern Ontario, southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and, locally, southeastern Quebec (Gaspé Peninsula), New Hampshire (Mt. Washington), and northern Maine (Mt. Katahdin); and in eastern Siberia west to the Taimyr Peninsula and south to northern Transbaicalia, northern Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and the Kuril Islands.

Winters in coastal areas north to southern British Columbia and southern New York (casually in Alaska in the Aleutians and on Kodiak Island, and from the southern United States casually in the interior and northeast as far as southern Canada) south to Guatemala, southern Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula), the Gulf coast, southern Florida, and (rarely) the West Indies (Bahama Islands south to San Salvador, Jamaica, and Swan, Prov-

idencia, and San Andrés islands); and in eastern Asia south to eastern China, Southeast Asia, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Migrates regularly throughout North America between the breeding and wintering ranges.

Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Kure), Clipperton Island (sight report), El Salvador, and Bermuda, and in Iceland, the British Isles, Germany, and Italy.

Notes.—Formerly regarded as conspecific with *A. spinoletta* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Water Pipit] but sympatric with the latter in the Transbaicalia region of southern Siberia (Nazarenko 1978). Also strongly genetically differentiated from *A. spinoletta* (Zink et al. 1995). For further notes on taxonomy and species limits, see Stepanyan (1978) and Knox (1988a).

Anthus spragueii (Audubon). Sprague's Pipit.

Alauda Spragueii Audubon, 1844, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.) 7: 334, pl. 486. (Near Ft. Union [western North Dakota].)

Habitat.—Well-drained short-grass prairie (breeding); also in pastures and fields with medium-height grass (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from north-central British Columbia (locally), north-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and west-central and southern Manitoba south to Montana, western South Dakota, North Dakota, and northwestern Minnesota.

Winters from south-central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, central and eastern Texas, southern Kansas, southern Oklahoma, Arkansas, southern Missouri, Tennessee, northwestern Mississippi, and Louisiana south through Mexico (except the northwestern portion) to northern Michoacán, Puebla, and central Veracruz, casually north to southern California.

Migrates primarily through the eastern Great Plains, casually west (primarily in fall) to southwestern Alberta, California, and northwestern Mexico.

Casual in Illinois, Michigan, western Ontario, Ohio, Massachusetts, and the Gulf and southern Atlantic states (Mississippi east and north to South Carolina); sight reports from Guerrero, Maine, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Notes.—A close relationship between *A. spragueii* and the South American *A. furcatus* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, has been suggested (Hall 1961); they may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Anthus lutescens Pucheran. Yellowish Pipit.

Anthus lutescens Pucheran, 1855, Arch. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris 7: 343. (Brésil = vicinity of Rio de Janeiro.)

Habitat.—Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland (0–1300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Panama (western Chiriquí east to eastern Panamá province, also both slopes in the Canal area); and in South America west of the Andes in coastal Peru and northern Chile, and locally east of the Andes from eastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Argentina, Uruguay, and southeastern Brazil.

Family **BOMBYCILLIDAE**: Waxwings

Notes.—Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) presented evidence from DNA-DNA hybridization that the Bombycillidae, which in their classification included also the Ptilogonatidae and Dulidae, are most closely related to a group of families, the Muscicapoidae, that includes the Cinclidae, Muscicapidae, Turdidae, Sturnidae, and Mimidae.

Genus **BOMBYCILLA** Vieillot

Bombycilla Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept., 1: 88. Type, by monotypy, *Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieillot.

***Bombycilla garrulus* (Linnaeus). Bohemian Waxwing.**

Lanius Garrulus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 95. (in Europa & America boreali = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous or deciduous forest and edge, muskeg, and, less frequently, mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland; in migration and winter, also parks and suburbs with fruiting trees and shrubs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and extreme west-central Quebec south to south-coastal Alaska, and through interior British Columbia and northern and southwestern Alberta to northern Washington, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana; and in Eurasia from northern Scandinavia east across northern Russia to northern Siberia, and south to Amurland and Kamchatka.

Winters in North America from central, south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south irregularly or sporadically to southern California, northern (casually southern) Arizona, northern (casually southern) New Mexico, northern Texas, Oklahoma, northwestern Arkansas, southern Illinois, central Indiana, northern Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey (casually to Maryland and District of Columbia); sight reports south to southern Texas and Virginia; and in Eurasia from the breeding range south to the British Isles, central and southeastern Europe, Asia Minor, Iran, Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Korea, Japan, and the Kuril Islands.

Casual in the Pribilofs (St. Paul), Aleutians (Attu, Amchitka), Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Mediterranean region and islands off Japan (south to the Volcano Islands).

Notes.—Also known as Greater Waxwing and, in Old World literature, as the Waxwing.

***Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieillot. Cedar Waxwing.**

Bombycilla cedrorum Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept., 1, livr. 10.: 88, pl. 57. (Amérique depuis le Canada jusqu'au Mexique; restricted to Pennsylvania by Burleigh, 1963, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 76: 177–180.)

Habitat.—A variety of open woodland types, either deciduous or coniferous, forest edge, second growth, parks, and orchards; in migration and winter, occurring wherever there are fruiting trees and shrubs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alaska, central British Columbia, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to northern California (primarily Del Norte and Humboldt counties, casually to Orange County in southern California), northern Utah (rarely), Colorado (locally), western Oklahoma (rarely), Kansas, northwestern Arkansas, central Missouri, southern Illinois, east-central Mississippi, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, and South Carolina. Recorded in summer (and breeding suggested) in northern New Mexico.

Winters from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New York, New England, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south through the continental United States, Middle America to central Panama (the Canal area and Pearl Islands), and Bermuda, irregularly to the Bahama Islands, the Greater Antilles, and the Cayman Islands.

Casual in central and south-coastal Alaska (Fairbanks, Cordova, Middleton Island), in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island; sight reports), the Lesser Antilles (Guadeloupe and Dominica), Netherlands Antilles (Aruba), Colombia, and northern Venezuela.

Family PTILOGONATIDAE: Silky-flycatchers

Notes.—Sometimes included in the Bombycillidae (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990). See comments under Bombycillidae.

Genus *PHAINOPTILA* Salvin

Phainoptila Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 367. Type, by original designation, *Phainoptila melanoxantha* Salvin.

Phainoptila melanoxantha Salvin. Black-and-yellow Silky-flycatcher.

Phainoptila melanoxantha Salvin, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 367. (Costa Rica = San Francisco, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1200–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (Cordillera de Guanacaste to Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (east to Veraguas).

Genus *PTILOGONYS* Swainson

Ptilogonys [sic] Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 268. Type, by monotypy, *Ptilogonys cinereus* Swainson.

Notes.—The usual citation, with the spelling *Ptilogonys*, is to Swainson, 1824, a work that was not published (see Browning 1989b). *Ptilogonys* may be considered an incorrect spelling and *Ptilogonys*, as later used by Swainson, a justifiable emendation (Sibley and Monroe 1990: 506).

Ptilogonys cinereus Swainson. Gray Silky-flycatcher.

Ptilogonys [sic] *cinereus* Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 368. (Tableland of Mexico, Real del Monte [Hidalgo]; Browning, 1989, Auk 106: 743–746.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Pine Forest (1100–3200 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, southern Chihuahua, western Durango, Zacatecas, central Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas south to central Guatemala.

Accidental in southern (Laguna Atascosa N.W.R.; Lasley and Pincelli 1986, DeBenedictis 1991) and western (El Paso; 12 Jan.—5 March 1995; 1995, Nat. Aud. Soc. Field Notes 49: 168–169) Texas. Reports from California and Arizona are usually regarded as escaped cage-birds.

Ptilogonys caudatus Cabanis. Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher.

Ptilogonys caudatus Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 402. (Irazú, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (1800–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera Central) and western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Genus *PHAINOPEPLA* Baird

Phainopepla Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xix, xxxiv, 923. Type, by original designation, *Ptilogonys nitens* Swainson.

Phainopepla nitens (Swainson). Phainopepla.

Ptilogonys nitens Swainson, 1838, Animals in Menageries, in Lardner, Cabinet Cyclo-pedia 98: 285. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Desert washes, mesquite, juniper and oak woodland, tall brush, and riparian woodland, mainly where fruiting mistletoe present (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from interior northern California (also once on Santa Catalina Island), southern Nevada, southern Utah, southern (casually western) New Mexico, and western Texas south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and west-central Veracruz.

Winters from central California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas south to northwestern Oaxaca and Veracruz.

Regular in fall on Channel Islands (off California). Casual or accidental in southern Oregon, Colorado, southern Texas, Nebraska (Alliance), southern Ontario (Wallacetown, London), Wisconsin, and Rhode Island (Block Island); sight reports for Guadalupe Island and Massachusetts.

Family **DULIDAE**: Palmchats

Notes.—Sometimes included in the Bombycillidae (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990). See comments under Bombycillidae.

Genus **DULUS** Vieillot

Dulus Vieillot, 1816, *Analyse*, p. 42. Type, by monotypy, "Tanagra esclave" Buffon = *Tanagra dominica* Linnaeus.

Dulus dominicus (Linnaeus). Palmchat.

Tanagra dominica Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1: 316. Based on "Le Tangara de S. Domingue" Brisson, *Ornithologie* 3: 37, pl. 2, fig. 4. (in *Dominica* = Santo Domingo, Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, nesting primarily in royal palm (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola (including Gonâve Island).

Family **PEUCEDRAMIDAE**: Olive Warbler

Genus **PEUCEDRAMUS** Henshaw

Peucedramus Henshaw, 1875, *Ann. Rep. Geogr. Explor. West 100th Merid.*, p. 201. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia olivacea* Giraud = *Sylvia taeniata* Du Bus de Gisignies.

Notes.—The elevation to family rank of *Peucedramus* is based on morphology and breeding biology (George 1962, 1968) and on biochemical systematics (DNA-DNA hybridization data; Sibley and Ahlquist 1990, Harshman 1994), supporting the distinctiveness of this species with reference to the other members of the nine-primaried assemblage.

Peucedramus taeniatus (Du Bus de Gisignies). Olive Warbler.

Sylvia taeniata Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847, *Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg.* 14: 104. (le Mexique = San Cristóbal, Chiapas.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest; locally firs (1700–3100 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, northern Chihuahua, northern Coahuila, southern Nuevo León, and western Tamaulipas south through the highlands of Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

Winters primarily through the breeding range, although most individuals winter south of Arizona and New Mexico; recorded in winter also in Nayarit. Some movement to lower elevations in winter in northern portion of range.

Casual in western Texas and south-central New Mexico.

Family **PARULIDAE**: Wood-Warblers

Genus **VERMIVORA** Swainson

Vermivora Swainson, 1827, *Philos. Mag.* (n.s.) 1, p. 434. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia solitaria* Wilson = *Certhia pinus* Linnaeus.

Helminthophaga (not Bechstein, 1803) Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 20. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla chrysoptera* Linnaeus.

Helminthophila Ridgway, 1882, Bull. Nuttall Ornithol. Club 7: 53. New name for *Helminthophaga* Cabanis, preoccupied.

Notes.—The genera *Vermivora*, *Parula*, and *Dendroica* are closely related (Lowery and Monroe in Paynter 1968); some authors (e.g., Griscom, in Griscom and Sprunt 1957: 349) suggest that all be merged in *Vermivora*. In a study of genetic variation using allozymes, however, three species of *Vermivora* clustered separately from four species of *Dendroica* (Barrowclough and Corbin 1978); unfortunately, the more *Dendroica*-like species of *Vermivora*, such as *V. pinus* and *V. chrysoptera*, were not included. We also suspect that *Vermivora* is not a monophyletic group. Relationships in this assemblage require further study.

†*Vermivora bachmanii* (Audubon). Bachman's Warbler.

Sylvia Bachmanii Audubon, 1833, Birds Amer. (folio) 2: pl. 185 (1834, Ornithol. Biogr. 2: 483). (a few miles from Charleston [= Edisto River], in South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Moist deciduous woodland and swamp; in migration and winter also open woodland, pine, and scrub (see comments below).

Distribution.—Probably extinct. *Bred* formerly in northeastern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, southwestern Kentucky, central Alabama, and southeastern South Carolina. Recorded during breeding season (and possibly breeding) from south-central Missouri and Virginia south to Louisiana, Mississippi, and southern Alabama.

Wintered in Cuba and the Isle of Pines. Accidental in Florida.

In *migration* recorded from the Gulf coast region (from Florida to Louisiana), Florida Keys, and Bahama Islands (Cay Sal).

Although the species is still reported on the basis of song or sightings, the last confirmed record was in 1962 near Charleston, South Carolina; the photo of a female in Florida in 1977 (Barber 1985) is not definitive, nor is a sight report of a female in Cuba in 1980 (Ripley and Moreno 1980). *Vermivora bachmanii* might have been a bamboo specialist, and the historical decline of "cane" (= bamboo) in the southeastern United States may be linked to the disappearance of this species (Remsen 1986).

Vermivora pinus (Linnaeus). Blue-winged Warbler.

Certhia Pinus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 187. Based largely on "The Pine-Creeper" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 140, pl. 277. (in America septentrionali = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Second-growth dominated by shrubs, from over-grown fields to forest edge; in migration may be found in any wooded habitat; in winter, favors second-growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Nebraska (formerly), Missouri, central Iowa, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan, northern Ohio, southern Ontario, central New York, southern Vermont, southern New Hampshire, and extreme southern Maine south to northeastern Oklahoma (casually), northern Arkansas, central Tennessee, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, southwestern North Carolina, western and northern Virginia, Maryland, and northern Delaware. Summer records for western South Carolina and Colorado, but breeding not confirmed. Breeding distribution has expanded dramatically to the north and northeast over the last century.

Winters from Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca south through Middle America (both slopes, including the Yucatan Peninsula, but less commonly on the Pacific drainage) to central Panama (east to the Canal area and eastern Panamá province). Many winter sight reports from southeastern United States, especially Florida, but few confirmed records. Casual in Bermuda, the Bahamas, and the Greater Antilles, and accidental in coastal California, Texas, North Carolina, and Mississippi; December-early January reports from Kentucky and New York.

Migrates through the eastern United States (casually west to the eastern foothills of the Rockies and central and southern Texas; also rare in the extreme southeast), eastern Mexico

(Gulf slope), and Bermuda, rarely through Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and the Bahama and Cayman islands. Recorded annually in Newfoundland.

Casual north to southern Saskatchewan, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, west to California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas, and south to northern Colombia; sight reports for Washington, Oregon, southern Manitoba, Alberta, northern Baja California, and the Caicos and Virgin islands.

Notes.—This species hybridizes regularly and extensively with *V. chrysoptera* in a dynamic situation, producing variable hybrids that have resulted in the naming of two extreme types, *V. "leucobronchialis"* Brewster, 1874 and *V. "lawrencii"* Herrick, 1875. The hybrids are more variable than these hybrid types would suggest. In many regions *V. chrysoptera* has been replaced by *V. pinus*, the extent of interbreeding diminishing with this shift, but the situation is complex and locally variable. See Parkes (1951), Short (1963), Ficken and Ficken (1968, 1970), Gill and Murray (1972), Murray and Gill (1976), Gill (1980, 1987, 1997), and references therein. The two species constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Vermivora chrysoptera (Linnaeus). Golden-winged Warbler.

Motacilla chrysoptera Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 333. Based on "The Golden-winged Fly-catcher" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 189, pl. 299. (in Pennsylvania = near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Second-growth dominated by shrubs and dense herbaceous growth, from overgrown fields to forest edge, bogs; in migration and winter, primarily forest edge and tall second-growth, especially in foothills and mountains.

Distribution.—Breeds in southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Illinois (locally), extreme northern Indiana, southern Ontario, extreme southwestern Quebec, New York, western Vermont, New Hampshire (locally), western Massachusetts, and northwestern Connecticut, and south through Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, western Maryland, West Virginia, extreme eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia. Formerly bred in southeastern Iowa, Missouri, northern Ohio, central Illinois, southern Connecticut, Rhode Island, and northwestern South Carolina. Breeding range has been contracting in the southern and eastern portions of its range, but expanding in the northern portion. Bred once in northeastern North Dakota and once in Colorado. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in southeastern Maine.

Winters from Chiapas and Guatemala (casually southern Veracruz and the Yucatan Peninsula) south through Middle America (mostly on the Caribbean drainage north of Panama) to central Colombia and northern Venezuela, and rarely in the Greater Antilles (east to Puerto Rico). Accidental in southern Texas, southern Arizona, and coastal California.

Migrates through eastern North America east of the Rockies (rare along the Great Plains and in the extreme southeast) south to south-central Texas and the Gulf coast, recorded rarely in eastern Mexico (Gulf-Caribbean slope), Bermuda, and the northwestern Bahama Islands.

Casual or accidental in southern Saskatchewan, Oregon, California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, western Texas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Greenland, and Great Britain; sight reports for northern Baja California, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Cliperton Island, the Virgin Islands (St. John), Trinidad, and Ecuador.

Notes.—See comments under *V. pinus*.

Vermivora peregrina (Wilson). Tennessee Warbler.

Sylvia peregrina Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 83, pl. 25, fig. 2. (banks of the Cumberland River in Tennessee.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and deciduous woodland (usually open, with brushy undergrowth, and with herbaceous ground-cover), alder and willow thickets (especially in western portions of range), edges of bogs, and open deciduous second growth; in migration and winter in a variety of wooded habitats (especially where flowering trees present) and dense scrub, also (especially in fall) weed fields (especially giant ragweed).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alaska (rare), southeastern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, north-central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to south-central British Columbia, southwestern and south-central Alberta, northwestern Montana (rare and local), southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, extreme northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern New York, northeastern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, central Maine, and Nova Scotia.

Winters from Guerrero and southern Veracruz south through Middle America (including islands off the Caribbean coast) to Colombia, northern Ecuador, and northern Venezuela. Regular on Bermuda and the western West Indies, and regular to casual in coastal California, southern Arizona, the Gulf Coast, and southern Florida, but few records are later than December. Sight reports from Tennessee, Georgia, Illinois, and New York.

Migrates regularly through central and eastern North America (west to western Montana and the Rockies), eastern Mexico, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (east to Hispaniola, rarely to the Virgin Islands), the Cayman Islands, and islands in the western Caribbean Sea (Providencia, San Andrés), also rarely but regularly through California (more commonly in fall).

Casual elsewhere in western North America from southwestern British Columbia and Colorado south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas, also in central Alaska and the British Isles. Accidental on Clipperton Island and the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island, sight reports), and in Greenland, Iceland, and the Faeroe Islands.

***Vermivora celata* (Say). Orange-crowned Warbler.**

Sylvia celatus Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mount. 1: 169 (note). (Engineer Cantonment near Council Bluff = Omaha, Nebraska.)

Habitat.—Open, brushy deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland, dense chaparral, riparian thickets, and aspen groves (especially in Rocky Mountain region); in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitat edges, especially with dense undergrowth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and northern Alaska, Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and central Labrador south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island), southwestern and central California (including the Channel Islands), northwestern Baja California (including Los Coronados and Todos Santos islands), locally in Nevada, southern Utah, southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas (Guadalupe and, probably, Davis mountains), and, east of the Rockies, to southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northeastern North Dakota (probably), central Ontario, south-central Quebec, and southern Labrador.

Winters from coastal British Columbia (rare) south coastally to coastal California, and from northern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico (rarely), Texas (not Panhandle), central Oklahoma, central Arkansas, the central portions of the Gulf states, South Carolina, eastern North Carolina, and southeastern Virginia (casually north to the northern contiguous United States and southeastern Alaska) south to southern Baja California, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize (questionably), the Yucatan Peninsula (rarely), and southern Florida, rarely to Bermuda and the Bahama Islands.

Migrates regularly through the United States primarily west of the Appalachians.

Casual north to northern Alaska and northern Mackenzie, and in the Pribilof Islands, the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland, and Cuba. Accidental in Greenland. A report from Costa Rica requires verification.

***Vermivora ruficapilla* (Wilson). Nashville Warbler.**

Sylvia ruficapilla Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 120, pl. 27, fig. 3. (near Nashville, Tennessee.)

Habitat.—Open, brushy deciduous or coniferous woodland, second growth, regenerating burns and clear-cuts, forest-bordered bogs and brush, and brushy riparian growth; in migration and winter, a variety of woodland and scrub habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southwestern and southern interior British Columbia, southern Alberta (rarely), and western Montana south through Washington (except western portion), Oregon, and central Idaho to northwestern and south-central California (to San Bernardino Mountains), and extreme west-central Nevada (Carson Range); and from central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti and Magdalen islands), extreme southwestern Newfoundland (casually), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to southern Manitoba, northeastern North Dakota, northern and east-central Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southeastern Ontario, northeastern West Virginia, western Maryland, western Virginia (rare), southeastern Pennsylvania (rare), northern New Jersey, southeastern New York, northern Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Formerly bred south to Illinois, northeastern Ohio, and southern Connecticut. Casual in Labrador.

Winters from southern Sonora, Durango, Nuevo León, and extreme southern Texas south through Mexico (sight reports only from the Yucatan Peninsula) to Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, and central Honduras; also rarely or irregularly in coastal California, and casually north to western Washington and southern Arizona, and along the Gulf coast, southern Florida, the Bahama and Cayman Islands, Cuba, and Jamaica. Several December records farther north in the United States and Nova Scotia.

Migrates regularly through California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and the central United States from the Plains states east to the Appalachians, rarely through southern Baja California, the Rockies, and southeastern United States.

Casual in Bermuda and Greenland; sight reports from southern Alaska (Middleton Island), Costa Rica, and Panama (Chiriquí).

Notes.—*Vermivora ruficapilla* and *V. virginiae* are closely related and constitute a superspecies (Johnson 1976, Brush and Johnson 1976); Mayr and Short (1970) also included *V. crissalis* in this superspecies. See comments under *V. crissalis*.

***Vermivora virginiae* (Baird). Virginia's Warbler.**

Helminthophaga virginiae Baird, 1860, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Birds N. Amer., p. xi, Atlas, pl. 79, fig. 1. (Cantonment [= Fort] Burgwyn, N.M.)

Habitat.—Brushy arid montane woodland, oak thickets, mountain mahogany groves, coniferous scrub, and chaparral; in migration and winter, also in arid scrub, open woodland, and second growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from in montane areas in the Great Basin region in eastern California (White Mountains, eastern slope of Sierras in Mono and Inyo counties; Clark Mountain, New York Mountains), Nevada (except northwest), southeastern Idaho, Utah, southwestern Wyoming, western Colorado, northern New Mexico; and also in southern California (San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains), central Wyoming, eastern ranges of Rocky Mountains in Colorado and New Mexico, central and southeastern Arizona, central and southern New Mexico, and western Texas (Guadalupe and, probably, Davis mountains).

Winters from southern Nayarit and Guanajuato south to Morelos and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), casually north to southern California. Accidental in Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

Migrates from southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western and northern Texas south through northern Mexico (except Baja California), rarely but regularly through southern and central coastal California and east to western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and northern Texas.

Casual or accidental in southern Oregon, northern coastal California, southeastern Texas, southwestern Louisiana, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Labrador (Goose Bay), Michigan (Dearborn), and New Jersey; sight reports for New Brunswick, Missouri, northern Baja California, Belize, northern Guatemala (Petén), and the Bahamas (Grand Bahama).

Notes.—See comments under *V. ruficapilla*.

***Vermivora crissalis* (Salvin and Godman). Colima Warbler.**

Helminthophila crissalis Salvin and Godman, 1889, Ibis, p. 380. (Sierra Nevada de Colima, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest; in migration and winter, also open woodland and scrub; primarily in brushy, humid Pine-Oak Forest (1800–3000 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southwestern Texas (Chisos Mountains), western and central Coahuila, western and southern Nuevo León, northeastern Zacatecas, northern San Luis Potosí and southwestern Tamaulipas (Miquihuana).

Winters from southern Sinaloa south through Jalisco, Colima, and Michoacán to Guerrero, casually to northern Oaxaca.

Casual in southern Texas (Santa Ana, sight report).

Notes.—For a detailed discussion of range and habitat, see Lanning et al. (1990). The view of Phillips et al. (1964) that *V. crissalis* is conspecific with *V. virginiae* and *V. ruficapilla*, despite radical differences in plumage, song, and body size, has not been entertained seriously by subsequent authors. See comments under *V. ruficapilla*.

***Vermivora luciae* (Cooper). Lucy's Warbler.**

Helminthophaga luciae J. G. Cooper, 1861, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (1)2: 120. (Fort Mojave, near lat. 35° in the Colorado Valley [Arizona].)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, primarily mesquite or mesquite-cottonwood woodland along streams and washes, locally also in montane canyons with broadleaf woodland; in migration and winter, arid brush and thickets (0–1500 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern California (north to Inyo County), southern Nevada, and southern Utah south to northeastern Baja California, southern Arizona, northern Sonora, southwestern New Mexico, and western Texas (Brewster, Hudspeth, and Presidio counties), and once in extreme southwestern Colorado.

Winters in western Mexico from southern Sonora south to Oaxaca, casually north to central coastal and southern California and upper Rio Grande valley of Texas.

Migrates through northwestern Mexico, rarely southern California (casually north to Point Reyes and the Farallon Islands).

Casual or accidental in Oregon (Florence), Baja California (away from Río Colorado), southern Louisiana (Cameron Parish, Mississippi River delta), and Massachusetts (Ipswich).

Genus **PARULA** Bonaparte

Parula Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 20. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia americana* Latham = *Parus americanus* Linnaeus.

Oreothlypis Ridgway, 1884, Auk 1: 169. Type, by original designation, *Compsothlypis gutturalis* Cabanis.

Notes.—See comments under *Vermivora*.

***Parula gutturalis* (Cabanis). Flame-throated Warbler.**

Compsothlypis gutturalis Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 329. (Irazú, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1800–3000 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (Cordillera Central, Dota Mountains, and Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Notes.—Often placed in the genus *Vermivora* (Eisenmann 1955) or, occasionally, in the monotypic genus *Oreothlypis* (Ridgway 1902).

***Parula superciliosa* (Hartlaub). Crescent-chested Warbler.**

Conirostrum superciliosum Hartlaub, 1844, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 7: 215. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (900–3400 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands from southeastern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, northern Nuevo León, southern San Luis Potosí, and

western Tamaulipas south through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua. Northernmost populations are partly migratory.

Casual north to southern Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, Ramsey Canyon, Patagonia) and Sonora. Sight report from Texas (Big Bend National Park).

Notes.—Also known as Hartlaub's Warbler or Spot-breasted Warbler. Often included in the genus *Vermivora* (Eisenmann 1955).

***Parula americana* (Linnaeus). Northern Parula.**

Parus americanus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 190. Based on "The Finch-Creeper" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 64, pl. 64. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open humid deciduous forest, riparian woodland, swamps, locally humid coniferous forest, all with at least some tree lichens or Spanish moss for nest sites; in migration and winter, also humid lowland forest, second growth, and scrub.

Distribution.—Breeds from southeastern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south (but rare or absent in much of upper Midwest-Great Lakes region and southern New England) to south-central and southern Texas (west to Tarrant, Kerr, and Hidalgo counties), the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (to Collier and Palm Beach counties), and west to the eastern edge of the Plains states (extreme eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, eastern Texas); and casually in central and southern California, central Arizona (Verde Valley), New Mexico (near Bernalillo), Rio Grande Valley of Texas, and northern Sonora.

Winters from southern Tamaulipas (sparingly), Veracruz, and Oaxaca (casually from northern California, southern Arizona, northern Sonora, and coastal Louisiana; perhaps annually in southern Texas) south through Mexico (primarily on the Gulf-Caribbean drainage and offshore islands) to Guatemala and Belize, rarely to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, also sight reports from the Caribbean coast of Panama; and from central Florida, Bermuda, and the Bahama Islands south throughout the West Indies to Tobago, casually to Curaçao and Isla Los Roques, off Venezuela. Accidental in Illinois. Several December records from central United States north to southern Canada

Migrates primarily through eastern North America, Bermuda, and northeastern Mexico, rarely but regularly to California, casually elsewhere in western North America from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Montana (sight report), and Wyoming southward.

Casual or accidental in Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, and France. Sight report for Alaska (Middleton Island).

Notes.—Also known as Parula Warbler. Moldenhauer (1992) and Regelski and Moldenhauer (1996) described a major song difference between eastern and western populations of this species. *Parula americana* and *P. pitiayumi* constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

***Parula pitiayumi* (Vieillot). Tropical Parula.**

Sylvia pitiayumi Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 11: 276. Based on "Pico de Punzon del celeste pecho de oro" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 1: 421 (no. 109). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest; in Texas, primarily in live oaks with Spanish moss (0–2600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*pitiayumi* group] from southern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit (including the Tres Marias and Isabela islands), Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, and southern Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley north to King Ranch; casually to Edwards Plateau and Big Bend areas) south locally through Middle America to Panama (including Isla Coiba), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and southern Brazil (except absent from most of Amazonia); and [*graysoni* group] on Socorro Island, in the Revillagigedo Islands. Northernmost populations [*pitiayumi* group] are partly migratory.

Casual [*pitiayumi* group] in southern Baja California, southern Arizona, southwestern Texas (Big Bend, Edwards Plateau), coastal Texas, and southwestern Louisiana, and [*graysoni* group] in southern Baja California (confirmation of these records is needed).

Notes.—Also known as Olive-backed Warbler. Groups: *P. pitiayumi* [Tropical Parula] and *P. graysoni* (Ridgway, 1887) [Socorro Warbler]. See comments under *P. americana*.

Genus *DENDROICA* Gray

Dendroica G. R. Gray, 1842, List Genera Birds, app., p. 8. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla coronata* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Vermivora* and *Catharopeza*.

Dendroica petechia (Linnaeus). Yellow Warbler.

Motacilla petechia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 334. Based on "The Yellow Red-pole" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 1: 99, pl. 256, fig. 2. (in America septentrionali = Barbados.)

Habitat.—[*aestiva* group] Primarily riparian woodlands and thickets, particularly those dominated by willow or cottonwood, also locally in early successional stages dominated by saplings, wooded suburbs, shelterbelts, regenerating burns and clearcuts, and aspen woodland; in migration and winter, also open woodland, brushy areas, tall weeds, mangroves, and marsh and forest edge (Tropical to Temperate zones); [*petechia* group] Mangrove Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest; and [*erithachorides* group] Mangrove Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Breeds [*aestiva* group] from northwestern and north-central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Unimak Island), northern Baja California, through the central plateau region of Mexico to northern Guerrero, Puebla, and southeastern San Luis Potosí, and to central and northeastern Texas (formerly), central Oklahoma, central Arkansas, central Alabama, central Georgia, extreme northwestern South Carolina, and central North Carolina.

Winters [*aestiva* group] from southern (casually northern) California, southwestern Arizona, northern Mexico, the southern Gulf Coast (primarily December records), and the Bahama Islands south through Middle America, the southern Lesser Antilles (north to St. Vincent), and South America (mostly east of the Andes) to Peru and Amazonian Brazil. Rare to casual in Florida, and annual in December in Newfoundland.

Resident [*petechia* group] from southern Florida (Florida Bay area and the Florida Keys) and the Bahama Islands south throughout the West Indies (south to St. Lucia, Barbados, and the Grenadines, and including the Cayman, Providencia, and San Andrés islands), to the northern coast of Venezuela (west to Falcón) and islands offshore, and on Cozumel Island (off Quintana Roo); and [*erithachorides* group] from southern Baja California (south of lat. 27° N.), Sonora, and southern Tamaulipas south along both coasts of Middle America (including the Bay Islands off Honduras and Cocos Island off Costa Rica) to eastern Panama (on the Pacific coast east only to western Darién, but including Escudo, Coiba, and the Pearl islands), along the west coast of South America from northwestern Colombia south to central Peru (also the Galapagos Islands), and east along the northern coast of Colombia to northwestern Venezuela (east to the Paraguana Peninsula).

Migrates [*aestiva* group] through Texas and the Gulf Coast region south of the breeding range, Florida, Bermuda, and Cuba.

Casual or accidental [*aestiva* group] in northern Alaska, islands in the Bering Sea (St. Lawrence Island, Nunivak, and the Pribilofs), the Queen Charlotte Islands, Southampton Island (Northwest Territories), Baffin Island, northern Bolivia, Greenland, Iceland, and the British Isles; and [*erithachorides* group] in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro; sight reports) and southern Texas (Cameron County, Rockport).

Notes.—Groups: *D. aestiva* (Gmelin, 1789) [Yellow Warbler], *D. petechia* [Golden Warbler], and *D. erithachorides* Baird, 1858 [Mangrove Warbler]. Klein and Brown (1994) have clarified relationships among populations in this complex.

***Dendroica pensylvanica* (Linnaeus). Chestnut-sided Warbler.**

Motacilla pensylvanica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 333. Based on "The Red-throated Fly-catcher" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 193, pl. 301. (in Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Early successional stages of regenerating deciduous forest, locally in thickets of mountain laurel and, in extreme western portion of range, tall deciduous woodland; in migration in any wooded habitat; in winter, tropical forest edge and second-growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia (local), east-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to north-central North Dakota, central Minnesota, eastern Nebraska (formerly), central Iowa, southern Missouri, northern Arkansas, northern Illinois, south-central Indiana, and central Ohio, in the Appalachians south through West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and eastern North Carolina to northeastern Alabama, north-central Georgia, and northwestern South Carolina, and to central Maryland and Delaware. Casual in north-central and east-central Colorado.

Winters from Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Chiapas, and Guatemala (casually farther north to southern California, southern Arizona, and in southern Florida) south through Middle America (primarily on the Caribbean slope north of Costa Rica) to eastern Panama, casually to northern Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad. Casual (mainly December) in southern Texas and southern Louisiana and accidental in Bermuda (sight report).

Migrates primarily through the eastern United States (east of the Rockies), Bermuda (only casually in spring), Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (Cuba and Jamaica, also sight reports from Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), and eastern Mexico (also Nayarit, otherwise not recorded Pacific slope north of Guerrero), rarely through western North America from southern British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana south to southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Casual or accidental in southern interior British Columbia, Bermuda, Barbados, and Greenland; accidental in Great Britain; sight reports from southern Alaska (Middleton Island), central Baja California, and western Ecuador.

***Dendroica magnolia* (Wilson). Magnolia Warbler.**

Sylvia magnolia Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 63, pl. 23, fig. 2. (the Little Miami, near its junction with the Ohio . . . [and] not far from fort Adams on the Mississippi = Fort Adams, Mississippi.)

Habitat.—Open moist coniferous (especially spruce and fir) or mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland, forest edge, and second growth; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats and tall weeds (especially giant ragweed).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alaska (probably), northeastern British Columbia, southeastern Yukon, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, north-central Manitoba, northern Ontario, and Labrador (locally), Newfoundland, and south-central and eastern Quebec (including Anticosti and Magdalen islands) south to south-central British Columbia, south-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, north-central and south-central Ohio (local), southeastern West Virginia, western Virginia, western Maryland, northeastern Pennsylvania, northwestern New Jersey, and Connecticut. Also locally in southern Wisconsin (Baraboo Hills), west-central Indiana (Montgomery County), and in the high mountains of eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Summer records for California and Colorado.

Winters from Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, central Veracruz, Bermuda, the Greater Antilles, and the Cayman and Bahama islands (casually north to central California, south-western Arizona, northern Sonora, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and Virginia) south through Middle America to western Panama (rarely east to Canal area and eastern Panamá province), and east in the West Indies (at least rarely) to the Virgin Islands; also, rare in southern Florida, and casual in California, Arizona, and coastal Texas. Many December records from eastern North America, north to southern Canada.

Migrates primarily through eastern North America east of the Rockies, rarely but regularly in western North America.

Casual or accidental in western and northern Alaska, Newfoundland, Barbados, northwestern Colombia, Greenland, and the British Isles; sight reports for northern Baja California, Clipperton Island, the Lesser Antilles, Trinidad, Tobago, and northern Venezuela.

Notes.—*Dendroica lutea*, based on *Muscicapa lutea* Linnaeus, 1776, has been officially suppressed (I.C.Z.N. 1956c).

Dendroica tigrina (Gmelin). Cape May Warbler.

Motacilla tigrina Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 985. Based on "Le Figuier brun de Canada" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 515, pl. 27, fig. 4. (in Canada.)

Habitat.—Primarily spruce forest, usually in open stands and often mixed with other trees, spruce bogs; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, especially in flowering trees and palms.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, southwestern and south-central Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, south-central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southeastern Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern (casually central) Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern New York, northeastern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, and east-central Maine. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) on Anticosti Island (Quebec).

Winters in coastal southern Florida, Bermuda, the West Indies (primarily the Bahamas and Greater Antilles, less commonly in the Lesser Antilles), the Caribbean slope of Middle America from Veracruz (rarely San Luis Potosí) and the Yucatan Peninsula to Honduras. Rare also on Pacific slope from Oaxaca to El Salvador (casually from Sonora to Jalisco). Rare also in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama; recorded casually in winter also in California, southern Arizona, southern Canada, the central and eastern United States, Trinidad, Tobago, the Netherlands Antilles, and Caribbean islands off Colombia and Venezuela..

Migrates primarily through the midwestern, eastern, and southeastern states, rarely (occurring mostly in spring) south of Arkansas and Tennessee and west of Alabama.

Casual north and west to northern, central and south-coastal Alaska (Point Barrow, Fairbanks, Middleton Island), Labrador, elsewhere in western North America south to California, southern Nevada, southern Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, and to Isla Providencia (in the western Caribbean Sea); sight reports for Washington, Sonora, Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro), northern Colombia, and Great Britain.

Dendroica caerulescens (Gmelin). Black-throated Blue Warbler.

Motacilla caerulescens Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 960. Based on "La Fauvette bleuâtre de St. Domingue" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 5: 164. (in insula S. Dominici = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland and second growth, usually with dense undergrowth, and on mountain or hill country slopes; in migration and winter, also other forest types, open woodland, and scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally in eastern Saskatchewan, southeastern Manitoba (probably), and from southwestern and central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to extreme northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio (formerly), in the Appalachians through West Virginia, western Maryland, eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to extreme northeastern Georgia and northwestern South Carolina, and to northeastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, southern New York, and southern New England. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) on Anticosti and Magdalen islands. Summer records for Oregon, Arizona, and Colorado.

Winters from southern Florida (rare) and the Bahama Islands south through the Greater Antilles (east to Tortola in the Virgin Islands), and the Cayman Islands, and in the Yucatan

Peninsula and Belize, casually in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, the Gulf Coast, Bermuda, St. Martin, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, and the Swan Islands. Rare to casual along Caribbean coast from southern Veracruz through Middle America to northern Colombia and Venezuela. One January specimen from Idaho, and scattered records in eastern North America north to Minnesota, Ontario, and New York.

Migrates through eastern North America east of the Rockies (rarely west to eastern Texas), rarely to California (mostly in fall), and casually elsewhere in western North America (recorded from interior British Columbia, Oregon, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Montana south to southern Baja California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, and Veracruz). Rare but regular in Newfoundland.

Casual or accidental on St. Kitts (sight report), Nuevo León, Greenland, and Iceland.

***Dendroica coronata* (Linnaeus). Yellow-rumped Warbler.**

Motacilla coronata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 333. Based on "The Golden-crowned Fly-catcher" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 187, pl. 298. (in Pensylvania = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Primarily open coniferous or mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and woodland; in migration and winter, virtually any wooded habitat, including suburbs, low scrub (especially *Myrica* thickets in eastern portion of winter range), and weedy fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*coronata* group] from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, southwestern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern and southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, central and southwestern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, north-central North Dakota (probably), northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, in the Appalachians to eastern West Virginia and northwestern Virginia, and to eastern Pennsylvania, extreme northeastern Maryland (casually), and Massachusetts; and [*auduboni* group] from extreme southeastern Alaska, south-coastal and central British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan (Cypress Hills), central and southeastern Montana, southwestern North Dakota, western South Dakota, and northwestern Nebraska south to south-central and eastern California (to Cuyumaca and New York mountains), northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir), central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Chihuahua, New Mexico, and extreme western Texas (Guadalupe and, probably, Davis mountains), also in the mountains of western Durango, eastern Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná), and western Guatemala.

Winters [*coronata* group] from the Pacific states, Arizona, Colorado, and Kansas east across the central United States to southern Ontario and New England (occasionally farther north) south through the southern United States, Middle America, and the West Indies to eastern Panama (including the Pearl Islands), islands off Middle America (including Socorro in the Revillagigedo Islands), islands in the western Caribbean Sea, and Barbados; and [*auduboni* group] from southwestern British Columbia, southeastern Washington, Idaho, western Montana (rarely), Colorado, and central and southern Texas south (mostly in highlands) to southern Baja California, the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro), and through Mexico to Guatemala and western Honduras.

Casual or accidental [*coronata* group] north to King William and Southampton islands, and in Tobago, Colombia, Venezuela, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, and Siberia (Chukotski Peninsula); and [*auduboni* group] on Attu in the Aleutian Islands, and in eastern North America from southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Newfoundland, and Massachusetts south to Arkansas, Louisiana, Ohio, Alabama, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina. Sight reports for southern Florida, Bermuda, and western Panama (Chiriquí). Reports [*auduboni* group] from Costa Rica are regarded as erroneous.

Notes.—The two groups have often been regarded as distinct species, *D. coronata* [Myrtle Warbler] and *D. auduboni* (J. K. Townsend, 1837) [Audubon's Warbler]; free interbreeding occurs in a narrow hybrid zone in mountain passes in the Jasper Park area, Alberta, and the Pine Pass area, British Columbia (Hubbard 1969, Barrowclough 1980).

***Dendroica nigrescens* (Townsend). Black-throated Gray Warbler.**

Sylvia nigrescens J. K. Townsend, 1837, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 191. (No locality given = near Fort William, Portland, Oregon.)

Habitat.—Open, dry coniferous or mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland with brushy undergrowth, pinyon-juniper, pine-oak association, and oak woodland; in migration and winter, also in a variety of forest, woodland, and scrub habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southwestern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), western Washington, central Oregon, southern Idaho, central and southern Wyoming, and northwestern and central Colorado south, primarily in mountains, to northern Baja California, south-central and eastern California (to Laguna and New York mountains), central and southeastern Arizona, northeastern Sonora, southern New Mexico, and (possibly) extreme western Texas (Guadalupe Mountains).

Winters from central California (casually north to Washington and once in British Columbia), southern Arizona, and southern Texas south to central Oaxaca (west of Isthmus of Tehuantepec) and Veracruz. Casually along the Gulf coast to southern Florida.

Migrates regularly between breeding and wintering grounds, and east to western Kansas.

Casual north to Alberta and Saskatchewan, across the northeastern region from eastern Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, Quebec, New York, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia, and through the Gulf states from eastern Texas east to southeastern Georgia and southern Florida; sight reports from other midwestern and eastern states, Alaska (Mitkof Island), and Guatemala (Dueñas).

Notes.—*Dendroica nigrescens*, *D. virens*, *D. occidentalis*, and *D. townsendi* have been subjected to phylogenetic analysis based on mtDNA restriction sites by Bermingham et al. (1992), who found that *D. townsendi* and *D. occidentalis* were sister species and that *D. nigrescens* was the basal species in the group. See comments under *D. townsendi*.

***Dendroica chrysoparia* Sclater and Salvin. Golden-cheeked Warbler.**

Dendroica chrysoparia Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 298. (In reip. Guatemalensis provincia Veræ Pacis, inter montes = Tactic, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Mixed oak-juniper woodland, often mixed with ash, maple, sycamores, and other deciduous trees; in migration in a variety of open woodland, scrub, and thicket habitats; in winter, montane pine and pine-oak association.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in central Texas from Dallas County south to the Edwards Plateau region (south to Medina and Bexar counties, and west to Real and Kerr counties).

Winters in the highlands of Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras, and north-central Nicaragua.

Migrates rarely through Mexico (reported Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas; a record from Puebla is questionable, one from Sinaloa is erroneous).

Accidental in California (Farallon Islands) and Florida (Pinellas County); sight reports from eastern Texas, Morelos, and the Virgin Islands.

Notes.—See comments under *D. townsendi*.

***Dendroica virens* (Gmelin). Black-throated Green Warbler.**

Motacilla virens Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 985. Based on "The Black-throated Green Fly-catcher" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 190, pl. 300. (in Pensilvania = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous (primarily balsam fir or spruce) or mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland and edge, also in cypress swamps in southeastern coastal portion of range; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, but in Middle America in winter confined mostly to montane regions (but typically at lower elevations than *D. townsendi* and *D. occidentalis*).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, north-central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador,

and Newfoundland south to central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern and east-central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, southern Michigan (locally to southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, south-central Indiana, southern Ohio), Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and southern New England, and south through Appalachian region through eastern Kentucky, West Virginia, western Maryland, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, central Alabama, extreme northern Georgia, and northwestern South Carolina; also in northwestern Arkansas (Ozark Mountains), and the coastal plains from southeastern Virginia to eastern South Carolina (Charleston County). Summer records for Washington, California, Arizona, and Colorado.

Winters from Colima (casually north to coastal California), Nuevo León, southern and southeastern Texas, extreme southeastern Louisiana, southern Florida, Bermuda (rare), and the Bahama Islands south through eastern and southern Mexico (west to San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Morelos, Puebla, and Oaxaca), Central America, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, the Cayman Islands, and Jamaica (casually east to the Virgin Islands) to central Panama (east to the Canal area and eastern Panamá province, rarely to Darién). Accidental in southeastern Arizona. Early winter records for many states along the Atlantic Coast and also Nova Scotia.

Migrates primarily through North America east of the Rockies and through Middle America (including both lowlands from Oaxaca southward), rarely to California, Arizona, Sonora, and New Mexico, casually elsewhere in western North America north to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan.

Casual or accidental in southeastern Alaska (Chichagof Island), southwestern British Columbia, Northwest Territories, the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island), Clipperton Island (sight report), and the Lesser Antilles (St. Martin, Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Barbados), Netherlands Antilles, and Trinidad, and in Colombia, Venezuela, Greenland, off Iceland, and Germany.

Notes.—See comments under *D. townsendi*.

Dendroica townsendi (Townsend). Townsend's Warbler.

Sylvia Townsendi (Nuttall MS) J. K. Townsend, 1837, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 191. (forests of the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Habitat.—Tall and moist coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest; in migration and winter, also humid forest, pine-oak association, oak woodland, and tall second growth, primarily in montane situations.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from east-central Alaska, southern Yukon, northwestern and central British Columbia, and extreme west-central Alberta (once in Cypress Hills of southwestern Saskatchewan) south to south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, northwestern Washington, central and northeastern Oregon, central Idaho, western Montana, and (casually) northwestern Wyoming. One summer record from coastal California.

Winters from extreme southwestern British Columbia (rare) and coastal Washington south to coastal southern California (rarely to northern Baja California), and also rarely in Sierra Nevada foothills in California, southern Arizona, southwestern Texas (Chisos and Davis mountains). Also from northern Mexico (Sonora east to Nuevo León) south through the highlands of Mexico and Central America (except Belize) to Costa Rica (casually to western Panama). Casual or accidental in winter in the Queen Charlotte Islands, eastern Oregon, southern Nevada, Utah, southern New Mexico, and the southeastern United States.

Migrates primarily through the western United States west of the Great Plains and western Texas, rarely through the Mexican lowlands.

Casual or accidental in the western Aleutians (Shemya), northern Alaska (Point Barrow), the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro), Great Plains region (from central Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, North Dakota, and Minnesota south to Nebraska, Kansas, western Oklahoma, Iowa, and Illinois), the eastern region (from southern Ontario, Newfoundland, New York, New Hampshire, and Nova Scotia south to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, the Gulf states from eastern Texas east to Florida), Bermuda, Bahamas (Grand Turk Island and Grand Bahama), Cuba (Cayo Coco), and northern Colombia; sight reports from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Maine, and North Carolina.

Notes.—*Dendroica townsendi*, *D. occidentalis*, *D. virens*, and *D. chrysoparia* constitute a superspecies (Mengel 1964). *Dendroica townsendi* and *D. occidentalis* hybridize to a

limited extent where parapatric (Morrison and Hardy 1983). See comments under *D. nigrescens*.

Dendroica occidentalis (Townsend). Hermit Warbler.

Sylvia occidentalis J. K. Townsend, 1837, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 190. (forests of the Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest, usually cool and moist, especially where Douglas-fir present; in migration, a variety of wooded habitats; in winter, primarily montane forest and pine-oak association.

Distribution.—Breeds from western Washington south through the coast ranges and Cascades (mostly western slopes) to northern California (Marin County), and south in interior through the Sierra Nevada Mountains (to Kern County), including extreme west-central Nevada; also small populations in Santa Cruz Mountains of central California and in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains of southern California.

Winters locally in coastal California (mainly from Point Reyes south to Santa Barbara County; casually north to western Oregon and south to San Diego County), and from Sinaloa and Durango south through the highlands of Mexico and Central America (except Belize) to north-central Nicaragua. Casual in interior California, southern Arizona, and southern Texas; accidental in Missouri and Nova Scotia.

Migrates through the southwestern states (from California and Arizona east to southern New Mexico and western Texas), Baja California, and most of Mexico (except the Yucatan Peninsula).

Casual in Utah, Colorado, and along the Gulf coast from southeastern Texas to southeastern Louisiana. Accidental in Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and Newfoundland; sight reports for Wyoming, Minnesota, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Costa Rica, and western Panama (Chiriquí).

Notes.—See comments under *D. townsendi*.

Dendroica fusca (Müller). Blackburnian Warbler.

Motacilla fusca P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 175. (Guyana = French Guiana.)

Habitat.—Mature coniferous (primarily hemlock, balsam fir, and spruce) and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, locally in deciduous forest in Appalachians; in migration, a variety of wooded habitats; in winter, primarily Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest.

Distribution.—Breeds from central Alberta (local), central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to southern Manitoba, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southwestern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Indiana (probably), eastern Ohio (local), Pennsylvania, in the Appalachians through West Virginia, western Maryland, eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to north-central Georgia and northwestern South Carolina (breeding not confirmed), and to northern New Jersey, southeastern New York, and Massachusetts. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in South Dakota, Colorado, central Ontario, and central Quebec.

Winters from Costa Rica (rare) Panama (primarily Darién), Colombia, and northern Venezuela south in Andes of Ecuador to central Peru, casually to northern Bolivia. Casual in winter in coastal California, accidental in coastal Oregon, and one January record from Ontario; many winter sight reports for Gulf Coast and Florida, but no documented winter records from anywhere in eastern United States.

Migrates regularly through the eastern United States (west to the Plains states and central Texas), Bermuda, Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (except Jamaica), the Cayman Islands, eastern Mexico, both slopes of Middle America from Oaxaca and Veracruz southward (more frequently on the Caribbean slope), islands in the western Caribbean Sea (Swan, Providencia, and San Andrés), and the Netherlands Antilles.

Casual in western North America (most frequently recorded in coastal areas in fall) from British Columbia, Washington, Montana, and Colorado south to northern Baja California

(annual in small numbers in coastal central and southern California), southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico, also in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados, Grenada), Tobago, Trinidad (sight reports), and Greenland. Accidental in Surinam, Brazil, at sea off Iceland, and the British Isles (sight reports).

***Dendroica dominica* (Linnaeus). Yellow-throated Warbler.**

Motacilla dominica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 334. Based mainly on "Le Figuiier cendré de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 520, pl. 27, fig. 3. (in Jamaica, Dominica = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Pine forest, sycamore-bald cypress swamp, riparian woodland (especially sycamores), and live oak woodland; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, especially pines and palms.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Iowa (rare), extreme southern Wisconsin, extreme southwestern Michigan, northern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, central New Jersey, and Connecticut (casually southern New York) south to eastern Kansas (local), central Oklahoma, south-central and eastern Texas (west to Uvalde and Real counties), the Gulf coast, and central Florida, and also in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco).

Winters from southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast (rare), and South Carolina, rarely to southeastern North Carolina (casually farther north, and to central California, Arizona, and Sinaloa; accidental as far northwest as Idaho) south through Middle America (primarily the Gulf-Caribbean slope and, in Chiapas and northern Central America, the interior highlands), Bermuda (rare), the Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), Cayman Islands, and to Costa Rica (casually to Panama).

Migrates rarely west to Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and New Mexico, casually to Utah and southern Arizona. Recorded annually in small numbers in California and Newfoundland.

Casual or accidental north to southern Oregon, Idaho, southern Manitoba, Minnesota, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, Clipperton Island, and to the Lesser Antilles (Montserrat, Guadeloupe); sight reports for south-central Montana, Saskatchewan, Nevada, northern Baja California, and Colombia.

Notes.—Mengel (1964) considered *D. dominica*, *D. graciae*, and *D. adelaidae* to constitute a superspecies; *D. pityophila* also appears to be closely related to *D. graciae* and to belong to this group, but it is sympatric with *D. dominica* in the Bahamas.

***Dendroica graciae* Baird. Grace's Warbler.**

Dendroica graciae (Coues MS) Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 210. (Fort Whipple, near Prescott, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, lowland pine savanna (Middle America), locally spruce-fir forest in northern portions of range (600–2800 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Nevada, southern Utah, southwestern Colorado, northern New Mexico, and western Texas (Guadalupe and Davis mountains) south through the mountains of western Mexico (east to western Chihuahua, Durango, and western Zacatecas), Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua; also in the lowland pine savanna of Belize, eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua. Summer records from mountains of eastern and southern California.

Winters from Sonora and Chihuahua south through the breeding range (occurring east at least to northern Oaxaca), being generally resident from central Mexico southward. Casual in winter in coastal southern California and accidental in lower Colorado River Valley of Nevada.

Casual in California (see above), southwestern Texas (El Paso, Big Bend), and Front Range of central Colorado.

Notes.—See comments under *D. dominica*.

***Dendroica adelaidae* Baird. Adelaide's Warbler.**

Dendroica adelaidae Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 212. (Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–700 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico (including Vieques Island), and in the Lesser Antilles on Barbuda and St. Lucia.

Notes.—Lowery and Monroe in Paynter (1968) proposed that *D. adelaidae* and *D. graciae* were each other's closest relative. See comments under *D. dominica*.

***Dendroica pityophila* (Gundlach). Olive-capped Warbler.**

Sylvicola pityophila Gundlach, 1858, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 6: 160. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama and Abaco) and Cuba (Pinar del Río and Oriente provinces).

Notes.—See comments under *D. dominica*.

***Dendroica pinus* (Wilson). Pine Warbler.**

Sylvia pinus Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 25, pl. 19, fig. 4. (Southern States = Georgia.)

Habitat.—Pine forest and pine woodland; in migration and winter, also deciduous forest and woodland and pine groves in parks and suburbs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southeastern Manitoba (possibly also locally in eastern Saskatchewan), northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, central Maine, and southwestern New Brunswick south to eastern Oklahoma and eastern Texas (west to Bastrop and Matagorda counties), the Gulf coast, southern Florida (to Long Pine Key, Everglades National Park) and the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco, Andros, and New Providence), but scarce, local, or absent from much of the Midwest south of the Great Lakes region and north of central Missouri, southern Illinois, and southern Indiana; also on Hispaniola.

Winters from eastern Texas, southeastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, southern Tennessee, North Carolina, eastern Virginia, eastern Maryland, and Delaware south to south-central Texas, the Gulf coast, Florida, Bermuda (rare), and through the breeding range in the Bahamas and on Hispaniola. Casual north (often early winter only) to the southern Great Lakes region, New York, and New England, and south to southern Texas, extreme northern Tamaulipas, and southern Florida; also casual in California.

Casual north to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, west to southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, Montana, Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and eastern New Mexico, also to California (primarily coastal region), Arizona, the Florida Keys, Cuba, and Cay Sal (in the Bahamas). Accidental in Greenland; sight reports for Oregon and Nuevo León. Sight reports from August and early September from Costa Rica require documentation.

***Dendroica kirtlandii* (Baird). Kirtland's Warbler.**

Sylvicola kirtlandii Baird, 1852, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 5: 217, pl. 6. (near Cleveland, Ohio.)

Habitat.—Scrubby jack-pine with openings; in winter, in low scrub, thickets, and (rarely) deciduous woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in northern Michigan (from Otsego, extreme southwestern Presque Isle, and Alpena counties south to Kalkaska, northwestern Clare, Roscommon, Ogemaw, and Iosco counties) and (formerly) southern Ontario; has recently (1995, 1996) bred in Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in west-central Wisconsin (Jackson, Douglas, and Washburn counties).

Winters evidently in the Bahamas, but winter distribution largely unknown.

Casual (generally in migration) in Minnesota, northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, southwestern Quebec, South Carolina, and southern Florida; sight reports from Kentucky, West Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia; recorded (prior to 1901) from eastern Missouri and Virginia.

***Dendroica discolor* (Vieillot). Prairie Warbler.**

Sylvia discolor Vieillot, 1809, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 2 (1808, livr. 17): 37, pl. 98.
(États-Unis et les grandes Îles Antilles = the Antilles.)

Habitat.—Brushy second growth, dry scrub, brushy ridgetops, regenerating pine clearcuts, low pine-juniper, pine barrens, and mangroves; in migration and winter also in a variety of woodland, second growth, and brushy situations.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Oklahoma, central Missouri, southern Illinois, central Indiana, central Ohio, Pennsylvania, southern New York, southern Vermont, southern New Hampshire, and extreme southern Maine south to eastern Texas, central Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, and southern Florida and the Florida Keys from Volusia County and Cedar Keys south to Marquesas Keys. Also locally north to eastern Nebraska (formerly), extreme eastern Kansas, extreme southeastern Iowa (probably, at least formerly), central Illinois, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, and northern New York. Summer records from Manitoba, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Winters from central Florida (casually from southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and Virginia, most records from December to early January only), Bermuda (rare), and the Bahama Islands south throughout most of the West Indies (casual in southern Lesser Antilles) to islands off the coast of northern Middle America (off Quintana Roo, Belize, and Honduras), and casually in coastal California, coastal Georgia, coastal South Carolina, southeastern North Carolina, the Gulf Coast to eastern Texas, southern Veracruz, and the Pacific coast from Nayarit to El Salvador. Early winter records along Atlantic coast to Massachusetts and Nova Scotia, and in Kentucky.

Migrates casually west through the Plains states and central Texas. Recorded in small numbers annually in California (primarily fall in coastal areas), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

Casual or accidental north to south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (Middleton Island, Ketchikan), southern Quebec, and Prince Edward Island, and to Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, eastern Montana, Wyoming, eastern Colorado, northern Baja California, Cocos Island, and Colombia; sight reports for Washington, New Mexico, South Dakota, Minnesota, Newfoundland, Guatemala (off the Pacific coast), Caribbean Nicaragua (pine savanna), Costa Rica, Panama, Clipperton Island, and Trinidad.

Notes.—*Dendroica discolor* and *D. vitellina* are considered to be each other's closest relatives (Lowery and Monroe in Paynter 1968) and to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

***Dendroica vitellina* Cory. Vitelline Warbler.**

Dendroica vitellina Cory, 1886, Auk 3: 497. (Island of Grand Cayman, West Indies.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Cayman (including Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac) and Swan (especially Little Swan) islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

Notes.—See comments under *D. discolor*.

***Dendroica palmarum* (Gmelin). Palm Warbler.**

Motacilla palmarum Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 951. Based on the "Bimbelé ou fausse Linotte" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 5: 330. (in insula S. Dominici = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Open bogs at the edge of boreal coniferous forest, and occasionally partly open situations with scattered trees and heavy undergrowth, usually near water; in migration and winter, primarily second growth habitats, weedy fields, hedgerows, and edges of marsh and mangrove woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southeastern Yukon, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, central Maine, New

Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; also rare and local in northern New York, Vermont, and northern New Hampshire.

Winters from southeastern Texas, central Louisiana, southern Mississippi, central Alabama, northern Georgia, South Carolina, eastern North Carolina, coastal Maryland, and coastal Delaware (casually north to Missouri, the Ohio Valley, and New England; often in early winter only) south to the Gulf Coast of southern Florida, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), Cayman Islands, islands in the western Caribbean Sea, and the Yucatan Peninsula (including islands offshore and off Belize); also regularly in coastal areas of Washington, Oregon, and California (casually southwestern British Columbia), from Baja California and Sonora south through the Pacific lowlands to Oaxaca, and in the lowland pine savanna of eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua.

Migrates primarily through the central United States (from Montana and the Plains states eastward to the Atlantic seaboard), regularly through coastal California in fall, and casually elsewhere in western North America (from British Columbia, Idaho, and Wyoming south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, and New Mexico).

Casual in Alaska (north to Barrow, west to Nunivak Island, and from Kodiak and Middleton islands to Ketchikan), Guerrero, Veracruz, Costa Rica, Panama, and in the Netherlands Antilles; accidental in Colombia and Venezuela (photograph; June 1995) and Great Britain; sight reports for Clipperton Island.

***Dendroica castanea* (Wilson). Bay-breasted Warbler.**

Sylvia castanea Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 97, pl. 14, fig. 4. (Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Boreal coniferous forest (especially spruce, balsam fir) with openings, occasionally adjoining second growth or deciduous scrub; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, but primarily second-growth forest and forest edge.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southeastern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and western Newfoundland south to east-central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern Minnesota, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, northern New York, northern Vermont (rare), northern New Hampshire, and southern Maine; also bred once in Colorado (Douglas County) and West Virginia (mated to a *D. fusca*). Recorded in summer in northern Wisconsin.

Winters from Costa Rica (Caribbean lowlands), Panama (Caribbean slope throughout, Pacific slope from eastern Veraguas eastward) east through Colombia to northwestern Venezuela (including Curaçao and Tortuga Island), casually in eastern Venezuela and Trinidad. Casual in coastal southern California and Georgia. Many undocumented records for Florida. Recorded casually in early winter north to the southern United States.

Migrates primarily through the eastern United States (west to central North Dakota and the eastern Plains states, and central and southern Texas), Bermuda (rare), the Bahamas (fall, rare), Cuba, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, islands in the western Caribbean Sea (Providencia, San Andrés), and Middle America (from southern Veracruz and the Yucatan Peninsula south to Panama, casual further north), rarely (mostly along the coast) in western North America from Oregon, Idaho, and Montana south to southern California, southern Arizona, and New Mexico.

Casual in Labrador, Sonora, Clipperton and the Revillagigedo islands, the eastern Greater Antilles (recorded from Hispaniola, Mona Island, Puerto Rico, and St. Croix in the Virgin Islands), Lesser Antilles (St. Vincent, Barbados), Greenland, and Great Britain; sight reports for central Alaska and Ecuador.

***Dendroica striata* (Forster). Blackpoll Warbler.**

Muscicapa striata J. R. Forster, 1772, Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London 62: 406, 428. (Severn River = Fort Severn, west coast of Hudson Bay.)

Habitat.—Cool, wet boreal coniferous forest (primarily spruce), usually dominated by low trees; locally, also mixed coniferous-deciduous second growth, regenerating burns, bogs, and alder thickets; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and north-central Alaska, central Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula), south-central British Columbia, southwestern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, north-central Ontario, southern Quebec, eastern New York, north-western Massachusetts (Mt. Graylock), central New Hampshire, east-central Maine, and Nova Scotia. One breeding record for northeastern Pennsylvania.

Winters from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, mostly east of the Andes, to northeastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil. Casual in Panama, Costa Rica, and Trinidad.

Migrates primarily in spring through the West Indies, Bahama Islands, and eastern North America (west to Montana, the Plains states, and central and southern Texas); and in fall mostly across northeastern North America from New England and the Maritime Provinces south to West Virginia and Virginia, thence mostly at sea (but see Notes below) over Bermuda and the Lesser Antilles (north, at least irregularly, to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to northern South America (including islands north of Venezuela), also regularly in California.

Casual elsewhere in western North America from southwestern British Columbia, Utah, and New Mexico south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, and Chihuahua, and in Argentina, southeastern Brazil, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, and France. Accidental on Cornwallis Island, and in Oaxaca (Tehuantepec City), Chile, and the Galapagos Islands; sight reports for Idaho, Yucatán, Belize, and Clipperton Island.

Notes.—Transoceanic migration in this species has been questioned by Murray (1989) and is currently the subject of vigorous debate. See Nesbit et al. (1995) and references therein. *Dendroica breviunguis*, based on *Alauda (Anthus) breviunguis* Spix, 1824, sometimes used for this species, is not valid because *Muscicapa striata* Forster, 1772, is unaffected by *Motacilla striata* Pallas, 1764, the latter species now currently placed in the Old World genus *Muscicapa*; see Banks and Browning (1995).

Dendroica cerulea (Wilson). Cerulean Warbler.

Sylvia cerulea Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 141, pl. 17, fig. 5. (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Mature deciduous forest; in migration, a variety of wooded (broadleaf) habitats; in winter, primarily Montane Evergreen Forest.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and southeastern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, southeastern Ontario, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island south through central and northeastern Iowa and Missouri to southern Arkansas, east-central Mississippi, central Alabama, eastern North Carolina, central Virginia, northeastern Maryland, northern Delaware, and northern New Jersey. Also rarely or formerly in southeastern South Dakota, northern Michigan, southwestern Quebec, northwestern Vermont, central Massachusetts, southeastern Nebraska, eastern Oklahoma, north-central Texas (to Dallas area), northern Louisiana, northern Georgia, and northwestern South Carolina.

Winters from Colombia and Venezuela south, mostly along the eastern slope of the Andes, to southern Peru, perhaps northern Bolivia.

Migrates through the southeastern United States (west to central and southern Texas in spring), Cuba, the Isle of Pines, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, and, uncommonly, along the Caribbean slope and offshore islands from southern Veracruz, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south to Panama (also the Pearl Islands, off Pacific Panama, but not recorded from Nicaragua), casually through the Bahama Islands (recorded from Cay Lobos, New Providence). Common spring migrant in Maya Mountains of Belize.

Casual north to southwestern Manitoba, North Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Ontario, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, in western North America to California, northern Baja California, southern Nevada, southeastern Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico; sight reports for Newfoundland, Bermuda, and southeastern Brazil.

Dendroica plumbea Lawrence. Plumbeous Warbler.

Dendroica plumbea Lawrence, 1877, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1 (1877): 47. (Dominica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles (Dominica, Marie Galante, Guadeloupe, and Terre-de-Haut, possibly only a casual vagrant to the latter).

Notes.—Kepler and Parkes (1972) regarded *D. plumbea*, *D. pharetra*, *D. angelae*, and *Catharopeza bishopi* as more closely related to one another than to any other member of *Dendroica* and as possibly constituting a superspecies; see comments under *C. bishopi*.

Dendroica pharetra (Gosse). Arrowhead Warbler.

Sylvicola pharetra Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 163. (Bognie woods, on the top of Bluefields Peak, Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (300–1600 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Notes.—See comments under *D. plumbea*.

Dendroica angelae Kepler and Parkes. Elfin-woods Warbler.

Dendroica angelae Kepler and Parkes, 1972, Auk 89: 3. (ridge between the Río Sabana and Río Espíritu Santo valleys, approximately 2.5 km west of Highway 191 on the El Toro trail, Sierra de Luquillo, Puerto Rico [elevation 780 m].)

Habitat.—Elfin Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (650–1050 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico (Sierra de Luquillo, Maricao).

Notes.—See comments under *D. plumbea*.

Genus **CATHAROPEZA** Sclater

Catharopeza Sclater, 1880, Ibis, pp. 40, 73, 74. Type, by original designation, *Leucopeza bishopi* Lawrence.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Dendroica* (Bond 1967, Kepler and Parkes 1972) and often considered to be most closely related to that genus (e.g., Lowery and Monroe in Paynter 1968). Robbins and Parker (1997b), however, presented data on voice, behavior, and morphology that suggest that *Catharopeza* is more closely related to *Phaeothlypis*.

Catharopeza bishopi (Lawrence). Whistling Warbler.

Leucopeza bishopi Lawrence, 1878, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1 (1877): 151. (St. Vincent.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (300–1000 m)

Distribution.—*Resident* on St. Vincent, in the Lesser Antilles.

Genus **MNIOTILTA** Vieillot

Mniotilta Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 45. Type, by monotypy, “Figuier varié” Buffon = *Motacilla varia* Linnaeus.

Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus). Black-and-white Warbler.

Motacilla varia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 333. Based on the “Small Black and White Creeper” Sloane, Voy. Jamaica 2: 309, pl. 265, fig. 1, and “Le Figuier varié de S. Domingue” Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 529, pl. 27, fig. 5. (in Jamaica, Dominica = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Extensive tracts of deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous forest and woodland, primarily where tall trees present; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southeastern Yukon, west-central and southwestern

Mackenzie, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, southern Labrador (probably), and Newfoundland south (at least locally) to northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, eastern Montana, southwestern South Dakota, western Nebraska, central Kansas, south-central and eastern Texas, central Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, central Georgia, central South Carolina, and southeastern North Carolina. Recorded in summer in California, Arizona, and Colorado.

Winters from southern and coastal northern California (rarely), southern Arizona (rarely), Coahuila, Nuevo León, southern Texas, the Gulf Coast (rare), Florida (casually farther north to eastern North Carolina), Bermuda, and the Bahama Islands south through Middle America and the West Indies (less commonly in the Lesser Antilles) to western Ecuador, Colombia, northern Venezuela, the Netherlands Antilles, and Trinidad; sight reports for northern Peru. Accidental in Minnesota. Many early winter records in eastern United States north to southern Canada.

Migrates most commonly east of the Rockies, regularly (but rarely) through Bermuda and in western North America from southwestern British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana southward.

Casual or accidental in northern and southeastern Alaska (Colville River delta, Hyder), and northeastern Manitoba, and in Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and the British Isles.

Genus *SETOPHAGA* Swainson

Setophaga Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 368. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1827), *Motacilla ruticilla* Linnaeus.

Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus). American Redstart.

Motacilla Ruticilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 186. Based mostly on "The Red-start" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 67, pl. 67, and "The Small American Redstart" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 1: 80, pl. 80. (in America = Virginia.)

Habitat.—Open deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland, riparian woodland (especially cottonwoods and willows), and second growth, locally birch or aspen woodland; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, especially edges of humid and semi-humid tropical forest and mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, west-central and southern Mackenzie, north-central Saskatchewan, north-central Manitoba, north-central Ontario, south-central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south, at least locally (or formerly) through interior British Columbia, central Washington, and eastern Oregon to northwestern California (irregularly in Del Norte and Humboldt counties), Idaho, northern Utah (formerly), south-central Colorado (rarely), central Arizona (rarely), eastern Oklahoma, eastern Texas, central Louisiana, central Mississippi, southern Alabama, northwestern Florida, southern Georgia, central South Carolina, central North Carolina, and southern Virginia; also casually in Cuba.

Winters from southern Baja California, Sinaloa, Veracruz, central Florida, and the Bahama Islands (rarely from California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, and the Gulf coast, casually farther north, mostly in early winter) south through Middle America, Bermuda, and the West Indies, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including islands from the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad), and the Guianas south to coastal lowlands of Peru (sight reports) and northwestern Brazil.

Migrates throughout North America (more commonly in the eastern portion).

Casual north to central and south-coastal Alaska (Denali National Park, Homer, Middleton Island), northern Mackenzie, Banks Island, northern Manitoba, and northeastern Quebec, in the Revillagigedo Islands (San Benedicto and Socorro islands; sight reports), Clipperton Island, at sea near the Azores, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, and France.

Genus *PROTONOTARIA* Baird

Protonotaria Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xix, xxxi, 235, 239. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla protonotarius* Gmelin = *Motacilla citrea* Boddaert.

***Protonotaria citrea* (Boddaert). Prothonotary Warbler.**

Motacilla citrea Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 44. Based on "Figuier à ventre et tête jaunes de la Louisiane" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 704, fig. 2. (Louisiana.)

Habitat.—Swamps, wet bottomland forest, and riparian forest; in migration and winter, also dry woodland, scrub, and mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from east-central and southeastern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, extreme southern Ontario (locally), central New York (locally), and northern New Jersey (casually in Connecticut and Rhode Island) south to south-central and eastern Texas (west to Medina County), the Gulf coast, and central (locally also southern) Florida, and west to extreme eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and central Oklahoma.

Winters from southern Veracruz (rare) and the Yucatan Peninsula south on the Caribbean slope of Middle America (including nearby islands) to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, northwestern Ecuador, and northern Venezuela (including islands from the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad), in Puerto Rico and (rarely) the Virgin Islands, and casually east to Surinam and north in the Antilles. Casual in winter in coastal California, coastal Texas, southern Florida, and Bermuda. Accidental in Illinois and Georgia. Casual in December in southern Louisiana.

Migrates through the southeastern United States (west to central and southern Texas), Bermuda, the Bahamas, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, the Cayman Islands, and islands in the western Caribbean Sea, rarely east to the Virgin Islands and Lesser Antilles.

Casual north to northern Ontario, Labrador (sight report), Newfoundland (sight reports), southern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Maine, and in western North America from southern Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and southern Saskatchewan (sight report) south to southern California, Los Coronado Islands, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico, and in Sonora, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Clipperton Island (sight reports), Hispaniola, the Galapagos Islands, and Brazil.

Genus **HELMITHEROS** Rafinesque

Helmitheros Rafinesque, 1819, J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat. 88: 418. Type, by original designation, *Helmitheros migratorius* Rafinesque = *Motacilla vermivora* Gmelin.

Notes.—See comments under *Limnothlypis*.

***Helmitheros vermivorus* (Gmelin). Worm-eating Warbler.**

Motacilla vermivora Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 951. Based mainly on "The Worm-eater" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 200, pl. 305. (in Pensylvania = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Deciduous forest and damp, bushy ravines with dense undergrowth; also locally in regenerating clear-cuts; in migration, a variety wooded habitats; in winter, primarily broadleaf forest with dense undergrowth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern Kansas, northern Missouri, southern and eastern Iowa (rarely), southern Wisconsin (locally), southwestern Michigan (locally), southern and east-central Ohio, northern Pennsylvania, central and southern New York, and Massachusetts south to extreme eastern Oklahoma, northeastern (locally to southeastern) Texas, south-central Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southwestern Alabama, northwestern Florida (locally), northern (locally to central) Georgia, northwestern and (locally) coastal South Carolina, and North Carolina. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in southern Ontario.

Winters from southern Tamaulipas, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south through Middle America (more commonly on the Gulf-Caribbean slope north of central Costa Rica) to central Panama (east to the Canal area and eastern Panamá province), and on Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), the Cayman Islands, and rarely in peninsular Florida and casually in California and coastal Texas. Recorded in early winter in Louisiana.

Migrates through the southeastern United States (west to eastern Colorado and central and southern Texas), eastern Mexico (mostly Gulf slope), and islands in the western Caribbean Sea (Swan, Providencia).

Casual north to southern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Minnesota, southern Quebec, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, west to Wyoming, North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, Nebraska, western Texas, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado; sight reports for Oregon, Utah, northern Baja California, Nayarit, and St. Pierre et Miquelon. Accidental in northern St. Martin, Antigua, and Venezuela.

Notes.—*Vermivora americ* Linnaeus, 1776 (including the genus), has been officially suppressed (I.C.Z.N. 1956c).

Genus *LIMNOTHLYPIS* Stone

Limnothlypis Stone, 1914, Science (n.s.) 40: 26. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia swainsonii* Audubon.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Helmitheros* (Griscom and Sprunt 1957, Mayr and Short 1970).

Limnothlypis swainsonii (Audubon). Swainson's Warbler.

Sylvia Swainsonii Audubon, 1834, Birds Amer. (folio) 2: pl. 198 (1834, Ornithol. Biogr. 2: 563). (Edisto River, near Charleston in South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Bottomland forest, woodland, and swamps with dense undergrowth and sparse ground cover, dense second-growth, and canebrakes, also in moist montane deciduous forest with rhododendron thickets, and locally in regenerating pine forest; in winter, primarily humid forest with dense undergrowth; more widespread in migration.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from southeastern Oklahoma, southern Missouri, southern Illinois, southwestern and eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, extreme western and extreme southeastern Virginia, southeastern Maryland, and southern Delaware (at least formerly) south to east-central Texas (west to Gonzales, Bastrop, Lee, and Brazos counties), the Gulf coast, and northern Florida. Summer records north to southwestern Pennsylvania.

Winters in Cuba (including Cayo Real), the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Veracruz (rare), the Yucatan Peninsula, eastern Guatemala (Petén), and Belize; casual in Bermuda and the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama); one early December specimen from Florida Keys.

Migrates through the southeastern United States (west to southern Texas), the Bahama Islands, Tamaulipas, and Chiapas. Rare but regular on Bermuda; one record for Swan Islands.

Casual north to eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, northern Illinois, southern Ontario, central Ohio, Pennsylvania, central New York, and Massachusetts; sight reports for New Mexico. Accidental in Arizona, Wisconsin, Maine, and Nova Scotia (Seal Island).

Genus *SEIURUS* Swainson

Seiurus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 369. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1827), *Motacilla aurocapilla* Linnaeus.

Seiurus aurocapillus (Linnaeus). Ovenbird.

Motacilla aurocapilla Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 334. Based on "The Golden-crowned Thrush" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 5: 91, pl. 252. (in Pennsylvania, error = at sea, apparently off Haiti.)

Habitat.—Mature upland deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous forest, rarely in bottomland woodland, usually with sparse undergrowth and abundant leaf-litter; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, extreme southeastern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec (including Anticosti and Magdalen islands), and Newfoundland south to southern Alberta, central and eastern Montana, northeastern Wyoming, central Colorado (local), Nebraska, extreme eastern Kansas, southeastern Oklahoma, western Ar-

kansas, southwestern Tennessee, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, western South Carolina, and central and northeastern North Carolina.

Winters from Sinaloa, southern Texas (rare), southern Louisiana (rare), and North Carolina (casually north to northern California, the Great Lakes region and New England; most records from December only) south through Middle America (both slopes, more commonly on the Gulf-Caribbean) and Bermuda and the West Indies to Panama (casual east of the Canal area and eastern Panamá province) and northern Venezuela (including islands from the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad), casually in Colombia and western Ecuador.

Migrates primarily through eastern North America from the Rockies eastward, and casually to rarely elsewhere in western North America from southwestern British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, and Montana south to California, Baja California, northwestern Mexico, New Mexico, and western Texas.

Casual or accidental in Alaska (Prudhoe Bay, Fairbanks), southwestern British Columbia, Guadalupe Island (off Baja California), Clipperton Island (sight reports), Greenland, Iceland, and the British Isles.

***Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmelin). Northern Waterthrush.**

Motacilla noveboracensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 958. Based on "The New York Warbler" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(2): 436. (in Louisiana, et Noveboraci sepibus = New York.)

Habitat.—Thickets near slow-moving streams, ponds, swamps, and bogs; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, generally near water, often in mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and north-central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula), central British Columbia, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, western and central Montana, southwestern and central Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern North Dakota, northeastern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, extreme northeastern Ohio, southeastern West Virginia, western Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; one breeding record from north-central North Carolina (Caswell County). One breeding record from Colorado. Recorded in summer (and probably breeding) in the central Cascade Mountains of Oregon.

Winters from southern Baja California, Sinaloa, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, southern Florida, the Bahama Islands, and Bermuda (casually north to British Columbia, the Gulf coast, and Virginia) south through Middle America and the West Indies, and in northern South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including islands from Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad), and the Guianas south to Ecuador. Recorded annually in winter in southern coastal California, southern Texas, and southern Louisiana.

Migrates regularly throughout most of North America, most commonly east of the Rockies.

Casual on St. Lawrence Island, northern Alaska, coastal British Columbia, Banks Island, northern Baja California, Peru, Greenland, the British Isles, France, the Canary Islands, and Siberia (Chukotski Peninsula); sight reports for the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro) and Clipperton Island.

***Seiurus motacilla* (Vieillot). Louisiana Waterthrush.**

Turdus motacilla Vieillot, 1809, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 2 (1808, livr. 14): 9, pl. 65. (Kentucky.)

Habitat.—Along shaded, fast-flowing, usually rocky streams in forest and woodland, and locally in swamps; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, usually near fast-flowing water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Nebraska (formerly), eastern Kansas, north-central Iowa, east-central and southeastern Minnesota, west-central Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, central and northeastern New York, central Vermont, central New Hampshire, and southern Maine south to west-central Oklahoma, central Texas (west to Bandera

County), central Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, northern Florida (south to the Gainesville area), central and southwestern Georgia, central South Carolina, and North Carolina; recorded in summer in southern Quebec.

Winters from southern Sonora, southern Nuevo León, southwestern Tamaulipas, and the Bahama Islands (casually north to southern California, southeastern Arizona, southern Florida, and accidental in Maryland) south through Middle America (both slopes, although more commonly on the Gulf-Caribbean) and the West Indies (south to St. Vincent in the Lesser Antilles) to eastern Panama, northern Colombia (rare), northwestern Venezuela, and Trinidad.

Migrates primarily through the southeastern United States (west to central and southern Texas) and northern Mexico; also Bermuda (rare).

Casual north to northeastern Minnesota, northern Michigan, Nova Scotia, and in California, Baja California, eastern Colorado, and New Mexico. Accidental in Greenland. Sight reports for the Dakotas and New Brunswick.

Genus *OPORORNIS* Baird

Oporornis Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xix, xxxii, 240, 246. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia agilis* Wilson.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Geothlypis* (Lowery and Monroe in Paynter 1968).

Oporornis formosus (Wilson). Kentucky Warbler.

Sylvia formosa Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 85, pl. 25, fig. 3. (Kentucky.)

Habitat.—Humid deciduous forest with dense undergrowth, dense second growth, shady ravines, and swamp edges; in migration, a variety of wooded habitats; in winter, primarily broadleaf forest with dense undergrowth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Nebraska, central and northeastern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, extreme southern Michigan, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, south-central (formerly) and southeastern New York, and (presumably) extreme southwestern Connecticut south to south-central and eastern Texas (west to Kerrville), the Gulf coast (east to Suwanee County in Florida), central Georgia, and South Carolina, and west to eastern Kansas and central Oklahoma. One breeding record for southern Minnesota. In 1992, many summered and may have attempted to breed in California. Summer records for Ontario and Massachusetts.

Winters from Nayarit, Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, and the Yucatan Peninsula south through Middle America (primarily the Caribbean slope, rare and local on the Pacific slope north of central Costa Rica) to Panama, and rarely to northern Colombia and northern Venezuela. Casual in coastal California, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Netherlands Antilles. Accidental in northern Louisiana, Bermuda, and Cuba (sight report).

Migrates primarily through the southeastern United States (west to eastern Colorado, eastern New Mexico, and western Texas), northeastern Mexico, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and the Cayman Islands, rarely east to Puerto Rico, the Virgin and Bahama islands, and Bermuda.

Casual north to eastern Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, southern Ontario, central New York, northern New England, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, in western North America from California east through Utah, Arizona, and northern Sonora to eastern Colorado and New Mexico, and in the Lesser Antilles (Guadeloupe); sight reports for northern Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Nevada, and southern Quebec.

Oporornis agilis (Wilson). Connecticut Warbler.

Sylvia agilis Wilson, 1812, Amer. Ornithol. 5: 64, pl. 39, fig. 4. (Connecticut.)

Habitat.—Spruce and tamarack bogs, jack pine barrens (locally), also open poplar or aspen woodland in western portion of range; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded and semi-open habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia (rare, local) east across central

Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, and northern Ontario to south-central Quebec, and south to southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and south-central Ontario.

Winter range poorly understood, and only a few documented records are known from December to February. Recorded from northeastern Colombia and Venezuela south to Amazonian and central Brazil.

Migrates through the Atlantic states (primarily in fall, rarely north to southern New England, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia), the east-central United States west of the Appalachians and east of the Rockies (mostly in spring, casually west to eastern Colorado and central Texas), and in both seasons through the southeastern states, Bermuda (rare), Bahama Islands, Netherlands Antilles, and Venezuela.

Casual or accidental in southern British Columbia, Newfoundland, California (mostly Farallon Islands), Utah, southern Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Newfoundland (sight report), western Panama (Bocas del Toro), the Greater Antilles (Hispaniola, and Mona Island off Puerto Rico), the Lesser Antilles (St. Martin), and southern Peru; sight reports for Oregon, Wyoming, Clipperton Island (sight report), and islands off Belize and Caribbean Honduras.

***Oporornis philadelphia* (Wilson). Mourning Warbler.**

Sylvia Philadelphia Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 101, pl. 14, fig. 6. (within a few miles of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Open brushy deciduous woodland and second growth (especially burns, regenerating clear-cuts); in migration and winter, thickets, weedy fields, scrub, and woodland undergrowth, primarily in humid regions.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, southeastern Yukon, northeastern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, south-central and southeastern Quebec, and Newfoundland south to southern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern North Dakota, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, northeastern Illinois, southern Michigan, and northern Ohio, in the higher Appalachians to eastern West Virginia, western Maryland, and northwestern Virginia, and to northeastern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, and western Massachusetts. Casual in western North Carolina.

Winters from southern Nicaragua south through Costa Rica and Panama to western Colombia, eastern Ecuador (rare), and southern Venezuela. Accidental in southern California and Oaxaca.

Migrates primarily through the Mississippi and Ohio valleys (west to eastern Montana, the Plains states, and central Texas, casually to central Colorado, eastern New Mexico, and western Texas), rarely in the southeastern states (only casually in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida east of panhandle), and regularly through eastern and southern Mexico, northern Central America, and Bermuda.

Casual or accidental in south-coastal Alaska (Middleton Island), south-central British Columbia, California (mostly Farallon Islands), Nevada, Wyoming, northern Arizona, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Curaçao, and Greenland; sight reports from Washington, Oregon, southern Baja California, Cuba, the Bahama Islands, and Vieques Island (off Puerto Rico).

Notes.—*Oporornis philadelphia* and *O. tolmiei* are each other's closest relatives (Lowery and Monroe in Paynter 1968), hybridize (Cox 1973), and constitute a superspecies (Pitocchelli 1990).

***Oporornis tolmiei* (Townsend). MacGillivray's Warbler.**

Sylvia Tolmiei J. K. Townsend, 1839, Narr. Journey Rocky Mount., etc., p. 343. (the Columbia = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest edge, brushy hillsides, regenerating clearcuts and burns, and willow-alder riparian thickets; in migration and winter, a variety of open wooded habitats, weedy fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, northern British Columbia, western and southern Alberta, extreme southwestern Saskatchewan, central Montana,

and southwestern South Dakota south, primarily in the mountains, to southern California (San Jacinto Mountains), southeastern Arizona, and southern New Mexico; also in southeastern Coahuila and Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí).

Winters from southern Baja California, southern Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo León south, mostly in the highlands, through Middle America (except Belize) to western Panama (Chiriquí, casually east to the Canal area). Casual in coastal California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, and southern Louisiana.

Migrates primarily through western North America from the western Great Plains and central Texas westward, casually east to Minnesota, central South Dakota, eastern Kansas, northwestern Missouri, Illinois, eastern Texas, and southern Louisiana.

Casual or accidental in northern Alaska, Northwest Territories, northeastern British Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Georgia.

Notes.—See comments under *O. philadelphia*.

Genus *GEOTHYLPIS* Cabanis

Trichas (not Gloger, March 1827) Swainson, June 1827, *Philos. Mag.* (n.s.) 1: 433.

Type, by monotypy, *Trichas personatus* Swainson = *Turdus trichas* Linnaeus.

Geothlypis Cabanis, 1847, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 13: 316, 349. New name for *Trichas* Swainson, preoccupied.

Chamaethlypis Ridgway, 1887, *Man. N. Amer. Birds*, p. 225. Type, by original designation, *Geothlypis poliocephala* Baird.

Notes.—See comments under *Oporornis*.

Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus). Common Yellowthroat.

Turdus Trichas Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1: 293. Based on "The Maryland Yellow-Throat" Edwards, *Glean. Nat. Hist.* 1: 56, pl. 257, fig. 2. (in America septentrionali = Maryland.)

Habitat.—Marshes (especially cattail), thickets near water, bogs, brushy pastures, old fields, and, locally, undergrowth at edge of humid forest; in migration and winter more widespread, but mostly in marshy, brushy, or weedy areas (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*trichas* group] from southeastern Alaska (west and north to Glacier Bay), central Yukon, southwestern Northwest Territories, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Baja California, in Mexico to Veracruz (and possibly Oaxaca), and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Winters [*trichas* group] from northern California (rarely or casually to southwestern British Columbia and Washington), southern Arizona, southern New Mexico (rarely), southern Texas, the Gulf states, and Maryland (casually north to Colorado and Missouri; recorded annually in the southern Great Lakes) south through Middle America, the Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), Bermuda, and the Cayman and Bahama islands to central Panama (east to the Canal area and eastern Panamá province, casually to Darién), and casually to northern Colombia and the Lesser Antilles (Dominica); questionably reported from northern Venezuela and Tobago.

Resident [*chapalensis* group] in Jalisco.

Migrates [*trichas* group] broadly through North America and also through Bermuda and islands in the western Caribbean Sea.

Casual [*trichas* group] in central and south-coastal Alaska, Hudson Bay, northern Labrador, on Clipperton Island (sight report), Greenland, and the British Isles.

Notes.—Groups: *G. chapalensis* Nelson, 1903 [Chapala Yellowthroat] and *G. trichas* [Common Yellowthroat]. Species limits and relationships within the genus are generally poorly understood and require further study.

Geothlypis beldingi Ridgway. Belding's Yellowthroat.

Geothlypis beldingi Ridgway, 1882, *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.* 5: 344. (San José del Cabo, Baja California.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, possibly Saltwater/Brackish Marshes.

Distribution.—*Resident* in central (north to lat 28° N.) and southern Baja California.

Notes.—Also known as Peninsular Yellowthroat. See comments under *G. trichas*.

***Geothlypis flavovelata* Ridgway. Altamira Yellowthroat.**

Geothlypis flavovelata Ridgway, 1896, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 18 (1895): 119. (Alta Mira, near Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in central and southern Tamaulipas, extreme eastern San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz.

Notes.—Also known as Yellow-crowned Yellowthroat. See comments under *G. trichas*.

***Geothlypis rostrata* Bryant. Bahama Yellowthroat.**

Geothlypis rostratus Bryant, 1867, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 11 (1866): 67. (Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub; thickets in open pine woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Andros, New Providence, Eleuthera, Little Abaco, Great Abaco and Cat Island).

Reports from Florida are unsatisfactory.

Notes.—See comments under *G. trichas*.

***Geothlypis semiflava* Sclater. Olive-crowned Yellowthroat.**

Geothlypis semiflava Sclater, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 273. (In rep. Equator = Babahoyo, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Middle America from northeastern Honduras (Río Segovia [= Cocol] south in the Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua and Costa Rica (locally also on the Pacific slope in the Arenal region) to western Panama (Bocas del Toro); and in South America in western Colombia and western Ecuador.

***Geothlypis speciosa* Sclater. Black-poll'd Yellowthroat.**

Geothlypis speciosa Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1858), p. 447. (In Mexico = headwaters of the Río Lerma, México.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes (1700–2900 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of eastern Michoacán (Lago Patzcuaro, Lago Cuitzeo), southern Guanajuato (Lago Yuriria, Presa Solis), México (upper Río Lerma, Lago Zumpango), and (formerly) Distrito Federal (Lago Texcoco).

***Geothlypis nelsoni* Richmond. Hooded Yellowthroat.**

Geothlypis cucullata Salvin and Godman, 1889, Ibis, p. 237. (Cofre de Perote, Jalapa, [Veracruz,] Mexico.) Not *Sylvia cucullata* Latham, 1790 = *Geothlypis aequinoctialis* (Gmelin).

Geothlypis nelsoni Richmond, 1900, Auk 17: 179. New name for *G. cucullata* Salvin and Godman, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest Edge (2000–3100 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Coahuila and central Nuevo León south through eastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, central Veracruz, and Distrito Federal to western and central Oaxaca.

***Geothlypis aequinoctialis* (Gmelin). Masked Yellowthroat.**

Motacilla aequinoctialis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 972. Based on “Figuier olive de Cayenne” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 685, fig. 1. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Freshwater Marshes, Arid Montane Scrub, Second-growth Scrub (0–2100 m; Tropical Zone, in Panama known only from upper Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*chiriquensis* group] in southwestern Costa Rica (Cañas Gordas district) and western Panama (Volcán de Chiriquí, in western Chiriquí); [*auricularis* group] on the Pacific slope from western Ecuador to central Peru; and [*aequinoctialis* group] in eastern Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil, and from southeastern Peru, eastern Bolivia, and central Argentina east to Uruguay and southern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *G. chiriquensis* Salvin, 1872 [Chiriquí Yellowthroat], *G. auricularis* Salvin, 1884 [Black-lored Yellowthroat] (see Ridgely and Tudor 1989), and *G. aequinoctialis* [Masked Yellowthroat]. Based on allozymic divergence and disjunct distributions, Escalante-Pliago (1991) suggested that more than one species may be included within *G. aequinoctialis*; resolution of this issue awaits more extensive sampling and detailed analysis. Lowery and Monroe in Paynter (1968) considered *G. chiriquensis* to be a species.

***Geothlypis poliocephala* Baird. Gray-crowned Yellowthroat.**

Geothlypis poliocephala Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds. 1: 225. (Mazatlán, Sinaloa.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, lowland pine savanna; dense grass with adjacent brush, weedy fields (0–1500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Sinaloa, southern Tamaulipas, and (formerly) southern Texas (primarily Brownsville area) south along both slopes of Middle America to western Panama (western Chiriquí). Two recent records and two sight reports from southern Texas.

Notes.—Also known as Ground Chat. Often placed in the monotypic genus *Chamaethlypis*, but see Eisenmann (1962b).

Genus **MICROLIGEA** Cory

Ligea (not Illiger, 1801 [Crustacea], nor Drybowski, 1876 [Mollusca]) Cory, 1884, Auk 1: 1. Type, by original designation, *Ligea palustris* Cory.

Ligia (not Weber, 1795 [Crustacea], Fabricius 1798 [Crustacea], nor Dupre, 1829 [Lepidoptera]) Cory, 1884, Birds Haiti San Domingo, p. 34. Emendation of *Ligea* Cory, preoccupied.

Microligea Cory, 1884, Auk 1: 290. New name for *Ligea* Cory and *Ligia* Cory, preoccupied.

Notes.—Although probably parulid, relationships of this genus otherwise are uncertain. Formerly included *Microligea montana*, now placed in the genus *Xenoligea* (Lowery and Monroe in Paynter 1968).

***Microligea palustris* (Cory). Green-tailed Warbler.**

Ligea palustris Cory, 1884, Auk 1: 1, pl. 1. (Santo Domingo = Río Villa, Dominican Republic.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest; frequents dense undergrowth of montane forest, less frequently in scrub of semi-arid lowlands (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola (in Haiti mostly in low elevations of northwestern Haiti and high elevations in Massif de la Selle, more widespread in the Dominican Republic), including Beata Island.

Notes.—Also known as Gray-breasted Ground Warbler or Green-tailed Ground Warbler.

Genus **TERETISTRIS** Cabanis

Teretistris Cabanis, 1855, J. Ornithol. 3: 475, 476. Type, by original designation, *Anabates fernandinae* Lembeye.

Teretistris fernandinae (Lembeye). Yellow-headed Warbler.

Anabates fernandinae Lembeye, 1850, Aves Isla Cuba, p. 66, pl. 5, fig. 2. (Cuba = western Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in western Cuba (east to southwestern Las Villas and western Matanzas provinces, also Cayo Cantiles) and the Isle of Pines.

Teretistris fornsi Gundlach. Oriente Warbler.

Teretistris fornsi Gundlach, 1858, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 6: 274. (eastern part of Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Cuba (ranging west along the north coast to eastern Matanzas province, also on Cayo Coco, Cayo Romano, Cayo Saetía, Cayo Guajaba, and Cayo Sabinal).

Genus **LEUCOPEZA** Sclater

Leucopeza Sclater, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 14. Type, by monotypy, *Leucopeza semperi* Sclater.

Leucopeza semperi Sclater. Semper's Warbler.

Leucopeza semperi Sclater, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 14, pl. 2. (St. Lucia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (400–900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* (at least formerly) in the highlands of St. Lucia (in the Lesser Antilles); possibly extinct. Last confirmed report in 1972.

Genus **WILSONIA** Bonaparte

Wilsonia Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 23. Type, by subsequent designation (Ridgway, 1881), *Motacilla mitrata* Gmelin = *Muscicapa citrina* Boddaert.

Wilsonia citrina (Boddaert). Hooded Warbler.

Muscicapa Citrina Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 41. Based on "Gobe-mouche de la Louisiane" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 666, fig. 2. (Louisiana.)

Habitat.—Deciduous or mixed deciduous-pine forest with dense understory, especially along streams, rivers, and ravines, second growth; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and northeastern Iowa (rare and local), southeastern Minnesota (casually), central Wisconsin (local), southern Michigan (locally farther north), extreme southern Ontario, central and southeastern New York, Massachusetts (casually), Connecticut, and Rhode Island south to central and eastern Texas (south to Matagorda County and west to Bastrop County), the Gulf coast, and northern Florida, and west to southeastern Nebraska (formerly), eastern Kansas (casually) and eastern Oklahoma, with casual breeding in southern California (Kern and Los Angeles counties, 1992). Summer records for Colorado and Arizona.

Winters primarily on Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Tamaulipas (rare) to Panama (east rarely to the Canal area, including Isla Coiba), rarely or casually on Pacific Slope of Middle America, and (rare) in Bermuda, the Bahamas, and the Greater Antilles; casual in Washington, coastal California, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, South Carolina, and southern Florida, and in northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, the Lesser Antilles, and the Netherlands Antilles.

Migrates regularly through the eastern Plains states (west to eastern Colorado, eastern New Mexico, and western Texas), southeastern states, the Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands,

and casually to Saba, St. Kitts [sight report], and Martinique), the Cayman and Bahama islands, Bermuda, and islands in the western Caribbean Sea, rarely to California.

Casual elsewhere in western North America from Northwest Territories, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana south to Arizona and New Mexico; also north to southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, northern Minnesota, southern Quebec, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; also in Trinidad; sight reports for British Columbia, Utah, northern Baja California, and the British Isles.

Wilsonia pusilla (Wilson). Wilson's Warbler.

Muscicapa pusilla Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 103, pl. 26, fig. 4. (southern States, . . . lower parts . . . of New Jersey and Delaware = southern New Jersey.)

Habitat.—Breeds in riparian thickets (especially alder-willow), moist undergrowth, dense second-growth, and bogs; in migration and winter, occupies a variety of open woodland, thickets, brush, scrub, and forest undergrowth.

Distribution.—Breeds from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and east-central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Unimak Island), central coastal California (and in mountains of the interior to San Bernardino Mountains; formerly south to San Diego County), west-central and northeastern Nevada, south-central Utah, southwestern Colorado, and northern New Mexico, and to southwestern and east-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, extreme north-central and northeastern Minnesota, extreme northwestern Wisconsin, northern Michigan (Upper Peninsula, rare), south-central Ontario, southern Quebec, extreme northeastern New York (Adirondacks), northern Vermont (rare), central Maine, and central Nova Scotia.

Winters from coastal California (rare), southern Baja California, southern Sonora, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and Florida (rarely southern Mississippi and southern Alabama) south through Middle America (rarely in the Yucatan Peninsula) to western Panama (Chiriquí), rarely to central Panama. Casual north to British Columbia, Arizona, New Mexico, Kentucky, Ontario, Connecticut, and Nova Scotia. One record for Alaska (Kodiak).

Migrates regularly through North America west of the Appalachians, less commonly through the Atlantic and southeastern states, rarely through the Bahama Islands and the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico).

Accidental in northern Baffin Island, Colombia, Greenland, and Great Britain. A sight report for the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island).

Notes.—Also known as Pileolated Warbler or Black-capped Warbler.

Wilsonia canadensis (Linnaeus). Canada Warbler.

Muscicapa canadensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 327. Based on "Le Gobe-mouche cendré de Canada" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 406, pl. 39, fig. 4. (in Canada.)

Habitat.—Moist woodland with dense undergrowth (especially aspen-poplar), bogs, and tall scrub along streams; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats.

Distribution.—Breeds from extreme southeastern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec (including Anticosti Island), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to central Alberta, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois (local), southern Michigan, northern Indiana (local), and southeastern Ohio (local), through the Appalachians to eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, western North Carolina, western Virginia, western Maryland, and east-central Pennsylvania, and to northern New Jersey, southeastern New York, and southern New England.

Winters in South America (rarely or casually in Middle America north to Costa Rica) from northern Colombia and Venezuela south, mostly on the east slope of the Andes, to southern Peru and border of southern Venezuela and northern Brazil (Tepui region). A December record for Honduras. No documented winter records for the United States (or anywhere north of Costa Rica).

Migrates mostly through North America east of the Rockies (rarely through the southeastern states in spring), Middle America (absent on Pacific slope of Mexico north of Oaxaca) and, rarely, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, New Providence, Exuma).

Casual in western North America in eastern Oregon, Montana, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, and in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands); sight reports for southwestern British Columbia and Wyoming. Accidental in Alaska (Barrow), southern Mackenzie District, the Lesser Antilles (Guadeloupe), Bonaire, Greenland, and Iceland; sight reports for Baja California and Clipperton Island.

Genus *CARDELLINA* Bonaparte

Cardellina (Du Bus de Gisignies MS) Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1(2): 312. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, 1865), *Cardellina amicta* Du Bus de Gisignies = *Muscicapa rubrifrons* Giraud.

Cardellina rubrifrons (Giraud). Red-faced Warbler.

Muscicapa rubrifrons Giraud, 1841, *Descr. Sixteen New Spec. N. Amer. Birds*, pl. [7], fig. 1 and text. (Texas, error = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Riparian Thickets; locally also mixed aspen-coniferous woodland (1500–3100 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Arizona and southwestern New Mexico (casually in the Sandia Mountains) south through Sonora, western Chihuahua, and Sinaloa to western Durango.

Winters from Sinaloa and Durango south through the highlands of Mexico (ranging east to west-central Veracruz) and Guatemala to El Salvador and western Honduras. One February record from Arizona.

Casual or accidental in California (Farallon Islands, and southern California mainland, where it possibly breeds), Wyoming, Colorado, western and southern Texas, and southwestern Louisiana; a sight report for southern Nevada.

Genus *ERGATICUS* Baird

Ergaticus Baird, 1865, *Rev. Amer. Birds*. 1: 237, 264. Type, by original designation, *Setophaga rubra* Swainson.

Ergaticus ruber (Swainson). Red Warbler.

Setophaga rubra Swainson, 1827, *Philos. Mag.* (n.s.) 1: 368. (woods of Valladolid, Mexico = Morelia, Michoacán.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (2100–3200 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones, to lower Subtropical Zone in winter).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*melanauris* group] in the mountains of southwestern Chihuahua, eastern Sinaloa, and western Durango; and [*ruber* group] from Jalisco, Michoacán, and Guerrero east to Hidalgo, eastern Puebla, central Veracruz, and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Ranges in winter [both groups] to lower elevations.

Notes.—Groups: *E. melanauris* Moore, 1937 [Black-eared Warbler] and *E. ruber* [Red Warbler]. *Ergaticus ruber* and *E. versicolor* may constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Ergaticus versicolor (Salvin). Pink-headed Warbler.

Cardellina versicolor Salvin, 1863, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 188, pl. 24, fig. 1. (Volcán de Fuego, Totonicapam, and Chilasco, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (2100–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of central and southeastern Chiapas, and Guatemala (east to the Sierra de las Minas).

Notes.—See comments under *E. ruber*.

Genus *MYIOBORUS* Baird

Erythrosoma [subgenus] Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 201. Type, by subsequent designation (Richmond, 1917), *Setophaga picta* Swainson. *Nomen oblitum*.

Myioborus Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds. 1: 237, 257. Type, by original designation, *Setophaga verticalis* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny = *Setophaga miniata* Swainson.

Myioborus pictus (Swainson). Painted Redstart.

Setophaga picta Swainson, 1829, Zool. Illus. (2)1: pl. 3 and text. (Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Pine Forest; prefers moist, shaded canyons (1100–3100 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northwestern and central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, western Texas (Chisos and Davis mountains), and central Nuevo León south through the mountains of Middle America to north-central Nicaragua; summers casually, and breeds or attempts to breed occasionally, in southern California (Laguna Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, and Clark Mountain).

Winters from southeastern Arizona (rare), eastern Sonora, central Chihuahua, central Nuevo León, and central Tamaulipas south through the remainder of the breeding range. Casual in California.

Casual migrant in (mostly southern) California, southwestern Arizona, southern Nevada, southern Utah, western Montana, Colorado, and northern and eastern New Mexico. Accidental in Ohio, Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, Massachusetts, and Louisiana; sight reports for British Columbia, Baja California, Wisconsin, central and southeastern Texas, Alabama, and Georgia.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Setophaga*, but see Parkes (1961).

Myioborus miniatus (Swainson). Slate-throated Redstart.

Setophaga miniata Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 368. (woods of Valladolid, Mexico = Morelia, Michoacán.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (600–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, southeastern Coahuila, southern Nuevo León, and San Luis Potosí south through the mountains of Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador to Honduras; and from Costa Rica and Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, eastern Panamá, Darién) and in the coastal mountains of Venezuela, the Tepui region of Venezuela, extreme northern Brazil, and Guyana, and in the Andes from Venezuela and Colombia south, on the western slope to northwestern Peru and on the eastern slope to central Bolivia.

Accidental in spring in southeastern New Mexico (Lea County) and southern Arizona (Miller Canyon, also sight reports from Cave Creek Canyon); and a sight report for western Texas (Big Bend).

Myioborus torquatus (Baird). Collared Redstart.

Setophaga torquata Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds. 1: 261. (San José, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub, Secondary Forest, Elfin Forest (1400–3500 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (northwest to the Cordillera de Tilarán) and western Panama (Chiriquí and adjacent Bocas del Toro).

Genus *EUTHLYPIS* Cabanis

Euthlypis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 18. Type, by original designation, *Euthlypis lachrymosa* Cabanis = *Basileuterus lachrymosa* Bonaparte.

Euthlypis lachrymosa (Bonaparte). Fan-tailed Warbler.

Basileuterus lachrymosa (Lichtenstein MS) Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 314. (Mexico = Laguna Huetulacán, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest; usually in steep, shaded, rocky canyons (100–1900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Mexico from southern Sonora south to Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (locally also in interior valleys) to central Nicaragua and on the Gulf slope of Mexico from eastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas to Veracruz and north-central Oaxaca.

Casual or accidental in northern Baja California (Santo Domingo), northeastern Sonora, and southeastern Arizona (about six records).

Genus *BASILEUTERUS* Cabanis

Basileuterus Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana 3 (1848): 666. Type, by monotypy, *Basileuterus vermivorus* Cabanis = *Setophaga auricapilla* Swainson = *Sylvia culicivora* Deppe.

Notes.—See comments under *Phaeothlypis*.

Basileuterus culicivorus (Deppe). Golden-crowned Warbler.

Sylvia culicivora "Lichtenst[ein]." W. Deppe, 1830, Preis. Verz. Säugeth. Vögel, etc., Mex., p. 2. (Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*culicivorus* group] in Nayarit and Jalisco, and from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Hidalgo, Puebla, Veracruz, Tabasco, southern Campeche, and Quintana Roo, and on both slopes from Guerrero and Oaxaca south through Chiapas and Central America to western Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, and Herrera); [*cabanisi* group] in the Santa Marta Mountains and Andes of Colombia and northern Venezuela; and [*auricapillus* group] northeastern Colombia (Boyacá), the coastal mountains of Venezuela, and Trinidad; the Tepui region of Venezuela and western Guyana; and eastern and central Brazil from Maranhão south to Uruguay, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina and southwest to central Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.

Casual [*culicivorus* group] in southern Texas (about eight records, mainly in winter in lower Rio Grande Valley).

Notes.—Groups: *B. culicivorus* [Stripe-crowned Warbler], *B. cabanisi* Berlepsch, 1879 [Cabanis's Warbler], and *B. auricapillus* (Swainson, 1838) [Golden-crowned Warbler].

Basileuterus rufifrons (Swainson). Rufous-capped Warbler.

Setophaga rufifrons Swainson, 1838, Animals in Menageries, in Lardner, Cabinet Cyclopaedia 98: 294. (Mexico = Real del Arriba, México.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Arid Montane Scrub (0–2800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*rufifrons* group] from northern Sonora, western Chihuahua, Sin-

aloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, central Nuevo León, and western Tamaulipas south through Mexico (except southeastern and the Yucatan Peninsula) to central Guatemala; [*salvini* group] in southern Veracruz, Tabasco, northern Oaxaca, northern Chiapas, Belize, and northern Guatemala; and [*delatirii* group] from southeastern Chiapas, southern Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras south through Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama (including Isla Coiba), and northern Colombia to northwestern Venezuela.

Casual [*rufifrons* group] in southeastern Arizona (mainly Huachuca, Whetstone, Pajaritos, and Chiricahua mountains, with attempted nesting in Cave Creek Canyon in 1977), and western and southern Texas (Brewster, Webb, Kendall, and Uvalde counties, and Corpus Christi; also a sight report from Starr County).

Notes.—The groups have frequently been treated as species (Hellmayr 1935): *B. rufifrons* [Rufous-capped Warbler], *B. salvini* Cherrie, 1892 [Salvin's Warbler], and *B. delatirii* Bonaparte, 1854 [Chestnut-capped Warbler], but intergradation between *salvini* and *delatirii* occurs in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (Monroe 1968, *contra* Howell and Webb 1995).

***Basileuterus belli* (Giraud). Golden-browed Warbler.**

Muscicapa belli Giraud, 1841, Descr. Sixteen New Spec. N. Amer. Birds, pl. [4], fig. 2 and text. (Texas, error = Mount Orizaba, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1300–3100 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, México, Hidalgo, eastern San Luis Potosí, and southwestern Tamaulipas south through the mountains of southern Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador to central Honduras.

Notes.—Also known as Bell's Warbler.

***Basileuterus melanogenys* Baird. Black-cheeked Warbler.**

Basileuterus melanogenys Baird, 1865, Rev. Amer. Birds 1: 248. ("San José?," Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Elfin Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest; prefers bamboo-choked ravines and understory of oak forest (1200–3500 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (Cordillera Central southward) and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Notes.—*Basileuterus melanogenys* and *B. ignotus* constitute a superspecies and are sometimes treated as conspecific (Lowery and Monroe *in* Paynter 1968).

***Basileuterus ignotus* Nelson. Pirre Warbler.**

Basileuterus melanogenys ignotus Nelson, 1912, Smithson. Misc. Collect. 60(3): 21. (Mount Pirri, at 5,200 feet altitude, near head of Rio Limon, [Darién,] eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest (1200–1500 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of eastern Panama (Cerro Pirre and Cerro Tarcuna, eastern Darién).

Notes.—See comments under *B. melanogenys*.

***Basileuterus tristriatus* (Tschudi). Three-striped Warbler.**

Myiodiodes tristriatus Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 283. (Republica Peruana = San Pedro plantation, near Lurín, error [= valley of Vitoc, depto. de Junín, Peru].)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (800–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Tilarán)

and western Panama (east to Veraguas); in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and Darién); in coastal mountains of Venezuela; in Santa Marta Mountains and Andes from Colombia south, on the western slope to central Ecuador and on the eastern slope to central Bolivia.

Genus *PHAEOTHLYPIS* Todd

Phaeothlypis Todd, 1929, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 74(7): 8. Type, by original designation, *Muscicapa fulvicauda* Spix.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Basileuterus* (Ridgely and Tudor 1989, Sibley and Monroe 1990). See comments under *Catharopeza*.

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda (Spix). Buff-rumped Warbler

Muscicapa fulvicauda Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 2: 20, pl. 28, fig. 2. (No locality given = São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, usually along rocky and rapidly flowing streams and rivers (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Honduras (west to the Sula Valley) and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes in central Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, western Amazonian Brazil, and northern Bolivia.

Notes.—*Phaeothlypis fulvicauda* and *P. rivularis* (Wied, 1821), of eastern South America, constitute a superspecies and are often considered conspecific (Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

Genus *ZELEDONIA* Ridgway

Zeledonia Ridgway, 1889, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 11 (1888): 537. Type, by monotypy, *Zeledonia coronata* Ridgway.

Notes.—Formerly considered related to the muscicapid assemblage (with turdid affinities) and placed in the monotypic family Zeledoniidae, but now regarded as parulid (see Sibley 1968).

Zeledonia coronata Ridgway. Wrenthrush.

Zeledonia coronata Ridgway, 1889, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 11 (1888): 538. (Laguna del Volcán de Poás, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest (1500–3500 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Tilarán) and western Panama (western Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Genus *ICTERIA* Vieillot

Icteria Vieillot, 1807, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (livr. 1): iv, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Icteria dumicola* Vieillot = *Turdus virens* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Although placement of this genus in the Parulidae has been questioned frequently (e.g., Eisenmann 1962b, Ficken and Ficken 1962, Mayr and Short 1970), molecular data support its traditional placement (Sibley and Ahlquist 1982c).

Icteria virens (Linnaeus). Yellow-breasted Chat.

Turdus virens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 171. Based on “The yellow breasted Chat” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 50, pl. 50. (in America = South Carolina, 200 or 300 miles from the sea.)

Habitat.—Dense second-growth, riparian thickets, and brush (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, western and central North Dakota, southern Minnesota (casually?), southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, extreme southern Ontario (local), and central New York (formerly north to Connecticut and Rhode Island, casually to southern Vermont and southern New Hampshire) south to south-central Baja California, on Pacific slope to northern Sinaloa, in interior over plateau to Zacatecas, (formerly) on Atlantic slope to southern Tamaulipas, and to the Gulf coast and northern Florida.

Winters from southern Baja California, southern Sinaloa, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Florida (casually northward, primarily in early winter only, to western Oregon, California, the Great Lakes region, New York, and New England) south through Middle America to western Panama (rarely to western Bocas del Toro). Casual in Bermuda and the Bahama Islands.

Migrates rarely through Bermuda and the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco, Bimini, Andros).

Casual north to western Washington, eastern North Dakota, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Accidental or casual in Cuba, Grand Cayman, and Greenland.

Genus *GRANATELLUS* Bonaparte

Granatellus (Du Bus de Gisignies MS) Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1(2): 312.

Type, by monotypy, *Granatellus venustus* Bonaparte.

Notes.—Systematic position uncertain; it may not be a parulid (Lowery and Monroe *in* Paynter 1968).

Granatellus venustus Bonaparte. Red-breasted Chat.

Granatellus venustus (Du Bus de Gisignies MS) Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1(2): 312. (Mexico = near Comitán, Chiapas.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*venustus* group] in the Pacific lowlands of Mexico from northern Sinaloa and western Durango south to Chiapas; and [*francescae* group] in the Tres Marias Islands (Isla María Madre).

Notes.—Groups: *G. venustus* [Red-breasted Chat] and *G. francescae* Baird, 1865 [Tres Marias Chat]. *Granatellus venustus*, *G. sallaei*, and the South American *G. pelzelni* Sclater, 1865 [Rose-breasted Chat], may constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Granatellus sallaei (Bonaparte). Gray-throated Chat.

Setophaga sallaei (Bonaparte and Sclater MS) Bonaparte, 1856, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* 42: 957. (southern Mexico = Córdoba, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz and the Yucatan Peninsula south in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of Tabasco, northern Oaxaca, and northern Chiapas to northern Guatemala and Belize.

Notes.—See comments under *G. venustus*.

Genus *XENOLIGEIA* Bond

Xenoligea [subgenus] Bond, 1967, *Birds W. Indies*, 12th Suppl., p. 20. Type, by original designation, *Microligea montana* Chapman.

Notes.—Formerly treated as a subgenus of *Microligea*. Relationships of *Xenoligea* are uncertain. Although here placed within Parulidae, the genus possibly has thraupid affinities (Lowery and Monroe *in* Paynter 1968).

Xenoligea montana (Chapman). White-winged Warbler.

Microligea montana Chapman, 1917, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 37: 330. (Loma Tina, 1566 m, 18°47' N, 70°49' W., Azua Peninsula, Dominican Republic.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (950–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the higher mountains of Hispaniola.

Notes.—Also known as White-winged Ground Warbler.

Family COEREBIDAE: Bananaquits

Genus COEREBEA Vieillot

Cœreba Vieillot, 1809, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 2 (livr. 21): 70. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia flaveola* Linnaeus.

Coereba flaveola (Linnaeus). Bananaquit.

Certhia flaveola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 119. Based mainly on “*Luscinia s. Philomela e fusco & luteo varia*” Sloane, Voy. Jamaica 2: 307, pl. 259, fig. 3, and “The Black and Yellow Creeper” Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 122, pl. 122, upper fig. (in America = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub (0–1500 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*bahamensis* group] in the Bahama Islands (from Grand Bahama and Little Abaco south to Great Inagua and Turks Islands); and [*flaveola* group] throughout the Antilles (including many small cays and islands in the western Caribbean Sea, but absent from Cuba and the Swan Islands), and on mainland and nearby islands from central Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, and Chiapas (also the islands of Cancun, Cozumel, and Cayo Culebra) south through the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of northern Central America to Nicaragua (including islas Providencia and San Andrés), on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama (including Coiba and the Pearl islands), and in South America from Colombia (including Isla Gorgona), Venezuela (including islands from the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad), and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to southern Bolivia, Paraguay, extreme northeastern Argentina, and southern Brazil.

Ranges irregularly [*bahamensis* group] to southern Florida (north to Brevard County; most frequently recorded in Palm Beach and Broward counties). Casual off Cuba (Cayo Tío Pepe, Gibara).

Notes.—Groups: *C. bahamensis* (Reichenbach, 1853) [Bahama Bananaquit] and *C. flaveola* [Common Bananaquit]. See Seutin et al. (1994) for relationships among populations in the Caribbean region.

Family THRAUPIDAE: Tanagers

Genus CONIROSTRUM Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny

Conirostrum Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1838, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 8(2): pl. 77–79, p. 25. Type, by monotypy, *Conirostrum cinereum* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

Conirostrum leucogenys (Lafresnaye). White-eared Conebill.

Dacnis Leucogenys Lafresnaye, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2) 4: 470. (Colombiâ = Bogotá.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province in the Bayano River valley, and Darién) east to northern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Genus NESOSPINGUS Sclater

Nesospingus Sclater, 1885, Ibis, p. 273. Type, by monotypy, *Chlorospingus speculariferus* Lawrence.

***Nesospingus speculariferus* (Lawrence). Puerto Rican Tanager.**

Chlorospingus ? *speculariferus* Lawrence, 1875, Ibis, p. 383, pl. 9, fig. 1. (Porto Rico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (200–1200 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Puerto Rico.

Genus ***CHLOROSPINGUS*** Cabanis

Chlorospingus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 139. Type, by virtual monotypy,
Chlorospingus leucophrys Cabanis = *Arremon ophthalmicus* Du Bus de Gisignies.

***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* (Du Bus de Gisignies). Common Bush-Tanager.**

Arremon ophthalmicus Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847, Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg., 14, p. 106. (Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (1000–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones, in nonbreeding season to lower Tropical Zone, in South America also to lower Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*ophthalmicus* group] in the highlands from Guerrero, Puebla, Hidalgo, southeastern San Luis Potosí south through Middle America to western Panama (western Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro), and in South America in the coastal Mountains of Venezuela, locally in the Western Andes of Colombia and Ecuador, in the Central Andes of Colombia, and in the Eastern Andes of Venezuela and Colombia south to northwestern Argentina; and [*punctulatus* group] in the highlands of western Panama (Veraguas and Coclé).

Notes.—Species limits within the genus are poorly understood. The two groups have sometimes (e.g., Storer in Paynter 1970) been regarded as separate species, *C. ophthalmicus* [Brown-headed Bush-Tanager] and *C. punctulatus* Sclater and Salvin, 1869 [Dotted Bush-Tanager], but intergradation was reported by Olson (1993b); *C. inornatus* is sometimes regarded as a race of *C. ophthalmicus*, whereas *C. tacarcunae* is considered a race of *C. ophthalmicus* (Zimmer 1947) or a race of *C. flavigularis* (Hellmayr 1936).

***Chlorospingus tacarcunae* Griscom. Tacarcuna Bush-Tanager.**

Chlorospingus tacarcunae Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 11. (Mt. Tacarcuna, east slope, alt. 4600 ft., eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (850–1500 m; upper Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama in western San Blas (Cerro Brewster), eastern Panamá province (Cerro Azul, Cerro Jefe) and eastern Darién (Cerro Tacarcuna, Cerro Mali).

Notes.—See comments under *C. ophthalmicus*.

***Chlorospingus inornatus* (Nelson). Pirre Bush-Tanager.**

Hylospingus inornatus Nelson, 1912, Smithsonian Misc. Collect. 60(3): 18. (Mount Pirri, at 5,200 feet altitude, eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (800–1650 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama in eastern Darién (Cerro Pirre, Cerro Sapo, and Cana).

Notes.—See comments under *C. ophthalmicus*.

***Chlorospingus pileatus* Salvin. Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager.**

Chlorospingus pileatus Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 581. (Volcan de Cartago [= Irazú], Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest, Secondary Forest (1500–3000 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera de Tilarán) and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Notes.—Includes *C. zeledoni* Ridgway, 1905 [Volcano Bush-Tanager], of the Irazú and Turrialba volcanoes in central Costa Rica, now shown to be a color morph of *C. pileatus* (Johnson and Brush 1972).

***Chlorospingus flavigularis* (Sclater). Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager.**

Pipilopsis flavigularis Sclater, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)4: 8. (Nouvelle-Grenade = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (250–1600 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*hypophaeus* group] in western Panama (Bocas del Toro and Veraguas); and [*flavigularis* group] in South America in the Andes from Colombia south, on the western slope to southwestern Ecuador and on the eastern slope to northern Bolivia.

Notes.—Differences in iris color and behavior suggest that the two groups may represent separate species (Isler and Isler 1987), *C. hypophaeus* Sclater and Salvin, 1868 [Drab-breasted Bush-Tanager] and *C. flavigularis* [Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager]. See comments under *C. ophthalmicus*.

***Chlorospingus canigularis* (Lafresnaye). Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager.**

Tachyphonus canigularis Lafresnaye, 1848, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 11: 11. (ad Bogotam, in Colombia = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (300–2600 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*olivaceiceps* group] in the mountains of central Costa Rica (primarily Caribbean slope from Río Reventazón to the Cordillera Central) and extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro, sight report only); and [*canigularis* group] in South America from Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south to northwestern Peru and eastern Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *C. olivaceiceps* Underwood, 1898 [Olive-crowned Bush-Tanager] and *C. canigularis* [Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager].

Genus **HEMITHRAUPIS** Cabanis

Hemithraupis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1 (1851): 21. Type, by original designation, *Hylophilus ruficeps* Wied = *Nemosia ruficapilla* Vieillot.

***Hemithraupis flavicollis* (Vieillot). Yellow-backed Tanager.**

Nemosia flavicollis Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 22: 491. (l'Amérique méridionale = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme eastern Panama (Río Tuira and Cana, in eastern Darién), northern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Bolivia and Amazonian and southeastern Brazil.

Genus **CHRYSOTHLYPIS** Berlepsch

Chrysothlypis Berlepsch, 1912, Verh. V Int. Ornithol. Kongr., Berlin (1911), p. 1080. Type, by original designation, *Tachyphonus chrysomelas* Sclater and Salvin.

***Chrysothlypis chrysomelaena* (Sclater and Salvin). Black-and-yellow Tanager.**

Tachyphonus chrysomelas Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 440, pl. 32. (Cordillera del Chucú, Veraguas, Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (350–1600 m; upper Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (primarily Caribbean slope north to Arenal) and Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, Coclé, western and eastern Panamá province, and Darién).

Notes.—For use of *chrysomelaena* instead of *chrysomelas*, see Deignan (1961).

Genus **PHAENICOPHILUS** Strickland

Phaenicophilus Strickland, 1851, in Jardine, Contrib. Ornithol. 1: 104. Type, by original designation, *Phaenicophilus palmarum* (Linn.) = *Turdus palmarum* Linnaeus.

Phaenicophilus palmarum (Linnaeus). Black-crowned Palm-Tanager.

Turdus palmarum Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 295. Based in part on “Le Palmiste a teste [= tête] noire” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 303, pl. 29, fig. 2. (in Cayennæ Palmis, error = Santo Domingo, Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Mangrove Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola (except the southern peninsula of Haiti west of the Trouin Valley) and adjacent Saona Island.

Notes.—This species and the next are very closely related and have been considered conspecific (e.g., Hellmayr 1936). A narrow hybrid zone, with little or no introgression, occurs north of Marigot, Haiti (McDonald and Smith 1990, 1994).

Phaenicophilus poliocephalus (Bonaparte). Gray-crowned Palm-Tanager.

Dulus poliocephalus Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)3: 178. (Hispaniola = Haiti.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Mangrove Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–2400 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Hispaniola (Massif de la Hotte area, in southwestern Haiti, and on adjacent islands (Gonâve, Île-à-Vache, and Grand Cayemite).

Notes.—See comments under *P. palmarum*.

Genus **CALYPTOPHILUS** Cory

Calyptophilus Cory, 1884, Auk 1: 3. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicophilus frugivorus* Cory.

Calyptophilus tertius Wetmore. Western Chat-Tanager.

Calyptophilus tertius Wetmore, 1929, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 81 (13): 2. (higher slopes of Morne La Hotte, Haiti.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1500–2200 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the higher mountains of the massifs de la Hotte and la Selle, southern Haiti, and extreme southwestern Dominican Republic, Hispaniola.

Notes.—See Wetmore and Swales (1931) for treatment of this and *C. frugivorus* as separate species (also followed by Pregill and Olson 1981). For a contrary opinion, see Bond and Dod (1977) and Bond (1982). Also known as Highland Chat-Tanager.

Calyptophilus frugivorus (Cory). Eastern Chat-Tanager.

Phaenicophilus frugivorus Cory, 1883, Q. J. Boston Zool. Soc. 2: 45. (Santo Domingo = Almercen [= Villa Rivas], Dominican Republic.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the western Dominican Republic (east to Semaná province), and on Gonâve Island.

Notes.—Also known as Lowland Chat-Tanager. See comments under *C. tertius*.

Genus *RHODINOCICHLA* Hartlaub

Rhodinocichla Hartlaub, 1853, J. Ornithol. 1: 33. Type, by original designation, *Furnarius roseus* Lesson.

Notes.—Systematic position of this genus is uncertain. Similarities in plumage colors, pattern, and sexual dimorphism suggest that it may be related to the “paruline” genus *Granatellus* (Storer in Paynter 1970).

Rhodinocichla rosea (Lesson). Rosy Thrush-Tanager.

Furnarius roseus Lesson, 1832, Illus. Zool., livr. 2, pl. 5. (du Brésil et du district peu connu de San-Jose, error = Caracas, Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest (0–1700 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands of Mexico from Sinaloa to western Michoacán (Coahuayana); on the Pacific slope of southern Middle America from southwestern Costa Rica east to central Panama (to eastern Panamá province, also on the Caribbean slope in Coclé, Colón, and the Canal area); and in South America in northern and central Colombia, and northern Venezuela.

Notes.—Also known as Rose-breasted Thrush-Tanager.

Genus *MITROSPINGUS* Ridgway

Mitrospingus Ridgway, 1898, Auk 15: 225. Type, by original designation, *Tachyphonus cassini* [sic] Lawrence.

Mitrospingus cassinii (Lawrence). Dusky-faced Tanager.

Tachyphonus Cassinii Lawrence, 1861, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 297. (on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad = Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Costa Rica (Caribbean lowlands) south through Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and locally in the Pacific lowlands in Veraguas, eastern Panamá province, and Darién), and locally in northwestern Colombia (east to Antioquia) and the Pacific lowlands of western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Genus *CHLOROTHRAUPIS* Salvin and Godman

Chlorothraupis (Ridgway MS) Salvin and Godman, 1883, Biol. Cent.-Amer. (Aves) 1: 297. Type, by subsequent designation (Ridgway, 1884), *Phoenicotheraupis carmioli* Lawrence.

Chlorothraupis carmioli (Lawrence). Olive Tanager.

Phaenicothraupis carmioli Lawrence, 1868, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 9: 100. (Angostura, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*carmioli* group] in eastern Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (Caribbean slope, locally on Pacific slope in low passes), and Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific slope from eastern Panamá province to Darién, generally north and east of the valleys of Río Chepo and Río Chucunaque); and [*frenata* group] in South America on the eastern slope of the Andes from southeastern Colombia south to central Bolivia.

Notes.—Groups: *C. carmioli* [Olive Tanager] and *C. frenata* Berlepsch, 1907 [Yellowlored Tanager]. *Chlorothraupis carmioli* and *C. olivacea* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Chlorothraupis olivacea (Cassin). Lemon-spectacled Tanager.

Orthogonys olivaceus Cassin, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 12: 140. (Cordilleras Mountains, on the River Truando, New Granada = Río Truandó, northwestern Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién, generally south and west of the valleys of Río Chepo and Río Chucunaque), western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Also known as Lemon-browed Tanager or Yellow-browed Tanager, the latter applied also to *Tangara guttata*. See comments under *C. carmioli*.

Genus ***EUCOMETIS*** Sclater

Comarophagus (not Boie, 1826) Bonaparte, 1851, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 32: 81. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Tanagra penicillata* Spix.

Eucometis Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 117. New name for *Comarophagus* Bonaparte, preoccupied.

Eucometis penicillata (Spix). Gray-headed Tanager.

Tanagra penicillata Spix, 1825, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 2: 36, pl. 49, fig. 1. (No locality given = Fonte Boa, Rio Solimões, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest (0–600 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*cristata* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec), southern Veracruz, and the Yucatan Peninsula south to Honduras, on both slopes of Nicaragua (rare on the Pacific slope), Costa Rica (primarily Pacific slope, locally on Caribbean drainage), and Panama (locally on Pacific slope throughout, on Caribbean slope from Canal area eastward), and in northern and eastern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela; and [*penicillata* group] from southeastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia, northern Paraguay, and central and eastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *E. cristata* (Du Bus de Gisignies, 1855) [Gray-crested Tanager] and *E. penicillata* [Gray-headed Tanager].

Genus ***LANIO*** Vieillot

Lanio Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 40. Type, by original designation, “Tangara mordoré” Buffon = *Tangara fulva* Boddaert.

Lanio aurantius Lafresnaye. Black-throated Shrike-Tanager.

Lanio Aurantius Lafresnaye, 1846, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 9: 204. (in Colombiâ, error = Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Veracruz and northern Oaxaca south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, southern Quintana Roo, Guatemala, and Belize to northern Honduras (east to the La Ceiba region).

Notes.—*Lanio aurantius* and *L. leucothorax* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Lanio leucothorax Salvin. White-throated Shrike-Tanager.

Lanio leucothorax Salvin, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1864), p. 581. (Tucurriqui, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–750 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Honduras (Olancho) south through Nicaragua (Caribbean slope) and Costa Rica (both slopes, absent from the dry northwest) to western Panama (western Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Veraguas, Coclé).

Notes.—See comments under *L. aurantius*.

Genus *HETEROSPINGUS* Ridgway

Heterospingus Ridgway, 1898, Auk 15: 225. Type, by original designation, *Tachyphonus rubrifrons* Lawrence.

Heterospingus rubrifrons (Lawrence). Sulphur-rumped Tanager.

Tachyphonus rubrifrons Lawrence, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 17: 106. (Line of the Pan[ama]. R[ail]. Road, near Lion Hill Station = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Costa Rica (Caribbean lowlands west to the Río Reventazón) and Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific lowlands in eastern Panamá province and Darién, with a sight report from Veraguas).

Notes.—*Heterospingus rubrifrons* and *H. xanthopygius* have been considered conspecific (e.g., Storer in Paynter 1970, Wetmore et al. 1984); they constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Heterospingus xanthopygius (Sclater). Scarlet-browed Tanager.

Tachyphonus xanthopygius Sclater, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1854), p. 158, pl. 69. (in Nov. Grenada = Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (eastern Darién), western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—See comments under *H. rubrifrons*.

Genus *TACHYPHONUS* Vieillot

Tachyphonus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 33. Type, by monotypy, “Tangara noir” Buffon = *Tangara rufa* Boddaert.

Tachyphonus luctuosus d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye. White-shouldered Tanager.

Tachyphonus luctuosus d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 7(2): 29, pl. 77–79. (Guarayos [Bolivia].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Honduras (Caribbean slope west to La Ceiba region) south through Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (both slopes, absent from the dry northwest), and Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific lowlands in western Chiriquí, eastern Panamá and Darién), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and central and eastern Brazil.

Tachyphonus delatrii Lafresnaye. Tawny-crested Tanager.

Tachyphonus Delatrii Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 10: 72. (St-Bonaventure = Buenaventura, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Honduras (sight report) and eastern Nicaragua (Caribbean slope) south through Costa Rica (primarily Caribbean slope), Panama (entire Ca-

Caribbean slope, and Pacific slope in Veraguas and Darién), and western Colombia (including Gorgona Island) to western Ecuador.

Tachyphonus rufus (Boddaert). White-lined Tanager.

Tangara rufa Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 44. Based on "Le Tangaroux de Cayenne" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 711. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (primarily Caribbean lowlands, recently spreading to the southwestern Pacific lowlands) and Panama (entire Caribbean slope, on Pacific slope from western Panamá province eastward), and in South America in northwestern Ecuador, in the Andean region from Colombia (including the Santa Marta Mountains) south to south-central Peru, along the coast and Andes of Venezuela (including Isla Margarita, Trinidad and Tobago), and in the Guianas, eastern Brazil (Amapá south to Mato Grosso and Bahia, mainly east of the Rio Tapajos), eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz), central Paraguay, and north-eastern Argentina (Misiones south to northern Buenos Aires).

Genus **HABIA** Blyth

Habia Blyth, 1840, in Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, p. 184. Type, by subsequent designation (Oberholser, 1922), *Tanagra flammiceps* Temminck = *Saltator rubicus* Vieillot.

Habia rubica (Vieillot). Red-crowned Ant-Tanager.

Staltator [sic] *rubicus* Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 14: 107. Based on "Habia Roxiza" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 1: 351 (no. 85). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Nayarit south to south-central Oaxaca, and from southern Tamaulipas and southeastern Chiapas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Nicaragua, in Costa Rica (Pacific lowlands), and Panama (primarily Pacific lowlands, locally on Caribbean slope); also in northern South America (isolated populations in northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad), in Amazonia from Colombia (Meta and Vaupes) south to central Bolivia and central Brazil, and in eastern Brazil (Pernambuco south to central Rio Grande do Sul), southeastern Paraguay, and extreme northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

Habia fuscicauda (Cabanis). Red-throated Ant-Tanager.

Phoenicotherapis fuscicauda Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 9: 86. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*salvini* group] from southeastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, Puebla, Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, and northern and southeastern Chiapas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula, and Meco and Mujeres islands) to Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua; [*fuscicauda* group] in southern Nicaragua, Costa Rica (mostly Caribbean slope, and Pacific coast south to the Río Grande de Tárcoles), Panama (the Caribbean slope to Bocas de Toro and the Pacific slope locally in Veraguas and the Canal area) and northern Colombia (at least formerly, west through Sucre and Córdoba to the Río Sinú).

Notes.—Also known as Dusky-tailed Ant-Tanager. Groups: *H. salvini* (Berlepsch, 1883) [Salvin's Ant-Tanager] and *H. fuscicauda* [Red-throated Ant-Tanager]. *Habia fuscicauda* and the South American *H. gutturalis* (Sclater, 1854) [Sooty Ant-Tanager] constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). See comments under *H. atrimaxillaris*.

Habia atrimaxillaris (Dwight and Griscom). Black-cheeked Ant-Tanager.

Phaenicothraupis atrimaxillaris Dwight and Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 142, p. 4. (Puerto Jimenez, Golfo Dulce, Prov. de Puntarenas, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands of southwestern Costa Rica (Golfo Dulce region).

Notes.—Storer in Paynter (1970) proposed that *atrimaxillaris* might be a subspecies of *H. fuscicauda*.

Genus **PIRANGA** Vieillot

Piranga Vieillot, 1807, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (livr. 1): iv. Type, by monotypy, *Muscicapa rubra* Linnaeus = *Fringilla rubra* Linnaeus.

Spermagra Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 437. Type, by monotypy, *Spermagra erythrocephala* Swainson.

Piranga roseogularis Cabot. Rose-throated Tanager.

Pyrranga roseo-gularis Cabot, 1846, Boston J. Nat. Hist. 5: 416. (road from Chemax to Yalahao, Yucatan = Yalahau, Quintana Roo.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Yucatan Peninsula (including Cozumel, Meco, and Mujeres islands), northern Guatemala (Petén), and northern Belize.

Piranga flava (Vieillot). Hepatic Tanager.

Saltator flavus Vieillot, 1822, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Encycl. Méth. (Ornithol.) 2(91): 791. Based on "Habia Amarilla" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 1: 358 (no. 87). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, lowland pine savanna; mainly in highlands north of Costa Rica except in lowland pine savanna; the migratory northern populations range in nonbreeding season to lowland woodland and forest (600–3000 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*hepatica* group] from southeastern California (San Bernardino and Kingston mountains, and Clark Mountain, probably also the New York Mountains), northwestern and central Arizona, southeastern Colorado, northern New Mexico, western Texas, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south through the highlands of Middle America (also the Isthmus of Tehuantepec lowlands) to north-central Nicaragua, and in the lowland pine savanna of Belize, extreme eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua.

Winters [*hepatica* group] from northern Mexico (casually from central and southern California and southern Arizona) south through the breeding range, occurring also in lowland areas in northern Mexico.

Casual [*hepatica* group] north elsewhere in California (to Inyo County and the Farallon Islands), and to Baja California, southern Nevada (probably breeds), and southeastern Wyoming, and east to southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana. Accidental in Illinois (Beverly).

Resident [*lutea* group] in Costa Rica (Cordillera Central southward) and Panama (both slopes), in the Andes of northern South America (locally in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela, also Trinidad), western Colombia (Cauca Valley), and on east slope from northern Peru south to Bolivia (Cochabamba); also west of the Andes from Colombia (Valle) south through western Ecuador to Peru (Lima), and south of the Orinoco in southern Venezuela (Amazonas and Bolívar), northern Brazil, central Guyana, and central Surinam; and [*flava* group] in South America from eastern Brazil (Roraima) and southern Guyana south through much of central and eastern Brazil to eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina (Mendoza, Córdoba, and northern Buenos Aires), western Uruguay, and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *P. hepatica* Swainson, 1827 [Hepatic Tanager], *P. lutea* (Lesson, 1834)

[Tooth-billed Tanager], and *P. flava* [Red Tanager]. The three groups may represent two or three species (Ridgely and Tudor 1989).

***Piranga rubra* (Linnaeus). Summer Tanager.**

Fringilla rubra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 181. Based on "The Summer Red-Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 56, pl. 56. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open deciduous woodland, swamps, pine and pine-oak woodland, and cottonwood riparian woodland; in migration and winter in a wide variety of wooded habitats with tall trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern California (west to Los Angeles and Kern counties, and north to southern Inyo County), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central New Mexico, central Texas, west-central Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, southern Iowa, central (rarely northern) Illinois, southern Wisconsin (formerly), central Indiana, southern (rarely northern) Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Maryland and New Jersey south to northeastern Baja California, southeastern Sonora, northern Durango, southeastern Coahuila, central Nuevo León, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Winters from southern Baja California, southern Sinaloa, and Veracruz south through Middle America and South America (including Trinidad) west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil, rarely north to central coastal and southern California and southern Arizona, and casually in Louisiana, southern Florida, the Bahama Islands, and Cuba.

Migrates regularly through eastern Colorado, northern Mexico, the Bahama Islands, Cuba, Jamaica, the Cayman Islands, and islands in the western Caribbean Sea (Swan, Providencia, and San Andrés).

Casual or accidental north to Oregon, Montana, southwestern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, to Bermuda (most often in the fall), the Lesser Antilles (Mustique in the Grenadines, and Barbados), Clipperton Island, and to the Galapagos Islands, Curaçao, Chile, and Great Britain; sight reports from Idaho and the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island).

***Piranga olivacea* (Gmelin). Scarlet Tanager.**

Tanagra olivacea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 889. Based primarily on the "Olive Tanager" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 218. (in Cayenna et Noveboraco = New York.)

Habitat.—Deciduous forest and mature deciduous woodland, especially where oaks common, less frequently in mixed deciduous-coniferous forest; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats with tall trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central North Dakota, eastern Saskatchewan (probably), southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, central Maine, southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to central Nebraska, eastern Kansas, north-central and southeastern Oklahoma, northwestern and north-central Arkansas, west-central Tennessee, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, northwestern South Carolina, western North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

Winters from Panama (rarely, in the lowlands) and Colombia south, east of the Andes, through eastern Ecuador and Peru to northern Bolivia.

Migrates primarily through the eastern United States (west to central Texas, rarely to eastern Colorado and eastern New Mexico), Middle America (primarily the Gulf-Caribbean slope north of Costa Rica, and in Veracruz, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula), and the West Indies, casually west to the eastern slopes of the Rockies, in Bermuda (most numerous in the fall), and to the Netherlands Antilles and Isla Los Roques (off Venezuela).

Casual in western North America from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, and Montana south to California, Baja California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and in northeastern North America north to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Accidental in Alaska (Point Barrow) and Clipperton Island, and in Iceland and the British Isles.

Notes.—Mayr and Short (1970) considered *P. olivacea* and *P. ludoviciana* to constitute a superspecies.

***Piranga ludoviciana* (Wilson). Western Tanager.**

Tanagra ludoviciana Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 27, pl. 20, fig. 1. (prairies of the Missouri, between the Osage and Mandan nations = about two miles north of Kamiah, Idaho County, Idaho.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous, mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland, and aspen forest, primarily in mountains; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats, in Middle America mostly in highland pine, pine-oak association, and humid forest edge.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alaska (probably), northern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, and central Saskatchewan south to northern Baja California, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas; also in western South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska; one isolated breeding record from southern Wisconsin (Jefferson County, 1877) is questionable.

Winters from coastal southern California, Baja California, Jalisco, and southern Tamaulipas (casually north to south-coastal British Columbia, southern Oregon, southern Arizona, and southern Texas) south through Middle America (mostly highlands) to Costa Rica, casually in the Gulf Coast region from southeastern Texas and Arkansas east to southern Florida.

Migrates regularly east to western Nebraska, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and central Texas.

Casual north to central Alaska, southern Yukon, and the Queen Charlotte Islands, and across northeastern North America from Iowa and southern Manitoba and Minnesota east through Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, southern Ontario, and southern Quebec to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and south to New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina; sight reports elsewhere in eastern North America. Accidental in northern Alaska (Point Barrow), the Bahama Islands (New Providence), Cuba (Cárdenas), and Panama (western Chiriquí).

Notes.—See comments under *P. olivacea*.

***Piranga bidentata* Swainson. Flame-colored Tanager.**

Piranga bidentata Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 438. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest (800–2500 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Chihuahua, central Nuevo León, and southern Tamaulipas south through the interior of Mexico (also the Tres Marias Islands off Nayarit), Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua; in the mountains of Costa Rica (primarily the Cordillera Central) and western Panama (western and central Chiriquí).

Breeds rarely in southeastern Arizona (Chiricahua, Santa Rita, and Huachuca mountains). Casual elsewhere in southern Arizona (Patagonia).

Notes.—Also known as Streak-backed Tanager.

***Piranga leucoptera* Trudeau. White-winged Tanager.**

Piranga leucoptera Trudeau, 1839, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8: 160. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (800–2200 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south (west to Hidalgo, México, Guerrero, and northern Oaxaca) through Middle America (mostly in the highlands, not recorded Yucatan Peninsula) to western Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, Herrera); and in South America in the Andes from Colombia and Venezuela south on the western slope to southwestern Ecuador and on the eastern slope to central Bolivia; also in the Tepui region of Venezuela and extreme northwestern Brazil.

***Piranga erythrocephala* (Swainson). Red-headed Tanager.**

Spermagra erythrocephala Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 437. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (900–2600 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Sonora and Chihuahua south through Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, México (Temascaltepec), Morelos, and Guerrero to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Genus ***RAMPHOCELUS*** Desmarest

Ramphocelus Desmarest, 1805, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, Manakins, Todiers, livr. 1, pl. 28 (and text), p. [1]. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Tanagra brasilia* [sic] Linnaeus.

Phlogothraupis Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomencl. Avium Neotrop., pp. 21, 155. Type, by original designation, *Tanagra (Tachyphonus) sanguinolentus* Lesson.

***Ramphocelus sanguinolentus* (Lesson). Crimson-collared Tanager.**

Tanagra (Tachyphonus) sanguinolentus Lesson, 1831, Cent. Zool., p. 107, pl. 39. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, Tabasco, northern Oaxaca, Chiapas, and southern Quintana Roo south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to western Panama (Bocas del Toro, Veraguas, and western Panamá province, locally also on Pacific slope of Panama in Veraguas).

Notes.—Often placed in the monotypic genus *Phlogothraupis*; see Stiles and Skutch (1989) for reasons for not including this species in *Ramphocelus*.

***Ramphocelus dimidiatus* Lafresnaye. Crimson-backed Tanager.**

Ramphocelus dimidiatus Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 7(2): 2, pl. 81. (du sud du Mexique et de Carthagène, Nouvelle-Grenade = Cartagena, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub (0–1700 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (both slopes west to Chiriquí and Veraguas, including Coiba and the Pearl islands), northern and western Colombia, and western Venezuela.

Notes.—*Ramphocelus dimidiatus* and the South American *R. melanogaster* (Swainson, 1838) [Huallaga Tanager], *R. carbo* (Pallas, 1764) [Silver-beaked Tanager], and *R. bresilius* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Brazilian Tanager] appear to constitute a superspecies (Storer in Paynter 1970).

***Ramphocelus passerinii* Bonaparte. Passerini's Tanager.**

Ramphocelus Passerinii Bonaparte, 1831, Antologia [Florence] 44 (130): 164. (in Insula Cuba, error = Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1700 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northeastern Oaxaca, extreme southeastern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America from Belize to western Panama (Bocas del Toro), and on Pacific slope in Costa Rica (central Guanacaste, northern Puntarenas).

Notes.—Recognition of *R. passerinii* and *R. costaricensis* as separate species follows Hackett (1996). *Ramphocelus passerinii* (including *R. costaricensis*) and *R. flammigerus* constitute a superspecies (Storer in Paynter 1970).

***Ramphocelus costaricensis* Cherrie. Cherrie's Tanager.**

Ramphocelus costaricensis Cherrie, 1891, Auk 8: 62. (Pozo Azul [de Pirrís], Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1350 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Pacific slope of Costa Rica (central Puntarenas, south) and western Panama (Chiriquí and [formerly?] western Veraguas).

Notes.—See comments under *R. passerinii*.

***Ramphocelus flammigerus* (Jardine and Selby). Flame-rumped Tanager.**

Ramphopis flammigerus Jardine and Selby, 1833, Illus. Ornithol. 3: pl. 131. (Columbia River, error = Antioquia, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*icteronotus* group] in Panama (west to Bocas del Toro and Veraguas, more commonly on the Caribbean slope), western Colombia and western Ecuador; and [*flammigerus* group] in western Colombia (east of the preceding, from the middle Cauca Valley south to Nariño).

Notes.—The two morphologically distinct groups are sometimes regarded as separate species, *R. icteronotus* Bonaparte, 1838 [Yellow-rumped Tanager], and *R. flammigerus* [Flame-rumped Tanager], but they intergrade in the Río San Juan region of western Colombia (Sibley 1958). See comments under *R. passerinii*.

Genus ***SPINDALIS*** Jardine and Selby

Spindalis Jardine and Selby, 1837, Illus. Ornithol. (n.s.), pt. 2, pl. 9. Type, by monotypy, *Spindalis bilineatus* Jardine and Selby = *Tanagra nigricephala* Jameson = *Fringilla zena* Linnaeus.

***Spindalis zena* (Linnaeus). Stripe-headed Tanager.**

Fringilla Zena Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 181. Based on "The Bahama Finch" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 42, pl. 42. (Bahama Islands = New Providence.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*zena* group] in Bahama Islands, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Grand Cayman, and Cozumel Island off the Yucatan Peninsula; [*dominicensis* group] Hispaniola (including Gonâve Island) and Puerto Rico; and [*nigricephala* group] in Jamaica.

Ranges [*zena* group] rarely to southern Florida (north to the Palm Beach area).

Notes.—Groups: *S. zena* [Stripe-headed Tanager], *S. dominicensis* (Bryant, 1866) [Hispaniolan Tanager] and *S. nigricephala* (Jameson, 1835) [Jamaican Tanager].

Genus ***THRAUPIS*** Boie

Thraupis Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 974. Type, by virtual monotypy, *Tanagra archiepiscopus* Desmarest = *Tanagra ornata* Sparrman.

***Thraupis episcopus* (Linnaeus). Blue-gray Tanager.**

Tanagra Episcopus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 316. Based on "L'Evesque" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 40, pl. 1, fig. 2. (in Brasilia, error = probably Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, River-edge Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–2600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Puebla, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern and southeastern Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern

Quintana Roo south along both slopes of Central America to Panama (including Escudo de Veraguas, Coiba, and the Pearl Islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Introduced or escaped about 1960 in southern Florida (southern Broward and Dade counties) but disappeared in mid 1970s (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992).

Notes.—Formerly called *T. virens* (Linnaeus, 1766); *T. episcopus* has been ruled to have priority by the I.C.Z.N. (1968). *Thraupis episcopus* and the South American *T. sayaca* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Sayaca Tanager] and *T. glaucocolpa* (Cabanis, 1850) [Glaucous Tanager] constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Thraupis abbas* (Deppe). Yellow-winged Tanager.**

Tanagra Abbas "Lichtens[tein]." W. Deppe, 1830, Preis.-Verz. Säugeth. Vögel, etc., Mex., p. 2. (Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 345.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest (0–1600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern San Luis Potosí, southwestern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, México, Puebla, northern Oaxaca, and northern and southeastern Chiapas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Honduras and eastern Nicaragua (Zelaya).

Notes.—Also known as Abbot's Tanager.

***Thraupis palmarum* (Wied). Palm Tanager.**

Tanagra palmarum Wied, 1821, Reise Bras. 2: 76. (Canavieras, Bahia, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and occasionally lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (rare in the dry northwest) and Panama (except for dry Pacific slope from Veraguas to western Panamá province, but including Isla Coiba), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to southern Bolivia, eastern Paraguay, and southern Brazil.

Genus **BANGSIA** Penard

Bangsia Penard, 1919, Auk 36: 539. Type, by original designation, *Buthraupis arcae* *caeruleigularis* Cherrie [= Ridgway] = *Buthraupis arcae* Sclater and Salvin.

Notes.—*Bangsia* is sometimes (e.g., Storer in Paynter 1970, Isler and Isler 1987) merged in the genus *Buthraupis* Cabanis.

***Bangsia arcae* (Sclater and Salvin). Blue-and-gold Tanager.**

Buthraupis arcae Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 439, pl. 31. (Cordillera del Chucú, Veraguas, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (300–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (the Caribbean slope north to the Cordillera de Tilarán) and western Panama (in Chiriquí, on both slopes in Veraguas, and in the Cerro Jefe area of eastern Panamá province).

Genus **EUPHONIA** Desmarest

Euphonia Desmarest, 1806, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, Manakins, Todiers, livr. 10, table [pl. 27]. Type, by monotypy, *Euphonia olivacea* Desmarest = *Euphonia minuta* Cabanis.

Pyrrhuphonia Bonaparte, 1850, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 31: 423. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Fringilla jamaica* Linnaeus.

Notes.—The generic name *Tanagra* Linnaeus, 1764, has been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority (but not the Law of Homonymy) by the I.C.Z.N. (1968).

***Euphonia jamaica* (Linnaeus). Jamaican Euphonia.**

Fringilla jamaica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 323. Based mainly on *Passer Coeruleo fuscus* Sloane, Voy. Jamaica 2: 311, pl. 257, fig. 3. (in Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Notes.—Often placed in the monotypic genus *Pyrrhuphonia*, but see Storer in Paynter (1970).

***Euphonia affinis* (Lesson). Scrub Euphonia.**

Tanagra (Euphonia) affinis Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 5: 175. (Realejo [Nicaragua].)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*godmani* group] in the Pacific lowlands from southeastern Sonora south to central Guerrero; and [*affinis* group] from eastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Puebla, and northern and southwestern Oaxaca (north to near Santiago Pinotepa Nacional) and the Yucatan Peninsula south along both slopes of Middle America to Honduras, and in the Pacific lowlands of Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste).

Notes.—Also known as Lesson's Euphonia or Black-throated Euphonia. Groups: *Euphonia godmani* Brewster, 1889 [Pale-vented Euphonia] and *E. affinis* [Scrub Euphonia].

***Euphonia luteicapilla* (Cabanis). Yellow-crowned Euphonia.**

Phonasca luteicapilla Cabanis, 1860, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 332. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica (both slopes, except the dry northwest), and Panama (east to the Canal area and eastern Darién).

***Euphonia laniirostris* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye. Thick-billed Euphonia.**

Euphonia laniirostris d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 7(2): 30, pl. 77–79. (Yuracares, Bolivia.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*melanura* group] in Costa Rica (primarily the humid southwest), Panama (both slopes), and South America from northern and eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela south, east of the Andes, to eastern Peru and western Amazonian Brazil; and [*laniirostris* group] west of the Andes from western Colombia to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes in central Peru (west of *melanura*), northern Bolivia, and adjacent Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *E. melanura* Sclater, 1851 [Black-tailed Euphonia] and *E. laniirostris* [Thick-billed Euphonia].

***Euphonia hirundinacea* Bonaparte. Yellow-throated Euphonia.**

Euphonia hirundinacea Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 117. (Guatamala = Pacific slope, San Jose to Ixtepec, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Puebla, and northern and (possibly) southeastern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Costa Rica (most commonly in the dry northwest); reports from western Panama are questionable (Wetmore et al. 1984).

Notes.—Also known as Bonaparte's Euphonia. With the use of *Euphonia* instead of the suppressed *Tanagra*, *E. hirundinacea* Bonaparte, 1838, is no longer preoccupied by *Tanagra hirundinacea* Lesson, 1831; thus the frequently used *T. lauta* Bangs and Penard, 1919 becomes a synonym of *E. hirundinacea*.

***Euphonia musica* (Gmelin). Antillean Euphonia.**

Pipra musica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 1004. Based on "L'Organiste" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 809, fig. 1. (in insula S. Dominici = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola (including Gonâve Island) and Puerto Rico, and in the Lesser Antilles (Saba, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada); there are no recent records for Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Vincent or Grenada.

Casual elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles (St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, Terre-de-haut, Bequia).

Notes.—*Euphonia musica*, *E. elegantissima*, and the South American *E. cyanocephala* (Vieillot, 1818) [Golden-rumped Euphonia] constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990) and are sometimes considered to be conspecific, with the English name Blue-hooded Euphonia.

***Euphonia elegantissima* (Bonaparte). Elegant Euphonia.**

Pipra elegantissima Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 112. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (1000–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, central Nuevo León, and southern Tamaulipas south through the highlands of Middle America to western Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, Coclé).

Notes.—See comments under *E. musica*. Called Blue-hooded Euphonia by A. O. U. (1983).

***Euphonia fulvicrissa* Sclater. Fulvous-vented Euphonia.**

Euphonia fulvicrissa Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1856), p. 276. ("S[anta]. Martha in New Grenada" = locality uncertain.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in central and eastern Panama (west to northern Coclé and western Panamá province), and in South America in western Colombia (east to the northern Eastern Andes and the middle Magdalena Valley) and along the Pacific slope south to northwestern Ecuador.

***Euphonia imitans* (Hellmayr). Spot-crowned Euphonia.**

Tanagra imitans Hellmayr, 1936, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. (Zool. Ser.) 13(9): 63. (El Pózo, Río Térraba, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1350 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (Pacific slope west to the Gulf of Nicoya) and extreme western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Accidental in central Costa Rica (San José, possibly an escaped cage bird; a record from Miravalles is erroneous).

Notes.—Also known as Tawny-bellied Euphonia.

Euphonia gouldi Sclater. Olive-backed Euphonia.

Euphonia Gouldi Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 66, pl. 24. (In Guatemala et Mexico Meridionali = Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and southern Quintana Roo south in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of Central America to Costa Rica (also known from the Pacific slope of the Cordillera de Guanacaste) and central Panama (Bocas del Toro, western Veraguas, and Canal area).

Notes.—Also known as Gould's Euphonia.

Euphonia minuta Cabanis. White-vented Euphonia.

Euphonia minuta Cabanis, 1849, in Schomburgk, Reisen Br.-Guiana 3 (1848): 671. (British Guiana.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally on the Caribbean slope of Guatemala, southern Belize, and Nicaragua, and widely on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama (more widespread on the Caribbean slope), and in South America south along the Pacific slope to northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes from southern Colombia, Venezuela south of the Orinoco, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil (south to southern Amazonas and Pará, rarely to northern Mato Grosso). A report from Chiapas (Palenque) is questionable.

Notes.—The name *E. olivacea* Desmarest, 1806, has been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority (but not the Law of Homonymy) by the I.C.Z.N. (1968).

Euphonia annae Cassin. Tawny-capped Euphonia.

Euphonia Annae Cassin, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 17: 172. (Santa Rosa, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (600–1500 m, locally to 350 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope north to the Cordillera de Guanacaste), Panama (locally on both slopes), and extreme northwestern Colombia (Gulf of Urubá region).

Euphonia xanthogaster (Sundevall). Orange-bellied Euphonia.

Euphone xanthogaster Sundevall, 1834, Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. (1833), p. 310, pl. 10, fig. 1. (Brazil = Rio de Janeiro.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2300 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (Darién), and South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and Guyana south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia (in Andean foothills) and western Amazonian Brazil; also in eastern Brazil from Bahia south to Rio de Janeiro.

Genus **CHLOROPHONIA** Bonaparte

Chlorophonia Bonaparte, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)3: 137. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Tanagra viridis* Vieillot = *Pipra cyanea* Vieillot.

Chlorophonia flavirostris Sclater. Yellow-collared Chlorophonia.

Chlorophonia flavirostris P. L. Sclater, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 129. (Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (600–1700 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the western slope of the Andes of southwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Accidental on Cerro Pirre, eastern Darién, Panama (photograph [Capparella 1986]).

Chlorophonia occipitalis (Du Bus de Gisignies). Blue-crowned Chlorophonia.

Euphonia occipitalis Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847, Esquisses Ornithol., livr. 3, pl. 14. (Le Mexique = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, to Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest and Secondary Forest in nonbreeding season (1000–2500 m; Subtropical Zone, to Tropical Zone in nonbreeding season).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Veracruz and northern and southeastern Oaxaca south through Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

Notes.—*Chlorophonia occipitalis* and *C. callophrys* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990) and have been treated as conspecific (e.g., Storer *in* Paynter 1970).

Chlorophonia callophrys (Cabanis). Golden-browed Chlorophonia.

Triglyphidia callophrys Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 331. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (750–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera de Guanacaste) and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas), descending to lower elevations in nonbreeding season.

Notes.—See comments under *C. occipitalis*.

Genus **TANGARA** Brisson

Tangara Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 3: 3. Type, by tautonymy, *Tangara* Brisson = *Aglaia paradisea* Swainson = *Aglaia chilensis* Vigors.

Tangara inornata (Gould). Plain-colored Tanager.

Calliste inornata Gould, 1855, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 158. (Santa Fé de Bogota [Colombia].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope only, north to Sarapiquí region), Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific slope west to Cerro Campana in western Panamá province) and northern Colombia.

Tangara cabanisi (Sclater). Azure-rumped Tanager.

Calliste s. *Callispiza Sclateri* (not *Calliste sclateri* Lafresnaye, 1854) Cabanis, 1866, J. Ornithol. 14: 163. (Costa Rica, western Guatemala.)

Calliste cabanisi Sclater, 1868, Ibis, p. 71, pl. 3. New name for *Calliste sclateri* Cabanis, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1100–1700 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands (Sierra Madre de Chiapas, primarily Pacific slope) of Chiapas and western Guatemala (Volcán Santa María).

Notes.—Also known as Cabanis's Tanager.

Tangara palmeri (Hellmayr). Gray-and-gold Tanager.

Calospiza palmeri Hellmayr, 1909, Rev. Fr. Ornithol. 1: 49. (Sipi, Rio Sipi, Choco, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (cerros Sapo, Quía, and Tacarcuna, in eastern Darién), and on the Pacific slope of western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Tangara florida (Sclater and Salvin). Emerald Tanager.

Calliste florida Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 416, pl. 28. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; upper Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (primarily in the Cordillera Central), Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific slope from eastern Panamá province eastward), western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Tangara icterocephala (Bonaparte). Silver-throated Tanager.

Calliste icterocephala Bonaparte, 1851, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 32: 76. (Ecuador = valley of Punta Playa, south of Quito.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (600–1600 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Guanacaste, more frequently found on Caribbean slope), Panama (both slopes); in South America in the Western Andes of Colombia and Ecuador and the northern Central Andes of Colombia.

Tangara guttata (Cabanis). Speckled Tanager.

Callispiza guttata Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1 (1851): 26. (Roraima, Guiana = Cerro Roraima, Bolívar, Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (300–2000 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Tilarán), Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific slope in western Chiriquí, Veraguas, eastern Panamá province, and eastern Darién), Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Surinam, and extreme northern Brazil.

Notes.—*Tangara guttata* clearly has priority over *T. chrysophrys* (Sclater, 1851); see Storer in Paynter 1970: 370, footnote). See comments under *Chlorothraupis olivacea*.

Tangara gyrola (Linnaeus). Bay-headed Tanager.

Fringilla Gyrola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 181. Based on "The Red-headed Green-Finch" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 1: 23, pl. 23. (in America = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*gyroloides* group] in Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera Central) and Panama (both slopes), and in South America from Colombia south, west of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia, and western Amazonian Brazil; [*viridissima* group] in northeastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad; and [*gyrola* group] in southeastern Venezuela, the Guianas, and extreme northern Brazil.

Notes.—Distinct morphological characters suggest that the three groups might be recognized as species, *T. gyroloides* (Lafresnaye, 1847) [= *T. albertinae* (Pelzeln, 1877)] [Bay-

and-blue Tanager], *T. viridissima* (Lafresnaye, 1847) [Bay-and-green Tanager], and *T. gyrola* [Bay-headed Tanager] (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Tangara lavinia (Cassin). Rufous-winged Tanager.

Calliste Lavinia Cassin, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 10: 178. (Isthmus of Darien, New Grenada [= Panama].)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Honduras (east of the Sula Valley) south on the Caribbean slope (mostly) of Central America to Costa Rica, on both slopes of Panama, and in western Colombia (including Gorgona Island) and northwestern Ecuador; erroneously reported from Guatemala.

Tangara cucullata (Swainson). Lesser Antillean Tanager.

Aglaia Cucullata Swainson, 1834, Ornithol. Drawings, pt. 1, pl. 7. (No locality given = Grenada, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–850 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on St. Vincent and Grenada, in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—Also known as Hooded Tanager, a name now generally applied to the South American *Nemosia pileata* (Boddaert, 1783).

Tangara larvata (Du Bus de Gisignies). Golden-hooded Tanager.

Calliste larvata Du Bus de Gisignies, 1846, Esquisses Ornithol., livr. 2, pl. 9. (Tabasco, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific slope in western Chiriquí, western Veraguas, eastern Panamá province, and Darién), and in western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Also known as Golden-masked Tanager. *Tangara larvata* and the South American *T. nigrocincta* (Bonaparte, 1838) [Masked Tanager] have been treated as a single species by some authors (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970). Eisenmann (1957) provided rationale for treating them as separate species; they constitute a superspecies (Storer 1969).

Tangara dowii (Salvin). Spangle-cheeked Tanager.

Calliste dowii Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 168. (San José [= Rancho Redondo de San José], Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (1100–3200 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera de Tilarán) and western Panama (east to Veraguas).

Notes.—Some authors (e.g., Storer in Paynter 1970, Isler and Isler 1987) consider *T. dowii* and *T. fucosa* as conspecific; we follow Sibley and Monroe (1990) in treating them as separate species that form a superspecies.

Tangara fucosa Nelson. Green-naped Tanager.

Tangara fucosus Nelson, 1912, Smithson. Misc. Collect. 60(3): 17. (Mount Pirri, at 5,000 feet altitude, near head of Rio Limon, eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Elfin Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (1400–2000 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién on Cerro Mali and Cerro Pirre).

Notes.—Also known as Pirre Tanager. See comments under *T. dowii*.

Genus *DACNIS* Cuvier

Dacnis Cuvier, 1816, Règne Anim. 1 ("1817"): 395. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla cayana* Linnaeus.

Notes.—The genera *Dacnis*, *Chlorophanes* and *Cyanerpes*, formerly placed in the family Coerebidae, are now considered to be thraupids related to the genus *Tangara* (Storer in Paynter 1970).

Dacnis venusta Lawrence. Scarlet-thighed Dacnis.

Dacnis venusta Lawrence, 1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 464. (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad = Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1450 m; Subtropical Zone, to Tropical Zone in nonbreeding season).

Distribution.—*Resident* on both slopes of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera de Guanacaste) and Panama, and in western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Dacnis cayana (Linnaeus). Blue Dacnis.

Motacilla cayana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 336. Based in part on "Le Pipit bleu de Cayenne" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 534, pl. 28, fig. 1. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of northeastern Honduras (Olancho, Gracias a Dios) and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia, eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, and southern Brazil.

Dacnis viguieri Salvin and Godman. Viridian Dacnis.

Dacnis viguieri (Oustalet MS) Salvin and Godman, 1883, Biol. Cent.-Amer. (Aves) 1: 246, pl. 15A, fig. 3. (Isthmus of Panama, on the shores of the Gulf of Darien.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién) and northwestern Colombia (northern Chocó and Córdoba).

Genus *CHLOROPHANES* Reichenbach

Chlorophanes Reichenbach, 1853, Hand. Spec. Ornithol., cont. xi, Scansoriae B. Tenuirostres, p. 233. Type, by monotypy, *Coereba atricapilla* Vieillot = *Motacilla spiza* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Dacnis*.

Chlorophanes spiza (Linnaeus). Green Honeycreeper.

Motacilla Spiza Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 188. Based on "The Green Blackcap Fly-catcher" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 1: 25, pl. 25, upper fig. (in Surinami = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1600 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Oaxaca, Chiapas, and southern Campeche (Pacaytún) south on the Caribbean slope of Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian and southeastern Brazil.

Genus *CYANERPES* Oberholser

Cyanerpes Oberholser, 1899, Auk 16: 32. Type, by original designation, *Certhia cyanea* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Dacnis*.

Cyanerpes lucidus (Sclater and Salvin). Shining Honeycreeper.

Cæreba lucida Sclater and Salvin, 1859, Ibis, p. 14. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally on the Caribbean slope of Chiapas, Guatemala, southern Belize, Honduras, and northern Nicaragua, and on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in extreme northwestern Colombia (Chocó).

Notes.—Sometimes regarded as conspecific with *C. caeruleus* (e.g., Hellmayr 1938), but they are sympatric in eastern Panama and northwestern Colombia; *C. lucidus* and *C. caeruleus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Cyanerpes caeruleus (Linnaeus). Purple Honeycreeper.

Certhia cærulea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 118. Based on “The Blue Creeper” Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 1: 21, pl. 21, upper fig. (Surinami = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (Jaqué and Cerro Quía, in eastern Darién), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to west-central Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian and eastern Brazil.

Notes.—See comments under *C. lucidus*.

Cyanerpes cyaneus (Linnaeus). Red-legged Honeycreeper.

Certhia cyanea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 188. Based in part on “The Black and Blue Creeper” Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 114, pl. 264, upper fig. (in Brasilia, Cayania = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* (mostly) from Guerrero, Puebla, eastern San Luis Potosí and Veracruz south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama (including Coiba and the Pearl islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes locally to southern Bolivia, and central and southeastern Brazil. Generally withdraws from the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico in winter.

Casual on Cozumel Island. Records from Cuba (where possibly established), Jamaica, and Bonaire are probably based on escaped caged birds.

Genus *TERSINA* Vieillot

Tersina Vieillot, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* (nouv. éd.) 33: 401. Type, by monotypy, *Tersina caerulea* Vieillot = *Hirundo viridis* Illiger.

Notes.—This genus was formerly placed in the monotypic family Tersinidae but see Sibley (1973).

Tersina viridis (Illiger). Swallow Tanager.

Hirundo viridis Illiger, 1811, *Prodromus*, p. 229. Based on "L'Hirondelle verte" Temminck, *Cat. Syst. Cab. Ornithol., Quadr.*, p. 245. (Sandwich Islands, error = eastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest; in breeding season restricted to areas with banks for nest sites (0–1600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and eastern Darién), and in South America south, west of the Andes to northwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia, Paraguay, northeastern Argentina, and southern Brazil. Southernmost populations apparently are migratory, at least in part.

One photographed on Grand Cayman in 1982 may have been an escaped individual.

Family EMBERIZIDAE: Emberizids

Notes.—The first 16 genera (*Volatinia* through *Emberizoides*) in this family are considered to be tanagers rather than emberizids on the basis of genetic data by Bledsoe (1988b) and Sibley and Ahlquist (1990). Two of these genera (*Euneornis* and *Diglossa*) were listed as thraupids by Storer in Paynter (1970) but were moved to the Emberizinae by the A.O.U. (1983).

Genus *VOLATINIA* Reichenbach

Volatinia Reichenbach, 1850, *Avium Syst. Nat.*, pl. 79. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Tanagra jacarina* [sic] Linnaeus.

Volatinia jacarina (Linnaeus). Blue-black Grassquit.

Tanagra jacarina Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1: 314. Based mainly on "Jacarini" Marcgrave, *Hist. Nat. Bras.*, p. 210. (in Brasilia = northeastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Arid Lowland Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Riparian Thickets (0–1100 m; Tropical, rarely lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora, Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, México, Morelos, Puebla, southeastern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama (including Coiba and the Pearl islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to extreme northern Chile and east of the Andes to central Argentina; also on Grenada, in the Lesser Antilles.

Casual on Isla Cancun (off Quintana Roo); an individual captured in Cuba was likely an escaped cage bird.

Genus *SPOROPHILA* Cabanis

Spermophila (not Richardson, 1825) Swainson, 1827, *Zool. J.* 3: 348. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Pyrrhula falcirostris* Temminck.

Sporophila Cabanis, 1844, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 10: 291. New name for *Spermophila* Swainson, preoccupied.

Notes.—See comments under *Oryzoborus*.

Sporophila schistacea (Lawrence). Slate-colored Seedeater.

Spermophila schistacea Lawrence, 1863, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 474. (along the line of the Panama Railroad, on the Atlantic side of Isthmus of Panama = Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest, mainly where bamboo is seeding (Neudorf and Blanchfield 1994) (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in southern Belize, northern Honduras (Lancetilla, Tela), Costa Rica (upper Térraba valley northwest to the Río Tarcoles), and Panama (both slopes), and in South America, west of the Andes in Colombia and northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes in northern Colombia and Venezuela east to northeastern Brazil, and also locally in extreme western Amazonia from Colombia to central Bolivia.

Two specimens reportedly taken in Oaxaca (confluence of the Río Coatzacoalcos and Río Sarabia) are of questionable origin (Binford 1989).

Sporophila americana (Gmelin). Variable Seedeater.

Loxia americana Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 863. Based on the “Blackbreasted Grosbeak” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2: 148. (America = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*corvina* group] from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, and Tabasco south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to western Panama (Bocas del Toro); [*aurita* group] from the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya) south through Panama (both slopes, except for Bocas del Toro), western Colombia, and western Ecuador to northwestern Peru; and [*americana* group] in southeastern Colombia, northeastern Venezuela, Tobago, northeastern Peru, and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *S. corvina* (Scater, 1860) [Black Seedeater], *S. aurita* (Bonaparte, 1850) [Variable Seedeater], and *S. americana* [Wing-barred Seedeater]. Although there are differences in morphology and vocalizations between the *corvina* and *aurita* groups, intergradation occurs in central Panama (Olson 1981a). Stiles (1996b) presented evidence that *Sporophila* “*aurita*” represents intergrades between *S. [americana] corvina* and *S. a hicksi*, and that *corvina* (including subspecies *ophthalmica* and *hicksi*) is a separate species from *S. americana*.

Sporophila torqueola (Bonaparte). White-collared Seedeater.

Spermophila torqueola Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 495. (Mexico = Ciudad México.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Riparian Thickets (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*torqueola* group] on the Pacific slope and in the interior of Mexico from central Sinaloa and western Durango south through Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guanajuato, Michoacán, Guerrero, México, Morelos, and western Puebla to central Oaxaca (vicinity of Oaxaca City); and [*morelleti* group] from southern Texas (western Rio Grande Valley from Falcon Dam area to San Ygnacio; formerly more widespread), Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope through eastern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, and the Yucatan Peninsula (including Mujeres, Cozumel, and Cancun islands), and on both slopes of Middle America from Chiapas, Guatemala, and Belize south to extreme western Panama (Bocas del Toro and Chiriquí).

Reports from California and Arizona are considered to be of escapes.

Notes.—Groups: *S. torqueola* [Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater] and *S. morelleti* (Bonaparte, 1851) [White-collared Seedeater or Morellet’s Seedeater]. This species is highly variable and relationships between various populations are not well understood (Binford 1989).

Sporophila nigricollis (Vieillot). Yellow-bellied Seedeater.

Pyrrhula nigricollis Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Encycl. Méth. (Ornithol.) 3(93): 1027. (Brésil = Brazil.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–2300 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (Puntarenas) and Panama (Pacific slope, including Taboga and the Pearl islands, and Caribbean slope in Colón and the Canal area), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Chacachacare Island), Tobago, Trinidad, Guyana, and Surinam south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes (absent from central Amazonia) to southern Bolivia, extreme northeastern Argentina, and southern Brazil; also in the southern Lesser Antilles (Grenada, and Carriacou in the Grenadines).

Accidental in St. Vincent (in the Lesser Antilles).

***Sporophila minuta* (Linnaeus). Ruddy-breasted Seedeater.**

Loxia minuta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 176. (Surinami = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub (0–1100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Middle America from Jalisco (rarely north to Nayarit) south to Nicaragua, in southwestern Costa Rica (upper Térraba Valley) and Panama (Pacific slope throughout, and Caribbean from the Canal area east to western San Blas); and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—For reasons for treating *S. hypoxantha* Cabanis, 1851 [Tawny-bellied Seedeater] of southern South America as a separate species from *S. minuta*, see Short (1969); this treatment has been followed by most authors (e.g., Ridgely and Tudor 1989, Ouellet 1992).

Genus **ORYZOBORUS** Cabanis

Oryzoborus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 151. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Loxia torrida* “Gmelin” [= Scopoli] = *Loxia angolensis* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Sporophila* (Olson 1981b).

***Oryzoborus nuttingi* Ridgway. Nicaraguan Seed-Finch.**

Oryzoborus nuttingi Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 6: 401. (Los Sábalos, [Río San Juan,] Nicaragua.)

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua, northern Costa Rica (Laguna de Arenal, near Finca La Selva), and western Panama (Bocas del Toro).

Notes.—Also known as Pink-billed Seed-Finch. Sometimes regarded as a subspecies of *O. maximiliani* Cabanis, 1851 [Great-billed Seed-Finch] but here considered a separate species, following Stiles (1984).

***Oryzoborus funereus* Sclater. Thick-billed Seed-Finch.**

Oryzoborus funereus Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 378. (Suchapam, Oaxaca.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to Costa Rica (also on Pacific slope in Térraba region), and in Panama (both slopes, including Coiba and the Pearl islands), western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Although *O. funereus* and South American *O. angolensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch] hybridize to a limited extent in the Magdalena Valley of

northern Colombia (Olson 1981c), no hybrid swarm exists. They are treated as a single species by many authors (e.g., Ridgely and Tudor 1989, Sibley and Monroe 1990), in which case the appropriate English name is Lesser Seed-Finch.

Genus *AMAUROSPIZA* Cabanis

Amaurospiza Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 9: 3. Type, by original designation, *Amaurospiza concolor* Cabanis.

Amaurospizopsis Griscom, 1934, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. 75: 412. Type, by original designation, *Amaurospizopsis relictus* Griscom.

Notes.—Paynter (1970) suggested that *Amaurospiza* might belong in the Cardinalidae.

Amaurospiza concolor Cabanis. Blue Seedeater.

Amaurospiza concolor Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 9: 3. (Costa Rica = Miravalles, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (especially seeding bamboo) (1000–2200 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*relictus* group] in the mountains of Jalisco, Colima (sight report), Guerrero, Morelos, and south-central Oaxaca; and [*concolor* group] locally in Chiapas (Cintalapa, Tuxtla Gutiérrez), Belize, El Salvador (Cerro Verde), Honduras (Lago de Yojoa, Arenal), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, western Panamá province, Canal area), southwestern Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *A. relictus* (Griscom, 1934) [Slate-blue Seedeater] and *A. concolor* [Blue Seedeater].

Genus *MELOPYRRHA* Bonaparte

Melopyrrha Bonaparte, 1853, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 37: 924. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Loxia nigra* Linnaeus.

Melopyrrha nigra (Linnaeus). Cuban Bullfinch.

Loxia nigra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 175. Based on “The Little Black Bullfinch” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 68, pl. 68, and “The Black Bullfinch” Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 65, pl. 69. (in America australi = Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest, Secondary Forest (90–900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba (including some coastal cays), the Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman Island.

Birds reported from southern Florida were probably escapes from captivity (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992).

Genus *TIARIS* Swainson

Tiaris Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 438. Type, by monotypy, *Tiaris pusillus* Swainson = *Emberiza olivacea* Linnaeus.

Tiaris canora (Gmelin). Cuban Grassquit.

Loxia canora Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 858. Based on the “Brown-cheeked Grosbeak” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 155. (in nova Hispania, error = Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Pine Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba. Old reports from the Isle of Pines are not confirmed. Introduced and established in the Bahama Islands (New Providence).

Several reports from southern Florida are probably based on escaped cage birds; reportedly bred in Dade County in 1960 but no population has become established (Stevenson and Anderson 1994). An old report from Sombbrero Key is based on *T. bicolor*.

Notes.—Also known as Melodious Grassquit.

***Tiaris olivacea* (Linnaeus). Yellow-faced Grassquit.**

Emberiza olivacea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1:309. Based on "Le Bruant de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 300, pl. 13, fig. 5. (in Dominica = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–2300 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Nuevo León, eastern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas south along the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula, and Cozumel and Holbox islands), Guatemala, and Belize, in El Salvador, on both slopes of Honduras, in Nicaragua (Caribbean slope only), on both slopes of Costa Rica and Panama (including Isla Coiba), and in western and central Colombia, northwestern Ecuador, and northwestern Venezuela; also in the Greater Antilles (east to Puerto Rico, and including the Cayman Islands).

Introduced (discovered in 1974) and established in the Hawaiian Islands (in the highlands of Oahu).

Accidental in southern Texas (22–24 Jan. 1990, Santa Ana; Amer. Birds 44: 222, 289; DeBenedictis 1992) and southern Florida (near Homestead, 7–12 July 1990, Smith et al. 1991; Dry Tortugas, 20–24 April 1994, photo, 1994, Nat. Audubon Soc. Field Notes 48: 191); a sight report from Nuevo León.

***Tiaris bicolor* (Linnaeus). Black-faced Grassquit.**

Fringilla bicolor Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 324. Based on "The Bahama Sparrow" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 37, pl. 37. (in America = Bahama Islands.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* throughout the West Indies (except Cuba, where confined to various cays off the northern coast and off the southern coast on Cayo Cantiles), on islands in the western Caribbean Sea (Providencia, Santa Catalina, and San Andrés), and in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela (including islands from the Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad).

Casual in southern Florida (Palm Beach County south to Sombrero Key). Accidental in eastern Cuba (near Holguín).

Genus *LOXIPASSER* Bryant

Loxipasser Bryant, 1866, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 10: 254. Type, by original designation, *Spermophila anoxantha* Gosse.

***Loxipasser anoxanthus* (Gosse). Yellow-shouldered Grassquit.**

Spermophila anoxantha Gosse, 1847, Birds Jamaica, p. 247 (footnote). (Mount Edgecumbe, Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest Edge, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Notes.—Also known as Yellow-backed Finch.

Genus *LOXIGILLA* Lesson

Loxigilla Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornithol., livr. 6, p. 443. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Fringilla noctis* Linnaeus.

***Loxigilla portoricensis* (Daudin). Puerto Rican Bullfinch.**

Loxia portoricensis Daudin, 1800, Traité Ornithol. 2: 411. (Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–1000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico and on St. Kitts in the Lesser Antilles (at least formerly, last reported there in 1929).

A report from the Virgin Islands (St. Johns) is regarded as based on an escaped individual.

***Loxigilla violacea* (Linnaeus). Greater Antillean Bullfinch.**

Loxia violacea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 176. Based on "The Purple Gross-beak" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 40, pl. 40. (in America = Bahama Islands.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* throughout the Bahama Islands, and in the Greater Antilles on Hispaniola (including Tortue, Gonâve, Saona, Beata, and Catalina islands, and Île-à-Vache) and Jamaica; a sight report for southern Florida (Hypoluxo Island) may have been of an escaped cage-bird (Stevenson and Anderson 1994).

***Loxigilla noctis* (Linnaeus). Lesser Antillean Bullfinch.**

Fringilla noctis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 320. Based mainly on "Le Père noir" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 118, pl. 7, fig. 1. (in Jamaica, Mexico, Martinica = Martinique.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Virgin Islands (on St. John, since 1971, possibly introduced) and Lesser Antilles (from Anguilla and Saba south to St. Vincent and Barbados, also on Grenada).

Genus ***EUNEORNIS*** Fitzinger

Euneornis Fitzinger, 1856, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. 21(2): 316. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla campestris* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Systematic position uncertain; formerly placed in the Coerebidae or the Thraupidae (Storer in Paynter 1970).

***Euneornis campestris* (Linnaeus). Orangequit.**

Motacilla campestris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 184. Based on "The American Hedge-Sparrow" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 122, pl. 122, lower fig. (in Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Genus ***MELANOSPIZA*** Ridgway

Melanospiza Ridgway, 1897, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 19 (1886): 466. Type, by original designation, *Loxigilla richardsoni* Cory.

***Melanospiza richardsoni* (Cory). St. Lucia Black Finch.**

Loxigilla richardsoni Cory, 1886, Auk 3: 382. (Mountains of Santa Lucia, West Indies.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on St. Lucia, in the Lesser Antilles.

Genus *PINAROLOXIAS* Sharpe

Pinaroloxias Sharpe, 1885, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 10: ix, 3, 52. Type, by monotypy, *Cactornis inornata* Gould.

Pinaroloxias inornata (Gould). Cocos Finch.

Cactornis inornata Gould, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 104. (Bow Island, Low Archipelago, Polynesia, error = Cocos Island.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–800 m)

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cocos Island, off Costa Rica.

Genus *HAPLOSPIZA* Cabanis

Haplospiza Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 147. Type, by original designation, *Haplospiza unicolor* Cabanis.

Spodiornis Sclater, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 322. Type, by original designation, *Spodiornis jardinii* Sclater = *Phrygilus rusticus* Tschudi.

Notes.—See comments under *Acanthidops*.

Haplospiza rustica (Tschudi). Slaty Finch.

Phrygilus rusticus (Lichtenstein MS) Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 290. (Republica Peruana = Peru.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (especially where bamboo is seeding), Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (1500–2500 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the highlands of Middle America in Veracruz (Jalapa), Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná), El Salvador, Honduras (El Chorro), northwestern Nicaragua (near Matagalpa), Costa Rica (cordilleras Central and Talamanca), and western Panama (western Chiriquí and western Panamá province); and in South America in the Andes from Colombia and Venezuela south to northern Bolivia.

Notes.—Often treated in the monotypic genus *Spodiornis*.

Genus *ACANTHIDOPS* Ridgway

Acanthidops Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 4 (1881): 335. Type, by original designation, *Acanthidops bairdii* Ridgway.

Notes.—Closely related to the genus *Haplospiza* and possibly not separable generically from it (Paynter 1970).

Acanthidops bairdii Ridgway. Peg-billed Finch.

Acanthidops bairdii Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 4 (1881): 336. (Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, especially where bamboo is seeding (1500–3000 m; Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Tilarán, Central, and Talamanca cordilleras). Casual in western Panama (Cerro Punta, Chiriquí, January–March 1979).

Genus *DIGLOSSA* Wagler

Diglossa Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 280. Type, by monotypy, *Diglossa baritula* Wagler.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the family Coerebidae or in the Thraupidae (Storer in Paynter 1970).

***Diglossa baritula* Wagler. Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercer.**

Diglossa baritula Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 281. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Pine-oak Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (1500–3350 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands from Jalisco, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Veracruz south through southern Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

Notes.—Also known as Cinnamon Flowerpiercer. *Diglossa baritula* and *D. plumbea* constitute a superspecies, which is a sister group to the South American *D. sittoides* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838) [Rusty Flowerpiercer] (Hackett 1995). *Diglossa plumbea* and *D. sittoides* were merged into *baritula* by Paynter (1970) and Wetmore et al. (1984).

***Diglossa plumbea* Cabanis. Slaty Flowerpiercer.**

Diglossa plumbea Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8(1860): 411. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub, Second-growth Scrub (1200–3300 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Guanacaste) and western Panama (western Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Notes.—See comments under *D. baritula*.

Genus *SICALIS* Boie

Sicalis Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 324. Type, by subsequent designation (Cabanis, 1846), *Emberiza brasiliensis* Gmelin = *Fringilla flaveola* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Bledsoe (1988b) suggested that *Sicalis* belongs in the Thraupidae.

***Sicalis flaveola* (Linnaeus). Saffron Finch.**

Fringilla flaveola Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 321. (No locality given = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Second-growth Scrub; extensive lawns (Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*flaveola* group] in South America west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes in northern and eastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil; and [*pelzelni* group] in eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, eastern and southern Brazil, and Uruguay south to central Argentina.

Introduced and established [*flaveola* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (since 1966, presently in small numbers on Oahu, and along the North Kona coast of Hawaii), central Panama (Canal area), Jamaica, and Puerto Rico (Río Piedras to Dorado).

Notes.—Groups: *S. flaveola* [Saffron Finch] and *S. pelzelni* Sclater, 1872 [Pelzeln's Finch].

***Sicalis luteola* (Sparman). Grassland Yellow-Finch.**

Emberiza luteola Sparman, 1789, Mus. Carlson., fasc. 4, pl. 93. (No locality given = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–3500 m; Tropical, locally to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*chrysops* group] locally in Middle America in Puebla, Morelos (Pacific drainage), central and southern Veracruz, northern Chiapas, Tabasco, western Campeche, central Guatemala (Dueñas, at least formerly), Belize (possibly), the Mosquitia of eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica (Guanacaste, one record), and Panama (Coclé and eastern Panamá province); [*luteola* group] lowlands of South America in Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas, and northern Brazil; and [*bogotensis* group] in the Andes from Colombia south to Peru.

Introduced and established [*luteola* group] in the Lesser Antilles on Barbados, whence it

has since spread to the Grenadines (Mustique), St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Antigua.

Notes.—Also known as Yellow Grass-Finch. Groups: *S. chrysops* Sclater, 1862 [Northern Yellow-Finch], *S. luteola* [Grassland Yellow-Finch], and *S. bogotensis* Chapman, 1924 [Montane Yellow-Finch]. *Sicalis luteiventris* (Meyen, 1834) [Misto Yellow-Finch], of southern South America, may also be conspecific with *S. luteola* (Ridgely and Tudor 1989).

Genus *EMBERIZOIDES* Temminck

Emberizoides Temminck, 1822, Planches Color., livr. 19, text to pl. 114. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Emberizoides marginalis* Temminck = *Sylvia herbicola* Vieillot.

Emberizoides herbicola (Vieillot). Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch.

Sylvia herbicola Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 11: 192. Based on "Cola aguda encuentro amarillo" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 2: 257 (no. 230). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub (0–1900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in southwestern Costa Rica (Térraba region) and western and central Panama (Chiriquí, Cerro Campana, and the Tocumen-Chepo area in eastern Panamá province); and in South America in Colombia (except far western and southern portions), Venezuela, the Guianas, and northeastern Brazil, and from eastern Peru (local), eastern Bolivia, and eastern Argentina east to Atlantic Brazil and Paraguay.

Notes.—Also known as Wedge-tailed Ground-Finch.

Genus *PAROARIA* Bonaparte

Paroaria Bonaparte, 1832 (1831), G. Arcad. Sci. Lett. Arti [Rome] 52: 206. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla cucullata* Vieillot = *Loxia coronata* Miller.

Notes.—Sometimes treated as a cardinalid, but appears to be emberizine, or possibly thraupine of uncertain relationships (see Paynter 1970).

Paroaria coronata (Miller). Red-crested Cardinal.

Loxia coronata J. F. Miller, 1776, Var. Subj. Nat. Hist., pt. 1, pl. 2. (No locality given = Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Scrub, brushy areas, parks, and residential areas, mostly in humid regions.

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and extreme southern Brazil south to northern Argentina.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands in 1928 on Oahu (where now common), presently also on Molokai and, locally, on Kauai, Lanai, and Maui; and Puerto Rico (Dorado); occurs in southern Florida but as yet there is no persistent wild population (Robertson and Woolfendon 1992).

Notes.—Also known as Brazilian Cardinal.

Paroaria capitata (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). Yellow-billed Cardinal.

Tachyphonus capitatus d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 7(2): 29, pl. 77–79. (Corrientes, rep. Argentina.)

Habitat.—Primarily dry kiawe thickets; in South America, forest and woodland, and adjacent partly open situations with scattered trees, primarily in semi-arid habitats.

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Bolivia, central Brazil (western Mato Grosso), and Paraguay south to northern Argentina.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (since 1933, presently in small numbers along the Kona coast of Hawaii and spreading).

Genus *LYSURUS* Ridgway

Lysurus Ridgway, 1898, Auk 15: 225. Type, by original designation, *Buarremon crassirostris* Cassin.

Lysurus crassirostris (Cassin). Sooty-faced Finch.

Buarremon crassirostris Cassin, 1865, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 17: 170. (Barranca, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (600–2000 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains from central Costa Rica (Aguacate Mountains southward) south through Panama (recorded Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, Veraguas, Coclé, and eastern Darién) to northern Colombia (Cerro Tacarcuna).

Notes.—*Lysurus crassirostris* and the South American *L. castaneiceps* (Sclater, 1860) [Olive Finch] constitute a superspecies; Paynter (1970) and Wetmore et al. (1984) treated them as conspecific.

Genus *PSELLIOPHORUS* Ridgway

Pseliophorus Ridgway, 1898, Auk 15: 225. Type, by original designation, *Tachyphonus tibialis* Lawrence.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Atlapetes*.

Pseliophorus tibialis (Lawrence). Yellow-thighed Finch.

Tachyphonus tibialis Lawrence, 1864, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 41. (San Jose, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (1500–3400 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains from central Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Tilarán) to extreme western Panama (western Chiriquí).

Notes.—*Pseliophorus tibialis* and *P. luteoviridis* are closely related and constitute a superspecies. Paynter (1970) suggested that *P. luteoviridis* might be a subspecies of *P. tibialis*, but see Wetmore et al. (1984).

Pseliophorus luteoviridis Griscom. Yellow-green Finch.

Pseliophorus luteoviridis Griscom, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 10. (Cerro Flores, alt. 6000 ft., eastern Chiriquí, Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1200–1800 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of western Panama (eastern Chiriquí and adjacent Veraguas).

Notes.—See comments under *P. tibialis*.

Genus *PEZOPETES* Cabanis

Pezopetes Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 415. Type, by monotypy, *Pezopetes capitalis* Cabanis.

Notes.—Paynter (1970) suggested that *Pezopetes* might belong in the genus *Atlapetes*.

Pezopetes capitalis Cabanis. Large-footed Finch.

Pezopetes capitalis Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8 (1860): 415. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Montane Evergreen Forest, Second-growth Scrub (2150–3350 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains from central Costa Rica (Cordillera Central southward) to extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro and western Chiriquí).

Genus *ATLAPETES* Wagler

Atlapetes Wagler, 1831, Isis von Oken, col. 526. Type, by monotypy, *Atlapetes pileatus* Wagler.

Notes.—Members of this genus are sometimes known under the English group name Atlapetes. See comments under *Pezopetes* and *Pselliophorus*, and under *Buarremon*.

Atlapetes albinucha (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). White-naped Brush-Finch.

Embernagra albinucha d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 1: 165. (Cartagène, error = Caribbean slope of Mexico; see Paynter [1964a].)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub, Second-growth Scrub (1000–3350 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*albinucha* group] in the highlands on the Gulf slope in Veracruz, Hidalgo, eastern San Luis Potosí, Puebla, northern Oaxaca, and northern Chiapas; a report from the valley of México is considered doubtful, and those from Colombia are regarded as erroneous; and [*gutturalis* group] in the highlands of southern Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, north-central Nicaragua, Costa Rica, western Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas, Coclé, Herrera), and Colombia.

Notes.—Groups: *A. albinucha* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838) [White-naped Brush-Finch] and *A. gutturalis* (Lafresnaye, 1843) [Yellow-throated Brush-Finch]. Although *A. gutturalis* has been treated as a species for most of this century (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Hellmayr 1938, A.O.U. 1983, Sibley and Monroe 1990), Paynter (1964a, 1978) showed that *albinucha* and *gutturalis* cannot intergrade because of separation by a dry valley and that they differ only in the amount of yellow on the underparts.

Atlapetes pileatus Wagler. Rufous-capped Brush-Finch.

Atlapetes pileatus Wagler, 1831, Isis von Oken, col. 526. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub (1225–3400 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Mexican highlands from western Chihuahua, Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, central Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas south to central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Puebla, and western Veracruz.

Genus *BUARREMON* Bonaparte

Buarremon Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av., i, p. 483. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1855), *Embernagra torquata* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

Notes.—Members of the is genus were formerly placed in *Atlapetes*, but see Remsen and Graves (1995).

Buarremon brunneinuchus (Lafresnaye). Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch.

Embernagra brunnei-nucha Lafresnaye, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 97. (Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest (upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*apertus* group] in the Sierra de los Tuxtlas in southern Veracruz; and [*brunneinuchus* group] locally in the highlands from Guerrero, Hidalgo, eastern San Luis Potosí, and northern Veracruz south through Oaxaca, Chiapas, central Guatemala, northern El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (Cordillera de Tilarán southward) to

Panama (Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Veraguas, Coclé, western Panamá province, eastern Darién), and in South America in the Andes from Colombia and northern Venezuela south to southern Peru.

Notes.—Groups: *B. brunneinuchus* [Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch] and *B. apertus* Wetmore, 1942 [Plain-breasted Brush-Finch].

***Buarremon virenticeps* Bonaparte. Green-striped Brush-Finch.**

Buarremon virenticeps Bonaparte, 1855, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 41: 657. (Mexico = Desierto de los Leones, near Ciudad México, Distrito Federal.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1500–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains, primarily on the Pacific slope, from southern Sinaloa and western Durango south through Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, and Michoacán to México, Distrito Federal, Morelos, and western Puebla.

Notes.—*Buarremon virenticeps* is merged with *B. torquatus* by Paynter (1970) and Wetmore et al. (1984), but see Paynter (1978) and Ridgely and Tudor (1989).

***Buarremon torquatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny). Stripe-headed Brush-Finch.**

Embernagra torquata Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 7(2): 34. (Yungas, Bolivia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Elfin Forest (300–1500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*atricapillus* group] from the highlands of southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya), east through Panama to northern Colombia; and [*torquatus* group] in South America in the Andes in Venezuela, and from Colombia south to northwestern Argentina.

Notes.—Groups: *B. atricapillus* Lawrence, 1874 [Black-headed Brush-Finch], and *B. torquatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837) [Stripe-headed Brush-Finch]. Following Paynter (1970), Wetmore et al. (1984), and Remsen and Graves (1995), *B. atricapillus* is treated in *torquatus*; it was treated as a separate species by A.O.U. (1983) and Ridgely and Tudor (1989).

Genus **ARREMON** Vieillot

Arremon Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, "L'Oiseau Silencieux" Buffon = *Tanagra taciturna* Hermann.

Notes.—See comments under *Arremonops*.

***Arremon aurantirostris* Lafresnaye. Orange-billed Sparrow.**

Arremon aurantirostris Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 10: 72. (Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas south through the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands of Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest), and Panama, and in South America from Colombia south, west and east of the Andes to northern Peru.

Genus **ARREMONOPS** Ridgway

Arremonops Ridgway, 1896, Man. North Amer. Birds, ed. 2, pp. 434, 605. Type, by original designation, *Embernagra rufivirgata* Lawrence.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Arremon*.

***Arremonops rufivirgatus* (Lawrence). Olive Sparrow.**

Embernagra rufivirgata Lawrence, 1851, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 5: 112, pl. 5, fig. 2. (Rio Grande in Texas = Brownsville, Texas.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Riparian Thickets (0–1625 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*superciliosus* group] on the Pacific slope from central Sinaloa south to central Oaxaca (east to Huamelula) and the Central Valley of Chiapas, and in northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste); and [*rufivirgatus* group] in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands from central Texas (north to Uvalde, McMullen, Bee, and Refugio counties), Coahuila, and Nuevo León south through eastern Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to northern Guatemala (Petén) and Belize.

Notes.—Groups: *A. rufivirgatus* [Olive Sparrow] and *A. superciliosus* (Salvin, 1865) [Pacific Sparrow]. *Arremonops rufivirgatus* and the South American *A. tocuyensis* Todd, 1912 [Tocuyo Sparrow], appear to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

***Arremonops chloronotus* (Salvin). Green-backed Sparrow.**

Embernagra chloronota Salvin, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 202. (In Prov. Verae Pacis regione calida = Choctum, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Tabasco, northern Chiapas, and the southern and eastern Yucatan Peninsula south through northern Guatemala and Belize to northern Honduras (west of the Sula Valley, and disjunctly in Olancho).

Notes.—Although once considered conspecific with *A. conirostris*, differences in morphology, juvenal plumage, and vocalizations in northern Honduras confirm the specific distinctness of *A. chloronotus* (Monroe 1963b).

***Arremonops conirostris* (Bonaparte). Black-striped Sparrow.**

Arremon conirostris Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 488. (Brasil, error = Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Riparian Thickets, Second-growth Scrub (0–1600 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Honduras (west to the Sula Valley) and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (rare in the dry northwest) and Panama (including Coiba and the Pearl islands), and in South America in northern Colombia, Venezuela, and extreme northern Brazil, and west of the Andes in southwestern Colombia and western Ecuador.

Notes.—See comments under *A. chloronotus*.

Genus **MELOZONE** Reichenbach

Melozone Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 79. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888), *Pyrgita biarcuata* Prévost and Des Murs.

***Melozone kieneri* (Bonaparte). Rusty-crowned Ground-Sparrow.**

Pyrgisoma kieneri Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 486. (ex Am[erica]. occ[identale]. = San Blas, Nayarit.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Montane Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge (0–1500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Sonora south through Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Colima, Michoacán, México, Morelos, and Guerrero, to southwestern Puebla and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Notes.—*Melozone kieneri* and *M. biarcuatum* were considered conspecific by Hellmayr (1938), but see Miller et al. (1957).

Melozone biarcuatum (Prévost and Des Murs). Prevost's Ground-Sparrow.

Pyrgita biarcuata Prévost and Des Murs, 1846, Voy. Venus, Atlas, Zool., Ois., pl. 6.
(No locality given = Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (600–1800 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*biarcuatum* group] in the highlands of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and western Honduras (east to the Sula and Comayagua valleys); and [*cabanisi* group] in central Costa Rica (Aguacate Mountains east to Turrialba).

Notes.—Groups: *M. biarcuatum* [Prevost's Ground-Sparrow] and *M. cabanisi* (Sclater and Salvin, 1868) [White-faced Ground-Sparrow]. See comments under *M. kieneri*.

Melozone leucotis Cabanis. White-eared Ground-Sparrow.

Melozone leucotis Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 8(1860): 413. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (500–2000 m; upper Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands (primarily on the Pacific slope) of southeastern Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, north-central Nicaragua, and central Costa Rica (Cordillera de Tilarán and central highlands).

Genus **PIPILO** Vieillot

Pipilo Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, "Pinson aux yeux rouges"
Buffon = *Fringilla erythrophthalma* Linnaeus.

Chlorura Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds, p. 117. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla chlorura* Audubon.

Oreospiza (not Keitel, 1857) Ridgway, 1896, Man. N. Amer. Birds, ed. 2, p. 439. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla chlorura* Audubon.

Oberholseria Richmond, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 28: 180. New name for *Oreospiza* Ridgway, preoccupied.

Notes.—The generic name *Hortulanus* Vieillot, 1807, sometimes used for *Pipilo*, has no standing (Banks and Browning 1995).

Pipilo chlorurus (Audubon). Green-tailed Towhee.

Fringilla chlorura Audubon, 1839, Ornithol. Biogr. 5: 336. (No locality given = Ross' Creek, ca. 20 miles southwest Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho.)

Habitat.—Chaparral, brushy hillsides, riparian scrub, primarily in mountains in breeding season; to lowland habitats in nonbreeding season.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southwestern and central Oregon, southeastern Washington, southern Idaho, southwestern and south-central Montana, northwestern and southeastern Wyoming, and north-central Colorado south to southern California (primarily interior mountains), northern Baja California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas (Davis Mountains, presumably breeding; casually in Chisos Mountains).

Winters from southern (casually central) California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western and central Texas south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Morelos, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, and Tamaulipas.

Migrates east through western Nebraska, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and west-central Texas.

Casual north to southwestern British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and northern Manitoba, and over most of eastern North America from Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, New Hampshire, Maine, and Nova Scotia south to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Cuba, and Cayo Coco; a sight report for central Oaxaca.

Notes.—Often treated in the monotypic genus *Chlorura* (or *Oberholseria*), but see Sibley (1955).

***Pipilo ocai* (Lawrence). Collared Towhee.**

Buarremon Ocai Lawrence, 1865, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 126. (Jalapa, Mexico = Las Vigas, west of Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest Edge, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub (1500–3750 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains from western Jalisco and extreme northeastern Colima southeast through north-central Michoacán, Guerrero (Sierra Madre del Sur), and eastern Puebla to west-central Veracruz and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Notes.—Hybridizes extensively with *P. maculatus* in western portions of the range but on a limited basis or not at all in the eastern portions (Sibley 1954, Sibley and West 1959).

***Pipilo maculatus* Swainson. Spotted Towhee.**

Pipilo maculata Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1, p. 434. (Real del Monte, [Hidalgo], Mexico.)

Habitat.—Open woodland, chaparral, scrub-oak, and riparian thickets (Subtropical and Temperate Zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*maculatus* group] from southern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan south to southern California (including Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente islands), northwestern Baja California (also mountains of southern Baja California and, formerly, Guadalupe Island), southern Nevada, west-central and southern Arizona, and through the Mexican highlands to Chiapas and central Guatemala, and east to the central Dakotas, central Nebraska, eastern Colorado, eastern New Mexico, and extreme western Texas.

Winters [*maculatus* group] from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa (casually farther north) south to northern Baja California (also in mountains of southern Baja California), northern Sonora, through the Mexican breeding range to central Guatemala, and east to central Oklahoma and south-central Texas.

Resident [*socorroensis* group] on Socorro Island, in the Revillagigedo Islands, off western Mexico.

Casual [*maculatus* group] in southeastern Alaska and northern Manitoba, and east to Ontario, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Alabama. A record from the British Isles may pertain to an escaped cage-bird.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. erythrophthalmus* (Sibley and West 1959) but see A.O.U. (1995). The Socorro Island form has been treated as a distinct species *P. socorroensis* Grayson, 1867 [Socorro Towhee], but see Mayr and Short (1970: 82). See also comments under *P. ocai*.

***Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus). Eastern Towhee.**

Fringilla erythrophthalma Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: p. 180. Based on the "Towhee-bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1, p. 34, pl. 34. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Dense second growth, undergrowth of open woodland, forest edge (Temperate zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northeastern North Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, northern New York, Vermont, central New Hampshire, and southwestern Maine south to extreme northeastern Texas (at least formerly), northern and eastern Arkansas, northeastern and south-central Louisiana, the Gulf coast (from Mississippi eastward), and southern Florida (excluding the Florida Keys), and west to northeastern Colorado, western Iowa, southeastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and eastern Oklahoma.

Winters from eastern Colorado (rare), southeastern Nebraska, Iowa, the southern Great Lakes region, southern New York, and Massachusetts (rarely farther north) south to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (rarely the Florida Keys).

Casual north to northern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and west to Montana and Colorado. Accidental in the British Isles.

Notes.—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus* and *P. maculatus* were formerly considered conspecific [Rufous-sided Towhee], but see A.O.U. (1995).

***Pipilo albicollis* Sclater.** White-throated Towhee.

Pipilo albicollis Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 304. (San Miguel de las Peras, Oaxaca, Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, Pine-Oak Forest (1150–2800 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the interior valleys of eastern Guerrero, southern Puebla, and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

Notes.—*Pipilo rutilus* W. Deppé, 1830, sometimes used for this species, is now regarded as a synonym of *P. fuscus*.

***Pipilo fuscus* Swainson.** Canyon Towhee.

Pipilo fuscus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 434. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Brushlands, arid scrub, mesquite, riparian thickets, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Arizona, central and northeastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, extreme northwestern Oklahoma, and western and central Texas south to northern Sinaloa (including Isla Tiburón, off Sonora), and in the Mexican highlands to northwestern Oaxaca, west-central Veracruz, Puebla, and southwestern Tamaulipas.

Casual in northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Kansas, and southern Texas.

Notes.—See comments under *P. crissalis*. *Pipilo fuscus* is more closely related to *P. albicollis* than to *P. crissalis* (Zink 1988, Zink and Dittmann 1991).

***Pipilo crissalis* (Vigors).** California Towhee.

Fringilla crissalis Vigors, 1839, in Beechey, Zool. Voy. "Blossom", p. 19. (No locality given = Monterey, Monterey County, California.)

Habitat.—Chaparral, brush, riparian thickets, and suburbs.

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern Oregon south through California (from the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Argus Range westward, and west of the southeastern desert region) to southern Baja California.

Accidental on Todos Santos Island, off Baja California.

Notes.—Molecular and morphometric studies indicate that *P. crissalis* is distinct from *P. fuscus*, with which it was previously merged, and more closely related to *P. aberti* than to *P. fuscus* (Zink 1988, Zink and Dittmann 1991); *P. crissalis* and *P. fuscus* also differ also in vocalizations (Davis 1951, Marshall 1964).

***Pipilo aberti* Baird.** Abert's Towhee.

Pipilo aberti Baird, 1852, in Stansbury, Explor. Valley Great Salt Lake Utah, p. 325. ("New Mexico" = Gila Bend, Maricopa County, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1250 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern California (west to Salton Sea), extreme southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central and southern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico south to northeastern Baja California and northwestern Sonora.

Genus **AIMOPHILA** Swainson

Aimophila Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds 2: 287. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Aimophila rufescens* (Swainson) = *Pipilo rufescens* Swainson.

Notes.—Relationships within this genus are poorly understood, and it is probably polyphyletic as now constituted (Wolf 1977 and references therein). See comments under *Amphispiza*. The classification presented here follows the proposed phylogeny of Wolf (1977), with four clades of species: (1) *ruficauda-humeralis-mystacalis-sumichrasti-carpalis*; (2) *cassinii-botterii-aestivalis*; (3) *ruficeps-notosticta-rufescens*; and (4) *quinquestriata*.

***Aimophila ruficauda* (Bonaparte). Stripe-headed Sparrow.**

Chondestes ruficauda Bonaparte, 1853, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 37: 918. (Nicaragua.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* along the Pacific slope from southern Durango and Nayarit south through Jalisco, Michoacán, Guerrero, Morelos, southern Puebla, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala (also in arid interior in Motagua Valley), El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste).

Notes.—Also known as Russet-tailed Sparrow.

***Aimophila humeralis* (Cabanis). Black-chested Sparrow.**

Haemophila humeralis (Lichtenstein MS) Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 132. (Mexico = Tehotepec, Puebla.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Jalisco south through Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, Morelos, and southern Puebla to extreme southwestern Oaxaca (near San José Estancia Grande).

***Aimophila mystacalis* (Hartlaub). Bridled Sparrow.**

Zonotrichia mystacalis Hartlaub, 1852, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)4: 3. (Rio Frio entre Puebla et la ville de Mexico = Río Frío, between Puebla and Mexico City.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub (900–1900 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the eastern portion of México, southwestern Morelos, southern Puebla, west-central Veracruz, and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec).

***Aimophila sumichrasti* (Lawrence). Cinnamon-tailed Sparrow.**

Haemophila sumichrasti Lawrence, 1871, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 10: 6. (Tuchitan, Tehuantepec, Mexico = Juchitán, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 347.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge (0–950 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Oaxaca (west to Rancho Las Animas) and extreme southwestern Chiapas.

Notes.—Also known as Sumichrast's Sparrow.

***Aimophila carpalis* (Coues). Rufous-winged Sparrow.**

Peucaea carpalis Coues, 1873, Amer. Nat. 7: 322 (footnote). (Tucson, Ariz[ona].)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, usually where grassy (0–1500 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from south-central Arizona (north to Tucson area) south through central and southeastern Sonora to central Sinaloa.

***Aimophila cassinii* (Woodhouse). Cassin's Sparrow.**

Zonotrichia Cassinii Woodhouse, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6: 60. (near San Antonio, Texas.)

Habitat.—Northern Temperate Grassland, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Arizona, New Mexico (except the northwestern part of state), central and northeastern Colorado, central eastern Wyoming, southwestern Nebraska, west-central Kansas, and west-central Oklahoma south to northern Chihuahua, western San Luis Potosí, northern Tamaulipas, and central and southern Texas. In recent years singing males have appeared sporadically, sometimes in large numbers, from southern California east across southern Arizona, in northwestern New Mexico, and north to southwestern South Dakota, although breeding has not been confirmed in these regions.

Winters from southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico (rarely), Sonora, Chihuahua, and western and south-central Texas south to southern Sinaloa, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, and Tamaulipas.

Casual or accidental in California (north to Humboldt County), southern Nevada, northern Illinois, Michigan, northern Indiana, southern Ontario, Nova Scotia, Maine, and New Jersey; a sight report for Missouri.

***Aimophila aestivalis* (Lichtenstein). Bachman's Sparrow.**

Fringilla aestivalis Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 25. (Georgia.)

Habitat.—Open, grassy pine woods with scattered bushes or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, and overgrown fields with thickets and brambles.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central Missouri, central and northeastern Illinois, central Indiana, central Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania (now rarely), and central Maryland south to eastern Oklahoma, eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and south-central Florida; now generally absent (or very local) as a breeding bird in the northeastern portion of the breeding range north of Tennessee and North Carolina.

Winters from eastern Texas, the Gulf states, and Atlantic coast (from southeastern North Carolina) south through the remainder of the breeding range (casually elsewhere in the northern parts of the breeding range), and to southern Florida.

Casual north to northeastern Kansas, southeastern Michigan, southern Ontario (Pt. Pelee; possibly breeding), New York, and New Jersey.

Notes.—Also known as Pine-woods Sparrow.

***Aimophila botterii* (Sclater). Botteri's Sparrow.**

Zonotrichia botterii Sclater, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1857), p. 214. (vicinity of Orizaba, [Veracruz,] in Southern Mexico.)

Habitat.—[*botterii* group] Northern Temperate Grassland (0–2000 m); [*petenica* group] Northern Temperate Grassland, Pine Forest, lowland pine savanna (0–1600 m); (Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*botterii* group] from southeastern Arizona, extreme southwestern New Mexico (probably), eastern Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and southern coastal Texas (north to Kleberg and Nueces counties) south through Mexico to Chiapas.

Winters [*botterii* group] from northern Mexico south throughout the remainder of the breeding range.

Resident [*petenica* group] locally in Tabasco, Yucatán, Guatemala (lowlands of Petén, and central highlands), Belize, eastern Honduras, northwestern and northeastern Nicaragua, and northwestern Costa Rica (base of Cordillera de Guanacaste).

Casual [*botterii* group] in southern Texas just north of the breeding range.

Notes.—The two groups have sometimes been regarded as distinct species, *A. botterii* [Botteri's Sparrow] and *A. petenica* (Salvin, 1863) [Peten Sparrow]; extensive variability and apparent intergradation in Tabasco and Veracruz, and similarity in vocalizations, suggest strongly that a single species should be recognized (Wolf 1977).

***Aimophila ruficeps* (Cassin). Rufous-crowned Sparrow.**

Ammodromus ruficeps Cassin, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 6: 184. (Cavaveras River [east of Stockton], California.)

Habitat.—Arid rocky and hilly regions with brush, scattered scrub or short trees, and grassy or weedy patches, also in Mexico in arid scrub and pine-oak association (Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central California (north to Mendocino and Tehama counties, and including Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and Santa Catalina islands, with an isolated colony in eastern San Bernardino County), southwestern Utah, northwestern and central Arizona, central and northeastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, western (locally west-central and southeastern) Oklahoma, north-central Texas, and west-central Arkansas south to southern Baja California (including Todos Santos Island), throughout Mexico to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), southern Puebla, west-central Veracruz, and southern Tamaulipas, and to western and central Texas.

Casual in southwestern Kansas and southeastern Texas.

Aimophila rufescens (Swainson). Rusty Sparrow.

Pipilo rufescens Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 434. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, lowland pine savanna (0–2700 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from north-central and eastern Sonora, western Chihuahua, Sinaloa, northwestern Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Guanajuato, eastern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas south through Middle America (except the Yucatan Peninsula) to north-central and northeastern Nicaragua and northwestern Costa Rica (base of Cordillera de Guanacaste).

Aimophila notosticta (Sclater and Salvin). Oaxaca Sparrow.

Peucea notosticta Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 322. (Mexico = probably Puebla.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub (1500–1900 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in northwestern and central Oaxaca (east to Santiago Matatlán area) and probably adjacent southwestern Puebla.

Aimophila quinquestriata (Sclater and Salvin). Five-striped Sparrow.

Zonotrichia quinquestriata Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 323. (Mexico = Bolaños, Jalisco.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub; in winter, also to more open grassy areas (50–1850 m; Subtropical Zone; to Tropical Zone in winter).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Arizona (very locally) south through southeastern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua.

Winters in central Sonora, northern Sinaloa, and southwestern Chihuahua, probably farther south.

Resident in northern Jalisco.

Accidental off Mazatlán (Isla Pájaros), southern Sinaloa.

Notes.—Treated as a member of the genus *Amphispiza* by the A.O.U. (1983) based on unpublished data, but see Phillips and Phillips Farfan (1993). This species differs, however, from other *Aimophila* in juvenal plumage, molt pattern, plumage pattern, vocalizations, and habitat (Wolf 1977).

Genus **ORITURUS** Bonaparte

Oriturus Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 469. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1856), *Oriturus mexicanus* Bonaparte = *Aimophila superciliosa* Swainson.

Oriturus superciliosus (Swainson). Striped Sparrow.

Aimophila superciliosa Swainson, 1838, *Animals in Menageries*, in Lardner, *Cabinet Cyclopaedia* 98: 314, fig. 63e-g. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Northern Temperate Grassland, Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (2100–3300 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, western Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, and San Luis Potosí south to western Oaxaca, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

Genus **TORREORNIS** Barbour and Peters

Torreornis Barbour and Peters, 1927, *Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club* 9: 96. Type, by monotypy, *Torreornis inexpectata* Barbour and Peters.

Torreornis inexpectata Barbour and Peters. Zapata Sparrow.

Torreornis inexpectata Barbour and Peters, 1927, *Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club* 9: 96. (Santo Tomás, Peninsula de Zapata, Cuba.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in southwestern Cuba (Ciénaga de Zapata area), south-eastern Cuba (from Baitiquiri to near Imías and Cajobabo, Oriente province), and Cayo Coco (off northern Camagüey province).

Genus **SPIZELLA** Bonaparte

Spizella Bonaparte, 1831 (1832), *G. Arcad. Sci. Lettr. Arti [Rome]* 52: 205. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla pusilla* Wilson.

Spizella arborea (Wilson). American Tree Sparrow.

Fringilla arborea Wilson, 1810, *Amer. Ornithol.* 2: 123, pl. 16, fig. 3. (eastern Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Open willow, scrub, scrub conifers, and bogs; in migration and winter also in weedy fields, fence-rows, and brush.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, Banks Island (probably), central interior Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Labrador south to southern Alaska (Bristol Bay, Alaska Peninsula, and Wrangell Mountains), south-central British Columbia, southeastern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, James Bay, central Quebec, and northern Newfoundland.

Winters from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (rarely) and southern Canada (British Columbia east to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia) south to eastern Oregon, northeastern California, central Nevada, northern and east-central Arizona, central New Mexico, north-central Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, casually to coastal and southern California, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina; sight reports for southwestern Arizona and northern Florida.

Migrates regularly throughout central and southern Canada (including Newfoundland), and rarely in eastern California. Accidental in California in summer.

Notes.—Formerly known in American literature as the Tree Sparrow.

Spizella passerina (Bechstein). Chipping Sparrow.

Fringilla passerina (Borkhausen MS) Bechstein, 1798, in Latham, *Allg. Uebers. Vögel* 3(2): 544, pl. 120, fig. 1. (Canada = City of Quebec, Quebec.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous forest (especially early second growth) and forest edge (especially pine), oak woodland, pine-oak association, and open woodland and parks; in mi-

gration and winter also in a variety of open woodland, and brushy and shrubby habitats (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from east-central and southeastern Alaska, central Yukon, central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland south to northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir), southwestern and east-central California, southern Nevada, and central and southeastern Arizona, through the highlands of Mexico and northern Central America to north-central Nicaragua, in the Caribbean lowland pine savanna of Guatemala, Belize, eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua, and to central and eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northwestern Florida.

Winters from central California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, central New Mexico, northern Texas, southern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, and southern New England (casually farther north) south throughout Mexico to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, throughout the breeding range from Oaxaca and Chiapas southward, and to the Gulf coast and southern Florida, casually to the northern Bahama Islands.

Migrates rarely but regularly, at least in fall, through Bermuda.

Casual or accidental in northern Alaska, the Queen Charlotte Islands, northern Newfoundland, Costa Rica, and Cuba.

Spizella pallida (Swainson). Clay-colored Sparrow.

Emberiza pallida Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 251. (Carlton-house, Saskatchewan.)

Habitat.—Shrubby areas and thickets, especially near water, tall brush in meadows, bushy openings or burns in open coniferous or deciduous forest, and dry pastures with a few shrubs; in migration and winter also in brushy and weedy fields, fence-rows, and arid scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from west-central and southern Mackenzie, eastern British Columbia, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, and central and northeastern Ontario south to eastern Washington, southern Alberta, western Montana, northern and southeastern Wyoming, western Nebraska (casually), western Kansas (casually), northwestern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, central and southeastern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and (sporadically) western New York.

Winters from southern Baja California, northern Sonora, southern Coahuila, central Nuevo León, and central Texas (casually farther north) south through Mexico (mostly in the highlands) to Oaxaca and Veracruz, casually to Chiapas and western Guatemala (Sacapulas).

Migrates through the Great Plains east to the Mississippi Valley, rarely west to southeastern Arizona and southern California, and rarely or casually (most frequently in fall) from New York, Maine, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the Atlantic states to the Gulf coast, Florida, and South Carolina, and casually to the northern Pacific coast (southern British Columbia southward) and Cuba.

Casual in southeastern Alaska, southwestern British Columbia, Idaho, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, and off Quintana Roo (Cozumel Island). Accidental in northern Alaska (Marsh Creek).

Spizella breweri Cassin. Brewer's Sparrow.

Spizella Breweri Cassin, 1856, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 8: 40. (western North America, California, and New Mexico = Black Hills, South Dakota.)

Habitat.—Brushland, especially sagebrush; in migration and winter also in desert scrub and creosote bush.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*taverneri* group] from southwestern Yukon, northwestern British Columbia, and west-central Alberta south to mountains of coastal southern and southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta; and [*breweri* group] from central southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan and southwestern North Dakota south (generally east of the Cascades and the coast ranges) to eastern and southern California (to western Riverside County, Mt. Pinos, and the San Gabriel and San Bernardino

mountains, formerly elsewhere), southern Nevada, central Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, Colorado (except southeast), southwestern Kansas, northwestern Nebraska, and southwestern South Dakota.

Winters [*breweri* group] from southern interior (casually central and coastal) California, southern Nevada, western and central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western and central Texas south to southern Baja California and Sonora (including Isla Tiburón), in the Mexican highlands to Jalisco and Guanajuato; winter range [*taverneri* group] poorly known, recorded in migration from Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas.

Migrates [*breweri* group] regularly through western Kansas and western Oklahoma.

Accidental [*breweri* group] in southeastern Alaska, southern Manitoba, Illinois, Nova Scotia, and Massachusetts, also a sight (and sound) report for Minnesota; and [*taverneri* group] in east-central Alaska.

Notes.—Differences in vocalizations, ecology, and morphology suggest that the two groups may be distinct species, *S. taverneri* Swarth and Brooks, 1925 [Timberline Sparrow] and *S. breweri* [Brewer's Sparrow] (J. Barlow, unpublished data; see also Doyle 1997).

***Spizella pusilla* (Wilson). Field Sparrow.**

Fringilla pusilla Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 131, pl. 16, fig. 2. (Pennsylvania = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Old fields, brushy hillsides, overgrown pastures, thorn scrub, deciduous forest edge, sparse second growth, and fence-rows.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Montana, North Dakota (except northeastern), central Minnesota, north-central Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, southern Maine, and southern New Brunswick (at least formerly) south to northeastern Colorado (ca. western Kansas, western Oklahoma, central and southern Texas (west to Irion County), the Gulf coast (east to north-central Florida), and southern Georgia; also in southern Manitoba (Winnipeg).

Winters from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, southern Michigan, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, central New York, and Massachusetts (casually farther north) south to southeastern New Mexico, northern Coahuila, central Nuevo León, northern Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Casual north to southeastern Quebec (including the Magdalen Islands), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and west to Wyoming, eastern Colorado, California, Arizona, and central New Mexico, and on Bermuda; a sight report for Newfoundland.

Notes.—*Spizella pusilla* and *S. wortheni* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Spizella wortheni* Ridgway. Worthen's Sparrow.**

Spizella wortheni Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 7: 259. (Silver City, New Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, mesquite-juniper and yucca-juniper grasslands (1200–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southeastern Coahuila and western Nuevo León, and, at least formerly, in central Chihuahua, northwestern and southeastern Zacatecas, and southwestern Tamaulipas; also formerly recorded (only during non-breeding season) in southern San Luis Potosí, northern Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

Accidental in New Mexico (Silver City, 16 June 1884), the type specimen.

Notes.—See comments under *S. pusilla*.

***Spizella atrogularis* (Cabanis). Black-chinned Sparrow.**

Spinites atrogularis Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 133. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Chaparral, sagebrush, arid scrub, and brushy hillsides (Subtropical, and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from north-central California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central (rarely northeastern) New Mexico, western Texas (Guadalupe, and Chisos mountains), central Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas south to northern

Baja California, and in the Mexican highlands to Guerrero, Puebla, and northwestern Oaxaca (east to Asunción Nochixtlán).

Winters from coastal California (casually), southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas (sporadic), and Nuevo León south to southern Baja California, and through the remainder of the breeding range in Mexico.

Casual in southern Oregon; sight reports in winter from central Texas.

Genus *POOECETES* Baird

Pooecetes Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xx, xxxix [on pp. 439 and 447, as "*Poocetes*"]. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla graminea* Gmelin.

Pooecetes gramineus (Gmelin). Vesper Sparrow.

Fringilla graminea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 922. Based on the "Grass Finch" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 273. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Habitat.—Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub, and woodland clearings.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, north-central Manitoba, central and (formerly) northeastern Ontario, south-central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to western Oregon, northern and eastern California (to Del Norte, Inyo, and San Bernardino counties), central Nevada, southwestern Utah, northern and east-central Arizona, south-central New Mexico, Colorado, Missouri, eastern Tennessee, and North Carolina, generally local south of northern Illinois, central Ohio, and (east of the Appalachians) Maryland.

Winters from central California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western and north-central Texas, southern Oklahoma, Arkansas, southern Illinois (rarely), Kentucky (rarely), West Virginia, southern Pennsylvania, and Connecticut (casually farther north) south to southern Baja California, in the Mexican interior to Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Chiapas, and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida.

Casual in Yucatán, central Guatemala, southern Florida, the Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama), and Bermuda.

Genus *CHONDESTES* Swainson

Chondestes Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 435. Type, by monotypy, *Chondestes strigatus* Swainson = *Fringilla grammaca* Say.

Chondestes grammacus (Say). Lark Sparrow.

Fringilla grammaca Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mount. 1: 139. (Prairies on the Missouri between the Kansas and Platte = Bellefontaine, four miles from mouth of Missouri River, Missouri.)

Habitat.—Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western Oregon, eastern Washington, southern interior British Columbia, southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northwestern and central Minnesota, western Wisconsin, southern Michigan (formerly), central Ontario, Ohio, and central Pennsylvania (formerly) south to southern California (chiefly west of the Sierra Nevada), northern Baja California (probably), central Nevada, southern Arizona, northeastern Sonora, southern Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Nuevo León, northern Tamaulipas, southern and eastern Texas, Louisiana, central Alabama, south-central North Carolina, and western Virginia, with breeding very local and irregular east of the Mississippi Valley.

Winters from northern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico (rarely), north-central and eastern Texas and the Gulf coast (rarely to southern Florida) south through

Mexico to southern Baja California, Oaxaca, and Chiapas; casual farther north in western and interior North America and on the Atlantic coast from New York south.

Casual in southwestern British Columbia, and in the northeast from southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland southward, and south to Yucatán, Quintana Roo, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Cuba, Bermuda, and the northern Bahama Islands. Accidental in the British Isles. Sight reports from the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island) and central Panama (Tocumen).

Genus *AMPHISPIZA* Coues

Amphispiza Coues, 1874, Birds Northwest (Misc. Publ. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr.), p. 234.
Type, by original designation, *Emberiza bilineata* Cassin.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Aimophila* (but see Paynter 1970).

Amphispiza bilineata (Cassin). Black-throated Sparrow.

Emberiza bilineata Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 103, pl. 3. (Texas, on the Rio Grande.)

Habitat.—Desert scrub, thorn brush, mesquite, and juniper; in migration and winter also occasionally in grassy areas and weedy fields away from desert regions (Tropical and Sub-tropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Washington, south-central and southeastern Oregon, southwestern Idaho, western and southern Colorado, extreme western Oklahoma, and north-central Texas south through eastern California (primarily Colorado, Mojave, and Great Basin deserts) to southern Baja California (including many islands), northern Jalisco, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas, and central and southern Texas.

Winters from southeastern (casually central) California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central and southern Texas south through the remainder of the breeding range.

Casual in western North America west and north of the breeding range from Washington, southern interior British Columbia, southern Alberta, and western Montana southward, and on the Los Coronados Islands. Recorded annually in coastal central and southern California. Casual or accidental in eastern North America (recorded in southern Saskatchewan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Illinois, Michigan, southern Ontario, Ohio, southern Quebec, New Jersey, Virginia, and north-central Florida).

Amphispiza belli (Cassin). Sage Sparrow.

Emberiza Belli Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 104, pl. 4. (California near Sonoma.)

Habitat.—[*nevadensis* group] Sagebrush and salt-bush (*Atriplex*) desert scrub; in migration and winter also in arid plains with sparse bushes, grasslands, and open situations with scattered brush; [*belli* group] chaparral (dominated by *Adenostoma fasciculatum* or *Artemisia californica*) and salt-bush desert scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*nevadensis* group] primarily in Great Basin from central interior Washington, eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, and northwestern Colorado south to eastern California (south to the Owens Valley), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, northeastern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. One breeding record for eastern Montana.

Winters [*nevadensis* group] from southern California, central Nevada, southwestern Utah, northern Arizona, and central New Mexico south to central Baja California, northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and western Texas.

Resident [*belli* group] in western California (from Trinity County south, including San Clemente Island) to central Baja California; and also in San Joaquin Valley and Mojave Desert areas of east-central California. The latter populations (*A. b. canescens*) undergo post-breeding, up-slope migrations into coastal and Sierran foothills (Johnson and Marten 1992).

Casual [*nevadensis* group] in the Pacific coastal region from southwestern British Columbia southward, and to western Montana, eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and western Oklahoma, and in Nova Scotia; a sight report for Nebraska.

Notes.—The two groups, *A. nevadensis* (Ridgway, 1873) [Sage Sparrow] and *A. belli* [Bell's Sparrow], differ in morphology, ecology, and genetics, and generally behave as reproductively isolated species in areas where both are found (Johnson and Marten 1992). In spite of the closer appearance of the subspecies *canescens* to *nevadensis*, *canescens* is more closely related to *bellii* (Johnson and Marten 1992). The two groups were treated as separate species by Rising (1996), but *canescens* was mistakenly placed in *nevadensis*.

Genus *CALAMOSPIZA* Bonaparte

Calamospiza Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 30. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla bicolor* Townsend = *Calamospiza melanocorys* Stejneger.

Notes.—Paynter (1970) suggested that *Calamospiza* is closely related to the genus *Plectrophenax*.

Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger. Lark Bunting.

Fringilla bicolor (not Linnaeus, 1766) J. K. Townsend, 1837, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 189. (plains of Platte River = western Nebraska.)

Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger, 1885, Auk 2: 49. New name for *Fringilla bicolor* Townsend, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Plains, prairies, meadows, and sagebrush; in migration and winter also in cultivated lands, brushy areas, and desert.

Distribution.—Breeds from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba (irregularly), and southeastern North Dakota south to eastern New Mexico, northern Texas (Panhandle), western Oklahoma (Panhandle), eastern Kansas, and northwestern Missouri; also casually in southern California (San Bernardino County), Utah, southwestern Colorado (Navajo Springs), northwestern New Mexico (Star Lake), and west-central Texas (northern Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau).

Winters from central California (casually), southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, north-central Texas, southwestern Kansas, and western Oklahoma south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas, and southern and eastern Texas.

Casual elsewhere in western North America from central British Columbia, central Alberta, and northern Manitoba southward, and in eastern North America from Minnesota, Wisconsin, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to the Gulf coast and Florida.

Genus *PASSERCULUS* Bonaparte

Passerculus Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 33. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Fringilla savanna* Wilson = *Emberiza sandwichensis* Gmelin.

Notes.—*Passerculus* is sometimes merged in *Ammodramus* (Paynter 1970), which is almost certainly the sister genus (Zink and Avise 1990).

Passerculus sandwichensis (Gmelin). Savannah Sparrow.

Emberiza sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 875. Based on the "Sandwich Bunting" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 202. (in Unalashca et sinu Sandwich = Unalaska, Alaska.)

Habitat.—Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes; [*beldingi* and *rostratus* groups] Saltwater/Brackish Marshes; (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds [*princeps* group] on Sable Island and the adjacent mainland of Nova Scotia; [*sandwichensis* group] from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon,

northern Mackenzie, northern Keewatin, northern Ontario, islands in James Bay, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southwestern Alaska (including Nunivak Island and the Aleutians west to Amukta), coastal regions of west-central California (Monterey region), the interior of east-central California (locally to San Bernardino County), southern Nevada, southern Utah, east-central Arizona, northern New Mexico, central Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, western Virginia, central Maryland, western North Carolina (possibly), southeastern Pennsylvania, and northern New Jersey, on the Pacific coast of Baja California from El Rosario south to Magdalena Bay, and locally in the interior highlands of Mexico from Chihuahua and Coahuila south to Guerrero and Puebla, and in southwestern Guatemala; and [*rostratus* group] from northeastern Baja California (San Felipe, mouth of the Colorado River) south along the coast of Sonora to northern Sinaloa (lat. 25° N.), probably also the San Benito Islands off the Pacific coast.

Winters [*princeps* group] along the Atlantic coast from central Nova Scotia south to northeastern Florida; [*sandwichensis* group] from southwestern British Columbia, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, northern Arizona, central New Mexico, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, southern Kentucky, and, east of the Appalachians, from Massachusetts (casually north to Alaska, the northern United States, southern Ontario, and Nova Scotia) south to southern Baja California (including most adjacent islands), throughout most of Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, and northern Honduras, and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, southern Florida, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands (south to Rum Cay), Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Cayman and Swan islands; and [*rostratus* group] in salt marshes from central coastal and southern California (casually north to the San Mateo County and the Channel Islands) south to southern Baja California (along both coasts), and the coasts of Sonora and northern Sinaloa.

Resident [*beldingi* group] in salt marshes of coastal southern California (north to Santa Barbara region) and Baja California (including the Todos Santos Islands).

Casual or accidental [*sandwichensis* group] on St. Lawrence Island and in the Pribilofs and western Aleutians (Shemya), north to Seymour, Cornwallis, and Southampton islands, in the British Isles, and in northeastern Asia (Chukotski Peninsula, Koryak highlands) and Japan; sight reports for the Hawaiian Islands (Kure) and central Panama.

Notes.—Groups: *P. princeps* Maynard, 1872 [Ipswich Sparrow], *P. sandwichensis* [Savannah Sparrow], *P. beldingi* Ridgway, 1885 [Belding's Sparrow], and *P. rostratus* (Cassin, 1852) [Large-billed Sparrow]. The *rostratus* group appears to be genetically distinct (Zink et al. 1991), but more study needs to be done on the populations in Baja California.

Genus *AMMODRAMUS* Swainson

Ammodramus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 435. Type, by monotypy, *Ammodramus bimaculatus* Swainson = *Fringilla savannarum* Gmelin.

Centronyx Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: 440. Type, by monotypy, *Emberiza bairdii* Audubon.

Ammospiza Oberholser, 1905, Smithsonian Misc. Collect. 48: 68. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus caudacutus* Gmelin.

Passerherbulus "Maynard" Stone, 1907, Auk 24: 193. Type, by original designation, *Ammodramus lecontei* Audubon = *Emberiza lecontei* Audubon.

Thryospiza Oberholser, 1917, Ohio J. Sci. 17: 332. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla maritima* Wilson.

Nemospiza Oberholser, 1917, Ohio J. Sci. 17: 335. Type, by original designation, *Emberiza henslowii* Audubon.

Notes.—Generic limits within this group have been treated in a variety of ways, and the genus may not be monophyletic. The linear sequence below is based on the phylogeny proposed by Zink and Avise (1990). See comments under each species and also under *Passerculus*.

Ammodramus savannarum (Gmelin). Grasshopper Sparrow.

Fringilla Savannarum Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 921. Based on the "Savanna Finch" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 270. (in Jamaicae = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Prairie, old fields, open grasslands, cultivated fields, and savanna (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Washington, southern interior British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, northern Vermont, central New Hampshire, and southern Maine south to southern California (west of the Sierra Nevada), central Nevada (rare and local), northern Utah, eastern Colorado, eastern New Mexico, northern Texas, Arkansas, northern and east-central Mississippi, central Alabama, central Georgia, central North Carolina, and south-eastern Virginia, and from southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and south-central Texas south to northern Sonora and northern Chihuahua; also in central peninsular Florida (primarily Kissimmee Prairie region). Populations are declining and distribution is shrinking in eastern parts of the range.

Winters from central (casually northern) California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico (rarely), Texas, central Missouri (rarely), Tennessee, and North Carolina (casually farther north) south through Mexico and northern Central America to north-central Costa Rica, and in the Bahamas (south to San Salvador), Cuba, and the Isle of Pines.

Resident locally in Middle America in Veracruz, Chiapas, Guatemala (Petén, Izabál), Belize, Honduras (interior highlands and eastern pine savanna), northwestern Costa Rica, and Panama (Pacific lowlands in western Chiriquí, eastern Coclé and eastern Panamá province); in the Greater Antilles (Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico, including Vieques Island); and in western Colombia (Cauca Valley), western Ecuador (formerly), and the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao and Bonaire).

Casual elsewhere west to the Pacific coast from southwestern British Columbia southward, and east to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland; also on Bermuda (regular in fall), in the Swan Islands, and northwestern Panama (Bocas del Toro).

***Ammodramus bairdii* (Audubon). Baird's Sparrow.**

Emberiza Bairdii Audubon, 1844, *Birds Amer.* (octavo ed.) 7: 359, pl. 500. (Prairie of the upper Missouri = near Old Fort Union, North Dakota.)

Habitat.—Short-grass prairie with scattered low bushes and matted vegetation; in migration and winter also in open grasslands and overgrown fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to central and eastern Montana, northern South Dakota, and southeastern North Dakota.

Winters from southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico (casually), and the high-plains grasslands of Trans-Pecos Texas south to northern Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua, and Coahuila.

Migrates through the Plains states from western Kansas east to western Minnesota, and south through eastern and southern New Mexico, and casually west to western Montana. Many sight records refer to misidentified Savannah Sparrows.

Accidental or casual in California (Farallon Islands, San Diego), southern Texas, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, New York (Montauk), and Maryland (Ocean City); a sight report for Ohio.

***Ammodramus henslowii* (Audubon). Henslow's Sparrow.**

Emberiza Henslowii Audubon, 1829, *Birds Amer.* (folio) 1: pl. 70 (1831, *Ornithol. Biogr.* 1: 360). (opposite Cincinnati, in state of Kentucky.)

Habitat.—Open fields and meadows with grass interspersed with weeds or shrubby vegetation, especially in damp or low-lying areas; in migration and winter also in grassy areas adjacent to pine woods or second-growth woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern South Dakota (at least formerly), southeastern Minnesota, north-central Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, and southern Quebec (casually New England) south to central Kansas, northeastern Oklahoma, southwestern and central Missouri, southern Illinois, northern Kentucky, central West Virginia, eastern Virginia, northern Tennessee (rarely), and central and eastern North

Carolina; also (at least formerly) in eastern Texas (Harris County). The breeding range in the northwestern and eastern portions has decreased in recent years.

Winters in coastal states from South Carolina south to southern Florida, and west to Arkansas and southeastern Texas, casually north to Illinois, Indiana, and New England, and casually south to southern Texas.

Sight reports for Colorado, North Dakota, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Bahama Islands.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Passerherbulus*.

Ammodramus leconteii (Audubon). Le Conte's Sparrow.

Fringilla caudacuta (not *Oriolus caudacutus* Gmelin) Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 459. (in *Georgiæ americanæ interioribus* = interior of Georgia.)

Emberiza le conteii Audubon, 1844, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.) 7: 338, pl. 488. (wet portions of prairies of upper Missouri = Fort Union, North Dakota.)

Habitat.—Moist grass or sedge meadows, damp matted grass and shrubby tangles on edges of marshes and bogs, and areas of moist or dry, tall, rank grass; in migration and winter also in weedy fields, broomsedge, and cattails.

Distribution.—Breeds from northeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, north-central Ontario, and west-central Quebec south to southern Alberta, northwestern and northeastern Montana, southern Saskatchewan, North Dakota (except southwestern), central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, and northern Michigan, casually south to southeastern South Dakota, northeastern Illinois (formerly), and southern Ontario.

Winters from west-central Kansas (rarely), southern Missouri, central Illinois (rarely), southern Indiana (rarely), western Tennessee, central Alabama, south-central Georgia, and South Carolina south to eastern New Mexico (rarely), eastern and southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida.

Migrates regularly through the Great Plains (east to the Mississippi Valley), irregularly through the Great Lakes region and Ohio Valley, and casually to the east coast from Maine southward.

Casual north to Nova Scotia and southern Yukon, west to south-coastal British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and California, and south to Arizona and Coahuila (Sabinas).

Notes.—In the past usually treated in the literature as *Passerherbulus caudacutus* (Latham, 1790) or *Ammospiza leconteii* (Murray 1968). Its closest relatives are *A. caudacutus*, *A. nelsoni*, and *A. maritimus* (Zink and Avise 1990).

Ammodramus nelsoni Allen. Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow.

Ammodramus caudacutus var. *nelsoni* Allen, 1875, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 17, p. 293. (Calumet marshes, Cook Co., n.e. Illinois.)

Habitat.—Freshwater marshes and wet meadows in interior and brackish marshes along coast; in winter in salt and brackish marshes.

Distribution.—Breeds from northeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and northern Manitoba south to south-central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northeastern Montana, southern Manitoba, North Dakota (except southwestern), southeastern South Dakota (probably), northwestern and central Minnesota, and central Wisconsin (probably); in northern Ontario and northwestern Quebec near Hudson Bay and around James Bay; and in southern Quebec (along the St. Lawrence River from Lac St. Pierre eastward), and along the Atlantic coast from eastern Quebec (including the Magdalen Islands), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to southern Maine (Scarborough Marsh, Popham Beach).

Winters in coastal marshes along the mid- to south Atlantic coast south to southern Florida, along the Gulf coast west to southern Texas and northern Tamaulipas, and rarely in coastal California.

Migrates presumably through the interior United States, rarely but regularly through the Great Lakes region but casually elsewhere from Colorado and the Great Plains east to

Michigan, western Pennsylvania, and central New York, and casually in the west away from coastal areas.

Casual in northern Baja California; a sight report for northeastern Washington. A report from the Yucatan Peninsula is erroneous.

Notes.—Often treated in the genus *Ammospiza* (Murray 1968). See notes under *A. caudacutus*.

Ammodramus caudacutus (Gmelin). Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow.

Oriolus caudacutus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1 (1), p. 394. Based mainly on the "Sharp-tailed Oriole" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1 (2), p. 448. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Habitat.—Salt marshes.

Distribution.—Breeds along the Atlantic coast from southern Maine (Scarborough, Popham Beach) south to North Carolina (Pea Island).

Winters in coastal marshes from New York (casually from Massachusetts) south to the central east coast of Florida, rarely on the eastern Gulf coast.

Casual in coastal Texas.

Notes.— Often treated in the genus *Ammospiza* (Murray 1968). This and the previous species have been considered conspecific but differ in morphology, song, and habitat, with overlap in a secondary contact zone in southern Maine (Greenlaw 1993, Rising and Avise 1993).

Ammodramus maritimus (Wilson). Seaside Sparrow.

Fringilla maritima Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 4: 68, pl. 34, fig. 2. (sea islands along our Atlantic coast = Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.)

Habitat.—Salt marshes, especially *Spartina* grass, rushes, and tidal reeds, also [*mirabilis* group] marsh prairie (*Muhlenbergia*).

Distribution.—Breeds [*maritimus* group] from southern New Hampshire and Massachusetts south along the Atlantic coast to northeastern Florida (south to the St. John's River, formerly to New Smyrna Beach); and along the Gulf coast from western Florida (south to Tampa Bay) west to southeastern Texas (south to Corpus Christi area).

Winters [*maritimus* group] along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts south through the remainder of the breeding range, casually to southern Florida (Flamingo region); and along the Gulf coast throughout the breeding range and south to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Resident [*nigrescens* group] formerly along the coast of east-central Florida (eastern Orange and northern Brevard counties), now extinct; and [*mirabilis* group] in southern Florida (southwestern Collier, Monroe, and southern Dade counties).

Casual [*maritimus* group] north to Maine (possibly breeding in southern Maine), southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and inland in North Carolina (Raleigh).

Notes.—Groups: *A. maritimus* [Common Seaside-Sparrow], *A. nigrescens* Ridgway, 1873 [†Dusky Seaside-Sparrow], and *A. mirabilis* (Howell, 1919) [Cape Sable Sparrow or Cape Sable Seaside-Sparrow]. Often treated in the genus *Ammospiza*.

Genus **XENOSPIZA** Bangs

Xenospiza Bangs, 1931, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club 12: 86. Type, by original designation, *Xenospiza baileyi* Bangs.

Notes.—Sometimes merged in *Ammodramus* (e.g., Paynter 1970).

Xenospiza baileyi Bangs. Sierra Madre Sparrow.

Xenospiza baileyi Bangs, 1931, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club 12: 87. (Bolaños, Jalisco, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Northern Temperate Grassland (2400–3050 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Durango, Jalisco, Morelos, and the Distrito Federal.

Genus *PASSERELLA* Swainson

Passerella Swainson, 1837, *Class. Birds* 2: 288. Type, by monotypy, *P. iliaca* Wilson, iii. 22. f. 4 = *Fringilla iliaca* Merrem.

Notes.—Some authors (e.g., Paynter 1964b, 1970) merge *Passerella* and *Melospiza* in *Zonotrichia*. A broader generic concept would merge these also in *Junco* (see Mayr and Short 1970: 85). See Zink (1982) for rationale for retaining them as separate genera, and for support for the monophyly of *Zonotrichia* and *Melospiza*.

Passerella iliaca (Merrem). Fox Sparrow.

Fringilla iliaca Merrem, 1786, *Avium Rar. Icones Descr.* 2: 37, pl. 10. (North America = Quebec.)

Habitat.—Undergrowth of deciduous or coniferous forest, forest edge, woodland thickets, scrub, cut-over lands, chaparral, riparian woodland, streamside undergrowth, low willow and alder thickets, and montane brushland; in migration and winter a variety of wooded habitats with dense thickets.

Distribution.—Breeds [*iliaca* group] from northwestern and interior Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central eastern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and northern Labrador south to southwestern and southern interior Alaska, northern, central interior, and southeastern British Columbia (Mount Revelstoke), southwestern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, north-central Ontario, southeastern Quebec, and southern Newfoundland; [*unalaschensis* group] on the eastern Aleutian Islands (west to Unalaska), the Shumagin and Semidi islands, the Alaska Peninsula, the Kodiak Island group, the Kenai Peninsula, southeastern Alaska, and the coastal districts of British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte Islands) south to northwestern Washington (Destruction Island, Lopez Island); [*schistacea* group] southeastern British Columbia (Crowsnest Pass), southwestern Alberta (Waterton Lakes Park), northern Idaho, and western Montana south through the mountains of north-central and eastern Oregon to extreme central eastern California (White Mountains), central Nevada (Shoshone, Toyabe, and Monitor mountains), northeastern Nevada, northern Utah (Raft River, Deep Creek, and Wasatch mountains) southwestern Wyoming, and central Colorado; and [*megarhyncha* group] in the mountains from southwestern and south-central British Columbia south through central and eastern Washington, central and southern Oregon through northern California in the northern and inner Coast Ranges and in the Sierra Nevada to the Mono Lake district and the mountains of southern California (Mount Pinos, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains).

Winters [*iliaca* group] in Pacific Coastal region (rare) from Washington south to northwestern Baja California, and from southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Vermont, Maine, and southern New Brunswick south to southern Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and southern Florida, and casually to rarely in interior California and southern Arizona; [*unalaschensis* group] in Pacific coastal region from central British Columbia south through Washington and Oregon to southern California, rarely to northwestern Baja California; [*schistacea* group] from northern interior California, central Arizona, and northern New Mexico south to southern California, northern Baja California, southern Arizona and western Texas; and [*megarhyncha* group] central California south to southern California, northern Baja California, and southern Arizona.

Migrates regularly throughout eastern North America between the breeding and wintering ranges.

Casual or accidental [*iliaca* group] in Bermuda, Greenland, and Europe, and [*unalaschensis* group] Japan.

Notes.—Groups: *P. iliaca* [Red Fox-Sparrow], *P. unalaschensis* (Gmelin, 1789) [Sooty Fox-Sparrow], *P. schistacea* Baird, 1858 [Slate-colored Fox-Sparrow], and *P. megarhyncha* Baird, 1858 [Thick-billed Fox-Sparrow]. Correspondence of genetic evidence and plumage types suggest that the groups may represent biological species, but there is at least limited

hybridization among them, especially between the *schistacea* and *megarhyncha* groups (Zink 1986, 1991, 1994). Additional study is needed in areas of contact of members of the groups. Three of the four groups were treated as separate species by Rising (1996), who considered the *schistacea* and *megarhyncha* groups to be conspecific.

Genus *MELOSPIZA* Baird

Melospiza Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xx, xl, 440, 476. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla melodia* Wilson.

Helospiza Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xx, xl, 476. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla palustris* Wilson = *Fringilla georgiana* Latham.

Notes.—See comments under *Passerella*.

Melospiza melodia (Wilson). Song Sparrow.

Fringilla melodia Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 125, pl. 16, fig. 4. (Canada to Georgia = Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Brushy, shrubby, and deep grassy areas along watercourses and seacoasts, in marshes (cattail, bulrush, and salt), and, mostly in northern and eastern portions of the range, in forest, edge, bogs, brushy clearings, thickets, hedgerows, suburbs, and brushy pastures (upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from southern Alaska (including the Aleutians west to Attu), south-central Yukon, northern British Columbia, south-central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, and southwestern Newfoundland south to south-central Baja California and northern Sonora, locally in the Mexican highlands to Michoacán, México, Tlaxcala, and Puebla, and to northern New Mexico, northeastern Kansas, north-central Arkansas, southern Tennessee, northern Alabama, northern Georgia, and northwestern and coastal South Carolina.

Winters from southern Alaska (resident in the Aleutians), coastal and southern British Columbia, the northern United States, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south throughout the remainder of the breeding range, and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, rarely to Bermuda, northern Sonora, and northern Nuevo León.

Casual or accidental in the northern Bahama Islands, and in Norway and the British Isles.

Melospiza lincolnii (Audubon). Lincoln's Sparrow.

Fringilla Lincolnii Audubon, 1834, Birds Amer. (folio) 2: pl. 193. (Labrador = near mouth of Natashquan River, Quebec.)

Habitat.—Bogs, wet meadows, and riparian thickets, dry brushy clearings, mostly in northern and montane areas; in migration and winter also in brushy areas, thickets, hedgerows, understory of open woodland, forest edge, clearings, and scrubby areas.

Distribution.—Breeds from western and central Alaska, central Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, in the mountains to southern California (south to San Jacinto Mtns.), extreme west-central Nevada (absent as a breeding bird from most mountains in the Great Basin), east-central Arizona, and southern New Mexico, and to southwestern and south-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, northwestern Massachusetts, southern Vermont, northern New Hampshire, central Maine, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia.

Winters from southwestern British Columbia, California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, Arizona, central New Mexico, Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, Missouri, southern Kentucky, and northern Georgia (casually north to southern Alaska and the northern United States) south (casual Yucatan Peninsula) to southern Baja California, through northern Middle

America to El Salvador and Honduras, and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida, Bermuda (rare), casually to Costa Rica and Panama (east to the Canal area), southern Florida, the Bahama Islands (south to Little Inagua), and Cuba.

Migrates regularly throughout continental North America between the breeding and wintering ranges, and (rarely) through the Greater Antilles (east to Puerto Rico).

Accidental in Greenland.

Melospiza georgiana (Latham). Swamp Sparrow.

Fringilla georgiana Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 460. (in *Georgiæ americanæ interioribus* = interior of Georgia.)

Habitat.—Emergent vegetation around watercourses, marshes, bogs, and wet meadows; in migration and winter also in weedy fields, brush, thickets, scrub, and forest edge.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to east-central British Columbia, south-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, the eastern Dakotas, central Nebraska, northern Missouri (formerly), northern Illinois, northern Indiana, central Ohio, southeastern West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Winters from Nebraska, Iowa, the Great Lakes region, central New York, and Massachusetts (casually farther north) south to western and southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, and, in smaller numbers, west across central and southern New Mexico and Utah (rarely) to southeastern Arizona and California, also south to northern Guerrero and central Veracruz, rarely west to Sonora, and on Bermuda.

Casual elsewhere in western North America from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, and Montana southward, and in the Bahama Islands (New Providence, Exumas); a sight report for southern Yukon.

Genus **ZONOTRICHIA** Swainson

Zonotrichia [subgenus] Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 254–257, 493. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1832), *Fringilla pensylvanica* Latham = *Fringilla albicollis* Gmelin.

Notes.—See comments under *Passerella*. The sequence of species follows Zink (1982); cf. Zink et al. (1991).

Zonotrichia capensis (Müller). Rufous-collared Sparrow.

Fringilla capensis P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 165. Based on “Bruent, du Cap de Bonne-Espérance” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 386, fig. 2. (Cape of Good Hope, error = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–4000 m; Subtropical and Temperate, locally also Tropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Greater Antilles in the mountains of Hispaniola; in the highlands of Middle America from Chiapas south through Guatemala and El Salvador to Honduras, and in Costa Rica and western Panama (east to western Panamá province); and in South America virtually throughout except Amazonia.

Notes.—Also known as Andean Sparrow.

Zonotrichia albicollis (Gmelin). White-throated Sparrow.

Fringilla albicollis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 921. Based on the “White-throated Sparrow” Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 2: 198, pl. 304. (in *Pensilvania* = Philadelphia.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, forest edge, clearings, bogs, brush, and open woodland; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest and woodland, scrub, and gardens.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Yukon, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, north-central Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central interior and northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central and southeastern Saskatchewan, north-central North Dakota, northern and east-central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, northern Ohio (formerly), northern and east-central West Virginia (irregularly), northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, northern New York, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; recorded in summer in northwestern Montana, but not known to breed.

Winters from Kansas, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, central New York, and Massachusetts (casually north to southern Canada from Manitoba eastward) south to Nuevo León, northern Tamaulipas, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, and (less commonly) west across western Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona to California (virtually statewide) and northern Baja California (casually to Guadalupe Island, and north to southwestern British Columbia and western Montana), and also on Bermuda.

Migrates regularly through North America east of the Rockies, casually through western North America from southern British Columbia and the breeding range southward.

Casual north to northern Alaska, Northwest Territories (Baffin and Coats islands), Iceland, the British Isles, and continental Europe; a sight report from Puerto Rico.

Zonotrichia querula (Nuttall). Harris's Sparrow.

Fringilla querula Nuttall, 1840, Man. Ornithol. U. S. Can. (ed. 2) 1: 555. (few miles west of Independence, Missouri.)

Habitat.—Brush and stunted trees in coniferous forest-tundra ecotone; in migration and winter in thickets, open woodland, forest edge, windbreaks, hedgerows, and scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northwestern and east-central Mackenzie and southern Keewatin south to northeastern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, and northwestern Ontario (Fort Severn).

Winters primarily from northern Nebraska and central Iowa south to south-central and central coastal Texas, and rarely but regularly north to southeastern Alaska (Juneau area southward), southern British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, northeastern Saskatchewan, and North Dakota, west to southern California (mostly east of the Sierra Nevada), southern Nevada, southern Utah, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico, and east to western Tennessee, Arkansas, and northwestern Louisiana.

Migrates regularly through the northern Great Plains region from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Minnesota south to Nebraska and Iowa, and east to Lake Michigan.

Casual in northern, western and south-coastal Alaska and northeastern British Columbia; and in eastern North America from western and southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Maine, and Nova Scotia south to the Gulf coast and southern Florida. Accidental on Banks Island.

Zonotrichia leucophrys (Forster). White-crowned Sparrow.

Emberiza leucophrys J. R. Forster, 1772, Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London 62: 340. (Severn River, west shore of Hudson Bay.)

Habitat.—Stunted trees and shrubs, wet meadows with willows, brushy edges of woodland and forest, thickets, chaparral, coastal brushland in the fog belt, gardens, and parks; in migration and winter also farmlands and brushy desert areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and central Keewatin south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula), in coastal areas and mountains (somewhat disjunctly in southern portion) to southern California (to Santa Barbara and San Bernardino counties), southern Nevada, northern and east-central Arizona, and northern New Mexico, and from northern Saskatchewan (also in Cypress Hills of southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan) and northern Manitoba east across northern Ontario and northern Quebec to southern Labrador, northern Newfoundland, and south-central Quebec.

Winters from southern British Columbia (casually north to central Alaska and Yukon),

Washington, Idaho, Montana, and the central United States (from Nebraska and Kansas east to central Ohio and southern West Virginia, casually farther north) south to southern Baja California, Michoacán, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, southern Texas, the Gulf coast (east to northwestern Florida), and south-central Georgia, and regularly in small numbers north to southern Ontario and central New York, and east to coastal areas from Massachusetts south to southern Florida, the Bahama Islands, Cuba, and Jamaica, casually to the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize (sight report). Casual in Bermuda.

Migrates regularly through North America between the breeding and wintering ranges and, in the northeast, from southern Ontario eastward (less commonly in the Maritime Provinces and New England), and south to Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware; regular in fall on Bermuda.

Casual or accidental on islands in the Bering Sea (Pribilofs, Nunivak) and in the western Aleutians (Shemya); north to Banks and southern Baffin islands, and to the Melville Peninsula; on Fletcher's Ice Island (in the Arctic Ocean west of northern Ellesmere Island); and Cuba; and in Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Netherlands, France, and Japan. An individual photographed in Panama (Canal area) may have been a man-assisted vagrant.

Zonotrichia atricapilla (Gmelin). Golden-crowned Sparrow.

Emberiza atricapilla Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 875. Based mainly on the "Black-crowned Bunting" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 202, pl. 45. (in Sinu Natka, et insulis Sandwich = Prince William Sound, Alaska.)

Habitat.—Montane thickets and scrub, dwarf conifers, and brushy canyons; in migration and winter in dense brush, thickets, chaparral, and gardens.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and north-central Alaska and south-central Yukon south to southern Alaska (west to Unimak in the eastern Aleutian Islands), southern British Columbia, extreme northern Washington (Okanogan County), and southwestern Alberta (Banff).

Winters from southern Alaska (west to Kodiak) and coastal and interior southern British Columbia south, mostly west of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, to northern Baja California, southern California, and southern Arizona (rarely), casually east to Utah, Colorado, and central New Mexico, and south to Baja California (including offshore islands) and northern Sonora.

Migrates casually through the Pribilofs and western Aleutians (Attu, Amchitka) and St. Lawrence Island, and east to southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and Idaho.

Casual in northern Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie, and from Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, southern Manitoba (sight report), western and southern Ontario, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, and Nova Scotia south to Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, also along the Gulf coast east to eastern Texas and southern Louisiana. Accidental in southern Florida (Florida Keys), northeastern Siberia, and Japan; a questionable sight report for Nayarit.

Notes.—Mayr and Short (1970) considered *Z. atricapilla* and *Z. albicollis* to represent a superspecies, but Zink (1982), Zink et al. (1991), and Zink and Blackwell (1996) showed that *atricapilla* and *Z. leucophrys* are sister species.

Genus ***JUNCO*** Wagler

Junco Wagler, 1831, Isis von Oken, col. 526. Type, by monotypy, *Junco phaeonotus* Wagler.

Notes.—See comments under *Passerella*. Species limits here follow Mayr and Short (1970).

Junco vulcani (Boucard). Volcano Junco.

Zonotrichia vulcani Boucard, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 57, pl. 4. (Volcan of Irazu, altitude of 10,000 feet, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub, Paramo Grassland (2700–3600 m; upper Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the high mountains of Costa Rica (Irazú and Turrialba volcanoes, and northern portion of Cordillera de Talamanca) and extreme western Panama (Volcán Barú, in western Chiriquí).

Notes.—Mayr and Short (1970) considered *J. vulcani*, *J. hyemalis*, and *J. phaeonotus* to constitute a superspecies.

***Junco hyemalis* (Linnaeus). Dark-eyed Junco.**

Fringilla hyemalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 183. Based on "The Snowbird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 36, pl. 36. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and deciduous forest, forest edge, clearings, bogs, open woodland, brushy areas adjacent to forest, and burned-over lands; in migration and winter in a variety of open woodland, brushy, and grassy habitats, and suburbs; [*insularis* group] Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (0–1300 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*hyemalis* group] from western and northern Alaska, central Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, islands in southern James Bay, northern Québec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southwestern and south-coastal Alaska, southern Yukon, northern British Columbia, south-central Alberta, south-central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern and east-central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, and northeastern Ohio, in the Appalachians through eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to northern Georgia and northwestern South Carolina, and to southeastern New York, northern New Jersey, and southern New England; [*oreganus* group] from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, coastal and central British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), west-central and southern Alberta, and extreme southwestern Saskatchewan south to southern California (to Orange County, including Santa Catalina Island), and in the mountains to northern Baja California, western Nevada, eastern Oregon, northern Utah, southern Idaho, and northwestern Wyoming; [*aikeni* group] from southeastern Montana and western South Dakota south to northeastern Wyoming and northwestern Nebraska; and [*caniceps* group] in the mountains from southern Idaho, northern Utah, and southern Wyoming south to eastern California (Clark Mountain and Grapevine Mountains), central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western Texas (Guadalupe Mountains).

Winters [*hyemalis* group] from central (casually) and south-coastal Alaska (west to Kodiak), coastal and southern British Columbia and southern Canada (east to Newfoundland) south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, central Chihuahua, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern (casually southern) Florida (in smaller numbers in the western and southeastern portion of the winter range); irregularly on Bermuda; [*oreganus* group] from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, southern British Columbia, and the northwestern United States (east to the Dakotas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Kansas) south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, Durango, southern Chihuahua, and central Texas; rare but regular in midwestern United States; [*aikeni* group] from the breeding range south to eastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, and western Kansas, rarely to northern Arizona, northern and eastern New Mexico, and northeastern Colorado; and [*caniceps* group] from Nevada, southern Idaho, southern Wyoming, and western Nebraska south to southern California (rarely), northern Sonora, northern Sinaloa, northern Durango, Chihuahua, and western Texas, casually to north-central Texas.

Resident [*insularis* group] on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California.

Casual or accidental [*hyemalis* group] north to the Arctic coast of Alaska and to islands in the Bering Sea, and to Banks, Southampton, and southern Baffin islands, Veracruz, the Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, New Providence), and Jamaica, and in Iceland, the British Isles, continental Europe and eastern Siberia; sight reports for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas); [*oreganus* group] in the eastern Aleutians (Unalaska), north to Banks Island, and through much of eastern North America from Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, Maine, and Nova Scotia south to the Gulf coast (east to southern Louisiana and central Alabama), Tennessee, and South Carolina; [*aikeni* group] to California, southern Idaho, eastern Nebraska, central Oklahoma, and northern Texas, and in North Dakota (sight report) and Michigan (Presque Isle County); and [*caniceps* group] west to the Pacific coast

from southern British Columbia south to coastal northern California, and east to eastern Montana, the Dakotas, southern Manitoba, Minnesota, Illinois, Arkansas, and Louisiana; sight reports for Idaho and eastern Texas.

Notes.—Groups: *J. hyemalis* [Slate-colored Junco], *J. oreganus* (J. K. Townsend, 1837) [Oregon Junco], *J. aikenii* Ridgway, 1873 [White-winged Junco], *J. caniceps* (Woodhouse, 1853) [Gray-headed Junco], and *J. insularis* Ridgway, 1876 [Guadalupe Junco]. The form *insularis* is an isolated population closest to the *oreganus* group; Mirsky (1976) suggested that it should be recognized as a species because of vocal differences. The remaining groups intergrade in varying degrees. Several other forms may warrant recognition as groups: *Junco mearnsi* Ridgway, 1897 [Pink-sided Junco], of the *oreganus* group, breeding from south-eastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan to eastern Idaho and northwestern Wyoming, and *J. dorsalis* Henry, 1858 [Red-backed Junco], of the *caniceps* group, breeding from northern and central Arizona and central New Mexico to western Texas. For detailed information on groups, see Miller (1941). See comments under *J. vulcani*.

***Junco phaeonotus* Wagler.** Yellow-eyed Junco.

Junco phaeonotus Wagler, 1831, Isis von Oken, col. 526. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1200–4300 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*phaeonotus* group] from northeastern Sonora, southern Arizona, extreme southwestern New Mexico (Animas, casually Big Hatchet mountains), Chihuahua, north-central Coahuila, Nuevo León, and southwestern Tamaulipas south through the mountains to western Veracruz and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec); [*bairdi* group] in the Cape district of southern Baja California; [*fulvescens* group] in the interior of Chiapas (from vicinity of San Cristóbal south to Teopisca); and [*alticola* group] in the mountains of extreme southeastern Chiapas (Volcán Tacaná area) and western Guatemala.

Casual [*phaeonotus* group] in western Texas.

Notes.—Groups: *J. phaeonotus* [Mexican Junco], *J. bairdi* Ridgway, 1883 [Baird's Junco], *J. fulvescens* Nelson, 1897 [Chiapas Junco], and *J. alticola* Salvin, 1863 [Guatemala Junco]. See comments under *J. vulcani*.

Genus **CALCARIUS** Bechstein

Calcarius Bechstein, 1802, Ornithol. Taschenb. Dtsch. 1: 130. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla lapponica* Linnaeus.

Rhynchophanes Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xx, xxxviii, 432. Type, by monotypy, *Plectrophanes maccownii* [sic] Lawrence.

Notes.—Paynter (1970) suggested that *Calcarius* was closely related to and perhaps should be merged into the genus *Emberiza*.

***Calcarius maccownii* (Lawrence).** McCown's Longspur.

Plectrophanes McCownii Lawrence, 1851, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 5: 122. (high prairies of Western Texas.)

Habitat.—Sparse short-grass plains, plowed and stubble fields, and bare or nearly bare ground.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern North Dakota (formerly much of North Dakota), and southwestern Minnesota (formerly south through central Montana to southeastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, and northwestern Nebraska).

Winters from southeastern California (rarely), central Arizona, central New Mexico, west-central Kansas, and central Oklahoma (casually north to southwestern Oregon and south-eastern Colorado) south to northeastern Sonora, Chihuahua, northern Durango, Zacatecas, and western and south-central Texas (rare in recent years in eastern portions of range).

Migrates rarely through eastern and coastal southern California.

Casual north and west to southern British Columbia, Idaho, Nevada, northern Arizona, and Utah, and east to southern Manitoba (sight report), Minnesota, Missouri, and eastern Texas. Accidental in Michigan (Whitefish Point), New York (Long Island), Massachusetts (Bridgewater), and Louisiana (Jefferson Davis Parish, New Orleans).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Rhynchophanes*.

***Calcarius lapponicus* (Linnaeus). Lapland Longspur.**

Fringilla lapponica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 180. (in Lapponia = Lapland.)

Habitat.—Arctic tundra in wet meadows, grassy tussocks, and scrub; in migration and winter in plowed fields, stubble, and open grasslands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, and Banks, Prince Patrick, Melville, and northern Ellesmere islands south to islands in the Bering Sea, the Aleutians, south-coastal Alaska (east to the Susitna River highlands and Middleton Island), northern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northeastern Manitoba, extreme northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and northern Labrador; and in the Palearctic from Greenland, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to southern Scandinavia, central and eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, and the Commander Islands.

Winters in North America from coastal southern Alaska (casually), southern British Columbia, the northern United States, southern Ontario, and Nova Scotia south to northern California, northern Utah, Colorado, Oklahoma, northwestern Texas (locally in southeastern Texas), Arkansas, southwestern Louisiana (locally), Tennessee, and Maryland, rarely to southern California, southern and central Arizona, southern New Mexico, northeastern and eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern (casually southern) Florida; and in the Palearctic from northern Europe and northern Siberia south to central Europe, southern Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea, and Japan.

Migrates in North America throughout Alaska and Canada, and in Eurasia throughout the regions between the breeding and wintering ranges, including Iceland.

Casual on Bermuda. Accidental in southern Baja California (Isla Cerralvo) and Yucatán (Celestún); a sight report for Veracruz.

Notes.—In Old World literature known as Lapland Bunting.

***Calcarius pictus* (Swainson). Smith's Longspur.**

Emberiza (Plectrophanes) picta Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 250, pl. 49. (Carlton House, on the banks of the Saskatchewan [River].)

Habitat.—Dry, grassy, and hummocky tundra; in migration and winter in fields with short grass, prairies, and grassy margins of airports.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in east-central Alaska (Susitna River highlands, Wrangell Mountains region) and adjacent northwestern British Columbia, and from northern Alaska (Brooks Range) east across northern Yukon and northern and east-central Mackenzie to southern Keewatin, northeastern Manitoba, and extreme northern Ontario.

Winters from Kansas south to west-central Oklahoma and east-central Texas, and east to Arkansas and northwestern Louisiana (rare).

Migrates primarily through the northern Great Plains east to central Illinois, casually from central and southern British Columbia east to Montana, and to Michigan, southern Ontario, Ohio, and central Alabama.

Casual or accidental in coastal and southwestern British Columbia, California, Nevada, Arizona, Quebec, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina; sight reports for Massachusetts and Nova Scotia.

***Calcarius ornatus* (Townsend). Chestnut-collared Longspur.**

Plectrophanes ornata J. K. Townsend, 1837, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 189. (prairies of Platte River = near forks of Platte River, western Nebraska.)

Habitat.—Short-grass plains, and prairies; in migration and winter also in open cultivated fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south, east of the Rockies, to northeastern Colorado, western Kansas (formerly), north-central Nebraska, and western Minnesota.

Winters from coastal, southern, and eastern California (rarely), northern Arizona, central and eastern New Mexico, eastern Colorado, and central Kansas south to northern Sonora, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, and southern Texas, casually east to northern Louisiana and south to Puebla, Veracruz, and México.

Migrates regularly west through California and Nevada.

Casual elsewhere in western North America from southwestern British Columbia south to Baja California; north to northern Alberta and northern Manitoba; and in eastern North America from Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, along the Atlantic coast south to North Carolina, and in northern Florida; sight reports for southeastern Alaska, southern Florida, and Guerrero.

Genus *EMBERIZA* Linnaeus

Emberiza Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 176. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Emberiza citrinella* Linnaeus.

Emberiza leucocephalos Gmelin. Pine Bunting.

Emberiza leucocephalos S. G. Gmelin, 1771, Nov. Comm. Acad. Imp. Sci. Petrop., 15, p. 480, pl. 23, fig. 3. (Astrakhan.)

Habitat.—Sparse coniferous forests.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Russia across the Ural Mountains and Siberia to the upper Kolyma and the coastal ranges of the Pacific and northeastern Tsinghai.

Winters in much of the breeding range and south to Israel, Iraq, and southern Iran to northwestern India, and central China.

Resident as a disjunct population in Kansu and Tsinghai provinces, China.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu Island, 18–19 November 1985, photograph deposited in VIR-EO, Wagner 1990; 23 September–10 October 1993, D. D. Gibson, specimen, Univ. Alaska Mus. 6385; 1994, National Audubon Soc. Field Notes 48:142, 160).

Notes.—The specific name is sometimes erroneously emended to *leucocephala*. This species hybridizes extensively in western Siberia with *E. citrinella* Linnaeus, 1758 [Yellowhammer], with which it is sometimes merged (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954, Byers et al. 1995).

Emberiza pusilla Pallas. Little Bunting.

Emberiza pusilla Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Proc. Russ. Reichs 3: 647. (Daurian Range, southern Chita, southeastern Siberia.)

Habitat.—Breeds in birch and willow scrub in tundra; winters in scrub and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Finland, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to Lake Baikal, Anadyrland, and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Winters in the northern parts of India and Southeast Asia, rarely in the British Isles, continental Europe, North Africa, the Near East, and Philippines.

Accidental in Alaska in the Chukchi Sea (280 km northwest of Icy Cape, 6 September 1970; Watson et al. 1974), on St. Lawrence Island (Gambell, 1996), and in the Aleutian Islands (Shemya, 8 September 1977) and California (Point Loma, San Diego County, 21–24 October 1991, photograph; 1992, Amer. Birds 46: 153).

Emberiza rustica Pallas. Rustic Bunting.

Emberiza rustica Pallas, 1776, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs 3: 698. (Dauria = Transbaicalia.)

Habitat.—Low bushes and wet grassy areas of taiga, undergrowth of open coniferous-

deciduous woodland, and thickets along streams; in migration and winter in scrub, brushy areas, grasslands, open woodland and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia southeast to southeastern Siberia, northern Sakhalin, the Sea of Okhotsk, and Kamchatka.

Winters in eastern China, Japan, and, rarely, the Commander Islands.

Migrates regularly through the western Aleutian Islands (Near Islands, casually east to Adak), occasionally reaching the Pribilofs (St. Paul) and St. Lawrence Island, and rarely through the British Isles, continental Europe, and the Middle East.

Casual in south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (Homer, Mitkof Island), southwestern British Columbia (Tofino, Jordan River), Washington (Kent), and northern and central California (Humboldt County, Half Moon Bay, and Kern County); a sight report for Oregon.

***Emberiza aureola* Pallas. Yellow-breasted Bunting.**

Emberiza Aureola Pallas, 1773, Reise Versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs. 2: 711. (Irtysch River, south-central Siberia.)

Habitat.—Scrub and fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Eurasia from Finland east to Kamchatka, and south to northern China, Korea, and Japan.

Winters in southern Asia and the Philippines.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 26 May 1988; Gibson and Kessel 1992); sight reports from Attu, Buldir, and St. Lawrence Island.

***Emberiza variabilis* Temminck. Gray Bunting.**

Emberiza variabilis Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 98, pl. 583, fig. 2. (northern Japan.)

Habitat.—Breeds in thickets, bamboo, and undergrowth of coniferous-deciduous woodland; winters in scrub, thickets, and woodland undergrowth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southern Kamchatka, the Kuril Islands, Sakhalin, and possibly northern Japan.

Winters in Japan and the Ryukyu Islands.

Accidental in Alaska (Shemya, in the Aleutian Islands, 18 May 1977; Gibson and Hall 1978); a sight report for Attu.

***Emberiza pallasi* (Cabanis). Pallas's Bunting.**

Cynchramus Pallasi Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 130 (footnote). Based on *Emberiza schoeniclus* var. β Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 2: 48. (No locality given = near Selenga River, Transbaicalia.)

Habitat.—Birch and river thickets in tundra and taiga, and in reed beds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and eastern Siberia south to Mongolia and Manchuria.

Winters from the southern part of the breeding range and Ussuriland south to northern China, Korea, and Japan, casually west to the British Isles.

Accidental in northern Alaska (Barrow, 11 June 1968; Pitelka 1974); a sight report for St. Lawrence Island.

***Emberiza schoeniclus* (Linnaeus). Reed Bunting.**

Fringilla Schœniclus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 182. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Reed beds, rushes, and riparian thickets; in migration and winter also wet meadows, pastures, and open country.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*schoeniclus* group] from the British Isles, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, Iran, Turkestan, southern Siberia, Kamchatka, and northern Japan.

Winters [*schoeniclus* group] from the southern portions of the breeding range south to the Mediterranean region, Iraq, northwestern India, northeastern China, and southern Japan.

Migrates [*schoeniclus* group] casually (in spring) through the western Aleutian Islands (Attu, Shemya, Buldir).

Resident [*intermedia* group] from northwestern Africa east to the Near East and southwestern Russia; and [*pyrrhuloides* group] in south-central Asia from the Caspian Sea and Afghanistan east to Mongolia

Notes.—Groups: *E. schoeniclus* [Northern Reed-Bunting], *E. intermedia* Degland, 1849 [Dark Reed-Bunting], and *E. pyrrhuloides* Pallas, 1811 [Pale Reed-Bunting].

Genus **PLECTROPHENAX** Stejneger

Plectrophenax Stejneger, 1882, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 5: 33. Type, by original designation, *Emberiza nivalis* Linnaeus.

Plectrophenax nivalis (Linnaeus). Snow Bunting.

Emberiza nivalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 176. (in albus Lapponiæ, Spitsbergæ ad sinum Hudsonis = Lapland.)

Habitat.—Arctic rocky shores, cliffs, stony escarpments, and dry tundra, also nesting in bird houses, empty oil barrels, cabins, and other artificial structures; in migration and winter in grassy or weedy fields, stubble, beaches, and roadsides.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern Mackenzie, and Banks, Prince Patrick, Ellef Ringnes, Axel Heiberg, and northern Ellesmere islands south to southern Alaska (including the Aleutian Islands), extreme northwestern British Columbia, southwestern and central Yukon, east-central Mackenzie, central and southeastern Keewatin, Southampton and Belcher islands, northern Quebec, and northern Labrador; and in the Palearctic from Greenland, Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, and northern Siberia south to the British Isles, northern Scandinavia, central Siberia, Kamchatka, and the Commander Islands.

Winters in North America from west-central and southern Alaska, southern Canada (British Columbia east to southern Labrador and Newfoundland) south to central Oregon, northern Utah, Colorado, central Kansas, central Missouri, northern Kentucky (rare), and North Carolina, casually to California (to Kern County), northeastern New Mexico, Oklahoma, eastern Texas, Arkansas, central Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and northern Florida, and irregularly to Bermuda; and in the Palearctic from the breeding range south to central continental Europe, the Mediterranean region (casually), Asia Minor (casually), southern Russia, Manchuria, Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, and (casually) Japan.

Casual or accidental in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands, northwestern Arizona, the Bahamas (Cat Island), eastern Atlantic islands, and northern Africa; sight reports for western and northern Texas.

Notes.—*Plectrophenax nivalis* and *P. hyperboreus* are closely related, with limited hybridization occurring (Sealy 1969); they constitute a superspecies and may be conspecific (Mayr and Short 1970, Paynter 1970).

Plectrophenax hyperboreus Ridgway. McKay's Bunting.

Plectrophenax hyperboreus Ridgway, 1884, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 7: 68. (St. Michael's, Alaska.)

Habitat.—Open rocky ground, beaches, and shores of tundra pools; in migration and winter in open rocky or sandy areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Alaska on islands in the Bering Sea (Hall and St. Matthew, also rarely on St. Paul in the Pribilofs and on St. Lawrence).

Winters on the coast of western and southeastern Alaska (Nome to Cold Bay, including Nunivak Island), casually to the Aleutians (Adak, Unalaska) and south-coastal Alaska (Kodiak Island, Homer).

Accidental in British Columbia (Vancouver Island), Washington (Ocean Shores), and Oregon (mouth of Columbia River).

Notes.—See comments under *P. nivalis*.

Family **CARDINALIDAE**: Cardinals, Saltators, and AlliesGenus **SALTATOR** Vieillot

Saltator Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 32. Type, by monotypy, "Grand Tanagra" Buffon = *Tanagra maxima* Müller.

Pitylus Cuvier, 1829, Règne Anim. (nouv. éd.) 1: 413. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Loxia grossa* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Biochemical and morphological evidence (Hellack and Schnell 1977, Tamplin et al. 1993, Demastes and Remsen 1994) supports the merger of *Pitylus* into *Saltator*.

Saltator albicollis Vieillot. Lesser Antillean Saltator.

Saltator albicollis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 14, p. 107. (Cayenne, error = Martinique.)

Habitat.—Shrubby Second Growth, Arid Lowland Scrub (Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles (Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, and St. Lucia).

Accidental on Nevis, in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—See note under *S. striatipectus*.

Saltator striatipectus Lafresnaye. Streaked Saltator.

Saltator striatipictus [sic] Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. (Paris), 10, p. 73. (Cali, Valle de Cauca, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1850 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (El General region) and Panama (including Coiba, Coibita, Taboga, and the Pearl islands, and on the Caribbean slope from the Canal area to western San Blas), and in South America from northern Colombia, northern Venezuela (also Patos, Monos, Chacachacare islands), and Trinidad south, west of the Andes, to western Peru.

Notes.—The original spelling "*striatipictus*" is regarded as a *lapsus calami* (Paynter 1970). *Saltator albicollis* and *S. striatipectus* are treated as separate species, based on the analysis of Seutin et al. (1993).

Saltator coerulescens Vieillot. Grayish Saltator.

Saltator caerulescens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 14: 105. Based on "Habia Ceja blanca" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 1: 344 (no. 81). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*grandis* group] from Sinaloa, western Durango, eastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula, but unrecorded Pacific slope of Nicaragua) to central Costa Rica; and [*coerulescens* group] in South America from northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela (including Monos and Chacachacare islands) Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina, Uruguay, and south-central Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *S. grandis* (W. Depe, 1830) [Middle American Saltator] and *S. coerulescens* [Grayish Saltator].

Saltator maximus (Müller). Buff-throated Saltator.

Tanagra maxima P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 159. Based on "Tanagra, des grands bois de Cayenne" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 205. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (0–1500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and central and southeastern Brazil.

Accidental in El Salvador (Montecristo).

***Saltator atriceps* (Lesson). Black-headed Saltator.**

Tanagra (Saltator) atriceps Lesson, 1832, Cent. Zool., p. 208, pl. 69. (Mexico = Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Guerrero, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Honduras, and in Nicaragua (Pacific slope only), Costa Rica (mostly Caribbean slope), and Panama (both slopes, east to Darién).

***Saltator grossus* (Linnaeus). Slate-colored Grosbeak.**

Loxia grossa Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 307. Based on “Le Gros-bec bleu d’Amérique” Brisson, Ornithologie 6, (suppl.): 89, pl. 5, fig. 1. (in America = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on both slopes of Panama (more widespread on the Caribbean), and in South America from Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Bolivia and Amazonian and eastern Brazil; a sight report for northeastern Honduras.

Notes.—*Saltator grossus* and the South American *S. fuliginosus* (Daudin, 1800) [Black-throated Grosbeak] constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); Paynter (1970) treated them as conspecific. Both were formerly placed in the genus *Pitylus* (see Note under *Saltator*).

Genus ***CARYOTHRAUSTES* Reichenbach**

Caryothraustes Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 78. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater and Salvin, 1869), “*Pitylus*” [= *Coccothraustes*] *viridis* = *Loxia canadensis* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Rhodothraupis*.

***Caryothraustes poliogaster* (Du Bus de Gisignies). Black-faced Grosbeak.**

Pitylus poliogaster Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847, Bull. Acad. R. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg. 14: 105. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo south along the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to western Panama (Bocas del Toro and both slopes of Veraguas, casually or formerly to Coclé, western Panamá province and the Canal area).

Notes.—*Caryothraustes poliogaster* and *C. canadensis* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); Paynter (1970) considered them to be conspecific.

***Caryothraustes canadensis* (Linnaeus). Yellow-green Grosbeak.**

Loxia canadensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 304. Based on "Le Gros-bec de Cayenne" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 229, pl. 11, fig. 3. (in Canada, error = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (Cana, in eastern Darién); and in South America from southeastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south through Amazonian and central Brazil to southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Also known as Green Grosbeak. See comments under *C. poliogaster*.

Genus ***RHODOTHRAUPIS*** Ridgway

Rhodothraupis Ridgway, 1898, Auk 15: 226. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla celaeno* Lichtenstein = *Tanagra celaeno* Deppe.

Notes.—Paynter (1970) suggested that *Rhodothraupis* might be merged with the genus *Caryothraustes*.

***Rhodothraupis celaeno* (Deppe). Crimson-collared Grosbeak.**

Tanagra Celaeno Lichtenst[ein]." W. Deppe, 1830, Preis.-Verz. Säugeth. Vögel, etc., Mex., p. 2. (Mexico = Papantla, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from east-central Nuevo León and southern Tamaulipas south through eastern San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz to northeastern Puebla.

Casual in southern Texas (Laredo, McAllen, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Sabal Palms Audubon Sanctuary).

Genus ***CARDINALIS*** Bonaparte

Cardinalis Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 111. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Cardinalis virginianus* Bonaparte = *Loxia cardinalis* Linnaeus.

Pyrrhuloxia Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 500. Type, by monotypy, *Cardinalis sinuatus* Bonaparte.

Richmondena Mathews and Iredale, 1918, Austral Avian Rec. 3: 145. Type, by original designation, *Loxia cardinalis* Linnaeus.

***Cardinalis cardinalis* (Linnaeus). Northern Cardinal.**

Loxia cardinalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 172. Based mainly on "The Red-Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 38, pl. 38. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Thickets, brushy fields, deciduous and mixed forest with dense undergrowth, forest edge, suburbs, and, in arid regions, in scrub and riparian woodland (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*cardinalis* group] from central Baja California, southeastern California (along the Colorado River), central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western and northern Texas, northeastern Colorado, western Kansas, west-central Nebraska, central and eastern North Dakota (at least formerly), southeastern South Dakota, southeastern Manitoba (Winnipeg), central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, northern New York, New Brunswick, and southern Nova Scotia south to southern Baja California (including Cerralvo, Santa Margarita, Carmen, and San José islands), Sonora (including Isla Tiburón), in the Tres Marias islands (off Nayarit), in the interior to Guanajuato and Hidalgo, along the Gulf-Caribbean slope to the Yucatan Peninsula (including Holbox and Mujeres islands), northern Guatemala (Petén), and central Belize,

and to the Gulf coast and southern Florida (including the Florida Keys); and [*carneus* group] along the Pacific coast of Mexico from Colima to Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec). The range in eastern North America has been gradually expanding northward.

Introduced and established [*cardinalis* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (common on all main islands from Kauai eastward), coastal southern California, and Bermuda.

Casual or accidental [*cardinalis* group] west and north to northern Utah, southern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Notes.—Groups: *C. cardinalis* [Common Cardinal] and *C. carneus* (Lesson, 1842) [Long-crested Cardinal]. Also known as the Cardinal or Common Cardinal. *Cardinalis cardinalis* and the South American *C. phoeniceus* Bonaparte, 1838 [Vermilion Cardinal], may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970, Paynter 1970).

***Cardinalis sinuatus* Bonaparte. Pyrrhuloxia.**

Cardinalis sinuatus Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 111. (Western parts of Mexico = Zacatecas.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Riparian Thickets (0–2200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Baja California (north to lat. 27°N.), Sonora, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western and south-central Texas south to southern Baja California, northern Nayarit, northeastern Jalisco, northern Michoacán, Querétaro, southeastern San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas. Some nonbreeding dispersal in northern portions of range into nearby habitats.

Casual north to southern California (San Miguel Island, and north to Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, attempted nesting in latter in 1977), central Arizona, central New Mexico, Colorado, southwestern Kansas, east-central Texas, and extreme western Oklahoma. Reports from Nevada and Puebla are open to question.

Notes.—Frequently placed in the monotypic genus *Pyrrhuloxia*.

Genus ***PHEUCTICUS*** Reichenbach

Pheucticus Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 78. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Pitylus aureoventris* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Hedymeles Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 152. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Loxia ludoviciana* Linnaeus.

***Pheucticus chrysopeplus* (Vigors). Yellow Grosbeak.**

Coccothraustes chrysopeplus Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Comm. Sci. Corp., pt. 2, p. 4. (Mexico = San Blas, Nayarit.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (0–2800 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora (north to central Sonora in summer), southwestern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and western Durango south in the highlands to northern Guerrero, Morelos, western Puebla, and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec); and in southern Chiapas and central Guatemala.

Casual in central and southeastern Arizona. A record from California is regarded as an escaped cage-bird.

Notes.—*Pheucticus chrysopeplus*, *P. tibialis*, and the South American *P. chrysogaster* (Lesson, 1832) [Golden-bellied Grosbeak] constitute a superspecies. Hellmayr (1938), Paynter (1970), and others treat them as subspecies of a single species; we follow Eisenmann (1955), Sibley and Monroe (1990), and others in treating them as allospecies in a superspecies complex.

***Pheucticus tibialis* Lawrence. Black-thighed Grosbeak.**

Pheucticus tibialis (Baird MS) Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 8: 478. ("Eervantes" [= Cervantes], Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (1000–2600 m; upper Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica (north to the Cordillera de Tilarán) and western Panama (east to Coclé).

Notes.—See comments under *P. chrysopheplus*.

***Pheucticus ludovicianus* (Linnaeus). Rose-breasted Grosbeak.**

Loxia ludoviciana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 306. Based on “Le Gros-bec de la Louisiane” Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 247, pl. 12, fig. 2. (in Ludovicia = Louisiana.)

Habitat.—Open deciduous forest and forest edge (especially poplar and aspen), woodland, and tall second growth; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, southwestern and south-central Mackenzie, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to central and southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, north-central North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, central Nebraska, central (formerly northwestern) Kansas, eastern (formerly central) Oklahoma, southern Missouri, southern Illinois, central Indiana, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, northern Georgia, western North Carolina, western Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, casually west to eastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and central California (1992, male paired with female *P. melanocephalus*).

Winters from Nayarit and southeastern San Luis Potosí south through Middle America to northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and east-central Peru, rarely in southern Texas, southern Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, western Cuba, and Bermuda (uncommonly); recorded occasionally in winter within the breeding range, and in Oregon, Utah, and California.

Migrates regularly through the southeastern states (west to the Rockies) and northeastern Mexico, irregularly through Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), the Cayman Islands, and islands in the western Caribbean Sea (Swan, Providencia, and San Andrés), and casually elsewhere in western North America from southern British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana south to Arizona and northwestern Mexico.

Casual or accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbuda, Marie Galante, Dominica, Barbados), Greenland, the British Isles, Sweden, France, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Malta; sight reports for southeastern Alaska and the Revillagigedo Islands.

Notes.—*Pheucticus ludovicianus* and *P. melanocephalus* hybridize to varying degrees where their ranges overlap in the Great Plains (West 1962, R. L. Kroodsmma 1974a, b). Considered conspecific by some (e.g., Phillips et al. 1964, Phillips 1994), they are considered here as forming a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970, Paynter 1970).

***Pheucticus melanocephalus* (Swainson). Black-headed Grosbeak.**

Guiraca melanocephala Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 438. (Temiscaltepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Deciduous forest and woodland, cottonwood riparian woodland, pine-oak association, oak scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from coastal southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, northeastern Montana, and central North Dakota south to northern Baja California, southern California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, and, in the Mexican highlands, to Guerrero and Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), and east to western South Dakota, central Nebraska, central Kansas, eastern New Mexico, and western Texas.

Winters from coastal California (rarely), southern Baja California, northern Mexico, southeastern Texas, and (rarely) southern Louisiana south to central Oaxaca and Veracruz.

Casual in eastern North America from southern Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mich-

igan, western and southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, New York, Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to the Gulf coast and Florida (recorded most frequently in New England and along the Atlantic coast south to South Carolina); sight reports for south-coastal Alaska (Middleton Island) and the Queen Charlotte Islands; a sight report for Costa Rica and an old record from Yucatán are highly questionable.

Notes.—See comments under *P. ludovicianus*.

Genus **CYANOCOMPSA** Cabanis

Cyanocompsa Cabanis, 1861, J. Ornithol. 9: 4. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla* [*Cyanoloxia*] *parellina* Bonaparte.

Notes.—*Cyanocompsa* and *Guiraca* are sometimes merged in *Passerina* (Phillips et al. 1964, Paynter 1970).

***Cyanocompsa cyanoides* (Lafresnaye). Blue-black Grosbeak.**

Coccororus cyanoides Lafresnaye, 1847, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 10: 74. (Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

***Cyanocompsa parellina* (Bonaparte). Blue Bunting.**

Cyanoloxia parellina (Lichtenstein MS) Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 502. (Alvarado, Veracruz, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Pine-Oak Forest (0–1850 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Sinaloa, eastern San Luis Potosí, northern Nuevo León, and central Tamaulipas south locally along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Isla Mujeres) to north-central Nicaragua.

Casual in southern and coastal Texas and southwestern Louisiana (Cameron Parish).

Genus **GUIRACA** Swainson

Guiraca Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 438. Type, by subsequent designation (Swainson, 1827), *Loxia caerulea* “Wilson” [= Linnaeus].

Notes.—See comments under *Cyanocompsa*.

***Guiraca caerulea* (Linnaeus). Blue Grosbeak.**

Loxia caerulea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 175. Based on “The blew Grosbeak” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 39, pl. 39. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Brushy and weedy fields, scrub, young second-growth woods, riparian thickets (upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones, in nonbreeding season also to lower Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern California, western and southern Nevada, southern Idaho, south-central Montana (once), south-central North Dakota, southwestern Minnesota, central and northeastern Illinois, northwestern Indiana, northern Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and southeastern New York (once) south to northern Baja California and southern Arizona, in the highlands and Pacific lowlands of Middle America through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to central Costa Rica, and to southern Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast, and central (casually southern) Florida, with the range expanding along northern edge.

Winters from southern Baja California and northern Mexico (rarely from the Gulf coast and southern Florida, casually elsewhere in the North American breeding range and north to New England) south through Middle America to central Panama (Canal area).

Migrates from California and the North American breeding range south over most of Middle America, and through Bermuda (where one winter record), the Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), Cayman Islands, and Swan Islands.

Casual north to Oregon, southeastern British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, Wisconsin, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Accidental in southeastern Alaska (Petersburg) and Ecuador; sight reports from Michigan and Colombia.

Genus *PASSERINA* Vieillot

Passerina Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 30. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), "Le Ministre" Buffon = *Tanagra cyanea* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Cyanocompsa*.

Passerina rositae (Lawrence). Rose-bellied Bunting.

Cyanospiza rositae (Sumichrast MS) Lawrence, 1874, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 10: 397. (Tehuantepec, Mexico = Rancho de Cacoprieto, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 345.)

Habitat.—Hilly areas in Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southeastern Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec region west to the Chivela, Matías Romero, and Juchitán areas) and extreme western Chiapas (La Trinidad).

Notes.—Also known as Rosita's Bunting.

Passerina amoena (Say). Lazuli Bunting.

Emberiza amoena Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mount. 2: 47 (note). (Rocky Mountains, source of the Arkansas = near Canyon City, Colorado.)

Habitat.—Arid brushy areas in canyons, riparian thickets, chaparral, scrub oak, and open woodland; in migration and winter, also open grassy and weedy areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, central North Dakota, and northeastern South Dakota south to northwestern Baja California, southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and central Texas (Kerr County, with summer records also for Trans-Pecos and the Panhandle), and east to western Nebraska, western Kansas, and western Oklahoma.

Winters from southern Arizona and Chihuahua (casually north to central California and extreme western Texas) south to Guerrero and central Veracruz.

Migrates regularly through the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico (including Baja California), rarely west to southwestern British Columbia, north to central Alberta, and east to eastern and southern Texas.

Casual in eastern North America (recorded Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Maine, Maryland, South Carolina, and Florida). Accidental in southern Mackenzie; sight reports for southeastern Alaska, Arkansas, Virginia, and central Oaxaca.

Notes.—*Passerina amoena* and *P. cyanea* hybridize to a limited extent where their ranges overlap in the Great Plains region (Sibley and Short 1959, Emlen et al. 1975, R. L. Kroodsma 1975, Thompson 1976) but are locally sympatric with little or no interbreeding in the southwestern United States. Evidence of behavioral isolating mechanisms (Baker et al. 1990) indicates that although formerly treated by some (e.g., Phillips et al. 1964) as conspecific, they are better considered to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Passerina cyanea (Linnaeus). Indigo Bunting.

Tanagra cyanea Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 315. Based on "The blew Linnet" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 45, pl. 45. (in Carolina = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Deciduous forest edge and regenerating clearings, open woodland, second growth, shrubby areas, scrub, and riparian woodland; in migration and winter, a variety of open forest, woodland, scrub, and weedy habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern British Columbia (Creston), southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, south-central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, southern Maine, southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to southern New Mexico, Texas (west to Big Bend and south to San Patricio County), the Gulf coast, and central Florida, and west to Montana, eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and central New Mexico; recorded breeding sporadically also in Colorado, southwestern Utah, central and southeastern Arizona, and southern California.

Winters from Nayarit, San Luis Potosí (rarely from southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida, casually in winter elsewhere in the North American breeding range and in coastal California) and Bermuda south through Middle America (including most adjacent islands), the Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), and the Cayman and Bahama islands to Panama (rare east of the Canal area) and northwestern Colombia.

Migrates through the United States east of the Rockies, Mexico (except the northwestern portion), northern Middle America, Bermuda, the western Greater Antilles, and Bahama Islands; rarely (but regularly) through California, Baja California, northwestern Mexico, southern Arizona, and New Mexico; and casually elsewhere in western North America from southern British Columbia, Idaho, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan southward.

Casual or accidental north to northwestern and south-coastal Alaska (Wainwright, Anchorage), northern Manitoba, central Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Iceland; also to Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island; sight report) and Europe (where likely escapes).

Notes.—See comments under *P. amoena*.

***Passerina versicolor* (Bonaparte). Varied Bunting.**

Spiza versicolor Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 120. (near Temascaltepec [= Temascaltepec, state of México].)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub, Riparian Thickets (0–1900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Baja California, northern Sonora, south-central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western and southern Texas (Culberson and Crockett counties, and the Rio Grande Valley) south through Mexico (except the Yucatan Peninsula) to central Oaxaca (east to Rancho Las Animas), and in Chiapas and Guatemala.

Withdraws from the southwestern United States and northern plateau of Mexico in winter.

Casual in southeastern California. Accidental in Ontario (Long Point).

***Passerina leclancherii* Lafresnaye. Orange-breasted Bunting.**

Passerina (Spiza) Leclancherii Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 3: 260. (Acapulo [sic], au Mexique = Acapulco, Guerrero.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from Colima, Jalisco, and Michoacán south through Guerrero, southern Puebla, and southern Oaxaca to southwestern Chiapas (Arriaga).

An individual netted in southern Texas (Hidalgo County) in 1972 was almost certainly an individual escaped from captivity.

Notes.—Also known as Leclancher's Bunting.

***Passerina ciris* (Linnaeus). Painted Bunting.**

Emberiza Ciris Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 179. Based mainly on "The Painted Finch" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 44, pl. 44. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Partly open situations with dense brush and scattered trees, riparian thickets,

and weedy and shrubby areas; in migration and winter, a variety of open weedy, grassy, and scrub habitats, and in open woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern New Mexico, northern Texas, western and central Oklahoma, west-central Kansas, southern Missouri, and southwestern Tennessee south to southern Chihuahua, northern Coahuila, southern Texas, and southern Louisiana, and east along the Gulf coast to southern Alabama (locally in the Apalachicola region of western Florida); and from central South Carolina and southeastern North Carolina south, primarily on barrier islands and the adjacent mainland coast, to central Florida.

Winters from Sinaloa, southern Tamaulipas, southern Florida, and the northwestern Bahama Islands south through Cuba, Jamaica, and Middle America (both slopes) to western Panama (east to western Panamá province), casually north to southern Arizona and western and southern Texas.

Migrates west rarely to southern California and southeastern Arizona.

Casual north to southeastern Wyoming, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, west to Oregon, California, and Nevada, and on Bermuda. Some of these reports may be based on escaped individuals, but many are not.

Notes.—Thompson (1991) suggested that the eastern and western populations might represent two species.

Genus *SPIZA* Bonaparte

Spiza Bonaparte, 1824, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 4: 45. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte, 1827), *Emberiza americana* Gmelin.

Notes.—Affinities of this genus are uncertain (Sibley and Monroe 1990); it may be an icterid or an aberrant cardinalid (Paynter 1970). It is an outgroup to the other cardinalids (Tamplin et al. 1993).

Spiza americana (Gmelin). Dickcissel.

Emberiza americana Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 872. Based on the "Black-throated Bunting" Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 363, pl. 17. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Habitat.—Grassland, meadows, savanna, cropland (especially alfalfa), and brushy fields; in migration and winter, also a variety of open country, second growth, and scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Montana, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, and central New York south to northeastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, northeastern New Mexico (rarely), western and southern Texas, southern Louisiana, central Mississippi, central (rarely southern) Alabama, central and southeastern Georgia, and South Carolina, at least formerly also in the Atlantic lowlands from Massachusetts to North Carolina; breeding sporadic and irregular in eastern portion of range.

Winters from Nayarit south, primarily along the Pacific slope, through Middle America to northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela (most abundant wintering area), Trinidad, and the Guianas, locally in small numbers also in coastal lowlands from southern New England south to Florida and west to coastal and southern Texas, casually north to the southern Great Lakes region and northwest to eastern Colorado.

Migrates through the eastern United States and Bahama Islands through Middle America (both slopes), and casually through California, Baja California, southern Arizona, eastern and southern New Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, the Cayman Islands, islands in the western Caribbean Sea (Swan, Providencia, San Andrés, and Albuquerque Cay), and the Netherlands Antilles (Aruba).

Casual north to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and to Bermuda and Clipperton Island. Accidental in Norway.

Family ICTERIDAE: Blackbirds

Genus *DOLICHONYX* Swainson

Dolichonyx Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 435. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla oryzivora* Linnaeus.

***Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linnaeus). Bobolink.**

Fringilla oryzivora Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 179. Based mainly on "The Rice-Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 14, pl. 14. (in Cuba, . . . in Carolinam = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, and alfalfa and clover fields; in migration and winter, also in rice fields and marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and southern interior British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec (including Magdalen Islands), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to eastern and south-central Washington, eastern Oregon, northeastern Nevada (local), northern Utah, eastern Colorado, Kansas, northern Missouri, central Illinois, central Indiana, southern Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, and central New Jersey, and locally to north-central Kentucky, extreme northeastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, western Virginia, and western and central Maryland, also isolated breeding in east-central Arizona; recorded in summer (but without positive evidence of breeding) north to southwestern and northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, and eastern Quebec, and south to northern California, central Nevada, and north-central New Mexico.

Winters in southern South America (mostly east of the Andes) in eastern Bolivia, central Brazil, Paraguay, and (primarily) northern Argentina. Limits of winter range (versus areas where only occurring as migrant) not well known.

Migrates regularly through the southeastern United States (west to the Great Plains and central Texas), the West Indies, Yucatan Peninsula, Belize, islands in the Caribbean Sea (Swan, Providencia, and San Andrés), the northern coast of South America, Costa Rica (fall only; Caribbean lowlands, rarely on Pacific slope), Panama, and northern South America from Colombia, Venezuela (also islands off the northern coast), and the Guianas southward; also rarely through western North America south to California, southern Nevada, Arizona, and southern New Mexico.

Casual or accidental in Alaska (Point Barrow, Hyder), Labrador, southern Baja California, Honduras (Isla Utila in the Bay Islands), Nicaragua (Río Escondido), Cocos Island (off Costa Rica), Bermuda, the Galapagos Islands, northern Chile, Greenland, the British Isles, Norway, France, Gibraltar, and Italy; sight reports for southern Mackenzie, Veracruz, and Clipperton Island.

Genus **AGELAIUS** Vieillot

Agelaius Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 33. Type, by original designation, "Troupiale Commandeur" Buffon = *Oriolus phoeniceus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Although Lanyon (1994) showed that *Agelaius* is not a monophyletic genus, those species found in the Check-list area form a monophyletic group.

***Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linnaeus). Red-winged Blackbird.**

Oriolus phoeniceus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 161. Based mainly on "The red wing'd Starling" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 13, pl. 13. (in America septentrionali = Charleston, South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water and brackish marshes, bushes and small trees along watercourses, and upland cultivated fields; in migration and winter, also in open cultivated lands, plowed fields, pastures, and prairie (Tropical to Temperate zones, in Central America restricted to Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*phoeniceus* group] from east-central, south-coastal and south-eastern Alaska (west to Anchorage and north to Fairbanks), southern Yukon, west-central and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti and Magdalen islands), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to northern Baja California, locally through Mexico (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Holbox Island) and along both coasts of Central America to Nicaragua and northern Costa Rica (Guanacaste, Río Frío),

and to southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including the Florida Keys); also in the northern Bahama Islands (south to Andros and Eleuthera).

Winters [*phoeniceus* group] from southern British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, southern Minnesota, the southern Great Lakes region, southern Ontario, and New England (casually farther north) south throughout the remainder of the breeding range, with the southwestern and most of Middle American populations being sedentary.

Resident [*gubernator* group] in Mexican Plateau region from Durango and Zacatecas south to México, Distrito Federal, and Puebla.

Casual [*phoeniceus* group] north to western and northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, and Victoria Island, and in Trinidad.

Notes.—Groups: *A. phoeniceus* Linnaeus, 1766 [Red-winged Blackbird] and *A. gubernator* [Bicolored Blackbird]. Hardy and Dickerman (1965) found that where the two groups come in contact they differ in vocalizations, breeding habitat, juvenal plumage, female plumage, epaulet color of males, and bill shape; they also found that interbreeding was limited at one locality (Lerma marshes) but extensive at another (Laguna Rosario). Lanyon (1994) confirmed the traditional interpretation that *A. phoeniceus* and *A. tricolor* are sister taxa (but *A. assimilis* was not available for analysis).

***Agelaius assimilis* Lembeye. Red-shouldered Blackbird.**

Agelaius assimilis Lembeye, 1850, Aves Isla Cuba, p. 64, pl. 9, fig. 3. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Trees and tall grasses at the margins of fresh-water marshes.

Distribution.—*Resident* in western Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. phoeniceus*, but separated on the basis of studies by Whittingham et al. (1992) and Garrido and Kirkconnell (1996); the two species constitute a superspecies.

***Agelaius tricolor* (Audubon). Tricolored Blackbird.**

Icterus tricolor Audubon, 1837, Birds Amer. (folio) 4: pl. 388, fig. 1 (1839, Ornithol. Biogr. 5: 1). (No locality given = Santa Barbara, California.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water marshes of cattails, tule, bulrushes, and sedges; in migration and winter, also in open cultivated lands and pastures.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northwestern and eastern Oregon (east of the coast ranges) south through interior California, and along the coast from central California (Sonoma County) south to northwestern Baja California (south to lat. 30° N.).

Winters from northern California (Glenn County southward) south throughout the breeding range and adjacent agricultural areas.

Casual in northwestern and southeastern California.

Notes.—See comments under *A. phoeniceus*.

***Agelaius humeralis* (Vigors). Tawny-shouldered Blackbird.**

Leistes humeralis Vigors, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 442. (neighborhood of Havana, Cuba.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Second-growth Scrub (0–900 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Cuba (including Cayo Cantiles and Archipelago de las Jardines) and western Hispaniola (west-central Haiti in vicinity of Port-de-Paix, lower Artibonite River, and St. Marc).

Casual in Florida (Florida Keys, including Dry Tortugas, also a sight report from Marathon).

Notes.—*Agelaius humeralis* and *A. xanthomus* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they are sister taxa (Lanyon 1994).

***Agelaius xanthomus* (Sclater). Yellow-shouldered Blackbird.**

Icterus xanthomus Sclater, 1862, Cat. Collect. Amer. Birds., p. 131. (Mexico, error = Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Riparian Thickets.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico (presently restricted to the southwestern and northeastern sections, including Mona Island).

Notes.—See comments under *A. humeralis*.

Genus *NESOPSAR* Sclater

Nesopsar Sclater, 1859, *Ibis*, p. 457 (footnote). Type, by original designation, *N. nigerrimus* = *Icterus nigerrimus* Osburn.

Nesopsar nigerrimus (Osburn). Jamaican Blackbird.

Icterus nigerrimus Osburn, 1859, *Zoologist* 17: 6662. (lower mountains of Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (500–1500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Genus *STURNELLA* Vieillot

Sturnella Vieillot, 1816, *Analyse*, p. 34. Type, by monotypy, “Stourne, ou Merle à fer-à-cheval” Buffon = *Alauda magna* Linnaeus.

Leistes Vigors, 1825, *Zool. J.* 2: 191. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus americanus* Gmelin = *Emberiza militaris* Linnaeus.

Sturnella militaris (Linnaeus). Red-breasted Blackbird.

Emberiza militaris Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 178. Based mainly on *Turdus haematodos* Linnaeus, *Mus. Adolphi Friderici* 1: 18. (in America, Asia = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Freshwater Marshes (0–1600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (Puntarenas province; first detected in 1974), Panama (entire Pacific slope, and Caribbean lowlands in Colón and the Canal area), and South America from northern Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northeastern Peru, and Amazonian and central Brazil. Expanding its range north in Costa Rica.

Notes.—Often (e.g., Blake *in* Paynter 1968) considered conspecific with South American *S. superciliaris* (Bonaparte, 1850) [White-browed Blackbird], but see Short (1968). Often placed in the genus *Leistes* (e.g., Blake *in* Paynter 1968, Parker and Remsen 1987, Sibley and Monroe 1990), but we follow Short (1968).

Sturnella magna (Linnaeus). Eastern Meadowlark.

Alauda magna Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 167. Based on “The Large Lark” Catesby, *Nat. Hist. Carolina* 1: 33, pl. 33. (in America, Africa = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Grassland, savanna, open fields, pastures, and cultivated lands (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*magna* group] from southwestern South Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, Maine, southern New Brunswick, and central Nova Scotia south through the eastern United States (west to western Nebraska, northeastern Colorado [probably], central Kansas, and eastern Texas) and Middle America (except Baja California and northwestern Mexico) to central Panama (Pacific slope east to eastern Panamá province), and to the Gulf coast, southern Florida (rarely the Florida Keys), Cuba (including cayos Coco, Romano, and Saetía), and the Isle of Pines; and in South America from northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Surinam south, east of the Andes, to Amazonian Brazil.

Winters [*magna* group] from northern Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, southern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, and New England (casually farther north) south throughout the remainder of the breeding range, with the West Indian, Middle American and South American populations being essentially sedentary.

Resident [*lilianae* group] from northwestern, central and southern Arizona, central New Mexico, and western and central Texas south to northeastern Sonora and northwestern and central Chihuahua, with some dispersal in winter.

Casual [*magna* group] north to southern Manitoba, west-central and eastern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland; a sight report [*lilianae* group] of a singing bird in Baja California.

Notes.—Groups: *S. magna* [Eastern Meadowlark] and *S. lilianae* Oberholser, 1930 [Lilian's Meadowlark]. The two groups differ in plumage, morphology, and habitat preferences (Lanyon 1962, Rohwer 1972, 1976), but are quite similar in vocalizations (Lanyon 1962). *Sturnella magna* and *S. neglecta* rarely interbreed (Lanyon 1957, 1966, Rohwer 1972, 1973) and their hybrids are sterile (Lanyon 1979); they constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

***Sturnella neglecta* Audubon. Western Meadowlark.**

Sturnella neglecta Audubon, 1844, Birds Amer. (octavo ed.) 7: 339, pl. 489. (Missouri River above Fort Croghan = Old Fort Union, North Dakota.)

Habitat.—Grassland, savanna, cultivated fields, and pastures (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from central British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), north-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western Ontario, northwestern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, and northwestern Ohio south to northwestern Baja California, (irregularly also on Guadalupe Island) southern California, northwestern Sonora, western and central Arizona, in the Mexican highlands to eastern Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, southern Nuevo León, and western Tamaulipas, and to west-central Texas, northwestern Louisiana, southwestern Tennessee, southern Illinois, northern Indiana, central Ohio, western Pennsylvania (possibly), and western New York.

Winters from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Wisconsin, and southwestern Michigan south to southern Baja California, Michoacán, México, northern Veracruz, southern Texas, and the Gulf coast east to northwestern (possibly central) Florida, occurring east regularly to western Kentucky, central Tennessee, and Alabama.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai).

Casual or accidental north to northern Alaska (Anaktuvuk Pass), southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and New Brunswick, and east to southeastern New York and Georgia; singing birds, presumably this species, have been recorded in New England and New Jersey.

Notes.—See comments under *S. magna*.

Genus **XANTHOCEPHALUS** Bonaparte

Xanthocephalus Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 431. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius perspicillatus* Wagler = *Icterus xanthocephalus* Bonaparte.

***Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* (Bonaparte). Yellow-headed Blackbird.**

Icterus icterocephalus (not *Oriolus icterocephalus* Linnaeus, 1766 = *Agelaius icterocephalus*) Bonaparte, 1825, Amer. Ornithol. 1: 27, figs. 1–2. (Pawnee villages on the river Platte = along the Loup River, just west of Fullerton, Nance County, Nebraska.) *Nomen oblitum*.

Icterus xanthocephalus Bonaparte, 1826, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 223. New name for *Icterus icterocephalus* Bonaparte.

Habitat.—Fresh-water marshes of cattail, tule or bulrushes; in migration and winter also in open cultivated lands, pastures, and fields.

Distribution.—Breeds from western Oregon, central Washington, central interior and northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, north-central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, extreme western Ontario, northern Minnesota, northern Michigan, and extreme southern Ontario south to southern California, northeastern Baja California, southwestern and

east-central Arizona, southwestern and northeastern New Mexico, northern Texas (Panhandle), western Oklahoma (Panhandle), central Kansas, and western and northern Missouri, central Illinois, northwestern Indiana, and northwestern Ohio. Formerly bred in northern Tamaulipas.

Winters from Washington, Oregon, California, central Arizona, Colorado, southeastern Texas, and (rarely) the Gulf Coast (east to Florida) south to southern Baja California, northern Guerrero (perhaps irregularly to southeastern Oaxaca), Chiapas, Puebla, and central Veracruz.

Casual north to western and northern Alaska (including in the Arctic Ocean 100 miles west of Point Hope), southern Mackenzie, and northern Manitoba, and over eastern North America from southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south; also recorded Yucatan (sight report), Costa Rica (Palo Verde), Panama (eastern Panamá province), Cuba, the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, San Salvador), Barbados, at sea in the Atlantic Ocean (300 miles northeast of New York City), and in Greenland, Iceland, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and France; sight reports for the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island) and off Yucatán.

Genus *DIVES* Deppe

Dives "Lichtenst[ein]." W. Deppe, 1830, Preis.-Verz. Säugeth. Vögel, etc., Mex., p. 1.

Type, by tautonymy, *Icterus dives* Deppe.

Ptiloxena Chapman, 1892, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 4: 307. Type, by original designation, *Quiscalus atroviolaceus* d'Orbigny.

Notes.—Freeman and Zink (1995) found that *Dives* and *Euphagus* are each others' closest relatives. An analysis of blood proteins (Smith and Zimmerman 1976) suggested a close relationship between *Euphagus* and *Quiscalus* (including *Cassidix*), but did not analyze *Dives*.

Dives dives (Deppe). Melodious Blackbird.

Icterus dives "Lichtenst[ein]." W. Deppe, 1830, Preis.-Verz. Säugeth. Vögel, etc., Mex., p. 1. (Valle Real, Veracruz = Valle Nacional, Oaxaca; Binford, 1990, Wilson Bull. 102: 153.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, Puebla, México, and northern Oaxaca south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to north-central Nicaragua, and on the Pacific slope in El Salvador, casually to northwestern Costa Rica (to Tarcoles area).

Notes.—Also known as Singing Blackbird. *Dives dives* and the South American *D. warszewiczi* (Cabanis, 1861) [Scrub Blackbird] constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); some authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1937) consider them conspecific.

Dives atroviolacea (d'Orbigny). Cuban Blackbird.

Quiscalus atroviolaceus d'Orbigny, 1839, in La Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 121, pl. 19. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba; reports from the Isle of Pines are doubtful.

Notes.—Sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Ptiloxena*.

Genus *EUPHAGUS* Cassin

Euphagus Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 18 (1866): 413. Type, by monotypy, *Psarocolius cyanocephalus* Wagler.

Notes.—See comments under *Dives*.

***Euphagus carolinus* (Müller). Rusty Blackbird.**

Turdus Carolinus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, *Natursyst.*, Suppl., pl. 140. (Carolina.)

Habitat.—Moist woodland (primarily coniferous), bushy bogs, and wooded edges of watercourses; in migration and winter also open woodland, scrub, pastures, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and north-central Alaska, northern Yukon, north-western and central Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, north-central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southwestern and south-coastal Alaska, northwestern and interior British Columbia, southwestern and south-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, northern Michigan (rarely), southern Ontario, southern Quebec, northeastern New York, western Massachusetts, central New Hampshire, central Maine, and Nova Scotia.

Winters from central (casually) and south-coastal Alaska, southern British Columbia, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, and the northern United States (east of the Rockies) south to central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida, and west to Montana, central Colorado, and eastern New Mexico, rarely in southern Arizona and coastal California.

Migrates regularly through southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, and (rarely) eastern California.

Casual elsewhere in western North America from Idaho and western Montana south to northern Baja California, Sonora (sight report), to islands in the Bering Sea (St. Lawrence, and St. Paul in the Pribilofs), and to southern Florida. Accidental in Siberia and Greenland.

***Euphagus cyanocephalus* (Wagler). Brewer's Blackbird.**

Psarocolius cyanocephalus Wagler, 1829, *Isis von Oken*, col. 758. (Temascaltepec, Mexico = Oaxaca City, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, *Ornithol. Monogr.* 43, p. 348.)

Habitat.—Shrubby and bushy areas (especially near water), riparian woodland, aspen parklands, cultivated lands, marshes, and around human habitation; in migration and winter also in pastures and fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southwestern and central interior British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), southwestern Mackenzie, north-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, and northern New York south to northwestern Baja California, southern California, southern Nevada, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, western and northern Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, northwestern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northeastern Illinois, northwestern Indiana, and southern Michigan. The breeding range has recently expanded along its eastern border.

Winters from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, Montana, the eastern edge of the Rockies, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, the northern portions of the Gulf states, northern Georgia, and western South Carolina (casually farther north) south to southern Baja California, Jalisco, western Oaxaca, and central Veracruz, irregularly farther south to southeastern Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec), southwestern Chiapas, Campeche, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Migrates regularly as far east as the Appalachians from Ohio southward.

Casual north to southeastern Alaska and southern Keewatin, and in the northeast from southern Quebec (sight reports), New York, New England, and Nova Scotia southward. Accidental in northern Alaska (Barrow) and western Guatemala (Hacienda Chancol).

Genus *QUISCALUS* Vieillot

Quiscalus Vieillot, 1816, *Analyse*, p. 36. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Gracula quiscal* [sic] Linnaeus.

Cassidix Lesson, 1831, *Traité Ornithol.*, livr. 6, p. 433. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Cassidix mexicanus* Lesson = *Corvus mexicanus* Gmelin.

Holoquiscalus Cassin, 1867, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 18 (1866): 404. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1884), *Quiscalus crassirostris* Swainson = *Oriolus niger* Boddaert.

Notes.—See comments under *Dives*.

***Quiscalus quiscula* (Linnaeus). Common Grackle.**

Gracula Quiscula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 109. Based mainly on "The Purple Jack-Daw" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 12, pl. 12. (in America septentrionali = coast of South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Partly open situations with scattered trees, open woodland (coniferous or deciduous), forest edge, and suburbs; in migration and winter also in open situations, cultivated lands, pastures, fields, and marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, central and northeastern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to Nevada, northern and eastern Utah, central Colorado, central and southeastern New Mexico, central and southeastern Texas (south to Corpus Christi region), the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including the Florida Keys).

Winters from North Dakota, the southern Great Lakes region, southern Ontario, New England, and Nova Scotia (casually farther north) south to southern New Mexico, central and southern Texas (rarely also western Texas in the Big Bend region), the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Casual in western North America from northern and western Alaska south through western and southern British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon to southern California and Arizona; accidental in Denmark (possibly an escape); sight reports from northern Tamaulipas are unverified.

Notes.—Groups: *Q. quiscula* [Purple Grackle] and *Q. versicolor* Vieillot, 1819 [Bronzed Grackle]. The two groups were formerly considered separate species, but see Chapman (1935), Huntington (1952), Yang and Selander (1968), and Zink et al. (1991).

***Quiscalus major* Vieillot. Boat-tailed Grackle.**

Quiscalus major Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 28: 487. (Mexico and Louisiana = New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.)

Habitat.—Brackish marshes in coastal areas, and adjacent open situations, pastures, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Resident* along the Atlantic coast from New York (Long Island) and New Jersey southward, throughout peninsular Florida, and west along the Gulf coast to southeastern Texas (south to Aransas and Calhoun counties, casually farther south).

Casual inland to central New York and New England.

Notes.—See comments under *Q. mexicanus*.

***Quiscalus mexicanus* (Gmelin). Great-tailed Grackle.**

Corvus mexicanus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 375. Based in part on the "Mexican Crow" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 396. (in nova Hispania = Veracruz, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Mangrove Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2300 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern and east-central California and northeastern Baja California, and from central Nevada, north-central Utah, central Colorado, southern Nebraska, northern Iowa, northern Missouri, western Arkansas, and southwestern Louisiana south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula, islands and cays off the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize, and the Bay Islands off Honduras) to Costa Rica (formerly Pacific coast only; now widespread), and Panama (Pacific slope throughout, Caribbean slope in Bocas del Toro, the Canal area, and San Blas, and widely on islands off the Pacific coast and off San Blas), and along both coasts of South America from Colombia east to northwestern Venezuela and south to Ecuador and northwestern Peru. The breeding

range has expanded greatly in the last century, and is apparently continuing to do so. Some populations at the northern edge of the breeding range leave in winter.

Casual to the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), and north to the Queen Charlotte Islands, north-eastern Montana, south-central Idaho, southern Wyoming, Minnesota, central Illinois, Indiana, western and southern Ontario, and Ohio; sight reports for southeastern South Dakota, Michigan, and Mississippi, and elsewhere in northern Baja California.

Notes.—Although *Q. mexicanus* and *Q. major* were long considered conspecific, sympatry without interbreeding is known from southwestern Louisiana to southeastern Texas (Selander and Giller 1961, Pratt 1991); they should probably be regarded as constituting a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970); they are sister taxa (e.g., Freeman and Zink 1995). *Quiscalus mexicanus*, *Q. major*, and *Q. palustris* are often placed in the genus *Cassidix*.

†*Quiscalus palustris* (Swainson). Slender-billed Grackle.

Scaphidurus palustris Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 437. (marshes and borders of the lakes round Mexico [City] = marshes at headwaters of Río Lerma, México.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water marshes and lake margins (lower Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in marshes in the upper reaches of the Río Lerma, México.

Notes.—See comments under *Q. mexicanus*.

Quiscalus nicaraguensis Salvin and Godman. Nicaraguan Grackle.

Quiscalus nicaraguensis Salvin and Godman, 1891, Ibis, p. 612. (Momotombo, Lake Managua [Nicaragua].)

Habitat.—Fresh-water Marshes, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Nicaragua (vicinity of Lake Managua and Lake Nicaragua) and extreme northern Costa Rica (Río Frío district).

Notes.—This species is sometimes treated in the genus *Cassidix*.

Quiscalus niger (Boddaert). Greater Antillean Grackle.

Oriolus niger Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 31. Based on “Troupiale Noir, de St. Domingue” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 534. (Santo Domingo = Port au Prince, Haiti.)

Habitat.—Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba (including nearby cays), the Isle of Pines, Cayman Islands (including Cayman Brac), Jamaica, Hispaniola (including Gonâve, Tortue, and Beata islands, and Île-à-Vache), and Puerto Rico (including Vieques Island).

Notes.—*Quiscalus niger* and *Q. lugubris* appear to constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). These two species are sometimes treated in the genus *Holoquiscalus*.

Quiscalus lugubris Swainson. Carib Grackle.

Quiscalus lugubris Swainson, 1838, Animals in Menageries, in Lardner, Cabinet Cyclopedia 98: 299, fig. “50c” [= 54c]. (Brazil, error = Guyana.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Lesser Antilles (Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, the Grenadines, and Barbados), Trinidad, northern Venezuela (including islands nearby), the Guianas, and extreme north-eastern Brazil.

Introduced and established on St. Martin, Barbuda, Antigua, and (formerly) St. Kitts.

Notes.—Also known as Lesser Antillean Grackle. See comments under *Q. niger*.

Genus *MOLOTHRUS* Swainson

Molothrus Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 275, 277. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla pecoris* Gmelin = *Oriolus ater* Boddaert.

Tangavius Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 41. Type, by monotypy, *Tangavius involucratus* Lesson = *Psarocolius aeneus* Wagler.

Notes.—Lanyon (1992) found that this genus is not monophyletic unless it is expanded to include *Scaphidura*; see also Freeman and Zink (1995).

***Molothrus bonariensis* (Gmelin). Shiny Cowbird.**

Tanagra bonariensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 898. Based on "Tangavio" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 4: 241, and Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 710. (in Bonaria = Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Riparian Thickets, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico (since 1955), Vieques Island (where recorded initially about 1860, possibly as an introduction), Virgin Islands, Barbados (probably an introduction), and Grenada, in recent years spreading to the Cayman Islands and throughout the Antilles (except Jamaica); and in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province, San Blas, and Darién), and from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south over most of South America to central Chile and central Argentina.

Recently established in southern Florida (Smith and Sprunt 1987), now occurring regularly north to central Florida and rarely to western Florida and southern Georgia.

Ranges casually west to Oklahoma and central Texas, and north to North Carolina. Accidental in Maine.

Notes.—Also known as Glossy Cowbird.

***Molothrus aeneus* (Wagler). Bronzed Cowbird.**

Psarocolius aeneus Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 758. (Mexico = Mexico City.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Second-growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–3000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*aeneus* group] from southeastern California, west-central and southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western, west-central and southern Texas (with an isolated breeding population in the New Orleans area, Louisiana) south through Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula, but absent from Baja California) to central Panama (on the Caribbean slope in Bocas del Toro, and east to eastern Panamá province on the Pacific slope); and [*armenti* group] in coastal central northern Colombia. Northern populations [*aeneus* group] are mostly migratory.

Casual or accidental [*aeneus* group] in central eastern and southwestern California, central New Mexico, Colorado, Missouri, southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, and Florida; a sight report for northern Baja California.

Notes.—Often placed in the genus *Tangavius*. Groups: *M. aeneus* [Bronzed Cowbird] and *M. armenti* Cabanis, 1851 [Bronze-brown Cowbird]. The two groups were formerly considered separate species (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), but see Dugand and Eisenmann (1983). Also known as Red-eyed Cowbird.

***Molothrus ater* (Boddaert). Brown-headed Cowbird.**

Oriolus ater Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 37. Based on "Troupiale, de la Caroline" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 606, fig. 1. (Carolina.)

Habitat.—Woodland, forest (primarily deciduous) and forest edge; in migration and winter also in open situations, cultivated lands, fields, pastures, and scrub (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-coastal (rarely) and southeastern (probably) Alaska, northern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, north-central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southern Newfoundland south (including Vancouver Island) to

southern Baja California, southeastern Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacán, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, northern Tamaulipas, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Winters from southwestern British Columbia, western Washington, western Oregon, California, southern Utah, northern New Mexico, Kansas, central Missouri, the southern Great Lakes region, southern Ontario, New England, southern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia (casually farther north) south to southern Baja California, Oaxaca (Isthmus of Tehuantepec), central Veracruz, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida.

Casual north to western and northern Alaska, northern Manitoba, and southern Labrador, and the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island), Bermuda, the northern Bahama Islands, and Cuba.

Genus *SCAPHIDURA* Swainson

Scaphidura Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds 2: 272. Type, by virtual monotypy, *Scaphidura barita* Swainson = *Oriolus oryzivorus* Gmelin.

Psomocolax Peters, 1929, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 42: 123. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus oryzivorus* Gmelin.

Notes.—See comments under *Molothrus*.

Scaphidura oryzivora (Gmelin). Giant Cowbird.

Oriolus oryzivorus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 386. Based on the "Rice Oriole" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 423. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub, usually in vicinity of colonies of oropendolas or caciques (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, and southern Quintana Roo south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to Honduras, in Nicaragua (both slopes), Costa Rica (Caribbean slope and central plateau), and Panama (both slopes, more widespread on Caribbean), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to southern Bolivia, eastern Paraguay, extreme northeastern Argentina, and southern Brazil.

Notes.—Also known as Rice Grackle.

Genus *ICTERUS* Brisson

Icterus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 30; 2: 85. Type, by tautonymy, *Icterus* Brisson = *Oriolus icterus* Linnaeus.

Pendulinus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 33. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1883), *Oriolus spurius* Linnaeus.

Bananivorus Bonaparte, 1853, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 37: 834. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus bonana* Linnaeus.

Andriopsar Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 19: 49. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater, 1883), *Psarocolius gularis* Wagler.

Icterus dominicensis (Linnaeus). Black-cowled Oriole.

Oriolus dominicensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 163. Based on "Le Carouge de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 121, pl. 12, fig. 3. (in Dominica = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—[*prothemelas* group] Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m); [*dominicensis* group] Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m); (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*prothemelas* group] from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south on the Caribbean slope of Central America to extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro); and [*dominicensis* group] in the

northern Bahama Islands (Andros, Great Abaco, and Little Abaco), Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Hispaniola (including Tortue and Gonâve islands, and Île-à-Vache), and Puerto Rico.

Notes.—Groups: *I. prothemelas* (Strickland, 1850) [Black-cowled Oriole] and *I. dominicensis* [Greater Antillean Oriole]. *Icterus dominicensis*, *I. laudabilis*, *I. oberi*, and *I. bonana* appear to constitute a superspecies (Blake in Paynter 1968, Sibley and Monroe 1990).

***Icterus laudabilis* Sclater. St. Lucia Oriole.**

Icterus laudabilis Sclater, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 270, pl. 21. (St. Lucia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m).

Distribution.—Resident on St. Lucia, in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—See comments under *I. dominicensis*.

***Icterus oberi* Lawrence. Montserrat Oriole.**

Icterus oberi Lawrence, 1880, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 3: 351. (Montserrat.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (200–900 m).

Distribution.—Resident on Montserrat, in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—See comments under *I. dominicensis*.

***Icterus bonana* (Linnaeus). Martinique Oriole.**

Oriolus Bonana Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 162. Based primarily on “Le Carouge” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 115, pl. 12, fig. 2. (in America meridionali = Martinique.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Mangrove Forest, Secondary Forest (0–700 m).

Distribution.—Resident on Martinique, in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—See comments under *I. dominicensis*.

***Icterus wagleri* Sclater. Black-vented Oriole.**

Icterus wagleri Sclater, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 7. (No locality given = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (100–2500 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident from southern Sonora, central Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo León south through the highlands of Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to central Nicaragua. Seasonal movements little understood.

Accidental in southern Arizona (Patagonia) and Texas (Big Bend, Kingsville, Austin).

Notes.—Also known as Wagler’s Oriole.

***Icterus maculialatus* Cassin. Bar-winged Oriole.**

Icterus maculialatus Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 3 (1847): 332. (near Vera Cruz, Mexico, error = Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Secondary Forest (500–2100 m; upper Tropical and Sub-tropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident on the Pacific slope from eastern Oaxaca and Chiapas south through Guatemala to El Salvador. Seasonal movements little understood.

Casual in southeastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas), possibly resident.

***Icterus spurius* (Linnaeus). Orchard Oriole.**

Oriolus spurius Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 162. Based mainly on “The Bastard Baltimore” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 48, pl. 48. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Scrub, second growth, brushy hillsides, partly open situations with scattered trees, open woodland, mesquite, and orchards; [*fuertesi* group] Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest; shrubby dunes (Subtropical and lower Temperate zones, in winter to Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*spurius* group] from southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, southern Vermont, and northern Massachusetts south to eastern Chihuahua, Coahuila, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central Florida, west to eastern Montana, eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, and southeastern New Mexico, and on the Mexican Plateau from central Durango and Zacatecas to Jalisco, northern Michoacán, México, and Hidalgo (probably also in central Sonora); and [*fuertesi* group] in southern Tamaulipas and northern Veracruz.

Winters [*spurius* group] from Sinaloa, Guerrero, Puebla, and central Veracruz (casually north to coastal California and southern Texas, with occasional reports farther north) south through Middle America (including islands along the coast) to Colombia and northwestern Venezuela; and [*fuertesi* group] presumably in central Mexico (recorded Guerrero, Morelos, and southern Chiapas).

Migrates [*spurius* group] regularly through Mexico (west to southern Sinaloa), southern Florida (including the Keys), and Cuba, casually through California, Baja California, and southern Arizona, and rarely to southwestern New Mexico, Sonora, the Bahama Islands (Eleuthera, New Providence), Jamaica, and the Swan Islands.

Casual [*spurius* group] west to Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, central Colorado, and northern New Mexico, and north to south-central Manitoba, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; and [*fuertesi* group] in southern Texas (Brownsville).

Notes.—Groups: *I. spurius* [Orchard Oriole] and *I. fuertesi* Chapman [Ochre Oriole or Fuertes's Oriole]. Although *fuertesi* is usually regarded as a subspecies of *I. spurius*, it differs from *spurius* in some song features and juvenal plumage (Chapman 1911, Graber and Graber 1954). Molecular data (Freeman and Zink 1995) confirm the traditional view that *I. spurius* and *I. cucullatus* are closely related and are probably sister taxa.

Icterus cucullatus Swainson. Hooded Oriole.

Icterus cucullatus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 436. (Temiscaltitepec, Mexico = Temascaltepec, México.)

Habitat.—Riparian woodland, palm groves, mesquite, arid scrub, deciduous woodland, and around human habitation (Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern coastal and central California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western and southern Texas (one breeding record also from Bell County, in central Texas) south to southern Baja California and Sonora, and on Caribbean slope through Mexico, including the Yucatan Peninsula (also Mujeres, Holbox, Contoy, and Cozumel islands) to coastal Belize.

Winters from southern Baja California and southern Sonora (rarely from southern California, southern Arizona, and southern Texas) south on Pacific slope to western Oaxaca, and on Caribbean slope from southern Tamaulipas to Belize.

Casual north to southwestern Washington, west-central Oregon, eastern Texas, and Louisiana (Cameron Parish, Baton Rouge). Accidental in Ontario (Long Point) and Cuba; a sight report for the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro).

Notes.—See comments under *I. spurius*.

Icterus chrysater (Lesson). Yellow-backed Oriole.

Xanthornus chrysater Lesson, 1844, Echo Monde Savant (2)11: 204. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, lowland pine savanna (0–2500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz (Sierra de los Tuxtlas), southeastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas), northern Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south through the interior of Central America to northern Nicaragua and, locally, the Gulf-Caribbean

lowlands to northeastern Nicaragua; and from Panama (west to Veraguas) east through Colombia to northern Venezuela. Apparently at least partly migratory in El Salvador and probably elsewhere in northern Central America.

Notes.—Includes the lowland form in Colombia, once regarded as a distinct species, *I. hondae* Chapman, 1914 [Honda Oriole], but see Olson (1981d). Howell and Webb (1995) suggested that *I. chrysater* was closely related to *I. graduacauda*.

***Icterus auricapillus* Cassin. Orange-crowned Oriole.**

Icterus auricapillus Cassin, 1848, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 3 (1847): 332. (Mexico and South America = Santa Marta, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest (0–800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province, western San Blas, Darién) east across northern Colombia to Venezuela.

***Icterus mesomelas* (Wagler). Yellow-tailed Oriole.**

Psarocolius mesomelas Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 755. (Mexico = Chalcatlanguines, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest (0–1600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south along the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America to Panama (also on the Pacific slope from western Panamá province eastward), and in South America from Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south, west of the Andes, to western Peru.

***Icterus icterus* (Linnaeus). Troupial.**

Oriolus Icterus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 161. Based primarily on “Le Troupiale” Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 86, pl. 8, fig. 1. (in America calidiore = Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Semi-arid woodland and mangroves; in South America, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, River-edge Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*icterus* group] from northern and eastern Colombia, and western and northern Venezuela (also islands to north); [*croconotus* group] in southeastern Colombia, southwestern Guyana, eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru; and [*jamacaii* group] in Amazonian Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina.

Introduced and established [*icterus* group] on Puerto Rico, Mona Island, and St. Thomas (including Water Island) in the Virgin Islands; also reported from southern Florida, Jamaica, St. John, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, and Trinidad, presumably based on escaped cage birds.

Notes.—Groups: *I. icterus* [Troupial], *I. croconotus* (Wagler, 1829) [Orange-backed Oriole], and *I. jamacaii* (Gmelin, 1788) [Campo Oriole]. *Icterus icterus* and *I. jamacaii* (including *I. croconotus*) are sometimes considered distinct species (e.g., Hilty and Brown 1986; cf. Ridgely and Tudor 1989). The molecular data of Freeman and Zink (1995) strongly suggest that *I. icterus* is only distantly related to other orioles and that the genus *Icterus* is paraphyletic.

***Icterus pustulatus* (Wagler). Streak-backed Oriole.**

Psarocolius pustulatus Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 757. (Mexico = Cuernavaca, Morelos; Binford, 1989, Ornithol. Monogr. 43, p. 348.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*pustulatus* group] in the Pacific lowlands from Sonora and Chihuahua south to Nayarit; [*graysonii* group] in the Tres Marias Islands, off Nayarit; and

[*sclateri* group] on the Pacific slope from Jalisco south to northwestern Oaxaca and western Chiapas, in the arid interior of western Chiapas, Guatemala, and Honduras, and in the Pacific lowlands from El Salvador south to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste). Northwestern populations are partially migratory.

Breeds [*pustulatus* group] casually in Pinal and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

Casual [*pustulatus* group] in southern California and eastern Arizona; sight reports for southern Oregon and Baja California.

Notes.—The three groups have sometimes been regarded as distinct species, *I. pustulatus* [Scarlet-headed Oriole], *I. graysonii* Cassin, 1867 [Tres Marias Oriole], and *I. sclateri* Cassin, 1867 [Streak-backed Oriole], although *pustulatus* and *sclateri* intergrade in southwestern Mexico (Binford 1989). See notes under *I. galbula*.

***Icterus auratus* Bonaparte. Orange Oriole.**

Icterus auratus (Du Bus de Gisignies MS) Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1(2): 435. (Yucatan.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southeastern Mexico on the Yucatan Peninsula (Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo) and northeastern Belize.

***Icterus leucopteryx* (Wagler). Jamaican Oriole.**

Oriolus mexicanus (not Linnaeus, 1766) Leach, 1814, *Zool. Misc.* 1: 8, pl. 2. (St. Andrews, Jamaica.)

Psarocolius Leucopteryx Wagler, 1827, *Syst. Avium*, sig. 22, genus *Psarocolius*, sp. 16. New name for *Oriolus mexicanus* Leach, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica, Grand Cayman (where extirpated, not recorded since 1967; Bradley [1995]), and Isla San Andrés, in the western Caribbean Sea.

***Icterus pectoralis* (Wagler). Spot-breasted Oriole.**

Psarocolius pectoralis Wagler, 1829, *Isis von Oken*, col. 755. (Mexico = San Pedro Totulapan, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, *Ornithol. Monogr.* 43, p. 348–349.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands from Colima and Guerrero south to central Costa Rica (vicinity of Puntarenas), and locally in arid interior valleys and on the Caribbean slope of Guatemala and Honduras.

Introduced and established in southeastern Florida (Palm Beach, Broward, and Dade counties, rarely north to Brevard County) and apparently also on Cocos Island.

***Icterus gularis* (Wagler). Altamira Oriole.**

Psarocolius gularis Wagler, 1829, *Isis von Oken*, col. 754. (Mexico = Tehuantepec City, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, *Ornithol. Monogr.* 43, p. 349.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme southern Texas (lower Rio Grande valley), eastern Nuevo León, and eastern San Luis Potosí south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Belize and (locally) Honduras, and from México and Guerrero south along the Pacific slope to west-central Nicaragua (also locally in the arid interior valleys of Guatemala and Honduras).

Notes.—Also known as Lichtenstein's Oriole or Black-throated Oriole.

***Icterus graduacauda* Lesson. Audubon's Oriole.**

Icterus graduacauda Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 105. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Pacific slope from Nayarit to central Oaxaca, and on Caribbean slope from southern Texas (north to Val Verde, Bee, and Nueces counties) and Nuevo León south to central Veracruz. Old records from Chiapas and Guatemala (Santo Tomás) are questionable.

Notes.—Also known as Black-headed Oriole, a name now restricted to an Old World group of species in the genus *Oriolus*. See comments under *I. chrysater*.

***Icterus galbula* (Linnaeus). Baltimore Oriole.**

Coracias Galbula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1, p. 108. Based on "The Baltimore-Bird" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1, p. 48, pl. 48. (in America = Virginia.)

Habitat.—Breeds in open woodland, deciduous forest edge, riparian woodland, orchards, and planted shade trees (Temperate Zone); in migration and winter in humid forest edge, second growth, and scrub.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western Ontario, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, central Maine, southern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and central Nova Scotia south to eastern Texas, central Louisiana, central Mississippi, central Alabama, north-central Georgia, western South Carolina, central North Carolina, central Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and west to central Montana, the western edge of the Great Plains (also single breeding records from northeastern Colorado and Key West, Florida).

Winters from Nayarit and Veracruz (rarely from coastal California and Sonora) south through Middle America to northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad, regularly in small numbers in the Atlantic states north to Virginia, in the Greater Antilles east to the Virgin Islands, and casually elsewhere in eastern North America north to the Great Lakes region, southern Ontario, and New England;

Migrates regularly through the central and southeastern United States (west to Montana, eastern New Mexico, and western Texas) and northeastern Mexico, rarely through coastal California, the northern Bahama Islands, the Cayman Islands, and Yucatan Peninsula, and casually elsewhere in western North America west to Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and northwestern Mexico.

Casual north to northern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, eastern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and in the Lesser Antilles (Sombbrero, St. Kitts, Barbados), also in Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, Norway, and the Netherlands.

Notes.—This species has been considered conspecific with *I. bullockii* (with the English name Northern Oriole) because of limited interbreeding in a few areas in the Great Plains. In some areas, a hybrid zone with virtually no pure phenotypes has been found, suggesting complete breakdown of reproductive isolating mechanisms (Sibley and Short 1964, Anderson 1971, Misra and Short 1974, Rising 1970, 1983), whereas in other areas the distribution of phenotypes suggests selection against interbreeding (Rising 1970, 1973). Corbin and Sibley (1977) found a dramatic shift in phenotypes away from hybrids and toward pure parentals in areas sampled 15 years previously, but Rising (1983) found little evidence for temporal change in another contact zone. Thus, the nature of contact between these two taxa varies geographically and temporally, thereby defying traditional, typological, static classification schemes. We treat these taxa as two separate biological species because the number of important differences between them suggests in concert that gene flow between them is restricted. They differ in: male, female, and immature plumages; vocalizations (Rising 1970); thermoregulatory abilities (Rising 1969); allele frequencies (Corbin et al. 1979); number of molts (Rohwer and Manning 1990); molt-migration schedule (Rohwer and Manning 1990); nest-site placement and dispersion (Rising 1970); and body size (Sibley and Short 1964, Rising 1973, 1983). Although many of these characters vary geographically within taxa that we treat as one species, we know of no case in which there are so many discrete, abrupt,

concordant differences between populations treated as one species. Furthermore, Freeman and Zink's (1995) molecular data indicate that *I. bullockii* and *I. pustulatus* are more closely related than either is to *I. galbula*. See notes under *I. abeillei*.

***Icterus bullockii* (Swainson). Bullock's Oriole.**

Xanthornus Bullockii Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1, p. 436. ("Table land" [of Mexico]; restricted to Temascáltepec by van Rossem, 1945, Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. 21: 238.)

Habitat.—Open and fragmented woodland of cottonwoods, willows, sycamores, and oaks, especially near fields, grasslands, and savannahs.

Distribution.—Breeds from southern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, Montana, southwestern North Dakota, and central South Dakota south to northern Baja California, northwestern Sonora, northern Durango, Coahuila, and central and southern Texas, and east to western Nebraska, western Kansas, and western Oklahoma.

Winters sparsely in the southernmost part of the breeding range, and from southern Sonora, México, and Puebla south to Guatemala (casually to northwestern Costa Rica), and in small numbers in the Gulf coast region from eastern and southern Texas east to southern Georgia and Florida.

Migrates regularly through western North America west of the Rockies.

Casual in northeastern North America from Minnesota, western and southern Ontario, New York, New Brunswick, Maine, and Nova Scotia south through New England to New Jersey; a sight report from southeastern Alaska.

Notes.—This and the next species have been combined with *I. galbula* with the English name Northern Oriole. See notes under *I. galbula* and *I. abeillei*.

***Icterus abeillei* (Lesson). Black-backed Oriole.**

Xanthornus Abeillei Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 101. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Gallery Forest (1500–3000 m); (Subtropical and Temperate zones, in winter to Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Breeds the central volcanic belt of Mexico from central Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, and southern Nuevo León south in the Central Plateau of Mexico to Michoacán, México, Morelos, Puebla, and central Veracruz.

Winters in central and south-central Mexico south to Oaxaca.

Notes.—Long ago merged with *I. bullockii* on the basis of hybridization in Durango reported by Miller (1906), and carried with *bullockii* into the merger with *I. galbula* (see A.O.U. 1995). However, the small sample of hybrid specimens is close to *bullockii*, and the oriole population at the area of contact is evidently intermittent (Rising 1973); thus, the evidence for free interbreeding between *abeillei* and *bullockii* is weak. Also known as Abeillé's Oriole.

***Icterus parisorum* Bonaparte. Scott's Oriole.**

Icterus Parisorum Bonaparte, 1838, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1837), p. 110. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Arid Montane Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub, Pine-Oak Forest (0–3000 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from southern California (north in the interior to Santa Barbara and Inyo counties), southern Nevada, southern Idaho (once), southern Utah, western Colorado, southwestern Wyoming, northern New Mexico, and western Texas (locally east to the Edwards Plateau in Kerr, Kendall, and Comal counties) south to southern Baja California, southeastern Sonora, Durango, southeastern Coahuila, and, locally, to Michoacán and northwestern Oaxaca.

Winters from southern California (rarely), central Baja California, southern Sonora, Coahuila, and western Nuevo León south to Guerrero and central Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Puebla, and Hidalgo.

Casual north to southern Oregon, central Idaho, central Colorado, and southwestern Kansas, and east to Louisiana. Accidental in Washington (Chehalis), Minnesota (Duluth), Wisconsin (Adams), and western Ontario (Silver Islet Landing).

Genus *AMBYLCERCUS* Cabanis

Amblycercus Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Heineanum 1: 186. Type, by monotypy, *Amblyramphus prevostii* Lesson = *Sturnus holosericeus* Deppe.

Amblycercus holosericeus (Deppe). Yellow-billed Cacique.

Sturnus holosericeus "Lichtenst[ein]." W. Deppe, 1830, Preis.-Verz. Säugeth. Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 1. (Mexico = Alvarado, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–3000 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*holosericeus* group] from southeastern San Luis Potosí, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Puebla, and northern and (possibly) southeastern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama and northern Colombia, south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru; and [*australis* group] in South America in the Santa Marta Mountains and Andes of Colombia and northern Venezuela to northern Bolivia.

Notes.—Groups: *A. holosericeus* [Prévost's Cacique] and *A. australis* Chapman, 1919 [Chapman's Cacique]; see Kratter (1993) and Freeman and Zink (1995). Sometimes (e.g., Blake in Paynter 1968) merged in the genus *Cacicus*, but see, for example, Freeman and Zink (1995), who found that *A. holosericeus* was only distantly related to most members of *Cacicus*.

Genus *CACICUS* Lacépède

Cacicus Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Mamm. Ois., p. 6. Type, by subsequent designation (Zimmer, 1930), *Oriolus haemorrhous* Linnaeus.

Cassiculus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1: 436. Type, by original designation, *Cassiculus coronatus* Swainson = *Icterus melanicterus* Bonaparte.

Notes.—This genus may be paraphyletic (Freeman and Zink 1995).

Cacicus uropygialis (Lafresnaye). Scarlet-rumped Cacique.

Cassiculus uropygialis Lafresnaye, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 6: 290. (Colombia = Bogotá.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*microrhynchus* group] on the Caribbean slope of northeastern Honduras (Olancho, Gracias a Dios) and Nicaragua, and on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama (except eastern Darién); [*pacificus* group] in extreme southeastern Panama (eastern Darién), western Colombia, and western Ecuador; and [*uropygialis* group] in South America from northeastern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south, east of the Andes, to eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru.

Notes.—Groups: *C. microrhynchus* (Sclater and Salvin, 1865) [Scarlet-rumped Cacique], *C. pacificus* Chapman, 1915 [Pacific Cacique], and *C. uropygialis* [Subtropical Cacique]; see Ridgely and Tudor (1989). The *microrhynchus* group is sometimes called Small-billed Cacique or Flame-rumped Cacique, the *uropygialis* group, Curve-billed Cacique.

Cacicus cela (Linnaeus). Yellow-rumped Cacique.

Parus Cela Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 191. Based on *Parus niger, rostro albo* Linnaeus, Mus. Adolphi Friderici 2: . . . (in Indiis, error = Surinam.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*vitellinus* group] in Panama (west on Pacific slope to Veraguas and on Caribbean slope to the Canal area) and northern Colombia; and [*cela* group] in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru, and from eastern Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to southern Bolivia and central and eastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *C. vitellinus* (Lawrence, 1864) [Saffron-rumped Cacique] and *C. cela* [Yellow-rumped Cacique].

***Cacicus melanicterus* (Bonaparte). Yellow-winged Cacique.**

Icterus melanicterus Bonaparte, 1825, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 4: 389. (Mexico = restricted to Temáscaltepec, México, by van Rossem, 1945, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ. 21: 234, but this locality is certainly erroneous.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands from extreme southern Sonora (at least formerly) south to western Chiapas (Tonalá, Monserrate) and, disjunctly, southeastern Guatemala.

Notes.—Also known as Mexican Cacique. Often placed in the monotypic genus *Cassidulus*.

Genus ***PSAROCOLIUS* Wagler**

Psarocolius Wagler, 1827, Syst. Avium 1: sig. "22" [= 23]. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Oriolus cristatus* Gmelin = *Xanthornus decumanus* Pallas.

Eucorystes (not Bell, 1862) Sclater, 1883, Ibis, p. 147. Type, by monotypy, *Cassidulus* [sic] *wagleri* Gray.

Zarhynchus Oberholser, 1899, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 51: 215. New name for *Eucorystes* Sclater, preoccupied.

Notes.—This genus may be paraphyletic (Freeman and Zink 1995).

Subgenus ***PSAROCOLIUS* Wagler**

***Psarocolius decumanus* (Pallas). Crested Oropendola.**

Xanthornus decumanus Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool. 1(6): 1, pl. 1. (America = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (Pacific slope of western Chiriquí, Veraguas, and from the Canal area east to Darién, and on the Caribbean slope recorded from western Colón and northern Coclé east to the Canal area), and in South America from northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

***Psarocolius wagleri* (Gray). Chestnut-headed Oropendola.**

Cacicus Wagleri G. R. Gray, 1845, Genera Birds 2: 342, pl. 85. (No locality given = Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from north-central Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to Honduras, on both slopes of Nicaragua, Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest), and Panama, and in western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Also known as Wagler's Oropendola. Often placed in the monotypic genus *Zarhynchus*.

Subgenus *GYMNOSTINOPS* Sclater

Gymnostinops Sclater, 1886, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 11: xvi, 309, 312. Type, by subsequent designation (Ridgway, 1902), *Cacicus montezuma* Lesson.

Psarocolius montezuma (Lesson). Montezuma Oropendola.

Cacicus Montezuma Lesson, 1830, Cent. Zool., livr. 2, p. 33, pl. 7. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, eastern Puebla, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana Roo south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America (also on Pacific slope of Nicaragua) to central Panama (east to the Canal area).

Notes.—*Psarocolius montezuma*, *P. guatimozinus*, and two South American species, *P. cassini* (Richmond, 1898) [Chestnut-mantled Oropendola] and *P. bifasciatus* (Spix, 1824) [Olive Oropendola], appear to constitute a superspecies (Blake in Paynter 1968, Sibley and Monroe 1990); see also Ridgely and Tudor (1989).

Psarocolius guatimozinus (Bonaparte). Black Oropendola.

Ostinops guatimozinus Bonaparte, 1853, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 37: 833. (Guaripata [= Garrapata], middle Rio Magdalena, near Malena, Antioquia, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (Darién) and northwestern Colombia.

Notes.—See comments under *P. montezuma*.

Family **FRINGILLIDAE**: Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and AlliesSubfamily **FRINGILLINAE**: Fringilline FinchesGenus **FRINGILLA** Linnaeus

Fringilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 179. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla coelebs* Linnaeus (*Fringilla*, prebinomial specific name, in synonymy).

Fringilla coelebs Linnaeus. Common Chaffinch.

Fringilla coelebs Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 179. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open and partly open country, forest, and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* throughout Eurasia south to the eastern Atlantic islands, Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, Iran, southern Russia, and western Siberia.

Winters in the southern part of the breeding range and south to northern Africa and southwestern Asia.

Casual in northeastern North America from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Maine south to Massachusetts, where presumably natural vagrants (Vickery 1980, DeBenedictis 1996). Reports from Wyoming, Indiana, Ohio, Louisiana, and California are more likely to represent escaped cage-birds.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Chaffinch.

Fringilla montifringilla Linnaeus. Brambling.

Fringilla montifringilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 179. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Mixed deciduous-coniferous forest, forest edge, and birch and willow scrub; in migration and winter also in woodland and weedy fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to southern Scandinavia, central Russia, Transbaicalia, northern Amurland, Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and the Sea of Okhotsk. One nesting record from Attu, Aleutian Islands, in May 1996.

Winters from the British Isles and southern portions of the breeding range south to the Mediterranean region, northern Africa, the Near East, Iran, northwestern India, Tibet, China, Taiwan, and Japan, casually to the Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Madeira, and the Philippines.

Migrates regularly through the western Aleutian Islands (Near Islands, casually east to Adak), and casually islands in the Bering Sea (St. Lawrence, and St. Paul in the Pribilofs) and through western and south-coastal Alaska (Hooper Bay east to Cordova).

Casual in western North America from northern and southeastern Alaska, British Columbia, central Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and North Dakota south to central California, Nevada, northern Utah, Colorado, and Minnesota, and east to Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Ontario, Quebec (sight report), Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Nova Scotia. Although some records from the northeastern states may be of escaped cage birds, the majority of North American records appear to be based on natural vagrants.

Subfamily CARDUELINAE: Cardueline Finches

Genus *LEUCOSTICTE* Swainson

Leucosticte [subgenus] Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. 2 (1831): 265. Type, by monotypy, *Linaria (Leucosticte) tephrocotis* Swainson.

Leucosticte tephrocotis (Swainson). Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch.

Linaria (Leucosticte) tephrocotis Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer., 2 (1831), p. 265, pl. 50. (on the Saskatchewan = Carleton House, Saskatchewan.)

Habitat.—Barren, rocky, or grassy areas and cliffs among glaciers or beyond timberline; in migration and winter also in open situations, fields, cultivated lands, brushy areas, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and north-central Alaska (north to the Seward Peninsula and Brooks Range), central Yukon, British Columbia, and southwestern Alberta south to southern Alaska (including St. Matthew, Nunivak, and the Pribilof and Aleutian islands), and through the Cascades, Sierra Nevada, and Rocky Mountains to northeastern Oregon, east-central California (to Tulare and Inyo counties), central Idaho, and northwestern Montana, also in the Commander Islands.

Winters from the Aleutians, southern mainland Alaska (rarely), British Columbia, southern Alberta, and central Saskatchewan south to western Oregon, central and eastern California, central Nevada, central Utah, northern New Mexico, northwestern Nebraska, and southwestern North Dakota.

Casual on St. Lawrence Island, east to Manitoba, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, and south to southern California (Ventura County). Accidental in Ontario (Thunder Bay, Dryden), Quebec (St. Norbert, sight report), and Maine (Gorham).

Notes.—The three American *Leucosticte* species are sometimes (e.g., Mayr and Short 1970) treated as subspecies of the Asian *L. arctoa* (Pallas, 1811) [Rosy Finch]; limited hybridization between *L. tephrocotis* and *L. atrata* occurs from west-central Idaho to central Montana. If the three American species are merged into a single species distinct from *L. arctoa*, *L. tephrocotis* [American Rosy-Finch] would be the appropriate name.

Leucosticte atrata Ridgway. Black Rosy-Finch.

Leucosticte atrata Ridgway, 1874, Amer. Sportsman, 4, p. 241. (Cañon City, Colorado.)

Habitat.—Barren, rocky, or grassy areas and cliffs among glaciers or beyond timberline; in migration and winter also in open situations, fields, cultivated lands, brushy areas, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the mountains from central Idaho, southwestern and south-

central Montana, and northwestern and north-central Wyoming south to northeastern and east-central Nevada (south to the Snake Mountains) and central Utah (to the Tushar and La Sal mountains).

Winters from central Idaho and western and southeastern Wyoming south to eastern California (at least casually), southern Nevada, northern Arizona, and northern New Mexico.

Casual in eastern Oregon and eastern Montana. Accidental in Ohio (Conneaut).

Notes.—See *L. tephrocotis*.

Leucosticte australis Ridgway. Brown-capped Rosy-Finch.

Leucosticte tephrocotis, var. *austalis* Ridgway, 1874, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, p. 189 (1873). (Mt. Lincoln, Colorado.) See Banks and Browning (1979).

Habitat.—Barren, rocky, or grassy areas and cliffs among glaciers or beyond timberline; in migration and winter also in open situations, fields, cultivated lands, brushy areas, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the mountains from southeastern Wyoming (Medicine Bow Range) south through Colorado to northern New Mexico (Santa Fe region).

Winters generally at lower elevations in the breeding range.

Notes.—See *L. tephrocotis*.

Genus **PINICOLA** Vieillot

Pinicola Vieillot, 1807, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1: iv, pl. 1, fig. 13. Type, by monotypy, *Pinicola rubra* Vieillot = *Loxia enucleator* Linnaeus.

Pinicola enucleator (Linnaeus). Pine Grosbeak.

Loxia Enucleator Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 171. (in Sveciæ summæ, Canadæ Pinetis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous (less commonly mixed coniferous-deciduous) forest and forest edge; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest, woodland, and second growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island), British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte Islands), western Alberta, central California (southern Sierra Nevada), extreme west-central Nevada, northern and east-central Arizona, northern New Mexico, and, east of the Rockies, to northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, central and southeastern (rarely) Manitoba, south-central Ontario, northern Michigan (rarely), southwestern Quebec, northern New Hampshire, northern Vermont (probably), central Maine, and Nova Scotia; and in the Palearctic from northern Scandinavia east across northern Russia to northern Siberia, and south to northern Mongolia, Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, Kamchatka, and Japan.

Winters in North America from western and central Alaska, southern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, and southern Canada (east to southern Labrador and Newfoundland) south through the breeding range, casually or sporadically as far as central New Mexico, northern and north-central Texas, northwestern Oklahoma, north-central Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas; and in the Old World south to northern Europe, the Amur River, and Ussuriland, casually to the British Isles and central Europe.

Casual or accidental in the Pribilof, western Aleutian (Attu), and Commander islands, and in Bermuda and Greenland.

Genus **CARPODACUS** Kaup

Carpodacus Kaup, 1829 (April), Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw. 1: 161. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1842), *Fringilla rosea* Pallas.

Erythrina Brehm, 1829 (July), Isis von Oken 22, cols. 724-736. Type, by monotypy, *E. albifrons* Brehm = *Loxia erythrina* Pallas. See Banks and Browning (1995).

Burrica Ridgway, 1887, Man. N. Amer. Birds, p. 390. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla mexicana* Müller.

***Carpodacus erythrinus* (Pallas). Common Rosefinch.**

Loxia erythrina Pallas, 1770, Novi Comm. Acad. Sci. Petropol. 14: 587, pl. 23, fig. 1. (Volga and Samara Rivers.)

Habitat.—Swampy woods, brushy meadows, thickets, forest edge, clearings, cultivated areas, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Finland, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to central Europe, Asia Minor, the Himalayas, Mongolia, and northern China.

Winters primarily from India east through Southeast Asia to southern China.

Migrates irregularly through the western Aleutians (Attu, Shemya, Buldir) and St. Lawrence Island, occasionally reaching the Pribilofs (St. Paul) and the mainland of western Alaska (Old Chevak), also in the British Isles, western Europe, and Japan.

Notes.—Also known as Scarlet Grosbeak. Mayr and Short (1970) considered *C. erythrinus* and *C. purpureus* to constitute a superspecies.

***Carpodacus purpureus* (Gmelin). Purple Finch.**

Fringilla purpurea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 923. Based mainly on "The Purple Finch" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 41, pl. 41. (in Carolina = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous (especially fir and spruce) and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, forest edge, open woodland, and second growth; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest, tall brush, weedy areas, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and northeastern British Columbia, southern Yukon, southwestern Mackenzie, northern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, south-central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), and Newfoundland south (west of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, except in Washington) to southern California, and (east of the Great Plains) to central Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, north-central North Dakota, northwestern and central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, northern Ohio, West Virginia, central Pennsylvania, and southeastern New York.

Winters from southwestern British Columbia south through western Washington, central and western Oregon, and California to northern Baja California, and (rarely) east across central and southern Arizona to southern New Mexico; and from southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central (casually southern) Florida.

Casual elsewhere in western North America from east-central, south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, eastern Washington, Idaho, and western Montana south to northern Arizona, New Mexico, and extreme western Texas, and north to Franklin District (off Resolution Island) and Labrador (Cartwright). Accidental on St. Lawrence Island, in the Bering Sea.

Notes.—See comments under *C. erythrinus*.

***Carpodacus cassinii* Baird. Cassin's Finch.**

Carpodacus cassinii Baird, 1854, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7: 119. (Camp 104, Pueblo Creek, New Mexico = 10 miles east of Gemini Peak, Yavapai County, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous forest; in migration and winter also in deciduous woodland, second growth, scrub, brushy areas, and partly open situations with scattered trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern interior British Columbia, extreme southwestern Alberta, north-central and southeastern Montana, northern Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota (probably), and northwestern Nebraska (rarely) south (generally east of the Cascades and coast ranges) to southern California, northern Baja California (Sierra San Pedro Mártir), southern Nevada, northern Arizona, and northern New Mexico.

Winters from southern British Columbia, northwestern Montana, and east-central Wyo-

ming south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, and western Texas, and in the Mexican highlands to Durango, Zacatecas, western San Luis Potosí, and Coahuila, casually to coastal and southeastern California, the Tres Marias Islands (off Nayarit), Michoacán, México, and west-central Veracruz.

Casual or irregular north to south-coastal Alaska (Homer, Middleton Island), southwestern British Columbia, southeastern Alberta, and east to northern Minnesota, western Nebraska, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and central Texas; a sight report for North Dakota.

Notes.—Also known as Cassin's Purple Finch.

***Carpodacus mexicanus* (Müller). House Finch.**

Fringilla mexicana P. L. S. Müller, 1776, *Natursyst.*, Suppl., p. 165. (Mexico = valley of México.)

Habitat.—Arid scrub and brush, thornbush, oak-juniper, pine-oak association, chaparral, open woodland, urban areas, cultivated lands, and savanna (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds [*mexicanus* group] from southwestern and southern interior British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), northern Idaho, Montana, north-central and south-eastern Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, western Nebraska, west-central Kansas, and western Oklahoma south to southern Baja California (including the Channel Islands off California, and most islands off Baja California, except Guadalupe and the San Benito Islands), central Sonora (including Tiburón and San Pedro Mártir islands), in the Mexican highlands south to central Oaxaca, central Chiapas, and west-central Veracruz, and to eastern San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, southwestern Tamaulipas, and western and south-central Texas.

Winters [*mexicanus* group] throughout the breeding range and east to southern Texas.

Resident [*mcgregori* group] formerly on the San Benito Islands, off Baja California, where now extinct (last recorded in 1938), and possibly also on Cedros Island (two records, latest in 1925), where a representative of the *mexicanus* group is now common; and [*amplus* group] on Guadalupe Island, off southern Baja California.

Introduced and established [*mexicanus* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (about 1859, now common on all main islands from Kauai eastward, straggling casually west to Nihoa); and in eastern North America on Long Island, New York (early 1950's), now breeding from Kansas, eastern North Dakota, southern Manitoba, Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, north-central Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and (possibly) Newfoundland south to north-central and eastern Texas, the Gulf coast (east to the Florida Panhandle), Georgia, and South Carolina.

Casual [*mexicanus* group] north to southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan; a sight report from southeastern Alaska (Haines). Reports from Europe probably pertain to escapes from captivity.

Notes.—Groups: *C. mexicanus* [Common House-Finch], *C. mcgregori* Anthony, 1897 [McGregor's House-Finch], and *C. amplus* Ridgway, 1876 [Guadalupe House-Finch].

Genus **LOXIA** Linnaeus

Loxia Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 171. Type, by tautonymy, *Loxia curvirostra* Linnaeus (*Loxia*, prebinomial specific name, in synonymy).

***Loxia curvirostra* Linnaeus. Red Crossbill.**

Loxia curvirostra Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 171. (in Europæ = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, humid pine-oak association, lowland pine savanna, and suburban areas; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest, woodland, second growth, scrub, weedy fields, and gardens (Subtropical and Temperate zones, locally to Tropical Zone in lowland pine savanna).

Distribution.—Breeds in North America from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island), British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), southern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern

Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to northern Baja California, southern California, southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, in the Middle American highlands through Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua (also in lowland pine savanna in Belize, eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua), in the Rockies and Plains region east to southeastern Montana, northeastern Wyoming, western South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska, central Colorado, northeastern and central New Mexico (probably), and extreme western Texas (Guadalupe and, probably, Davis mountains), and to southern Manitoba, North Dakota, northern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, northern and central Illinois, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, western Virginia (also in the Great Smoky Mountains of eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northwestern Georgia), southeastern New York, and Massachusetts (with isolated breeding in south-central Iowa, northeastern Kansas, Ohio, central and southeastern Arkansas, and east-central Mississippi); and in the Old World from the British Isles, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region, Caucasus, Himalayas, southern China, Vietnam, northern Philippines, and Japan.

Winters throughout the breeding range, wandering irregularly and sporadically in the nonbreeding season, occurring in North America south to central Baja California (including Santa Cruz Island off California, and Guadalupe and Cedros islands off Baja California), Sinaloa, southern and eastern Texas, the northern portions of the Gulf states, and casually to southern Georgia and central Florida; and in the Old World casually to the Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Bear Island, and Jan Mayen.

Casual or accidental in the Pribilof and Aleutian islands, St. Lawrence Island, Bermuda, and El Salvador.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Crossbill. Apparently at least nine species, differing in morphology and vocalizations, exist in North America, with some breeding sympatrically and mating assortatively (Groth 1988, 1993a, 1993b); however, morphological overlap among some species currently prevents assignment with certainty of some existing type specimens to the groups defined by call types (Groth 1993a). Additional species-level taxa almost certainly exist among the populations outside North America currently assigned to *Loxia curvirostra* (Groth 1993a).

Loxia leucoptera Gmelin. White-winged Crossbill.

Loxia leucoptera Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 844. Based on "The White-winged Crossbill" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 108. (in sinu Hudsonis et Noveboraco = Hudson Bay and New York.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest (especially spruce, fir, or larch), mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland, and forest edge; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, northern and east-central Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, north-central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island), interior British Columbia, Washington, northeastern Oregon (with isolated populations breeding irregularly in northern Utah, southwestern Colorado, and probably north-central New Mexico), western Montana, northwestern Wyoming, central and southwestern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southeastern Manitoba, North Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, central New York, northern Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; in the Greater Antilles in the mountains of Hispaniola (Dominican Republic, and the Massif de La Selle of southeastern Haiti); and in the Palearctic from northern Scandinavia east across northern Russia to northern Siberia, and south to Lake Baikal and Transbaicalia.

Winters in North America throughout the breeding range, wandering irregularly and sporadically south to western Washington, southern Idaho, northern Utah, Colorado, central and northeastern New Mexico, northern Texas (Lubbock, Amarillo), central Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina; in Hispaniola in the breeding range; and in the Old World irregularly south to central Europe, Sakhalin, Japan, and the Seven Islands of Izu.

Casual in the Bering Sea (Pribilofs, St. Lawrence Island, and at sea), coastal British Columbia, southern Utah, northern Manitoba, southern Baffin Island, Bermuda, Greenland, the Faeroe Islands, and British Isles; sight reports for northwestern California, northern Florida, and Jamaica.

Notes.—Vocal differences between New World and Old World populations suggest that more than one species is involved (Elmberg 1993).

Genus *CARDUELIS* Brisson

Carduelis Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 36; 3: 53. Type, by tautonymy, *Carduelis* Brisson = *Fringilla carduelis* Linnaeus.

Subgenus *ACANTHIS* Borkhausen

Acanthis Borkhausen, 1797, Dtsch. Fauna 1: 248. Type, by subsequent designation (Stejneger, 1884), *Fringillaria linaria* Linnaeus = *Fringilla flammea* Linnaeus.

Carduelis flammea (Linnaeus). Common Redpoll.

Fringilla flammea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 182. (in Europa = Norrland, Sweden.)

Habitat.—Forest, scrub and shrubby areas, and open tundra with bushes or dwarf trees; in migration and winter in open woodland, weedy fields, fence rows, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southern Victoria Island, northern Keewatin, northern Quebec, Baffin Island, and northern Labrador south to the eastern Aleutians (Unalaska), south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, northwestern British Columbia, central Alberta, northern (casually southern) Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central and southeastern Quebec, and Newfoundland; and in the Palearctic from Greenland, Iceland, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to the British Isles, central Europe (Alps), central Russia, southern Siberia, Amurland, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka.

Winters in North America from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to the northern United States, irregularly or casually to western Oregon, northern California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, central Colorado, Kansas, northern Oklahoma, Arkansas, northern Alabama, and South Carolina; and in the Old World from the southern part of the breeding range south to southern Europe, the northern Mediterranean region, Balkans, Turkestan, Mongolia, eastern China, and Japan.

Migrates regularly through the Aleutian Islands.

Introduced and established in New Zealand and on Lord Howe Island.

Casual on Bermuda. Accidental in north-central Texas; sight reports for the Hawaiian Islands (Midway, Kure).

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Redpoll. *Carduelis flammea* and *C. hornemanni* are often placed in the genus *Acanthis* (e.g., Howell et al. in Paynter 1968); they appear to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970). See comments under *C. hornemanni*.

Carduelis hornemanni (Holböll). Hoary Redpoll.

Linota hornemanni Holböll, 1843, in Krøyer, Naturhist. Tidskr. 4: 398. (Greenland = Ameralikfjord, Greenland.)

Habitat.—Shrubby areas, including sparse low vegetation in open tundra; in migration and winter in open situations, fields, and open woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*exilipes* group] in North America in western and northern Alaska (south to Hooper Bay), northern Yukon, northwestern British Columbia, northern and east-central Mackenzie, southern Victoria Island, Keewatin, northeastern Manitoba, Southampton Island, northern Quebec, and northern Labrador, and in Eurasia from northern Scandinavia

east across northern Russia to northern and eastern Siberia; and [*hornemanni* group] in North America on Ellesmere, Bylot, and northern Baffin islands, and in northern Greenland.

Winters [*exilipes* group] in North America in the breeding range (except extreme northern areas) and south, irregularly, to southern Canada (British Columbia eastward), Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, northern Illinois, central Indiana, northern Ohio, New York, West Virginia, Maryland, and New England (sight reports from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nebraska, and Virginia need verification), and in the Palearctic irregularly to the British Isles, central Europe, central Asia, Japan, Kamchatka, and the Commander Islands; and [*hornemanni* group] in southern Greenland, casually south to northern Manitoba, Keewatin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Labrador, and the British Isles.

Accidental [*hornemanni* group] in central Alaska (Fairbanks).

Notes.—Also known as Arctic Redpoll. The two groups may represent separate species, *C. exilipes* (Coues, 1862) [Hoary Redpoll] and *C. hornemanni* [Hornemann's Redpoll]. Species limits in redpolls are complex and controversial. Some authors consider all forms, including both *C. flammea* and *C. exilipes*, to be members of a single species (e.g., Salomonsen 1951, Harris et al. 1965, Troy 1985), whereas others recognize four species (*C. flammea*, *C. exilipes*, *C. hornemanni*, and *C. rostrata* (Coues, 1862) [Greater Redpoll] (e.g., Todd 1963, Herremans 1990). Molau (1985) found no evidence for hybridization between *C. f. flammea* and *C. h. exilipes* in Sweden; Knox (1988b) refuted evidence for hybridization between *C. f. flammea* and *C. h. exilipes*, or between *C. f. rostrata* and *C. h. hornemanni*. Thus, at least two species are probably involved, and that treatment is followed here. Differences in vocalizations between *C. flammea* and *C. hornemanni* in Eurasia also suggest species rank (Knox 1988b, Herremans 1989, references therein). Nevertheless, the possibility that the two species may represent morphotypes of the same species cannot yet be completely eliminated (Seutin et al. 1992). See comments under *C. flammea*.

Subgenus *SPINUS* Koch

Spinus C. L. Koch, 1816, Syst. Baier. Zool. 1: 232. Type, by tautonymy, *Fringilla spinus* Linnaeus.

Loximitris Bryant, 1868, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 11 (1866): 93. Type, by monotypy, *Chrysomitris dominicensis* Bryant.

Carduelis spinus (Linnaeus). Eurasian Siskin.

Fringilla Spinus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 181. (in Europæ juniperetis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Coniferous woodland, and birch and alder thickets.

Distribution.—Breeds from the British Isles and Scandinavia discontinuously across Eurasia to Siberia, and south to southern Europe, northern Iran, northeastern China, and Japan.

Winters in much of the breeding range south to the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, eastern China, and the Philippines.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutians, 21-22 May 1993, specimen, Univ. Alaska Museum; 1995, Amer. Birds 47: 445; also a sight report 4 June 1978, Roberson 1980: 482). The species has been recorded in southern Ontario (Etobicoke), St. Pierre et Miquelon, Maine (Kittery), Massachusetts (New Bedford and Rockport), and New Jersey (Bloomfield), with additional unconfirmed reports from Wisconsin, New Jersey, Massachusetts (two additional reports), Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia (McLaren et al. 1989). However, there is still question as to the natural origin of these latter birds and they may represent escaped individuals (DeBenedictis 1995).

Notes.—Mayr and Short (1970) considered *C. spinus* and *C. pinus* to constitute a super-species.

Carduelis pinus (Wilson). Pine Siskin.

Fringilla pinus Wilson, 1810, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 133, pl. 17, fig. 1. (Bush-hill in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, woodland, parks, and suburban areas; in migration and winter in a variety of woodland and forest habitats, partly open situations with scattered trees, open fields, pastures, and savanna (Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and south-coastal Alaska, central Yukon, southwestern Mackenzie, northwestern and east-central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to south-central California, northern Baja California (to Sierra San Pedro Mártir), southern Nevada, northern and south-eastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Texas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, the central volcanic belt of Mexico, southwestern Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, central Illinois, central Indiana, southwestern and northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey, and in the Appalachians south to western Virginia and western North Carolina, with nesting irregular and sporadic in southern areas of the range east of the Rockies. Recorded in summer (and probably breeding) in the mountains of eastern Tennessee.

Winters throughout the breeding range but mainly in the southern part, and also south, irregularly, into northern Mexico to about 30°N in Baja California and east to about 25°N in Tamaulipas, and to the Gulf coast of the United States and northern Florida (casually to the Florida Keys).

Resident in the mountains of central Chiapas and western Guatemala.

Casual or accidental in the Pribilofs (St. Paul) and eastern Aleutians (Unimak), on St. Lawrence, Bathurst, Cornwallis, and Coats islands, and in northern Manitoba, southern Baja California, and Bermuda.

Notes.—This and the following eight species are often treated in the genus *Spinus*.

***Carduelis atriceps* (Salvin). Black-capped Siskin.**

Chrysomitris atriceps Salvin, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 190. (near Quetzaltenango, 8,000 ft., Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Second-growth Scrub (2300-3100 m; Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Chiapas (interior highlands, and Sierra Madre de Chiapas) and Guatemala (Western Highlands).

Notes.—See comments under *C. pinus*.

***Carduelis notata* Du Bus de Gisignies. Black-headed Siskin.**

Carduelis notata Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg. 14: 106. (Mexico = Jalapa, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest, Secondary Forest (600-3100 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Sonora, western Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, eastern San Luis Potosí, southwestern Tamaulipas, and Veracruz south through the highlands of southern Mexico and northern Central America to north-central Nicaragua (also in the lowland pine savanna of northeastern Nicaragua and probably adjacent Honduras).

Notes.—See comments under *C. pinus*.

***Carduelis xanthogastra* (Du Bus de Gisignies). Yellow-bellied Siskin.**

Chrysomitris xanthogastra Du Bus de Gisignies, 1855, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lett. Beaux-Arts Belg. 22: 152. (Ocaña, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (1000-3000 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (Cordillera Central, Dota Mountains, and Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (western Chiriquí); and in South America from Colombia and northern Venezuela south to southwestern Ecuador, and in central Bolivia.

Notes.—See comments under *C. pinus*.

***Carduelis cucullata* Swainson. Red Siskin.**

Carduelis cucullata Swainson, 1820, Zool. Illus. (1)1(2): pl. 7 and text. ("Spanish Main" = Cumaná, Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Open grassy areas with shrubs and bushes, and scrubby hillsides (upper Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident*, at least formerly, in northeastern Colombia, northern Venezuela (including Monos and Gaspree islands), and Trinidad; recorded in the original range during the last 30 years only in Colombia, perhaps approaching extinction there.

Introduced and established in southeastern Puerto Rico.

Notes.—See comments under *C. pinus*.

***Carduelis dominicensis* (Bryant). Antillean Siskin.**

Chrysomitris dominicensis Bryant, 1867, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 11 (1866): 93. (Port au Prince, Haiti.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (700-3000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola (in the Dominican Republic from the province of La Vega westward, and in southeastern Haiti in the Massif de la Selle and probably also Massif de la Hotte).

Notes.—This species is sometimes placed in *Spinus* or in the monotypic genus *Loximitris*.

***Carduelis psaltria* (Say). Lesser Goldfinch.**

Fringilla psaltria Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mount. 2: 40 (note). (Arkansas River near the mountains = near Colorado Springs, Colorado.)

Habitat.—Partly open situations with scattered trees, woodland edge, second growth, open fields, pastures, and around human habitation (upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern Washington, western Oregon, northern California, southern Idaho (once), northern Utah, southern Wyoming (possibly), southwestern and central Colorado, and western Oklahoma south to southern Baja California, through Middle America (including the Tres Mariás Islands off Nayarit, and Isla Mujeres off Quintana Roo, but in Nicaragua primarily on the Pacific slope), and in South America in Colombia, northern Venezuela, western Ecuador, and northwestern Peru.

Introduced and established on Cuba (at least formerly).

Casual or accidental in British Columbia, Montana, southwestern South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri (Kansas City), Arkansas, southern Louisiana (Cameron, Gretna), Kentucky (Elizabethtown), and Maine (Georgetown); sight reports for North Dakota, southern Ontario, and North Carolina.

Notes.—Also known as Dark-backed Goldfinch or Arkansas Goldfinch. See comments under *C. pinus*.

***Carduelis lawrencei* Cassin. Lawrence's Goldfinch.**

Carduelis lawrencei Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 105. (Sonoma and San Diego, California = Sonoma, California.)

Habitat.—Oak woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, pinyon-juniper association, and weedy areas, in arid regions but usually near water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from north-central (casually northwestern) California south (west of the Sierra Nevada) to southern California, and in northwestern Baja California and (formerly) western and southern Arizona.

Winters irregularly from north-central California, central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico (rarely), and western Texas (casually) south to northern Baja California (to lat. 30° S.), northern Sonora, and southern Arizona.

Casual in southern Oregon and southern Nevada.

Notes.—See comments under *C. pinus*.

***Carduelis tristis* (Linnaeus). American Goldfinch.**

Fringilla tristis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 181. Based on "The American Goldfinch" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 43, pl. 43. (in *America septentrionali* = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Weedy fields, cultivated lands, open deciduous and riparian woodland, forest edge, second growth, orchards, and farmlands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), north-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, west-central and southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to southern California (west of the Sierra Nevada and southeastern deserts), eastern Oregon, central Nevada, southern Utah, southern Colorado, northern New Mexico (probably), central Oklahoma, extreme north-eastern Texas, northern Louisiana, northern Mississippi, central Alabama, central Georgia, and South Carolina.

Winters from southern British Columbia, the northern United States, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to northern Baja California, northern Sonora, southern New Mexico, western and southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (including Florida Keys), and eastern Mexico south to Veracruz.

Casual north to southeastern Alaska, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and southern Labrador, and in Bermuda, the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco, Bimini), and Cuba (Cárdenas).

Notes.—See comments under *C. pinus*.

Subgenus *CARDUELIS* Brisson***Carduelis carduelis* (Linnaeus). European Goldfinch.**

Fringilla carduelis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 180. (in *Europæ juniperetis* = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Partly open situations with scattered trees, open woodland, weedy areas, pastures, cultivated lands, forest edge, clearings, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Eurasia from the British Isles, central Scandinavia, central Russia, and southern Siberia south to the eastern Atlantic islands, Mediterranean region, northern Africa, the Near East, Himalayas, and Mongolia, the northern populations partially migratory.

Winters in the southern parts of the breeding range.

Introduced in Bermuda, Uruguay, and the Australian region; also introduced widely elsewhere in North America (Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts) but not presently established in any of these localities. Occasional reports from North America in these areas and elsewhere (California, Wisconsin, Illinois, and widely in the northeastern United States) almost certainly are based on birds escaped from captivity.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Goldfinch.

***Carduelis sinica* (Linnaeus). Oriental Greenfinch.**

Fringilla sinica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 321. Based on "Le Pinçon de la Chine" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 175, pl. 7, fig. 2. (in China = Macao.)

Habitat.—Open woodland (including pine) and cultivated areas with trees or bushes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, and Kamchatka south to central and eastern China, Japan, and the Bonin and Volcano islands.

Winters mostly in the southern portions of the breeding range, casually south to Taiwan.

Migrates casually through the western Aleutian Islands (Attu, Shemya, Buldir). A bird reported from California is regarded as of questionable origin.

Notes.—Also known as Chinese Greenfinch.

Genus *SERINUS* Koch

Serinus C. L. Koch, 1816, Syst. Baier. Zool. 1: 228, pl. 6A, fig. 50. Type, by monotypy, *Serinus hortulanus* Koch = *Fringilla serinus* Linnaeus.

Serinus mozambicus (Müller). Yellow-fronted Canary.

Fringilla mozambica P. L. S. Müller, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 163. (Mozambique.)

Habitat.—Primarily parks and open woodland (Hawaii) or coastal sea grape forest (Puerto Rico); in Africa, open woodland, grasslands, cultivated areas, and parks.

Distribution.—*Resident* throughout most of Africa south of the Sahara and east to Ethiopia and Somalia.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (since 1964, common locally in western Hawaii and in small numbers on Oahu), northeastern Puerto Rico, and the Mascarene Islands (in the Indian Ocean).

Notes.—Also known as Green Singing-Finch.

Serinus canaria (Linnaeus). Common Canary.

Fringilla Canaria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 181. (in Canariis insulis = Canary Islands.)

Habitat.—Primarily groves of ironwood trees; in native range, open woodland and cultivated districts with trees and shrubs.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Azores, Madeira, and western Canary Islands.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (on Midway since at least 1912, presently surviving in small numbers) and on Bermuda. Escaped cage birds occur widely in continental areas of North America and Puerto Rico but have not established breeding populations.

Notes.—Also known as the Canary.

Genus *PYRRHULA* Brisson

Pyrrhula Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 36. Type, by tautonymy, *Pyrrhula* Brisson = *Loxia pyrrhula* Linnaeus.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula (Linnaeus). Eurasian Bullfinch.

Loxia Pyrrhula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 171. (in Europæ sylvis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Coniferous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, less commonly open deciduous woodland and parks; in migration and winter also in scrub and partly open situations with scattered trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*pyrrhula* group] from the British Isles, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to southern Europe, the Balkans, northern Iran, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Japan, the Kuril Islands, and Kamchatka; [*cineracea* group] in southern Siberia and northern Mongolia.

Winters throughout the breeding range and [*pyrrhula* group] south to southern Europe and central China; and [*cineracea* group] south to Korea, northern China, and southern Japan.

Migrates [*pyrrhula* group] casually in Alaska on St. Lawrence and Nunivak islands, through the western Aleutians (Attu, Shemya), and to the mainland of western and south-coastal Alaska (Aniak, Nulato, Anchorage); sight reports from central and southeastern Alaska.

Resident [*murina* group] in the Azores.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Bullfinch. Groups: *P. pyrrhula* [Eurasian Bullfinch], *P. cineracea* Cabanis, 1872 [Baikal Bullfinch], and *P. murina* Godman, 1866 [Azores Bullfinch].

Genus *COCCOTHAUSTES* Brisson

Coccothraustes Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 36, 3: 218. Type, by tautonymy, *Coccothraustes* Brisson = *Loxia coccothraustes* Linnaeus.

Hesperiphona Bonaparte, 1850, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 31: 424. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla vespertina* Cooper.

Coccothraustes abeillei (Lesson). Hooded Grosbeak.

Guiraca Abeillei Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 41. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Pine Forest (900-3200 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Sinaloa, southern Chihuahua, and Durango; and from Michoacán, México, Hidalgo, southeastern San Luis Potosí, southwestern Tamaulipas, and west-central Veracruz south through Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Chiapas to central Guatemala and northern El Salvador.

Notes.—Also known as Abeillé's Grosbeak. See comments under *C. vespertinus*.

Coccothraustes vespertinus (Cooper). Evening Grosbeak.

Fringilla vespertina W. Cooper, 1825, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 1: 220. (Sault Ste. Marie, near Lake Superior [Michigan].)

Habitat.—Coniferous (primarily spruce and fir) and mixed coniferous-deciduous woodland, second growth, and occasionally parks; in migration and winter in a variety of forest and woodland habitats, and around human habitation (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southwestern and north-central British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south, in the mountains, to central California (southern Sierra Nevada), west-central and eastern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, in the Mexican highlands to Michoacán, México, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz, and, east of the Rockies, to southwestern South Dakota (Black Hills), north-central and northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, and central Massachusetts, casually in northern New Jersey.

Winters throughout the breeding range and south, sporadically, to southern California, southern Arizona, Oaxaca (Cerro San Felipe, where possibly resident), western and central Texas, the northern portions of the Gulf states, Georgia, and South Carolina, casually to the Gulf coast and central Florida.

Casual in east-central, south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, southern Mackenzie, and on Bermuda. Accidental in the British Isles (St. Kilda).

Notes.—*Coccothraustes vespertinus* and *C. abeillei* are often placed in the genus *Hesperiphona*.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes (Linnaeus). Hawfinch.

Loxia Coccothraustes Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 171. (in Europa australiori = Italy.)

Habitat.—Mixed deciduous-coniferous or deciduous forest, woodland, parks, bushy areas, scrub, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, central Russia, and central Siberia south to northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, northern Iran, Transbaicalia, Amurland, Manchuria, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and Japan.

Winters throughout the breeding range and south to northern Africa, southern Iran, northwestern India, northern China, and the Ryukyu, Bonin, and Volcano islands.

Casual in the western and central Aleutians (from Attu to Adak), Pribilofs (St. Paul), and as far north as St. Lawrence Island and the mainland of western Alaska (Noatak River).

Subfamily DREPANIDINAE: Hawaiian Honeycreepers

Notes.—Generic and specific limits of the Hawaiian Honeycreepers have been subjects of numerous recent studies, but remain in dispute (e.g., Raikow 1977, Sibley and Ahlquist 1982d, Pratt 1979, 1992a, 1992b, Johnson et al. 1989, Tarr and Fleischer 1993, Olson and James 1995). The taxonomy presented here differs from that in the A.O.U. Checklist 6th Ed. (1983) principally by incorporating additional species-level splits among superspecies that occur on more than one of the Hawaiian islands.

Genus *TELESPIZA* Wilson

Telespyza [= error for *Telespiza*] S. B. Wilson, 1890, Ibis, p. 341. Type, by monotypy, *Telespyza* [sic] *cantans* Wilson.

Notes.—Relationships among the seven genera from *Telespiza* through *Chloridops* were debated for decades. All species in these genera were treated by Amadon (1950) under the single genus *Psittirostra*, whereas Greenway (in Paynter 1968) treated *Psittirostra* as distinct, with the rest combined into the genus *Loxioides*. Banks and Laybourne (1977) and Pratt (1979) advocated recognizing the separate genera, and this treatment has been followed by subsequent authors (e.g. A.O.U. 1983, Pratt et al. 1987, Sibley and Monroe 1990, Olson and James 1982).

Telespiza cantans Wilson. Laysan Finch.

Telespyza [sic] *cantans* S. B. Wilson, 1890, Ibis, p. 341, pl. 9. (Midway Island, North Pacific, error = Laysan Island.)

Habitat.—*Scaevola* thickets, bunch-grass, and low bushy areas.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Laysan Island, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Introduced and established on islets in Pearl and Hermes Reef, formerly also on Midway (but now extirpated).

Notes.—*Telespiza cantans* and *T. ultima* have been considered conspecific (e.g., Amadon 1950, Greenway in Paynter 1968), but Banks and Laybourne (1977) showed that they are distinct species. Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered them to constitute a superspecies, but fossils indicate that these taxa were broadly sympatric before human arrival (James and Olson 1991).

Telespiza ultima Bryan. Nihoa Finch.

Telespiza ultima Bryan, 1917, Auk 34: 70, 71. (Nihoa Island, Hawaiian Group.)

Habitat.—Rock outcroppings and shrub-covered slopes.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Nihoa Island, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Introductions to French Frigate Shoals in 1967 failed.

Notes.—See comments under *T. cantans*.

Genus *PSITTIROSTRA* Temminck

Psittirostra Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornithol. (ed. 2) 1: 70. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia psittacea* Gmelin.

Notes.—See comments under *Telespiza*.

Psittirostra psittacea (Gmelin). Ou.

Loxia psittacea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 844. Based on the "Parrot-billed Grosbeak" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 108, pl. 42. (Sandwich Islands = Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. *Resident* until recently in very small numbers in the mountains of Kauai (Alakai plateau; last documented sighting in 1989) and Hawaii (Mauna Loa; extirpated 1984), formerly also on Oahu (last reported in late 1890's), Molokai (last

reported 1907, extirpated before 1948), Lanai (last reported in 1923, extirpated by 1932), and Maui (last reported before 1930), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Genus *DYSMORODREPANIS* Perkins

Dysmorodrepanis Perkins, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 3, p. 250. Type, by monotypy, *Dysmorodrepanis munroi* Perkins.

Notes.—See comments under *Telespiza*.

†*Dysmorodrepanis munroi* Perkins. Lanai Hookbill.

Dysmorodrepanis munroi Perkins, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 3, p. 251. (Kaiholena Valley, Island of Lanai.)

Habitat.—Forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Known only from a single specimen taken in 1913 on Lanai, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Formerly (Greenway 1939, Amadon 1950) thought to be based on an aberrant specimen of *Psittirostra psittacea* but shown to be a valid species by James et al. (1989).

Genus *LOXIOIDES* Oustalet

Loxioides Oustalet, 1877, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris (7)1: 99. Type, by monotypy, *Loxioides bailleui* Oustalet.

Notes.—See comments under *Telespiza*.

Loxioides bailleui Oustalet. Palila.

Loxioides bailleui Oustalet, 1877, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris (7)1: 100. (Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Dry mamane-naio forest at higher elevations.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (Mauna Kea; formerly on the western slope of Mauna Loa and on Hualalai), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Genus *RHODACANTHIS* Rothschild

Rhodacanthis Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6)10: 110. Type, by subsequent designation (Bryan and Greenway, 1944), *Rhodacanthis palmeri* Rothschild.

Notes.—See comments under *Telespiza*.

†*Rhodacanthis flaviceps* Rothschild. Lesser Koa-Finch.

Rhodacanthis flaviceps Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6)10: 111. (Kona, Hawaii, Sandwich group.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily koa.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* at higher elevations in the mountains of the Kona district of Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands (last collected in 1891).

Notes.—Also known as Yellow-headed Koa-Finch.

†*Rhodacanthis palmeri* Rothschild. Greater Koa-Finch.

Rhodacanthis Palmeri Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6)10: 111. (Kona, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily koa.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* at higher elevations in the mountains of the Kona district of Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands (last collected in 1896).

Notes.—Also known as Orange Koa-Finch.

Genus *CHLORIDOPS* Wilson

Chloridops S. B. Wilson, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 218. Type, by monotypy, *Chloridops kona* Wilson.

Notes.—See comments under *Telespiza*.

†*Chloridops kona* Wilson. Kona Grosbeak.

Chloridops kona S. B. Wilson, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 218. (Kona, Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Medium-sized trees (especially naio) on lava flows with little ground cover.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* on Hawaii (Kona district; last reported in about 1894), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Grosbeak Finch.

Genus *PSEUDONESTOR* Rothschild

Pseudonestor Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 1: 35. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudonestor xanthophrys* Rothschild.

Pseudonestor xanthophrys Rothschild. Maui Parrotbill.

Pseudonestor xanthophrys Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 1: 36. (Island of Maui, Sandwich Islands.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially koa.

Distribution.—*Resident* in small numbers in the mountains of eastern Maui (windward slopes of Haleakala), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as the Pseudonestor.

Genus *HEMIGNATHUS* Lichtenstein

Hemignathus Lichtenstein, 1839, Abh. Phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1838), p. 449. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841), *Hemignathus lucidus* Lichtenstein.

Heterorhynchus Lafresnaye, 1839, Mag. Zool. [Paris] 9: pl. 10. Type, by monotypy, *Heterorhynchus olivaceus* Lafresnaye = *Hemignathus lucidus* Lichtenstein.

Viridonia Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6)10: 112. Type, by monotypy, *Viridonia sagittirostris* Rothschild.

Akialoa Olson and James, 1995, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 108: 384. Type, by original designation, *Certhia obscura* Gmelin.

Notes.—Generic limits of *Hemignathus* and allies are controversial and subjects of current study. Despite protestations to the contrary (e.g., Amadon 1986, Olson and James 1988, 1995), we continue to follow Pratt (1979) in treating the enlarged genus as a natural assemblage, but this will no doubt change as current genetic analyses become available for evaluation. The enlarged genus contains three groups, referred to by Olson and James (1995) as the Amakihis, the Akialoas, and the Nukupuus (the last including the Akiapolau). Olson and James (1988, 1995) treated these three groups as separate genera and proposed a new generic name for the Akialoas because the traditional genus for this group (*Heterorhynchus*) has the same type species as the genus *Hemignathus*, and therefore is not a valid name.

Hemignathus virens (Gmelin). Hawaii Amakihi.

Certhia virens Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 479. Based on the "Olive-green Creeper" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2), p. 740. (in insulis Sandwich = Hawaii, restricted to Kona district, Island of Hawaii by Medway, 1981, Pacific Sci. 35: 105-175.)

Habitat.—Humid ohia forest, drier mamane-naio forest, and subalpine scrub, mostly at higher elevations but seasonally to lowland forest, including some exotic plantings; also a small population in remnant lowland dry forest in South Kohala District of Hawaii.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Hawaiian Islands on [*wilsoni* group] Molokai, Lanai (formerly), and Maui, and [*virens* group] Hawaii.

Notes.—This and the following four species are sometimes placed in *Viridonia* (e.g., Greenway in Paynter 1968) or *Loxops* (Amadon 1947, 1950, James and Olson 1991). The following two species, *H. flavus* and *H. kauaiensis*, have been considered conspecific with *virens* (e.g., Greenway in Paynter 1968) but are here considered members of a superspecies based on studies by Johnson et al. (1989) and Tarr and Fleischer (1993). Johnson et al. (1989) showed that the group on Molokai, Maui, and Lanai (*H. wilsoni* Rothschild, 1893 [Maui Amakihi]) is genetically closest to *virens*. If the four taxa (*virens*, *wilsoni*, *flavus*, and *kauaiensis*) are treated as races of a single species, they are known collectively as Common Amakihi.

Hemignathus flavus (Bloxam). Oahu Amakihi.

Nectarinia flava Bloxam, 1827, in Byron, Voyage H. M. S. Blonde, App. 3, p. 249. (Oahu.)

Himatione chloris Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanun, 1, p. 99. (Oahu.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, often with *Eucalyptus*; formerly to sea level.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Hawaiian Islands on Oahu.

Notes.—Olson (1996) showed that the name *H. flavus* Bloxam, 1827, has priority over *H. chloris* Cabanis. See notes under *H. virens*.

Hemignathus kauaiensis Pratt. Kauai Amakihi.

Himatione stejneri Wilson, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 446.

Hemignathus kauaiensis Pratt, 1989, 'Elepaio, 49: 14. New name for *Himatione stejneri* Wilson, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Humid koa/ohia forest above 1100 m, formerly lower.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Hawaiian Islands on Kauai.

Notes.—If this species is not placed in the genus *Hemignathus*, its specific name reverts to *stejneri*. See notes under *H. virens*.

Hemignathus parvus (Stejneger). Anianiau.

Himatione parva Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 10: 94. (Kauai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Kauai (Kokee, and the Alakai plateau) in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Lesser Amakihi. See comments under *H. virens*.

†***Hemignathus sagittirostris*** (Rothschild). Greater Amakihi.

Viridonia sagittirostris Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6)10: 112. (Mauna Kea, Hawai[i], Sandwich group.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest at middle elevations.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (windward slopes of Mauna Kea; last collected in 1901, and not confirmed since), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—See comments under *H. virens*.

†***Hemignathus obscurus*** (Gmelin). Lesser Akialoa.

Certhia obscura Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 470. Based on the "Hook-billed green Creeper" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 703, pl. 33, fig. 1. (in insulis Sandwich = Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially ohia, locally in lowland forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (last collected in 1903, and not confirmed since), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—*Hemignathus obscurus* and *H. ellisianus* are sometime treated as conspecific (e.g., Greenway in Paynter 1968, Olson and James 1982), in which case *H. obscurus* [Akialoa] is the appropriate name. Treated as *Akialoa obscura* [Hawaii Akialoa] by Olson and James (1995). See comments under *H. ellisianus*.

Hemignathus ellisianus (Gray). Greater Akialoa.

Drepanis (Hemignathus) ellisianus G. R. Gray, 1860, Cat. Birds Trop. Islands Pacific, p. 9. (Oahu.)

Hemignathus procerus Cabanis, 1890, J. Ornithol. 39: 331. (Kauai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* [*stejnegeri* group] in the mountains of Kauai (Alakai plateau; last collected in 1960, sight report in 1969), [*ellisiana* group] in the mountains of Oahu (last recorded 1837, sight report in 1892), and [*lanaiensis* group] Lanai (last collected 1892, sight report 1894), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—The *ellisianus* and *lanaiensis* groups were formerly (A.O.U. 1983) merged with *H. obscurus* [Hawaiian Akialoa] and the *stejnegeri* group was kept separate under the name *H. procerus* Cabanis, 1890 [Kauai Akialoa]. See Olson and James (1988) for replacement of *procerus* by *stejnegeri* Wilson, 1889. Because *obscurus* is morphologically the most distinctive member of the complex (Pratt 1979, Olson and James 1982), we recognize it as a separate species and merge the others under the oldest name, *ellisianus*. Olson and James (1995) recommended that each island's population be recognized as a separate species in the genus *Akialoa*: *A. ellisiana* [Kauai Akialoa], *A. lanaiensis* (Rothschild, 1893) [Lanai Akialoa], and *A. stejnegeri* (Wilson, 1989) [Kauai Akialoa].

Hemignathus lucidus Lichtenstein. Nukupuu.

Hemignathus lucidus Lichtenstein, 1839, Abh. Phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1838), p. 451, pl. 5. (Oahu.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially ohia and koa.

Distribution.—Possibly extinct, or *resident* locally in precariously small numbers in the Hawaiian Islands, with unverified sightings in recent years on Kauai (Alakai plateau region) and eastern Maui (windward slopes of Haleakala); formerly also on Oahu (last recorded in 1839).

Hemignathus munroi Pratt. Akiapolaa.

Heterorhynchus wilsoni (not *Himatione wilsoni* Rothschild, April 1893) Rothschild, November 1893, Avifauna Laysan, p. 75. (Hawaii.)

Hemignathus munroi Pratt, 1979, Dissert. Abstracts 40: 1581. New name for *Heterorhynchus wilsoni*, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Montane forest, especially koa or mamane-naio but also in mamane-naio parklands.

Distribution.—*Resident* in small numbers in widely separated areas on Hawaii (windward slopes of Mauna Kea and forested regions of Mauna Loa), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Formerly known as *H. wilsoni*, but enlarging the genus *Hemignathus* to include the Amakihi and Nukupuu complexes (Pratt 1979) required the new name *munroi*. If this species is not placed in the genus *Hemignathus*, then its specific name reverts to *wilsoni*.

Genus **OREOMYSTIS** Stejneger

Oreomyza (not Pokorny, February 1887, Insecta) Stejneger, April 1887, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 10: 99. Type, by original designation, *Oreomyza bairdi* Stejneger.

Oreomystis Stejneger, 1903, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 16: 11. New name for *Oreomyza* Stejneger, preoccupied.

Notes.—Relationships in the “Hawaiian Creeper” complex were reviewed by Pratt (1992a), who showed that two genera are involved, *Oreomystis* and *Paroreomyza*. Pratt (1979) questioned the familial affinities of *Paroreomyza*, but Johnson et al. (1989) presented allozyme evidence for the sister-group relationship between *Oreomystis* and *Paroreomyza*.

Oreomystis bairdi (Stejneger). Akikiki.

Oreomyza bairdi Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 10: 99. (Kauai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially ohia.

Distribution.—*Resident* in small numbers in the mountains of Kauai (Alakai plateau and, until recently, Kokee), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Known also as the Kauai Creeper.

Oreomystis mana (Wilson). Hawaii Creeper.

Himatione mana S. B. Wilson, 1891, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6)7: 460. (Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially koa-ohia.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Placed in the genus *Loxops* by Olson and James (1995) and previous authors. Placement within *Loxops* also is supported by recent biochemical evidence (Fleischer et al. in press).

Genus **PAROREOMYZA** Perkins

Paroreomyza [subgenus] Perkins, 1901, Ibis, p. 583. Type, by original designation, *Oreomyza* [= *Himatione*] *maculata* Cabanis.

Notes.—See comments under *Oreomystis*.

Paroreomyza maculata (Cabanis). Oahu Alauahio.

Himatione maculata Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 100 (footnote). (Oahu.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Oahu (Waianae and Koolau ranges; last reported in 1986), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Oahu Creeper.

Paroreomyza flammea (Wilson). Kakawahie.

Loxops flammea S. B. Wilson, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1889), p. 445. (Kalae, Molokai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Molokai (last reported in 1962), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Molokai Creeper.

Paroreomyza montana (Wilson). Maui Alauahio.

Himatione montana S. B. Wilson, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1889), p. 446. (Lanai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest and subalpine scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of eastern Maui (slopes of Haleakala, formerly also on western Maui); and formerly on Lanai (last recorded in 1937), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Maui Creeper.

Genus **LOXOPS** Cabanis

Loxops Cabanis, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch. 13: 330. Type, by original designation, *Fringilla coccinea* Gmelin.

***Loxops caeruleirostris* (Wilson). Akekee.**

Chrysomitridops caeruleirostris Wilson, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 373. (Kauai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, preferring ohia.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Kauai (Kokee, and the Alakai plateau), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Sometimes called the Kauai Akepa. *Loxops caeruleirostris*, formerly considered a subspecies of *L. coccineus* (e.g., Greenway in Paynter 1968), was recognized as a distinct species by Pratt (1989b).

***Loxops coccineus* (Gmelin). Akepa.**

Fringilla coccinea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1(2), p. 921. Based on the "Scarlet Finch" Latham, Gen Synop. Birds, 2(1), p. 270. (in *insulis* Sandwich = Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia-koa.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains [*wolstenholmei* group] on Oahu (formerly, not recorded since the early 1900's); [*ochraceus* group] on eastern Maui (probably extinct); and [*coccineus* group] on Hawaii (rare and local).

Notes.—Sometimes called the Common Akepa. Groups: *L. wolstenholmei* Rothschild, 1893 [Oahu Akepa], *L. ochraceus* Rothschild, 1893 [Maui], and *L. coccineus* [Hawaii Akepa]. *Loxops rufus*, based on *Fringilla rufa* Bloxam, 1827, and generally used for the Oahu Akepa, is preoccupied by *Fringilla rufa* Wilson, 1811 [= *Passerella iliaca*] (Olson 1986). See comments under *L. caeruleirostris*.

Genus **CIRIDOPS** Newton

Ciridops Newton, 1892, Nature 45: 469. Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla anna* Dole.

†***Ciridops anna* (Dole). Ula-ai-hawane.**

Fringilla anna Dole, 1878, in Thrum, Hawaiian Almanac Annual (1879), p. 49. (Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Montane forest, especially loulou palm.

Distribution.—**EXTINCT.** Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (Kona and Hilo districts, and Kohala Mountains, last collected in early 1890's), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Genus **VESTIARIA** Jarocki

Vestiaria Jarocki, 1821, Zoologia 2: 75. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia vestiaria* Latham = *Certhia coccinea* Forster.

Notes.—Pratt (1979) proposed merging this genus with *Drepanis*.

***Vestiaria coccinea* (Forster). Iiwi.**

Certhia coccinea J. R. Forster, 1780, Göttinger Mag. Wiss. 1: 347. (O-Waihi = Kona district, Hawaii; Olson, 1989, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 109: 203-204.)

Habitat.—Native montane forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Kauai, Oahu (very small numbers), Maui, and Hawaii, formerly Molokai and Lanai, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Genus **DREPANIS** Temminck

Drepanis Temminck, 1820, Man. Ornithol. (ed. 2) 1: 86. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Certhia pacifica* Gmelin.

Notes.—See comments under *Vestiaria*.

†*Drepanis pacifica* (Gmelin). Hawaii Mamo.

Certhia pacifica Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 470. Based on the "Great Hook-billed Creeper" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 703. (in insula amicis maris australis, error = Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, specializing on lobeliad flowers.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (last recorded in 1898), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as the Mamo.

†*Drepanis funerea* Newton. Black Mamo.

Drepanis funerea Newton, 1894, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1893), p. 690. (Molokai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, specializing on lobeliad flowers.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Molokai (last recorded in 1907), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Perkins's Mamo.

Genus *PALMERIA* Rothschild

Palmeria Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 113. Type, by monotypy, *Palmeria mirabilis* Rothschild = *Himatione dolei* Wilson.

Palmeria dolei (Wilson). Akohekohe.

Himatione dolei S. B. Wilson, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 166. (Maui.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially ohia.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of eastern Maui (windward slopes of Haleakala), formerly also on Molokai (last reported in 1907), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Crested Honeycreeper.

Genus *HIMATIONE* Cabanis

Himatione Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Heineanum 1: 99. Type, by monotypy, *Certhia sanguinea* Gmelin.

Himatione sanguinea (Gmelin). Apapane.

Certhia sanguinea Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 479. Based on the "Crimson Creeper" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(2): 739. (in insulis Sandwich = Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forests, primarily ohia-koa, but occasionally in mixed native-exotic forest, and [*freethii* group] in brushy areas and bunch-grass.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*sanguinea* group] in the mountains in the Hawaiian Islands (all main islands from Kauai eastward); and [*freethii* group] formerly on Laysan Island (extirpated in 1923).

Accidental [*sanguinea* group] on Niihau.

Notes.—Groups: *H. sanguinea* [Apapane] and *H. freethii* Rothschild, 1892 [Laysan Honeycreeper].

Genus *MELAMPROSOPS* Casey and Jacobi

Melamprosops Casey and Jacobi, 1974, Occas. Pap. Bernice P., Bishop Mus., no. 12, p. 217. Type, by original designation, *Melamprosops phaeosoma* Casey and Jacobi.

Notes.—The affinity of this recently discovered genus within the Drepanidinae is unknown, and Pratt (1992b) presented evidence that it may not belong in this group at all.

Melamprosops phaeosoma Casey and Jacobi. Poo-uli.

Melamprosops phaeosoma Casey and Jacobi, 1974, Occas. Pap. Bernice P., Bishop Mus., no. 12, p. 219. (Haleakala Volcano, Maui, Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia.

Distribution.—*Resident* in precariously small numbers in the mountains of Maui (Hanawi region of the windward slopes of Haleakala), in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Known also as Black-faced Honeycreeper.

Family PASSERIDAE: Old World Sparrows

Genus *PASSER* Brisson

Passer Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 36; 3: 71. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Passer domesticus* Brisson = *Fringilla domestica* Linnaeus.

Passer domesticus (Linnaeus). House Sparrow.

Fringilla domestica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 183. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Vicinity of human habitation (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from the British Isles, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean region, northeastern Africa, Arabia, India (including Sri Lanka), and Southeast Asia.

Introduced (initially in 1850 at Brooklyn, New York, with several subsequent introductions elsewhere in the northeast through 1867) and established in North America, presently resident from central and southeastern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec (including Anticosti and Magdalen islands), and Newfoundland south throughout southern Canada, the continental United States, and most of Mexico to Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, locally in Central America (where range expanding rapidly in recent years) south to Panama (east to eastern Panamá province); also in the Hawaiian Islands (Honolulu in 1871, since spreading throughout all main islands), Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, New Providence), Cuba (late 1890's), Jamaica (1903-1966, 1992-1993), Hispaniola (1978), Puerto Rico (1978), the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, early 1950's), Aruba, Curaçao, South America (western Colombia to Chile, and eastern Brazil to Paraguay, Argentina, and the Falkland Islands), southern and eastern Africa, islands in the Indian Ocean, Australia, and New Zealand. Sight report from the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island).

Passer montanus (Linnaeus). Eurasian Tree Sparrow.

Fringilla montana Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 183. (in Europa = Bagnacavallo, Ravenna, Italy.)

Habitat.—Open woodland, fields, cultivated lands, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* from the British Isles, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to the Mediterranean region, Iran, Afghanistan, northern India, Southeast Asia, Sumatra, Java, Bali, the Himalayas, Sea of Okhotsk, and on Pacific islands from Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands south through Japan to Hainan, Taiwan, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Introduced and established at St. Louis, Missouri (1870), whence it has spread into east-central Missouri and western Illinois, with stragglers reported in southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin, southeastern Iowa (West Branch), Indiana (Marshall), and western Kentucky (Lone Oak); sight reports to northern Illinois; introduced in Bermuda (now extirpated), and established in Borneo, Sulawesi, the Philippines, Micronesia, and Australia.

Notes.—Also known as European Tree Sparrow and, in Old World literature, as the Tree Sparrow.

Family PLOCEIDAE: Weavers

Subfamily PLOCEINAE: Typical Weavers

Genus *PLOCEUS* Cuvier

Ploceus Cuvier, 1816, Règne Anim. 1: 383. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Loxia philippina* Linnaeus.

Ploceus cucullatus (Müller). Village Weaver.

Oriolus cucullatus P. L. S. Müller, 1776, *Natursyst.*, Suppl., p. 87. (Senegal.)

Habitat.—Forest, woodland, scrub, brush, vegetation near water, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*cucullatus* group] in West Africa from Senegal eastward, and across the Congo region to Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, and western Kenya; [*collaris* group] from Gabon to northern Angola; and [*nigriceps* group] from southern Somalia south through eastern Kenya and Tanzania to southern Africa.

Introduced [*cucullatus* group] and established on Hispaniola (including Saona and Catalina islands).

Notes.—Also known as Black-headed Weaver. Groups: *P. cucullatus* [Black-headed Weaver], *P. collaris* Vieillot, 1819 [Mottled Weaver], and *P. nigriceps* (Layard, 1867) [Layard's Weaver].

Genus ***EUPLECTES*** Swainson

Euplectes Swainson, 1829, *Zool. Illus.* (2) 1: text to pl. 37. Type, by original designation, "*Loxia*" [= *Emberiza*] *orix* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Members of this genus are sometimes known under the group name Bishopbird.

Euplectes franciscanus (Isert). Orange Bishop.

Loxia franciscanus Isert, 1789, *Schrift. Ges. Nat. Freund. Berlin* 19: 332. (Accra.)

Habitat.—Open grassland and edges of swamps, rice, and cane fields; weedy areas.

Distribution.—*Resident* in Africa from Senegal and Sudan south to Cameroon, eastern Congo region, northern Uganda, and northeastern Kenya.

Introduced and established in southern California and Puerto Rico; introductions in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu) and Bermuda are not known to have become established.

Notes.—Formerly (A.O.U. 1983) considered conspecific with *E. orix* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Red Bishop] but separated following Hall and Moreau (1970). Johnston and Garrett (1994) noted that this species rather than *orix* is present in southern California. Also known as Northern Red Bishop.

Euplectes afer (Gmelin). Yellow-crowned Bishop.

Loxia afra Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat.* 1(2): 857. Based mainly on the "Black-bellied Grosbeak" Latham, *Gen. Synop. Birds* 2(1): 155. (in Africa = Senegal.)

Habitat.—Swamps, marshes, and tall grass areas in wet situations.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*afer* group] in western and central Africa from Senegal east to Sudan, Ethiopia, and northern Kenya, and south to northern Angola and Zaire; and [*taha* group] in eastern and southern Africa from central Angola, southeastern Zaire, southern Sudan, and central Ethiopia south to southern Africa.

Introduced and established [*afer* group] on Puerto Rico; introductions in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu) have not become established.

Notes.—Also known as Golden Bishop, Napoleon Bishop, or Napoleon Weaver. Groups: *E. afer* [Yellow-crowned Bishop] and *E. taha* Smith, 1836 [Taha Bishop].

Family **ESTRILDIDAE**: Estrildid FinchesSubfamily **ESTRILDINAE**: Estrildine FinchesGenus ***URAEGINTHUS*** Cabanis

Uraeginthus Cabanis, 1851, *Mus. Heineanum* 1: 171. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Fringilla bengalus* Linnaeus.

***Uraeginthus bengalus* (Linnaeus). Red-cheeked Cordonbleu.**

Fringilla bengalus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 323. Based on "Le Bengali"
Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 203, pl. 10, fig. 1. (in Bengala, error = Senegal.)

Habitat.—Weedy and grassy fields; in Africa, thornbush, savanna, forest edge, cultivated lands, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* in Africa from Senegal east to Sudan, Eritrea, and Somalia, and south to Angola, Zambia, and Tanzania.

Introduced and established in very small numbers in the Hawaiian Islands (since 1965 on Oahu, where now extirpated, and locally in Puuanahulu area on Hawaii).

Genus ***ESTRILDA*** Swainson

Estrilda Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 349. Type, by original designation, *Loxia astrild* Linnaeus.

***Estrilda caerulescens* (Vieillot). Lavender Waxbill.**

Fringilla caerulescens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 12: 176. (Zone Torride = Senegal.)

Habitat.—Weedy and grassy fields; in Africa, bush country, scrub, gardens, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* in West Africa from Senegal to Nigeria, and inland to western Central African Republic, southwestern Chad, and northern Cameroon.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (first reported in 1965, nearly extirpated from Hawaii but becoming increasingly common on the Kona coast of Hawaii).

Notes.—Also known as Red-tailed Lavender Waxbill or Lavender Fire-Finch.

***Estrilda melpoda* (Vieillot). Orange-cheeked Waxbill.**

Fringilla melpoda Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 12: 177. (India and west coast of Africa = Senegal.)

Habitat.—Fields with tall grass; in Africa, savanna, grasslands, cultivated lands, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* in West Africa from Senegal and Gambia east to Chad, and south to Angola and Zambia.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (first reported in 1965, now in small numbers on Oahu, with recent sight reports from Maui), Bermuda (reported 1975, well established and breeding since 1982), and on Puerto Rico.

***Estrilda troglodytes* (Lichtenstein). Black-rumped Waxbill.**

Fringilla Troglodytes Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 26. (Senegambia.)

Habitat.—Fields with tall grass; in Africa, bush country, swampy areas, and brushy habitats.

Distribution.—*Resident* in Africa from Senegal and Gambia east to Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia, and south to northeastern Zaire and northwestern Uganda.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (first reported in 1965, now in small numbers on Oahu and Hawaii) and on Puerto Rico.

Notes.—Also known as Red-eared Waxbill.

***Estrilda astrild* (Linnaeus). Common Waxbill.**

Loxia Astrild Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 173. Based on "The Wax Bill"
Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 4: 179, pl. 179, lower fig. (in Canariis, America, Africa = Cape Town, South Africa.)

Habitat.—Weedy and grassy fields, usually near water; in Africa, open country, grasslands, cultivated lands, open woodland, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* throughout Africa south of the Sahara.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), Bermuda (first reported 1973, now poorly established), and Puerto Rico.

Notes.—Also known as the Waxbill.

Genus *AMANDAVA* Blyth

Amandava Blyth, 1836, in White, Nat. Hist. Selbourne, p. 44, footnote. Type, by monotypy, *Amandava punctata* Blyth = *Fringilla amandava* Linnaeus.

Amandava amandava (Linnaeus). Red Avadavat.

Fringilla Amandava Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 180. Based on "Amandava" Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 72, pl. 77. (in india orientali = Calcutta, West Bengal.)

Habitat.—Weedy and grassy fields, especially at edges of marshes; in Asia, second growth, grasslands, scrub, reed beds, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Resident* from Pakistan, India, and southern Nepal south through Southeast Asia and Java to the Lesser Sunda Islands (east to Timor).

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (on Oahu, between 1900 and 1910, now also on Kauai and Hawaii), Fiji, Puerto Rico, Spain, Sumatra, and Singapore.

Notes.—Also known as Strawberry Finch or Red Munia.

Genus *LONCHURA* Sykes

Lonchura Sykes, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 94. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Fringilla nisoria* Temminck = *Loxia punctulata* Linnaeus.

Spermestes Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Afr. 1: 201. Type, by monotypy, *Spermestes cucullata* Swainson.

Euodice Reichenbach, 1863, Singvögel, p. 46. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890), *Loxia cantans* Gmelin = *Loxia malabarica* Linnaeus.

Lonchura malabarica (Linnaeus). Warbling Silverbill.

Loxia malabarica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 175. (in Indiis = Malabar.)

Habitat.—Dry, grassy brush and scrub; in Africa, scrub and brush, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*cantans* group] in Africa from Senegal east to Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia, and south to Kenya and northern Tanzania, also in southern Arabia; and [*malabarica* group] in southern Asia from eastern Arabia east to India.

Introduced and established [*malabarica* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (first reported in 1973 on Hawaii, recently spreading to Maui, Lanai, and Molokai, with sight reports from Kauai, Oahu, and Kahoolawe), and on Puerto Rico. A pair successfully bred on Merritt Island, Florida, in June 1965 (1965, Amer. Birds 19: 537; reported as *Euodice cantans*), but the species has not become established there.

Notes.—Also known as the Silverbill. Groups: *L. cantans* (Gmelin) 1789 [African Silverbill] and *L. malabarica* [White-throated Silverbill]. Sometimes placed in the genus *Euodice*.

Lonchura cucullata (Swainson). Bronze Mannikin.

Spermestes cucullata Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Afr. 1: 201. (West Africa = Senegal.)

Habitat.—Open areas with grass, including lawns, in lowlands (primarily below 300 m); in Africa, open country, bush, cultivated lands, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* in Africa from Senegal east to Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya, and south to Angola, Zambia, and Rhodesia (including Zanzibar and other coastal islands in the Gulf of Guinea and along the Indian Ocean).

Introduced and established in Puerto Rico (common in coastal lowlands, but rare in hill country).

Notes.—Also known as Bronze Munia or Hooded Weaver. Often placed in the genus *Spermestes*.

Lonchura punctulata (Linnaeus). Nutmeg Mannikin.

Loxia punctulata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 173. Based on "The Gowry Bird" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 1: 40, pl. 40. (in Asia = Calcutta, India.)

Habitat.—Open areas and second growth with tall grass; in Asia, second growth, scrub, grasslands, cultivated lands, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* from India, Nepal, southern China, Hainan, and Taiwan south to Sri Lanka, and through Southeast Asia to the East Indies (east to Sulawesi and Tanimbar) and Philippines.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (about 1865, presently widespread on all main islands), in lowland central Jamaica, in Australia, and on islands in the Indian Ocean. Pairs bred successfully in Florida at Cocoa Beach in 1964 (1964, Amer. Birds 18: 504-505) and on Merritt Island in 1965 (1965, Amer. Birds 19: 537), but no population has become established; also reported (status uncertain) on Hispaniola and Puerto Rico.

Notes.—Also known as Spotted Munia, Spice Finch, Ricebird, or Scaly-breasted Mannikin.

Lonchura malacca (Linnaeus). Chestnut Mannikin.

Loxia malacca Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 302. Based mainly on "Le Grosbec de Java" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 237, pl. 13, fig. 1. (in China, Java, Malacca, error = Belgaum, India.)

Habitat.—Open areas with tall grass; in Asia, second growth, scrub, grasslands, cultivated lands, marshes, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*malacca* group] in southern India and Sri Lanka; and [*atricapilla* group] from northern and eastern India, Nepal, Southeast Asia, southern China, Hainan, and Taiwan south to Sri Lanka, the Greater Sunda Islands, and Philippines.

Introduced and established [*atricapilla* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (first observed in 1959 on Oahu, presently also occurs on Kauai and possibly Hawaii), on Puerto Rico, and in the Moluccas and Micronesia. A pair bred successfully in 1965 on Merritt Island, Florida (1965, Amer. Birds 19: 537), but no population became established.

Notes.—Also known as Black-headed Munia, Black-headed Mannikin, Chestnut Munia, or Black-headed Nun. Groups: *L. malacca* [Indian Black-headed Munia] and *L. atricapilla* (Vieillot, 1807) [Southern Black-headed Munia].

Genus **PADDA** Reichenbach

Padda Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Syst. Nat., pl. 76, fig. 4. Type, by monotypy, *Loxia oryzivora* Linnaeus.

Padda oryzivora (Linnaeus). Java Sparrow.

Loxia oryzivora Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 173. Based in part on "The Cock Padda or Rice-bird" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 1: 41, pl. 41. (in Asia & Æthiopia = Java.)

Habitat.—Primarily open grassy areas of parks and lawns; in Indonesia, scrub, mangroves, cultivated lands, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Java and Bali, in the East Indies.

Introduced and established in the mid-1960's in the Hawaiian Islands (now widespread on Oahu, common on the Kona coast of Hawaii, and in small numbers on Kauai and Maui; earlier introductions on Oahu in 1865 did not become established), in southern Florida (Miami region, now extirpated), on Puerto Rico (San Juan area), and widely elsewhere, especially in Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sunda Islands, Philippines, and Moluccas.

Notes.—Also known as Java Finch.

Subfamily VIDUINAE: Whydahs

Genus *VIDUA* Cuvier

Vidua Cuvier, 1816, Règne Anim. 1: 388. Type, by tautonymy, *Emberiza vidua* Linnaeus = *Fringilla macroura* Pallas.

Vidua macroura (Pallas). Pin-tailed Whydah.

Fringilla macroura Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Ois., Adumbr., p. 3. (East Indies, error = Angola.)

Habitat.—Areas of short grass and lawns; in Africa, arid bush country, grassland, scrub, cultivated areas, and around human habitation.

Distribution.—*Resident* in Africa from Senegal east to Eritrea, and south to southern Africa, including Zanzibar and other coastal islands.

Introduced and established on Puerto Rico; escapes in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu) probably bred in the mid-1970s, but are now extirpated.