

**LIST OF THE 2,008 BIRD SPECIES (WITH SCIENTIFIC AND ENGLISH NAMES)
KNOWN FROM THE A.O.U. CHECK-LIST AREA.**

Notes: “(A)” = accidental/casual in A.O.U. area; “(H)” = recorded in A.O.U. area only from Hawaii; “(I)” = introduced into A.O.U. area; “(N)” = has not bred in A.O.U. area but occurs regularly as nonbreeding visitor; “†” preceding name = extinct.

TINAMIFORMES

TINAMIDAE

- Tinamus major* Great Tinamou.
- Nothocercus bonapartei* Highland Tinamou.
- Crypturellus soui* Little Tinamou.
- Crypturellus cinnamomeus* Thicket Tinamou.
- Crypturellus boucardi* Slaty-breasted Tinamou.
- Crypturellus kerriae* Choco Tinamou.

GAVIIFORMES

GAVIIDAE

- Gavia stellata* Red-throated Loon.
- Gavia arctica* Arctic Loon.
- Gavia pacifica* Pacific Loon.
- Gavia immer* Common Loon.
- Gavia adamsii* Yellow-billed Loon.

PODICIPEDIFORMES

PODICIPEDIDAE

- Tachybaptus dominicus* Least Grebe.
- Podilymbus podiceps* Pied-billed Grebe.
- †*Podilymbus gigas* Atitlan Grebe.
- Podiceps auritus* Horned Grebe.
- Podiceps grisegena* Red-necked Grebe.
- Podiceps nigricollis* Eared Grebe.
- Aechmophorus occidentalis* Western Grebe.
- Aechmophorus clarkii* Clark's Grebe.

PROCELLARIIFORMES

DIOMEDEIDAE

- Thalassarche chlororhynchos* Yellow-nosed Albatross. (A)
- Thalassarche cauta* Shy Albatross. (A)
- Thalassarche melanophris* Black-browed Albatross. (A)
- Phoebastria palpebrata* Light-mantled Albatross. (A)
- Diomedea exulans* Wandering Albatross. (A)
- Phoebastria immutabilis* Laysan Albatross.
- Phoebastria nigripes* Black-footed Albatross.
- Phoebastria albatrus* Short-tailed Albatross. (N)

PROCELLARIIDAE

- Fulmarus glacialis* Northern Fulmar.
- Pterodroma neglecta* Kermadec Petrel. (A)
- Pterodroma arminjoniana* Herald Petrel. (A)
- Pterodroma ultima* Murphy's Petrel. (N)
- Pterodroma inexpectata* Mottled Petrel. (A)
- Pterodroma cahow* Bermuda Petrel.
- Pterodroma hasitata* Black-capped Petrel.
- Pterodroma externa* Juan Fernandez Petrel. (N)
- Pterodroma phaeopygia* Dark-rumped Petrel.
- Pterodroma cervicalis* White-necked Petrel. (H)
- Pterodroma hypoleuca* Bonin Petrel. (H)
- Pterodroma nigripennis* Black-winged Petrel. (H, A)
- Pterodroma cookii* Cook's Petrel. (N)
- Pterodroma longirostris* Stejneger's Petrel. (A)

Bulweria bulwerii Bulwer's Petrel. (H)
Bulweria fallax Jouanin's Petrel. (H, A)
Procellaria parkinsoni Parkinson's Petrel. (N)
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater. (A)
Calonectris diomedea Cory's Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus creatopus Pink-footed Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus gravis Greater Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus pacificus Wedge-tailed Shearwater.
Puffinus bulleri Buller's Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus nativitatis Christmas Shearwater. (H)
Puffinus puffinus Manx Shearwater.
Puffinus auricularis Townsend's Shearwater.
Puffinus opisthomelas Black-vented Shearwater.
Puffinus lherminieri Audubon's Shearwater.
Puffinus assimilis Little Shearwater. (A)

HYDROBATIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus Wilson's Storm-Petrel. (N)
Pelagodroma marina White-faced Storm-Petrel. (A)
Hydrobates pelagicus European Storm-Petrel. (A)
Oceanodroma furcata Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel.
Oceanodroma leucorhoa Leach's Storm-Petrel.
Oceanodroma homochroa Ashy Storm-Petrel.
Oceanodroma castro Band-rumped Storm-Petrel. (N)
Oceanodroma tethys Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel. (N)
Oceanodroma melania Black Storm-Petrel.
[†]*Oceanodroma macrodactyla* Guadalupe Storm-Petrel.
Oceanodroma markhami Markham's Storm-Petrel. (A)
Oceanodroma tristrami Tristram's Storm-Petrel. (H)
Oceanodroma microsoma Least Storm-Petrel.

PELECANIFORMES

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird.
Phaethon aethereus Red-billed Tropicbird.
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird.

SULIDAE

Sula dactylatra Masked Booby.
Sula nebouxii Blue-footed Booby.
Sula variegata Peruvian Booby. (A)
Sula leucogaster Brown Booby.
Sula sula Red-footed Booby.
Morus bassanus Northern Gannet.

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos American White Pelican.
Pelecanus occidentalis Brown Pelican.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax penicillatus Brandt's Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax brasilianus Neotropic Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax auritus Double-crested Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax carbo Great Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax urile Red-faced Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pelagic Cormorant.

ANHINGIDAE

Anhinga anhinga Anhinga.

FREGATIDAE

Fregata magnificens Magnificent Frigatebird.

Fregata minor Great Frigatebird.
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird. (A)

CICONIIFORMES

ARDEIDAE

Botaurus pinnatus Pinnated Bittern.
Botaurus lentiginosus American Bittern.
Ixobrychus sinensis Yellow Bittern. (A)
Ixobrychus exilis Least Bittern.
Tigrisoma lineatum Rufescent Tiger-Heron.
Tigrisoma fasciatum Fasciated Tiger-Heron.
Tigrisoma mexicanum Bare-throated Tiger-Heron.
Ardea herodias Great Blue Heron.
Ardea cinerea Gray Heron. (A)
Ardea cocoi Cocoi Heron.
Ardea alba Great Egret.
Egretta eulophotes Chinese Egret. (A)
Egretta garzetta Little Egret. (A)
Egretta gularis Western Reef-Heron. (A)
Egretta thula Snowy Egret.
Egretta caerulea Little Blue Heron.
Egretta tricolor Tricolored Heron.
Egretta rufescens Reddish Egret.
Bubulcus ibis Cattle Egret.
Butorides virescens Green Heron.
Butorides striatus Striated Heron.
Agamia agami Agami Heron.
Pilherodius pileatus Capped Heron.
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night-Heron.
Nyctanassa violacea Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.
Cochlearius cochlearius Boat-billed Heron.

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Threskiornithinae

Eudocimus albus White Ibis.
Eudocimus ruber Scarlet Ibis. (A)
Plegadis falcinellus Glossy Ibis.
Plegadis chihi White-faced Ibis.
Mesembrinibis cayennensis Green Ibis.
Theristicus caudatus Buff-necked Ibis. (A)

Plataleinae

Ajaia ajaja Roseate Spoonbill.

CICONIIDAE

Jabiru mycteria Jabiru.
Mycteria americana Wood Stork.

CATHARTIDAE

Coragyps atratus Black Vulture.
Cathartes aura Turkey Vulture.
Cathartes burrovianus Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture.
Gymnogyps californianus California Condor.
Sarcoramphus papa King Vulture.

PHOENICOPTERIFORMES

PHOENICOPTERIDAE

Phoenicopterus ruber Greater Flamingo.

ANSERIFORMES

ANATIDAE

Dendrocygninae

Dendrocygna viduata White-faced Whistling-Duck.
Dendrocygna autumnalis Black-bellied Whistling-Duck.
Dendrocygna arborea West Indian Whistling-Duck.

- Dendrocygna bicolor* Fulvous Whistling-Duck.
- Anserinae**
- Anser fabalis* Bean Goose. (A)
Anser brachyrhynchus Pink-footed Goose. (A)
Anser albifrons Greater White-fronted Goose.
Anser erythropus Lesser White-fronted Goose. (A)
Chen canagica Emperor Goose.
Chen caerulescens Snow Goose.
Chen rossii Ross's Goose.
Branta canadensis Canada Goose.
Branta sandvicensis Hawaiian Goose. (H)
Branta bernicla Brant.
Branta leucopsis Barnacle Goose. (A)
Cygnus olor Mute Swan. (I)
Cygnus buccinator Trumpeter Swan.
Cygnus columbianus Tundra Swan.
Cygnus cygnus Whooper Swan.
- Tadorninae**
- Sarkidiornis melanotos* Comb Duck.
Neochen jubata Orinoco Goose. (A)
- Anatinae**
- Cairina moschata* Muscovy Duck.
Aix sponsa Wood Duck.
Anas strepera Gadwall.
Anas falcata Falcated Duck. (A)
Anas penelope Eurasian Wigeon. (N)
Anas americana American Wigeon.
Anas rubripes American Black Duck.
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard.
Anas fulvigula Mottled Duck.
Anas wyvilliana Hawaiian Duck. (H)
Anas laysanensis Laysan Duck. (H)
Anas poecilorhyncha Spot-billed Duck. (A)
Anas discors Blue-winged Teal.
Anas cyanoptera Cinnamon Teal.
Anas clypeata Northern Shoveler.
Anas bahamensis White-cheeked Pintail.
Anas acuta Northern Pintail.
Anas querquedula Garganey. (N)
Anas formosa Baikal Teal. (A)
Anas crecca Green-winged Teal.
Aythya valisineria Canvasback.
Aythya americana Redhead.
Aythya ferina Common Pochard. (A)
Aythya collaris Ring-necked Duck.
Aythya fuligula Tufted Duck.
Aythya marila Greater Scaup.
Aythya affinis Lesser Scaup.
Polysticta stelleri Steller's Eider.
Somateria fischeri Spectacled Eider.
Somateria spectabilis King Eider.
Somateria mollissima Common Eider.
Histrionicus histrionicus Harlequin Duck.
†*Camptorhynchus labradorius* Labrador Duck.
Melanitta perspicillata Surf Scoter.
Melanitta fusca White-winged Scoter.
Melanitta nigra Black Scoter.
Clangula hyemalis Oldsquaw.

Bucephala albeola Bufflehead.
Bucephala clangula Common Goldeneye.
Bucephala islandica Barrow's Goldeneye.
Mergellus albellus Smew. (N)
Lophodytes cucullatus Hooded Merganser.
Mergus merganser Common Merganser.
Mergus serrator Red-breasted Merganser.
Nomonyx dominicus Masked Duck.
Oxyura jamaicensis Ruddy Duck.

FALCONIFORMES

ACCIPITRIDAE

Pandioninae

Pandion haliaetus Osprey.

Accipitrinae

Leptodon cayanensis Gray-headed Kite.
Chondrohierax uncinatus Hook-billed Kite.
Elanoides forficatus Swallow-tailed Kite.
Gampsonyx swainsonii Pearl Kite.
Elanus leucurus White-tailed Kite.
Rostrhamus sociabilis Snail Kite.
Rostrhamus hamatus Slender-billed Kite.
Harpagus bidentatus Double-toothed Kite.
Ictinia mississippiensis Mississippi Kite.
Ictinia plumbea Plumbeous Kite.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus Bald Eagle.
Haliaeetus albicilla White-tailed Eagle.
Haliaeetus pelagicus Steller's Sea-Eagle. (A)
Busarellus nigricollis Black-collared Hawk.
Circus cyaneus Northern Harrier.
Accipiter soloensis Gray Frog-Hawk. (H, A)
Accipiter superciliosus Tiny Hawk.
Accipiter striatus Sharp-shinned Hawk.
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's Hawk.
Accipiter gundlachi Gundlach's Hawk.
Accipiter bicolor Bicolored Hawk.
Accipiter gentilis Northern Goshawk.
Geranospiza caerulescens Crane Hawk.
Leucopternis plumbea Plumbeous Hawk.
Leucopternis princeps Barred Hawk.
Leucopternis semiplumbea Semiplumbeous Hawk.
Leucopternis albicollis White Hawk.
Asturina nitida Gray Hawk.
Buteogallus anthracinus Common Black-Hawk.
Buteogallus subtilis Mangrove Black-Hawk.
Buteogallus urubitinga Great Black-Hawk.
Buteogallus meridionalis Savanna Hawk.
Parabuteo unicinctus Harris's Hawk.
Harpyhaliaetus solitarius Solitary Eagle.
Buteo magnirostris Roadside Hawk.
Buteo lineatus Red-shouldered Hawk.
Buteo ridgwayi Ridgway's Hawk.
Buteo platypterus Broad-winged Hawk.
Buteo brachyurus Short-tailed Hawk.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's Hawk.
Buteo albicaudatus White-tailed Hawk.
Buteo albonotatus Zone-tailed Hawk.
Buteo solitarius Hawaiian Hawk. (H)
Buteo jamaicensis Red-tailed Hawk.

Buteo regalis Ferruginous Hawk.
Buteo lagopus Rough-legged Hawk.
Morphnus guianensis Crested Eagle.
Harpia harpyja Harpy Eagle.
Aquila chrysaetos Golden Eagle.
Spizastur melanoleucus Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle.
Spizaetus tyrannus Black Hawk-Eagle.
Spizaetus ornatus Ornate Hawk-Eagle.

FALCONIDAE

Micrasturinae

Micrastur ruficollis Barred Forest-Falcon.
Micrastur mirandollei Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon.
Micrastur semitorquatus Collared Forest-Falcon.

Caracarinae

Daptrius americanus Red-throated Caracara.
Caracara plancus Crested Caracara.
Milvago chimachima Yellow-headed Caracara.

Falconinae

Herpetotheres cachinnans Laughing Falcon.
Falco tinnunculus Eurasian Kestrel. (A)
Falco sparverius American Kestrel.
Falco columbarius Merlin.
Falco subbuteo Eurasian Hobby. (A)
Falco femoralis Aplomado Falcon.
Falco ruficularis Bat Falcon.
Falco deiroleucus Orange-breasted Falcon.
Falco rusticolus Gyrfalcon.
Falco peregrinus Peregrine Falcon.
Falco mexicanus Prairie Falcon.

GALLIFORMES

CRACIDAE

Ortalis vetula Plain Chachalaca.
Ortalis cinereiceps Gray-headed Chachalaca.
Ortalis ruficauda Rufous-vented Chachalaca.
Ortalis wagleri Rufous-bellied Chachalaca.
Ortalis poliocephala West Mexican Chachalaca.
Ortalis leucogastra White-bellied Chachalaca.
Penelope purpurascens Crested Guan.
Chamaepetes unicolor Black Guan.
Penelopina nigra Highland Guan.
Oreophasis derbianus Horned Guan.
Crax rubra Great Curassow.

PHASIANIDAE

Phasianinae

Alectoris chukar Chukar. (I)
Francolinus pondicerianus Gray Francolin. (H, I)
Francolinus francolinus Black Francolin. (H, I)
Francolinus erckelii Erckel's Francolin. (H, I)
Tetraogallus himalayensis Himalayan Snowcock. (I)
Perdix perdix Gray Partridge. (I)
Coturnix japonica Japanese Quail. (H, I)
Gallus gallus Red Junglefowl. (H, I)
Lophura leucomelanos Kalij Pheasant. (H, I)
Phasianus colchicus Ring-necked Pheasant. (I)
Pavo cristatus Common Peafowl. (I)

Tetraoninae

Bonasa umbellus Ruffed Grouse.
Centrocercus urophasianus Sage Grouse.

Falcapennis canadensis Spruce Grouse.
Lagopus lagopus Willow Ptarmigan.
Lagopus mutus Rock Ptarmigan.
Lagopus leucurus White-tailed Ptarmigan.
Dendragapus obscurus Blue Grouse.
Tympanuchus phasianellus Sharp-tailed Grouse.
Tympanuchus cupido Greater Prairie-Chicken.
Tympanuchus pallidicinctus Lesser Prairie-Chicken.

Meleagridinae

Meleagris gallopavo Wild Turkey.
Meleagris ocellata Ocellated Turkey.

Numidinae

Numida meleagris Helmeted Guineafowl. (I)

ODONTOPHORIDAE

Dendrortyx barbatus Bearded Wood-Partridge.
Dendrortyx macroura Long-tailed Wood-Partridge.
Dendrortyx leucophrys Buffy-crowned Wood-Partridge.
Oreortyx pictus Mountain Quail.
Callipepla squamata Scaled Quail.
Callipepla douglasii Elegant Quail.
Callipepla californica California Quail.
Callipepla gambelii Gambel's Quail.
Philortyx fasciatus Banded Quail.
Colinus virginianus Northern Bobwhite.
Colinus nigrogularis Black-throated Bobwhite.
Colinus cristatus Crested Bobwhite.
Odontophorus gujanensis Marbled Wood-Quail.
Odontophorus melanotis Black-eared Wood-Quail.
Odontophorus dialeucos Tacarcuna Wood-Quail.
Odontophorus leucolaemus Black-breasted Wood-Quail.
Odontophorus guttatus Spotted Wood-Quail.
Dactylortyx thoracicus Singing Quail.
Cyrtonyx montezumae Montezuma Quail.
Cyrtonyx ocellatus Ocellated Quail.
Rhynchortyx cinctus Tawny-faced Quail.

GRUIFORMES

RALLIDAE

Coturnicops noveboracensis Yellow Rail.
Micropygia schomburgkii Ocellated Crake. (A)
Laterallus ruber Ruddy Crake.
Laterallus albigularis White-throated Crake.
Laterallus exilis Gray-breasted Crake.
Laterallus jamaicensis Black Rail.
Crex crex Corn Crake. (A)
Rallus longirostris Clapper Rail.
Rallus elegans King Rail.
Rallus limicola Virginia Rail.
Aramides axillaris Rufous-necked Wood-Rail.
Aramides cajanea Gray-necked Wood-Rail.
Amaurolimnas concolor Uniform Crake.
†*Porzana palmeri* Laysan Rail. (H)
Porzana porzana Spotted Crake. (A)
Porzana carolina Sora.
†*Porzana sandwichensis* Hawaiian Rail. (H)
Porzana flaviventer Yellow-breasted Crake.
Neocrex colombianus Colombian Crake.
Neocrex erythrops Paint-billed Crake.
Cyanolimnas cerverai Zapata Rail.

- Pardirallus maculatus* Spotted Rail.
Porphyryla martinica Purple Gallinule.
Porphyryla flavirostris Azure Gallinule. (A)
Gallinula chloropus Common Moorhen.
Fulica atra Eurasian Coot. (A)
Fulica alai Hawaiian Coot. (H)
Fulica americana American Coot.
Fulica caribaea Caribbean Coot.
- HELIORNITHIDAE**
- Heliornis fulica* Sungrebe.
- EURYPYGIDAE**
- Eurypyga helias* Sunbittern.
- ARAMIDAE**
- Aramus guarauna* Limpkin.
- GRUIDAE**
- Gruinae
- Grus canadensis* Sandhill Crane.
Grus grus Common Crane. (A)
Grus americana Whooping Crane.
- CHARADRIIFORMES**
- BURHINIDAE**
- Burhinus bistriatus* Double-striped Thick-knee.
- CHARADRIIDAE**
- Vanellus vanellus* Northern Lapwing. (A)
Vanellus chilensis Southern Lapwing. (N)
Pluvialis squatarola Black-bellied Plover.
Pluvialis apricaria European Golden-Plover. (A)
Pluvialis dominica American Golden-Plover.
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden-Plover.
Charadrius mongolus Mongolian Plover. (N)
Charadrius collaris Collared Plover.
Charadrius alexandrinus Snowy Plover.
Charadrius wilsonia Wilson's Plover.
Charadrius hiaticula Common Ringed Plover.
Charadrius semipalmatus Semipalmated Plover.
Charadrius melodus Piping Plover.
Charadrius dubius Little Ringed Plover. (A)
Charadrius vociferus Killdeer.
Charadrius montanus Mountain Plover.
Charadrius morinellus Eurasian Dotterel.
- HAEMATOPODIDAE**
- Haematopus ostralegus* Eurasian Oystercatcher. (A)
Haematopus palliatus American Oystercatcher.
Haematopus bachmani Black Oystercatcher.
- RECURVIROSTRIDAE**
- Himantopus himantopus* Black-winged Stilt. (A)
Himantopus mexicanus Black-necked Stilt.
Recurvirostra americana American Avocet.
- JACANIDAE**
- Jacana spinosa* Northern Jacana.
Jacana jacana Wattled Jacana.
- SCOLOPACIDAE**
- Tringa nebularia* Common Greenshank. (N)
Tringa melanoleuca Greater Yellowlegs.
Tringa flavipes Lesser Yellowlegs.
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper. (A)
Tringa totanus Common Redshank. (A)
Tringa erythropus Spotted Redshank. (N)

Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper.
Tringa ochropus Green Sandpiper. (A)
Tringa solitaria Solitary Sandpiper.
Catoptrophorus semipalmatus Willet.
Heteroscelus incanus Wandering Tattler.
Heteroscelus brevipes Gray-tailed Tattler. (N)
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper. (N)
Actitis macularia Spotted Sandpiper.
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper. (N)
Bartramia longicauda Upland Sandpiper.
Numenius minutus Little Curlew. (A)
Numenius borealis Eskimo Curlew.
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel.
Numenius tahitiensis Bristle-thighed Curlew.
Numenius madagascariensis Far Eastern Curlew. (N)
Numenius tenuirostris Slender-billed Curlew. (A)
Numenius arquata Eurasian Curlew. (A)
Numenius americanus Long-billed Curlew.
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit. (N)
Limosa haemastica Hudsonian Godwit.
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit.
Limosa fedoa Marbled Godwit.
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone.
Arenaria melanocephala Black Turnstone.
Aphriza virgata Surf-bird.
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot. (A)
Calidris canutus Red Knot.
Calidris alba Sanderling.
Calidris pusilla Semipalmated Sandpiper.
Calidris mauri Western Sandpiper.
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint.
Calidris minuta Little Stint. (N)
Calidris temminckii Temminck's Stint. (A)
Calidris subminuta Long-toed Stint. (N)
Calidris minutilla Least Sandpiper.
Calidris fuscicollis White-rumped Sandpiper.
Calidris bairdii Baird's Sandpiper.
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper.
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. (N)
Calidris maritima Purple Sandpiper.
Calidris ptilocnemis Rock Sandpiper.
Calidris alpina Dunlin.
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper.
Calidris himantopus Stilt Sandpiper.
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus Spoonbill Sandpiper. (A)
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper. (A)
Tryngites subruficollis Buff-breasted Sandpiper.
Philomachus pugnax Ruff.
Limnodromus griseus Short-billed Dowitcher.
Limnodromus scolopaceus Long-billed Dowitcher.
Lymnocyptes minimus Jack Snipe. (A)
Gallinago gallinago Common Snipe.
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe. (A)
Scolopax rusticola Eurasian Woodcock. (A)
Scolopax minor American Woodcock.
Phalaropus tricolor Wilson's Phalarope.
Phalaropus lobatus Red-necked Phalarope.
Phalaropus fulicaria Red Phalarope.

GLAREOLIDAE

Glareolinae

Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole. (A)

LARIDAE

Stercorariinae

Catharacta skua Great Skua. (N)

Catharacta maccormicki South Polar Skua. (N)

Stercorarius pomarinus Pomarine Jaeger.

Stercorarius parasiticus Parasitic Jaeger.

Stercorarius longicaudus Long-tailed Jaeger.

Larinae

Larus atricilla Laughing Gull.

Larus pipixcan Franklin's Gull.

Larus minutus Little Gull.

Larus ridibundus Black-headed Gull.

Larus philadelphia Bonaparte's Gull.

Larus heermanni Heermann's Gull.

Larus modestus Gray Gull. (A)

Larus belcheri Band-tailed Gull. (A)

Larus crassirostris Black-tailed Gull. (A)

Larus canus Mew Gull.

Larus delawarensis Ring-billed Gull.

Larus californicus California Gull.

Larus argentatus Herring Gull.

Larus cachinnans Yellow-legged Gull. (A)

Larus thayeri Thayer's Gull.

Larus glaucoides Iceland Gull.

Larus fuscus Lesser Black-backed Gull. (N)

Larus schistisagus Slaty-backed Gull.

Larus livens Yellow-footed Gull.

Larus occidentalis Western Gull.

Larus glaucescens Glaucous-winged Gull.

Larus hyperboreus Glaucous Gull.

Larus marinus Great Black-backed Gull.

Xema sabini Sabine's Gull.

Rissa tridactyla Black-legged Kittiwake.

Rissa brevirostris Red-legged Kittiwake.

Rhodostethia rosea Ross's Gull.

Pagophila eburnea Ivory Gull.

Sterninae

Sterna nilotica Gull-billed Tern.

Sterna caspia Caspian Tern.

Sterna maxima Royal Tern.

Sterna elegans Elegant Tern.

Sterna bergii Great Crested Tern. (H, A)

Sterna sandvicensis Sandwich Tern.

Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern.

Sterna hirundo Common Tern.

Sterna paradisaea Arctic Tern.

Sterna forsteri Forster's Tern.

Sterna albifrons Little Tern. (H, A)

Sterna antillarum Least Tern.

Sterna supercilialis Yellow-billed Tern. (A)

Sterna aleutica Aleutian Tern.

Sterna lunata Gray-backed Tern. (H)

Sterna anaethetus Bridled Tern.

Sterna fuscata Sooty Tern.

Phaetusa simplex Large-billed Tern. (A)

Chlidonias leucopterus White-winged Tern. (A)
Chlidonias hybridus Whiskered Tern. (A)
Chlidonias niger Black Tern.
Larosterna inca Inca Tern. (A)
Anous stolidus Brown Noddy.
Anous minutus Black Noddy.
Procelsterna cerulea Blue-gray Noddy. (H)
Gygis alba Common White-Tern. (H)

Rynchopinae

Rynchops niger Black Skimmer.

ALCIDAE

Alle alle Dovekie.
Uria aalge Common Murre.
Uria lomvia Thick-billed Murre.
Alca torda Razorbill.
†*Pinguinus impennis* Great Auk.
Cephus grylle Black Guillemot.
Cephus columba Pigeon Guillemot.
Brachyramphus perdix Long-billed Murrelet. (A)
Brachyramphus marmoratus Marbled Murrelet.
Brachyramphus brevirostris Kittlitz's Murrelet.
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus Xantus's Murrelet.
Synthliboramphus craveri Craveri's Murrelet.
Synthliboramphus antiquus Ancient Murrelet.
Ptychoramphus aleuticus Cassin's Auklet.
Aethia psittacula Parakeet Auklet.
Aethia pusilla Least Auklet.
Aethia pygmaea Whiskered Auklet.
Aethia cristatella Crested Auklet.
Cerorhinca monocerata Rhinoceros Auklet.
Fratercula arctica Atlantic Puffin.
Fratercula corniculata Horned Puffin.
Fratercula cirrhata Tufted Puffin.

Family INCERTAE SEDIS

PTEROCLIDIDAE

Pterocles exustus Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse. (H, I)

COLUMBIFORMES

COLUMBIDAE

Columba livia Rock Dove. (I)
Columba cayennensis Pale-vented Pigeon.
Columba speciosa Scaled Pigeon.
Columba squamosa Scaly-naped Pigeon.
Columba leucocephala White-crowned Pigeon.
Columba flavirostris Red-billed Pigeon.
Columba inornata Plain Pigeon.
Columba fasciata Band-tailed Pigeon.
Columba caribaea Ring-tailed Pigeon.
Columba subvinacea Ruddy Pigeon.
Columba nigrirostris Short-billed Pigeon.
Streptopelia orientalis Oriental Turtle-Dove. (A)
Streptopelia risoria Ringed Turtle-Dove. (I)
Streptopelia turtur European Turtle-Dove. (A)
Streptopelia decaocto Eurasian Collared-Dove. (I)
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Dove. (I)
Geopelia striata Zebra Dove. (H, I)
Zenaida asiatica White-winged Dove.
Zenaida aurita Zenaida Dove.
Zenaida auriculata Eared Dove.

Zenaida macroura Mourning Dove.
Zenaida graysoni Socorro Dove.
 †*Ectopistes migratorius* Passenger Pigeon.
Columbina inca Inca Dove.
Columbina passerina Common Ground-Dove.
Columbina minuta Plain-breasted Ground-Dove.
Columbina talpacoti Ruddy Ground-Dove.
Claravis pretiosa Blue Ground-Dove.
Claravis mondetoura Maroon-chested Ground-Dove.
Leptotila verreauxi White-tipped Dove.
Leptotila rufaxilla Gray-fronted Dove.
Leptotila wellsii Grenada Dove.
Leptotila jamaicensis Caribbean Dove.
Leptotila cassini Gray-chested Dove.
Geotrygon veraguensis Olive-backed Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon chrysis Key West Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon mystacea Bridled Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon albifacies White-faced Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon chiriquensis Chiriqui Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon carrikeri Tuxtla Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon lawrencii Purplish-backed Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon costaricensis Buff-fronted Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon goldmani Russet-crowned Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon caniceps Gray-headed Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon versicolor Crested Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon violacea Violaceous Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon montana Ruddy Quail-Dove.
Starnoenas cyanocephala Blue-headed Quail-Dove.

PSITTACIFORMES

PSITTACIDAE

Platycercinae

Melopsittacus undulatus Budgerigar. (I)

Psittacinae

Psittacula krameri Rose-ringed Parakeet. (I)

Arinae

Pyrrhura picta Painted Parakeet.

Pyrrhura hoffmanni Sulphur-winged Parakeet.

Myiopsitta monachus Monk Parakeet. (I)

†*Conuropsis carolinensis* Carolina Parakeet.

Aratinga holochlora Green Parakeet.

Aratinga strenua Pacific Parakeet.

Aratinga finschi Crimson-fronted Parakeet.

Aratinga chloroptera Hispaniolan Parakeet.

Aratinga euops Cuban Parakeet.

Aratinga nana Olive-throated Parakeet.

Aratinga canicularis Orange-fronted Parakeet.

Aratinga pertinax Brown-throated Parakeet.

Ara severa Chestnut-fronted Macaw.

Ara militaris Military Macaw.

Ara ambigua Great Green Macaw.

Ara chloropterus Red-and-green Macaw.

Ara macao Scarlet Macaw.

†*Ara tricolor* Cuban Macaw.

Ara ararauna Blue-and-yellow Macaw.

Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha Thick-billed Parrot.

Rhynchopsitta terrisi Maroon-fronted Parrot.

Bolborhynchus lineola Barred Parakeet.

Forpus passerinus Green-rumped Parrotlet.

Forpus cyanopygius Mexican Parrotlet.
Forpus conspicillatus Spectacled Parrotlet.
Brotogeris jugularis Orange-chinned Parakeet.
Brotogeris versicolurus White-winged Parakeet. (1)
Touit costaricensis Red-fronted Parrotlet.
Touit dilectissima Blue-fronted Parrotlet.
Pionopsitta pyrilia Saffron-headed Parrot.
Pionopsitta haematotis Brown-hooded Parrot.
Pionus menstruus Blue-headed Parrot.
Pionus senilis White-crowned Parrot.
Amazona albifrons White-fronted Parrot.
Amazona xantholora Yellow-lored Parrot.
Amazona leucocephala Cuban Parrot.
Amazona collaria Yellow-billed Parrot.
Amazona ventralis Hispaniolan Parrot.
Amazona vittata Puerto Rican Parrot.
Amazona agilis Black-billed Parrot.
Amazona viridigenalis Red-crowned Parrot.
Amazona finschi Lilac-crowned Parrot.
Amazona autumnalis Red-lored Parrot.
Amazona farinosa Mealy Parrot.
Amazona oratrix Yellow-headed Parrot.
Amazona auropalliata Yellow-naped Parrot.
Amazona ochrocephala Yellow-crowned Parrot.
Amazona arausiaca Red-necked Parrot.
Amazona versicolor St. Lucia Parrot.
Amazona guildingii St. Vincent Parrot.
Amazona imperialis Imperial Parrot.

CUCULIFORMES

CUCULIDAE

Cuculinae

Cuculus canorus Common Cuckoo. (A)
Cuculus saturatus Oriental Cuckoo. (A)

Coccyzinae

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus Black-billed Cuckoo.
Coccyzus americanus Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
Coccyzus euleri Pearly-breasted Cuckoo. (A)
Coccyzus minor Mangrove Cuckoo.
Coccyzus ferrugineus Cocos Cuckoo.
Coccyzus melacoryphus Dark-billed Cuckoo. (A)
Saurothera merlini Great Lizard-Cuckoo.
Saurothera vetula Jamaican Lizard-Cuckoo.
Saurothera longirostris Hispaniolan Lizard-Cuckoo.
Saurothera vieilloti Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo.
Hyetornis rufigularis Bay-breasted Cuckoo.
Hyetornis pluvialis Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo.
Piaya cayana Squirrel Cuckoo.
Piaya minuta Little Cuckoo.

Neomorphinae

Tapera naevia Striped Cuckoo.
Dromococcyx phasianellus Pheasant Cuckoo.
Morococcyx erythropygus Lesser Ground-Cuckoo.
Geococcyx velox Lesser Roadrunner.
Geococcyx californianus Greater Roadrunner.
Neomorphus geoffroyi Rufous-vented Ground-Cuckoo.

Crotophaginae

Crotophaga major Greater Ani.
Crotophaga ani Smooth-billed Ani.
Crotophaga sulcirostris Groove-billed Ani.

STRIGIFORMES

TYTONIDAE

- Tyto alba* Barn Owl.
- Tyto glaucops* Ashy-faced Owl.

STRIGIDAE

- Otus flammeolus* Flammulated Owl.
- Otus sunia* Oriental Scops-Owl. (A)
- Otus kennicottii* Western Screech-Owl.
- Otus asio* Eastern Screech-Owl.
- Otus seductus* Balsas Screech-Owl.
- Otus cooperi* Pacific Screech-Owl.
- Otus trichopsis* Whiskered Screech-Owl.
- Otus choliba* Tropical Screech-Owl.
- Otus barbarus* Bearded Screech-Owl.
- Otus guatemalae* Vermiculated Screech-Owl.
- Otus clarkii* Bare-shanked Screech-Owl.
- Otus nudipes* Puerto Rican Screech-Owl.
- Otus lawrencii* Cuban Screech-Owl.
- Lophotrix cristata* Crested Owl.
- Pulsatrix perspicillata* Spectacled Owl.
- Bubo virginianus* Great Horned Owl.
- Nyctea scandiaca* Snowy Owl.
- Surnia ulula* Northern Hawk Owl.
- Glaucidium gnoma* Northern Pygmy-Owl.
- Glaucidium jardinii* Andean Pygmy-Owl.
- Glaucidium griseiceps* Central American Pygmy-Owl.
- Glaucidium sanchezi* Tamaulipas Pygmy-Owl.
- Glaucidium palmarum* Colima Pygmy-Owl.
- Glaucidium brasilianum* Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl.
- Glaucidium siju* Cuban Pygmy-Owl.
- Micrathene whitneyi* Elf Owl.
- Athene cunicularia* Burrowing Owl.
- Ciccaba virgata* Mottled Owl.
- Ciccaba nigrolineata* Black-and-white Owl.
- Strix occidentalis* Spotted Owl.
- Strix varia* Barred Owl.
- Strix fulvescens* Fulvous Owl.
- Strix nebulosa* Great Gray Owl.
- Asio otus* Long-eared Owl.
- Asio stygius* Stygian Owl.
- Asio flammeus* Short-eared Owl.
- Pseudoscops clamator* Striped Owl.
- Pseudoscops grammicus* Jamaican Owl.
- Aegolius funereus* Boreal Owl.
- Aegolius acadicus* Northern Saw-whet Owl.
- Aegolius ridgwayi* Unspotted Saw-whet Owl.

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Chordeillinae

- Lurocalis semitorquatus* Short-tailed Nighthawk.
- Chordeiles acutipennis* Lesser Nighthawk.
- Chordeiles minor* Common Nighthawk.
- Chordeiles gundlachii* Antillean Nighthawk.

Caprimulginae

- Nyctidromus albicollis* Common Pauraque.
- Phalaenoptilus nuttallii* Common Poorwill.
- †*Siphonorhis americanus* Jamaican Pauraque.
- Siphonorhis brewsteri* Least Pauraque.

Nyctiphrynus mcleodii Eared Poorwill.
Nyctiphrynus yucatanicus Yucatan Poorwill.
Nyctiphrynus ocellatus Ocellated Poorwill.
Caprimulgus carolinensis Chuck-will's-widow.
Caprimulgus rufus Rufous Nightjar.
Caprimulgus cubanensis Greater Antillean Nightjar.
Caprimulgus salvini Tawny-collared Nightjar.
Caprimulgus badius Yucatan Nightjar.
Caprimulgus ridgwayi Buff-collared Nightjar.
Caprimulgus vociferus Whip-poor-will.
Caprimulgus noctitherus Puerto Rican Nightjar.
Caprimulgus saturatus Dusky Nightjar.
Caprimulgus cayennensis White-tailed Nightjar.
Caprimulgus maculicaudus Spot-tailed Nightjar.
Caprimulgus indicus Jungle Nightjar. (A)

NYCTIBIIDAE

Nyctibius grandis Great Potoo.
Nyctibius griseus Common Potoo.
Nyctibius jamaicensis Northern Potoo.

STEATORNITHIDAE

Steatornis caripensis Oilbird. (A)

APODIFORMES

APODIDAE

Cypseloidinae

Cypseloides niger Black Swift.
Cypseloides storeri White-fronted Swift.
Cypseloides cryptus White-chinned Swift.
Cypseloides cherriei Spot-fronted Swift.
Streptoprocne rutila Chestnut-collared Swift.
Streptoprocne zonaris White-collared Swift.
Streptoprocne semicollaris White-naped Swift.

Chaeturinae

Chaetura pelagica Chimney Swift.
Chaetura vauxi Vaux's Swift.
Chaetura chapmani Chapman's Swift. (A)
Chaetura brachyura Short-tailed Swift.
Chaetura andrei Ashy-tailed Swift. (A)
Chaetura spinicauda Band-rumped Swift.
Chaetura cinereiventris Gray-rumped Swift.
Chaetura martinica Lesser Antillean Swift.
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail. (A)
Aerodramus bartschi Guam Swiftlet. (H, I)

Apodinae

Apus apus Common Swift. (A)
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift. (A)
Apus melba Alpine Swift. (A)
Aeronautes saxatalis White-throated Swift.
Panyptila cayennensis Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift.
Panyptila sanctihieronymi Great Swallow-tailed Swift.
Tachornis phoenicobia Antillean Palm-Swift.

TROCHILIDAE

Phaethornithinae

Glaucis aenea Bronzy Hermit.
Glaucis hirsuta Rufous-breasted Hermit.
Threnetes ruckeri Band-tailed Barbthroat.
Phaethornis guy Green Hermit.
Phaethornis superciliosus Long-tailed Hermit.
Phaethornis anthophilus Pale-bellied Hermit.

Phaethornis longuemareus Little Hermit.
Eutoxeres aquila White-tipped Sicklebill.
Trochilinae
Androdon aequatorialis Tooth-billed Hummingbird.
Doryfera ludovicae Green-fronted Lancebill.
Phaeochroa cuvieri Scaly-breasted Hummingbird.
Campylopterus curvipennis Wedge-tailed Sabrewing.
Campylopterus excellens Long-tailed Sabrewing.
Campylopterus rufus Rufous Sabrewing.
Campylopterus hemileucurus Violet Sabrewing.
Florisuga mellivora White-necked Jacobin.
Colibri delphinae Brown Violet-ear.
Colibri thalassinus Green Violet-ear.
Anthracothorax prevostii Green-breasted Mango.
Anthracothorax nigricollis Black-throated Mango.
Anthracothorax veraguensis Veraguan Mango.
Anthracothorax dominicus Antillean Mango.
Anthracothorax viridis Green Mango.
Anthracothorax mango Jamaican Mango.
Eulampis jugularis Purple-throated Carib.
Eulampis holosericeus Green-throated Carib.
Chrysolampis mosquitos Ruby-topaz Hummingbird.
Orthorhyncus cristatus Antillean Crested Hummingbird.
Klais guimeti Violet-headed Hummingbird.
Abeillia abeillei Emerald-chinned Hummingbird.
Lophornis brachylopha Short-crested Coquette.
Lophornis delattrei Rufous-crested Coquette.
Lophornis helenae Black-crested Coquette.
Lophornis adorabilis White-crested Coquette.
Discosura conversii Green Thorntail.
Chlorostilbon auriceps Golden-crowned Emerald.
Chlorostilbon forficatus Cozumel Emerald.
Chlorostilbon canivetii Canivet's Emerald.
Chlorostilbon assimilis Garden Emerald.
Chlorostilbon ricordii Cuban Emerald.
† *Chlorostilbon bracei* Brace's Emerald.
Chlorostilbon swainsonii Hispaniolan Emerald.
Chlorostilbon maugaeus Puerto Rican Emerald.
Cyananthus sordidus Dusky Hummingbird.
Cyananthus latirostris Broad-billed Hummingbird.
Cyanophaia bicolor Blue-headed Hummingbird.
Thalurania ridgwayi Mexican Woodnymph.
Thalurania colombica Violet-crowned Woodnymph.
Thalurania fannyi Green-crowned Woodnymph.
Panterpe insignis Fiery-throated Hummingbird.
Damophila julie Violet-bellied Hummingbird.
Lepidopyga coeruleogularis Sapphire-throated Hummingbird.
Hylocharis grayi Blue-headed Sapphire.
Hylocharis eliciae Blue-throated Goldentail.
Hylocharis leucotis White-eared Hummingbird.
Hylocharis xantusii Xantus's Hummingbird.
Goldmania violiceps Violet-capped Hummingbird.
Goethalsia bella Rufous-cheeked Hummingbird.
Trochilus polytmus Streamertail.
Amazilia candida White-bellied Emerald.
Amazilia luciae Honduran Emerald.
Amazilia amabilis Blue-chested Hummingbird.
Amazilia decora Charming Hummingbird.

Amazilia boucardi Mangrove Hummingbird.
Amazilia cyanocephala Azure-crowned Hummingbird.
Amazilia cyanifrons Indigo-capped Hummingbird.
Amazilia beryllina Berylline Hummingbird.
Amazilia cyanura Blue-tailed Hummingbird.
Amazilia saucerrottei Steely-vented Hummingbird.
Amazilia edward Snowy-bellied Hummingbird.
Amazilia tzacatl Rufous-tailed Hummingbird.
Amazilia yucatanensis Buff-bellied Hummingbird.
Amazilia rutila Cinnamon Hummingbird.
Amazilia violiceps Violet-crowned Hummingbird.
Amazilia viridifrons Green-fronted Hummingbird.
Eupherusa eximia Stripe-tailed Hummingbird.
Eupherusa cyanophrys Blue-capped Hummingbird.
Eupherusa poliocerca White-tailed Hummingbird.
Eupherusa nigriventris Black-bellied Hummingbird.
Elvira chionura White-tailed Emerald.
Elvira cupreiceps Coppery-headed Emerald.
Microchera albocoronata Snowcap.
Chalybura buffonii White-vented Plumeleeter.
Chalybura urochrysia Bronze-tailed Plumeleeter.
Lampornis viridipallens Green-throated Mountain-gem.
Lampornis sybillae Green-breasted Mountain-gem.
Lampornis amethystinus Amethyst-throated Hummingbird.
Lampornis clemenciae Blue-throated Hummingbird.
Lampornis hemileucus White-bellied Mountain-gem.
Lampornis calolaema Purple-throated Mountain-gem.
Lampornis castaneiventris White-throated Mountain-gem.
Lamprolaima rhami Garnet-throated Hummingbird.
Heliodoxa jacula Green-crowned Brilliant.
Eugenes fulgens Magnificent Hummingbird.
Haplophadia aureliae Greenish Puffleg.
Heliothryx barroti Purple-crowned Fairy.
Heliomaster longirostris Long-billed Starthroat.
Heliomaster constantii Plain-capped Starthroat.
Calliphlox evelynae Bahama Woodstar.
Calliphlox bryantae Magenta-throated Woodstar.
Calliphlox mitchellii Purple-throated Woodstar.
Doricha enicura Slender Sheartail.
Doricha eliza Mexican Sheartail.
Tilmatura dupontii Sparkling-tailed Hummingbird.
Calothorax lucifer Lucifer Hummingbird.
Calothorax pulcher Beautiful Hummingbird.
Archilochus colubris Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
Archilochus alexandri Black-chinned Hummingbird.
Mellisuga minima Vervain Hummingbird.
Mellisuga helenae Bee Hummingbird.
Calypte anna Anna's Hummingbird.
Calypte costae Costa's Hummingbird.
Stellula calliope Calliope Hummingbird.
Atthis heloisa Bumblebee Hummingbird.
Atthis ellioti Wine-throated Hummingbird.
Selasphorus platycercus Broad-tailed Hummingbird.
Selasphorus rufus Rufous Hummingbird.
Selasphorus sasin Allen's Hummingbird.
Selasphorus flammula Volcano Hummingbird.
Selasphorus ardens Glow-throated Hummingbird.
Selasphorus scintilla Scintillant Hummingbird.

TROGONIFORMES

TROGONIDAE

Trogoninae

- Priotelus temnurus* Cuban Trogon.
- Priotelus roseigaster* Hispaniolan Trogon.
- Trogon melanocephalus* Black-headed Trogon.
- Trogon citreolus* Citreoline Trogon.
- Trogon viridis* White-tailed Trogon.
- Trogon bairdii* Baird's Trogon.
- Trogon violaceus* Violaceous Trogon.
- Trogon mexicanus* Mountain Trogon.
- Trogon elegans* Elegant Trogon.
- Trogon collaris* Collared Trogon.
- Trogon aurantiiventris* Orange-bellied Trogon.
- Trogon rufus* Black-throated Trogon.
- Trogon melanurus* Black-tailed Trogon.
- Trogon massena* Slaty-tailed Trogon.
- Trogon clathratus* Lattice-tailed Trogon.
- Euptilotis neoxenus* Eared Trogon.
- Pharomachrus auriceps* Golden-headed Quetzal.
- Pharomachrus mocinno* Resplendent Quetzal.

UPUPIFORMES

UPUPIDAE

- Upupa epops* Eurasian Hoopoe. (A)

CORACIIFORMES

TODIDAE

- Todus multicolor* Cuban Tody.
- Todus subulatus* Broad-billed Tody.
- Todus angustirostris* Narrow-billed Tody.
- Todus todus* Jamaican Tody.
- Todus mexicanus* Puerto Rican Tody.

MOMOTIDAE

- Hylomanes momotula* Tody Motmot.
- Aspatha gularis* Blue-throated Motmot.
- Momotus mexicanus* Russet-crowned Motmot.
- Momotus momota* Blue-crowned Motmot.
- Baryphthengus martii* Rufous Motmot.
- Electron carinatum* Keel-billed Motmot.
- Electron platyrhynchum* Broad-billed Motmot.
- Eumomota superciliosa* Turquoise-browed Motmot.

ALCEDINIDAE

Cerylinae

- Ceryle torquata* Ringed Kingfisher.
- Ceryle alcyon* Belted Kingfisher.
- Chloroceryle amazona* Amazon Kingfisher.
- Chloroceryle americana* Green Kingfisher.
- Chloroceryle inda* Green-and-rufous Kingfisher.
- Chloroceryle aenea* American Pygmy Kingfisher.

PICIFORMES

BUCCONIDAE

- Nystalus radiatus* Barred Puffbird.
- Notharchus macrorhynchos* White-necked Puffbird.
- Notharchus pectoralis* Black-breasted Puffbird.
- Notharchus tectus* Pied Puffbird.
- Malacoptila panamensis* White-whiskered Puffbird.
- Micromonacha lanceolata* Lanceolated Monklet.
- Nonnula ruficapilla* Gray-cheeked Nunlet.
- Monasa morphoeus* White-fronted Nunbird.

GALBULIDAE

Brachygalba salmoni Dusky-backed Jacamar.

Galbula ruficauda Rufous-tailed Jacamar.

Jacamerops aurea Great Jacamar.

RAMPHASTIDAE

Capitoninae

Capito maculicoronatus Spot-crowned Barbet.

Eubucco bourcierii Red-headed Barbet.

Semnornithinae

Semnornis frantzii Prong-billed Barbet.

Ramphastinae

Aulacorhynchus prasinus Emerald Toucanet.

Pteroglossus torquatus Collared Aracari.

Pteroglossus frantzii Fiery-billed Aracari.

Selenidera spectabilis Yellow-eared Toucanet.

Ramphastos sulfuratus Keel-billed Toucan.

Ramphastos swainsonii Chestnut-mandibled Toucan.

PICIDAE

Jynginae

Jynx torquilla Eurasian Wryneck. (A)

Picumninae

Picumnus olivaceus Olivaceous Piculet.

Nesocittes micromegas Antillean Piculet.

Picinae

Melanerpes lewis Lewis's Woodpecker.

Melanerpes herminieri Guadeloupe Woodpecker.

Melanerpes portoricensis Puerto Rican Woodpecker.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus Red-headed Woodpecker.

Melanerpes formicivorus Acorn Woodpecker.

Melanerpes chrysauchen Golden-naped Woodpecker.

Melanerpes pucherani Black-cheeked Woodpecker.

Melanerpes striatus Hispaniolan Woodpecker.

Melanerpes radiolatus Jamaican Woodpecker.

Melanerpes chrysogenys Golden-cheeked Woodpecker.

Melanerpes hypopolius Gray-breasted Woodpecker.

Melanerpes pygmaeus Red-vented Woodpecker.

Melanerpes rubricapillus Red-crowned Woodpecker.

Melanerpes uropygialis Gila Woodpecker.

Melanerpes hoffmannii Hoffmann's Woodpecker.

Melanerpes aurifrons Golden-fronted Woodpecker.

Melanerpes carolinus Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Melanerpes superciliaris West Indian Woodpecker.

Sphyrapicus thyroideus Williamson's Sapsucker.

Sphyrapicus varius Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

Sphyrapicus nuchalis Red-naped Sapsucker.

Sphyrapicus ruber Red-breasted Sapsucker.

Xiphidiopicus percussus Cuban Green Woodpecker.

Dendrocopos major Great Spotted Woodpecker. (A)

Picoides scalaris Ladder-backed Woodpecker.

Picoides nuttallii Nuttall's Woodpecker.

Picoides pubescens Downy Woodpecker.

Picoides villosus Hairy Woodpecker.

Picoides stricklandi Strickland's Woodpecker.

Picoides borealis Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

Picoides albolarvatus White-headed Woodpecker.

Picoides tridactylus Three-toed Woodpecker.

Picoides arcticus Black-backed Woodpecker.

Veniliornis fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.

Veniliornis kirkii Red-rumped Woodpecker.
Piculus simplex Rufous-winged Woodpecker.
Piculus callopterus Stripe-cheeked Woodpecker.
Piculus chrysochloros Golden-green Woodpecker.
Piculus rubiginosus Golden-olive Woodpecker.
Piculus auricularis Gray-crowned Woodpecker.
Colaptes punctigula Spot-breasted Woodpecker.
Colaptes auratus Northern Flicker.
Colaptes chrysoides Gilded Flicker.
Colaptes fernandinae Fernandina's Flicker.
Celeus loricatus Cinnamon Woodpecker.
Celeus castaneus Chestnut-colored Woodpecker.
Dryocopus lineatus Lineated Woodpecker.
Dryocopus pileatus Pileated Woodpecker.
Campephilus haematogaster Crimson-bellied Woodpecker.
Campephilus melanoleucos Crimson-crested Woodpecker.
Campephilus guatemalensis Pale-billed Woodpecker.
Campephilus principalis Ivory-billed Woodpecker.
Campephilus imperialis Imperial Woodpecker.

PASSERIFORMES

FURNARIIDAE

Synallaxis albescens Pale-breasted Spinetail.
Synallaxis brachyura Slaty Spinetail.
Synallaxis erythrothorax Rufous-breasted Spinetail.
Cranioleuca erythroptus Red-faced Spinetail.
Cranioleuca vulpina Rusty-backed Spinetail.
Xenerpestes minlosi Double-banded Graytail.
Premnoplex brunnescens Spotted Barbtail.
Margarornis bellulus Beautiful Treerunner.
Margarornis rubiginosus Ruddy Treerunner.
Pseudocolaptes lawrencii Buffy Tuftedcheek.
Hyloctistes subulatus Striped Woodhaunter.
Syndactyla subalaris Lineated Foliage-gleaner.
Anabacerthia variegaticeps Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner.
Philydor fuscipennis Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner.
Philydor rufus Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner.
Automolus ochrolaemus Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner.
Automolus rubiginosus Ruddy Foliage-gleaner.
Thripadectes rufobrunneus Streak-breasted Treehunter.
Xenops minutus Plain Xenops.
Xenops rutilans Streaked Xenops.
Sclerurus mexicanus Tawny-throated Leaftosser.
Sclerurus albigularis Gray-throated Leaftosser.
Sclerurus guatemalensis Scaly-throated Leaftosser.
Lochmias nematura Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper.

DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

Dendrocincla fuliginosa Plain-brown Woodcreeper.
Dendrocincla anabatina Tawny-winged Woodcreeper.
Dendrocincla homochroa Ruddy Woodcreeper.
Sittasomus griseicapillus Olivaceous Woodcreeper.
Deconychura longicauda Long-tailed Woodcreeper.
Glyphorhynchus spirurus Wedge-billed Woodcreeper.
Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus Strong-billed Woodcreeper.
Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae Northern Barred-Woodcreeper.
Dendrocolaptes picumnus Black-banded Woodcreeper.
Xiphorhynchus picus Straight-billed Woodcreeper.
Xiphorhynchus susurrans Cocoa Woodcreeper.
Xiphorhynchus flavigaster Ivory-billed Woodcreeper.

Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus Black-striped Woodcreeper.
Xiphorhynchus erythropygius Spotted Woodcreeper.
Lepidocolaptes leucogaster White-striped Woodcreeper.
Lepidocolaptes souleyetii Streak-headed Woodcreeper.
Lepidocolaptes affinis Spot-crowned Woodcreeper.
Campylorhamphus trochilirostris Red-billed Scythebill.
Campylorhamphus pusillus Brown-billed Scythebill.

THAMNOPHILIDAE

Cymbilaimus lineatus Fasciated Antshrike.
Taraba major Great Antshrike.
Thamnophilus doliatus Barred Antshrike.
Thamnophilus nigriceps Black Antshrike.
Thamnophilus bridgesi Black-hooded Antshrike.
Thamnophilus atrinucha Western Slaty-Antshrike.
Xenornis setifrons Spiny-faced Antshrike.
Thamnistes anabatinus Russet Antshrike.
Dysithamnus mentalis Plain Antwren.
Dysithamnus striaticeps Streak-crowned Antwren.
Dysithamnus puncticeps Spot-crowned Antwren.
Myrmotherula brachyura Pygmy Antwren.
Myrmotherula surinamensis Streaked Antwren.
Myrmotherula fulviventris Checker-throated Antwren.
Myrmotherula axillaris White-flanked Antwren.
Myrmotherula schisticolor Slaty Antwren.
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus Rufous-winged Antwren.
Microrhopias quixensis Dot-winged Antwren.
Formicivora grisea White-fringed Antwren.
Terenura callinota Rufous-rumped Antwren.
Cercomacra tyrannina Dusky Antbird.
Cercomacra nigricans Jet Antbird.
Gymnocichla nudiceps Bare-crowned Antbird.
Myrmeciza longipes White-bellied Antbird.
Myrmeciza exsul Chestnut-backed Antbird.
Myrmeciza laemosticta Dull-mantled Antbird.
Myrmeciza immaculata Immaculate Antbird.
Hylophylax naevioides Spotted Antbird.
Myrmornis torquata Wing-banded Antbird.
Gymnopithys leucaspis Bicolored Antbird.
Phaenostictus mcleannani Ocellated Antbird.

FORMICARIIDAE

Formicarius analis Black-faced Antthrush.
Formicarius nigricapillus Black-headed Antthrush.
Formicarius rufipectus Rufous-breasted Antthrush.
Pittasoma michleri Black-crowned Antpitta.
Grallaria guatemalensis Scaled Antpitta.
Hylopezus perspicillatus Streak-chested Antpitta.
Hylopezus dives Thicket Antpitta.
Grallaricula flavirostris Ochre-breasted Antpitta.

RHINOCRYPTIDAE

Scytalopus panamensis Tacarcuna Tapaculo.
Scytalopus chocoensis Choco Tapaculo.
Scytalopus argentifrons Silvery-fronted Tapaculo.

TYRANNIDAE

Elaeniinae

Ornithion semiflavum Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet.
Ornithion brunneicapillum Brown-capped Tyrannulet.
Campostoma imberbe Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet.
Campostoma obsoletum Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet.

Phaeomyias murina Mouse-colored Tyrannulet.
Nesotriccus ridgwayi Cocos Flycatcher.
Capsiempis flaveola Yellow Tyrannulet.
Tyrannulus elatus Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet.
Myiopagis gaimardii Forest Elaenia.
Myiopagis caniceps Gray Elaenia.
Myiopagis cotta Jamaican Elaenia.
Myiopagis viridicata Greenish Elaenia.
Elaenia martinica Caribbean Elaenia.
Elaenia flavogaster Yellow-bellied Elaenia.
Elaenia chiriquensis Lesser Elaenia.
Elaenia frantzii Mountain Elaenia.
Elaenia fallax Greater Antillean Elaenia.
Serpophaga cinerea Torrent Tyrannulet.
Mionectes olivaceus Olive-striped Flycatcher.
Mionectes oleagineus Ochre-bellied Flycatcher.
Leptopogon amaurocephalus Sepia-capped Flycatcher.
Leptopogon superciliaris Slaty-capped Flycatcher.
Phylloscartes flavovirens Yellow-green Tyrannulet.
Phylloscartes superciliaris Rufous-browed Tyrannulet.
Phyllomyias burmeisteri Rough-legged Tyrannulet.
Phyllomyias griseiceps Sooty-headed Tyrannulet.
Zimmerius vilissimus Paltry Tyrannulet.
Sublegatus arenarum Northern Scrub-Flycatcher.
Pseudotriccus pelzelni Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant.

Platyrinchinae

Myiornis atricapillus Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant.
Lophotriccus pileatus Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant.
Lophotriccus pilaris Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant.
Oncostoma cinereigulare Northern Bentbill.
Oncostoma olivaceum Southern Bentbill.
Poecilotriccus sylvia Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher.
Todirostrum cinereum Common Tody-Flycatcher.
Todirostrum nigriceps Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher.
Cnipodectes subbrunneus Brownish Flycatcher.
Rhynchocyclus brevirostris Eye-ringed Flatbill.
Rhynchocyclus olivaceus Olivaceous Flatbill.
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Yellow-olive Flycatcher.
Tolmomyias assimilis Yellow-margined Flycatcher.
Platyrinchus cancrominus Stub-tailed Spadebill.
Platyrinchus mystaceus White-throated Spadebill.
Platyrinchus coronatus Golden-crowned Spadebill.

Fluvicolinae

Onychorhynchus coronatus Royal Flycatcher.
Terenotriccus erythrurus Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher.
Myiobius villosus Tawny-breasted Flycatcher.
Myiobius sulphureipygius Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher.
Myiobius atricaudus Black-tailed Flycatcher.
Myiophobus fasciatus Bran-colored Flycatcher.
Lathrotriccus euleri Euler's Flycatcher.
Aphanotriccus capitalis Tawny-chested Flycatcher.
Aphanotriccus audax Black-billed Flycatcher.
Xenotriccus callizonus Belted Flycatcher.
Xenotriccus mexicanus Pileated Flycatcher.
Mitrephanes phaeocercus Tufted Flycatcher.
Contopus cooperi Olive-sided Flycatcher.
Contopus pertinax Greater Pewee.
Contopus lugubris Dark Pewee.

Contopus ochraceus Ochraceous Pewee.
Contopus sordidulus Western Wood-Pewee.
Contopus virens Eastern Wood-Pewee.
Contopus cinereus Tropical Pewee.
Contopus caribaeus Cuban Pewee.
Contopus pallidus Jamaican Pewee.
Contopus hispaniolensis Hispaniolan Pewee.
Contopus latirostris Lesser Antillean Pewee.
Empidonax flaviventris Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.
Empidonax virescens Acadian Flycatcher.
Empidonax alnorum Alder Flycatcher.
Empidonax traillii Willow Flycatcher.
Empidonax albigularis White-throated Flycatcher.
Empidonax minimus Least Flycatcher.
Empidonax hammondi Hammond's Flycatcher.
Empidonax wrightii Gray Flycatcher.
Empidonax oberholseri Dusky Flycatcher.
Empidonax affinis Pine Flycatcher.
Empidonax difficilis Pacific-slope Flycatcher.
Empidonax occidentalis Cordilleran Flycatcher.
Empidonax flavescens Yellowish Flycatcher.
Empidonax fulvifrons Buff-breasted Flycatcher.
Empidonax atriceps Black-capped Flycatcher.
Sayornis nigricans Black Phoebe.
Sayornis phoebe Eastern Phoebe.
Sayornis saya Say's Phoebe.
Pyrocephalus rubinus Vermilion Flycatcher.
Fluvicola pica Pied Water-Tyrant.
Colonia colonus Long-tailed Tyrant.
Machetornis rixosus Cattle Tyrant. (A)

Tyranninae

Attila spadiceus Bright-rumped Attila.
Sirystes sibilator Sirystes.
Rhytipterna holerythra Rufous Mourner.
Myiarchus yucatanensis Yucatan Flycatcher.
Myiarchus barbirostris Sad Flycatcher.
Myiarchus tuberculifer Dusky-capped Flycatcher.
Myiarchus panamensis Panama Flycatcher.
Myiarchus cinerascens Ash-throated Flycatcher.
Myiarchus nuttingi Nutting's Flycatcher.
Myiarchus crinitus Great Crested Flycatcher.
Myiarchus tyrannulus Brown-crested Flycatcher.
Myiarchus nugator Grenada Flycatcher.
Myiarchus validus Rufous-tailed Flycatcher.
Myiarchus sagrae La Sagra's Flycatcher.
Myiarchus stolidus Stolid Flycatcher.
Myiarchus antillarum Puerto Rican Flycatcher.
Myiarchus oberi Lesser Antillean Flycatcher.
Deltarhynchus flammulatus Flammulated Flycatcher.
Pitangus lictor Lesser Kiskadee.
Pitangus sulphuratus Great Kiskadee.
Megarynchus pitangua Boat-billed Flycatcher.
Myiozetetes cayanensis Rusty-margined Flycatcher.
Myiozetetes similis Social Flycatcher.
Myiozetetes granadensis Gray-capped Flycatcher.
Conopias albivittata White-ringed Flycatcher.
Myiodynastes hemichrysus Golden-bellied Flycatcher.
Myiodynastes chrysocephalus Golden-crowned Flycatcher.

Myiodynastes maculatus Streaked Flycatcher.
Myiodynastes luteiventris Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.
Legatus leucophaeus Piratic Flycatcher.
Empidonamus varius Variegated Flycatcher. (A)
Tyrannus melancholicus Tropical Kingbird.
Tyrannus couchii Couch's Kingbird.
Tyrannus vociferans Cassin's Kingbird.
Tyrannus crassirostris Thick-billed Kingbird.
Tyrannus verticalis Western Kingbird.
Tyrannus tyrannus Eastern Kingbird.
Tyrannus dominicensis Gray Kingbird.
Tyrannus caudifasciatus Loggerhead Kingbird.
Tyrannus cubensis Giant Kingbird.
Tyrannus forficatus Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.
Tyrannus savana Fork-tailed Flycatcher.

Genera INCERTAE SEDIS

Sapayoa aenigma Sapayoa.
Schiffornis turdinus Thrush-like Schiffornis.
Piprites griseiceps Gray-headed Piprites.
Lipaugus unirufus Rufous Piha.
Laniocera rufescens Speckled Mourner.
Pachyramphus versicolor Barred Becard.
Pachyramphus rufus Cinereous Becard.
Pachyramphus cinnamomeus Cinnamon Becard.
Pachyramphus polychopterus White-winged Becard.
Pachyramphus albogriseus Black-and-white Becard.
Pachyramphus major Gray-collared Becard.
Pachyramphus aglaiae Rose-throated Becard.
Pachyramphus homochrous One-colored Becard.
Pachyramphus niger Jamaican Becard.
Tityra semifasciata Masked Tityra.
Tityra inquisitor Black-crowned Tityra.

COTINGIDAE

Cotinga amabilis Lovely Cotinga.
Cotinga ridgwayi Turquoise Cotinga.
Cotinga nattererii Blue Cotinga.
Carpodectes hopkei Black-tipped Cotinga.
Carpodectes antoniae Yellow-billed Cotinga.
Carpodectes nitidus Snowy Cotinga.
Querula purpurata Purple-throated Fruitcrow.
Cephalopterus glabricollis Bare-necked Umbrellabird.
Procnias tricarunculata Three-wattled Bellbird.

PIPRIDAE

Chloropipo holochlora Green Manakin.
Manacus candei White-collared Manakin.
Manacus aurantiacus Orange-collared Manakin.
Manacus vitellinus Golden-collared Manakin.
Corapipo altera White-ruffed Manakin.
Chiroxiphia lanceolata Lance-tailed Manakin.
Chiroxiphia linearis Long-tailed Manakin.
Pipra pipra White-crowned Manakin.
Pipra coronata Blue-crowned Manakin.
Pipra erythrocephala Golden-headed Manakin.
Pipra mentalis Red-capped Manakin.

OXYRUNCIDAE

Oxyruncus cristatus Sharpbill.

MELIPHAGIDAE

†*Moho braccatus* Kauai Oo. (H)

- †*Moho apicalis* Oahu Oo. (H)
- Moho bishopi* Bishop's Oo. (H)
- †*Moho nobilis* Hawaii Oo. (H)
- †*Chaetoptila angustipluma* Kioea. (H)

LANIIDAE

- Lanius cristatus* Brown Shrike. (A)
- Lanius ludovicianus* Loggerhead Shrike.
- Lanius excubitor* Northern Shrike.

VIREONIDAE

- Vireo brevipennis* Slaty Vireo.
- Vireo griseus* White-eyed Vireo.
- Vireo crassirostris* Thick-billed Vireo.
- Vireo pallens* Mangrove Vireo.
- Vireo bairdi* Cozumel Vireo.
- Vireo caribaeus* St. Andrew Vireo.
- Vireo modestus* Jamaican Vireo.
- Vireo gundlachi* Cuban Vireo.
- Vireo latimeri* Puerto Rican Vireo.
- Vireo nanus* Flat-billed Vireo.
- Vireo bellii* Bell's Vireo.
- Vireo atricapillus* Black-capped Vireo.
- Vireo nelsoni* Dwarf Vireo.
- Vireo vicinior* Gray Vireo.
- Vireo osburni* Blue Mountain Vireo.
- Vireo flavifrons* Yellow-throated Vireo.
- Vireo plumbeus* Plumbeous Vireo.
- Vireo cassinii* Cassin's Vireo.
- Vireo solitarius* Blue-headed Vireo.
- Vireo carmioli* Yellow-winged Vireo.
- Vireo huttoni* Hutton's Vireo.
- Vireo hypochryseus* Golden Vireo.
- Vireo gilvus* Warbling Vireo.
- Vireo leucophrys* Brown-capped Vireo.
- Vireo philadelphicus* Philadelphia Vireo.
- Vireo olivaceus* Red-eyed Vireo.
- Vireo flavoviridis* Yellow-green Vireo.
- Vireo altiloquus* Black-whiskered Vireo.
- Vireo magister* Yucatan Vireo.
- Hylophilus flavipes* Scrub Greenlet.
- Hylophilus ochraceiceps* Tawny-crowned Greenlet.
- Hylophilus aurantiifrons* Golden-fronted Greenlet.
- Hylophilus decurtatus* Lesser Greenlet.
- Vireolanius melitophrys* Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireo.
- Vireolanius pulchellus* Green Shrike-Vireo.
- Vireolanius eximius* Yellow-browed Shrike-Vireo.
- Cyrlarhis gujanensis* Rufous-browed Peppershrike.

CORVIDAE

- Perisoreus canadensis* Gray Jay.
- Cyanocitta stelleri* Steller's Jay.
- Cyanocitta cristata* Blue Jay.
- Calocitta colliei* Black-throated Magpie-Jay.
- Calocitta formosa* White-throated Magpie-Jay.
- Cyanocorax dickeyi* Tufted Jay.
- Cyanocorax affinis* Black-chested Jay.
- Cyanocorax yncas* Green Jay.
- Cyanocorax morio* Brown Jay.
- Cyanocorax melanocyaneus* Bushy-crested Jay.
- Cyanocorax sanblasianus* San Blas Jay.

Cyanocorax yucatanicus Yucatan Jay.
Cyanocorax beecheii Purplish-backed Jay.
Cyanolyca cucullata Azure-hooded Jay.
Cyanolyca pumilo Black-throated Jay.
Cyanolyca nana Dwarf Jay.
Cyanolyca argentigula Silvery-throated Jay.
Cyanolyca mirabilis White-throated Jay.
Aphelocoma coerulescens Florida Scrub-Jay.
Aphelocoma insularis Island Scrub-Jay.
Aphelocoma californica Western Scrub-Jay.
Aphelocoma ultramarina Mexican Jay.
Aphelocoma unicolor Unicolored Jay.
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus Pinyon Jay.
Nucifraga columbiana Clark's Nutcracker.
Pica pica Black-billed Magpie.
Pica nuttalli Yellow-billed Magpie.
Corvus monedula Eurasian Jackdaw. (A)
Corvus brachyrhynchos American Crow.
Corvus caurinus Northwestern Crow.
Corvus palmarum Palm Crow.
Corvus nasicus Cuban Crow.
Corvus leucognaphalus White-necked Crow.
Corvus jamaicensis Jamaican Crow.
Corvus imparatus Tamaulipas Crow.
Corvus sinaloae Sinaloa Crow.
Corvus ossifragus Fish Crow.
Corvus hawaiiensis Hawaiian Crow. (H)
Corvus cryptoleucus Chihuahuan Raven.
Corvus corax Common Raven.

MONARCHIDAE

Chasiempis sandwichensis Elepaio. (H)

ALAUDIDAE

Alda arvensis Sky Lark.

Eremophila alpestris Horned Lark.

HIRUNDINIDAE

Hirundininae

Progne subis Purple Martin.

Progne cryptoleuca Cuban Martin.

Progne dominicensis Caribbean Martin.

Progne sinaloae Sinaloa Martin.

Progne chalybea Gray-breasted Martin.

Progne elegans Southern Martin.

Progne tapera Brown-chested Martin.

Tachycineta bicolor Tree Swallow.

Tachycineta albilinea Mangrove Swallow.

Tachycineta euchrysea Golden Swallow.

Tachycineta thalassina Violet-green Swallow.

Tachycineta cyaneoviridis Bahama Swallow.

Pygochelidon cyanoleuca Blue-and-white Swallow.

Notiochelidon pileata Black-capped Swallow.

Neochelidon tibialis White-thighed Swallow.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis Northern Rough-winged Swallow.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis Southern Rough-winged Swallow.

Riparia riparia Bank Swallow.

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota Cliff Swallow.

Petrochelidon fulva Cave Swallow.

Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow.

Delichon urbica Common House-Martin. (A)

PARIDAE

- Poecile carolinensis* Carolina Chickadee.
- Poecile atricapillus* Black-capped Chickadee.
- Poecile gambeli* Mountain Chickadee.
- Poecile sclateri* Mexican Chickadee.
- Poecile rufescens* Chestnut-backed Chickadee.
- Poecile hudsonicus* Boreal Chickadee.
- Poecile cinctus* Gray-headed Chickadee.
- Baeolophus wollweberi* Bridled Titmouse.
- Baeolophus inornatus* Oak Titmouse.
- Baeolophus griseus* Juniper Titmouse.
- Baeolophus bicolor* Tufted Titmouse.

REMIZIDAE

- Auriparus flaviceps* Verdin.

AEGITHALIDAE

- Psaltriparus minimus* Bushtit.

SITTIDAE

Sittinae

- Sitta canadensis* Red-breasted Nuthatch.
- Sitta carolinensis* White-breasted Nuthatch.
- Sitta pygmaea* Pygmy Nuthatch.
- Sitta pusilla* Brown-headed Nuthatch.

CERTHIIDAE

Certhiinae

- Certhia americana* Brown Creeper.

TROGLODYTIDAE

- Donacobius atricapillus* Black-capped Donacobius.
- Campylorhynchus albobrunneus* White-headed Wren.
- Campylorhynchus zonatus* Band-backed Wren.
- Campylorhynchus megalopterus* Gray-barred Wren.
- Campylorhynchus chiapensis* Giant Wren.
- Campylorhynchus rufinucha* Rufous-naped Wren.
- Campylorhynchus gularis* Spotted Wren.
- Campylorhynchus jocosus* Boucard's Wren.
- Campylorhynchus yucatanicus* Yucatan Wren.
- Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus* Cactus Wren.
- Salpinctes obsoletus* Rock Wren.
- Catherpes mexicanus* Canyon Wren.
- Hylorchilus sumichrasti* Sumichrast's Wren.
- Hylorchilus navai* Nava's Wren.
- Thryothorus spadix* Sooty-headed Wren.
- Thryothorus atrogularis* Black-throated Wren.
- Thryothorus fasciatoventris* Black-bellied Wren.
- Thryothorus nigricapillus* Bay Wren.
- Thryothorus semibadius* Riverside Wren.
- Thryothorus leucopogon* Stripe-throated Wren.
- Thryothorus thoracicus* Stripe-breasted Wren.
- Thryothorus rutilus* Rufous-breasted Wren.
- Thryothorus maculipectus* Spot-breasted Wren.
- Thryothorus rufalbus* Rufous-and-white Wren.
- Thryothorus sinaloa* Sinaloa Wren.
- Thryothorus pleurostictus* Banded Wren.
- Thryothorus ludovicianus* Carolina Wren.
- Thryothorus felix* Happy Wren.
- Thryothorus leucotis* Buff-breasted Wren.
- Thryothorus modestus* Plain Wren.
- Thryomanes bewickii* Bewick's Wren.
- Thryomanes sissonii* Socorro Wren.

Ferminia cerverei Zapata Wren.
Troglodytes aedon House Wren.
Troglodytes tanneri Clarion Wren.
Troglodytes rufociliatus Rufous-browed Wren.
Troglodytes ochraceus Ochraceous Wren.
Troglodytes troglodytes Winter Wren.
Cistothorus platensis Sedge Wren.
Cistothorus palustris Marsh Wren.
Uropsila leucogastra White-bellied Wren.
Thryorchilus browni Timberline Wren.
Henicorhina leucosticta White-breasted Wood-Wren.
Henicorhina leucophrys Gray-breasted Wood-Wren.
Microcerculus philomela Nightingale Wren.
Microcerculus marginatus Scaly-breasted Wren.
Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus Song Wren.

CINCLIDAE

Cinclus mexicanus American Dipper.

PYCNONOTIDAE

Pycnonotus cafer Red-vented Bulbul. (H, I)
Pycnonotus jocosus Red-whiskered Bulbul. (I)

REGULIDAE

Regulus satrapa Golden-crowned Kinglet.
Regulus calendula Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

SYLVIIDAE

Sylviinae

Cettia diphone Japanese Bush-Warbler. (H, I)
Locustella ochotensis Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler. (A)
Locustella lanceolata Lanceolated Warbler. (A)
Acrocephalus familiaris Millerbird. (H)
Phylloscopus sibilatrix Wood Warbler. (A)
Phylloscopus fuscatus Dusky Warbler. (A)
Phylloscopus borealis Arctic Warbler.

Polioptilinae

Microbates cinereiventris Tawny-faced Gnatwren.
Ramphocaenus melanurus Long-billed Gnatwren.
Polioptila caerulea Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.
Polioptila lembeyi Cuban Gnatcatcher.
Polioptila californica California Gnatcatcher.
Polioptila melanura Black-tailed Gnatcatcher.
Polioptila nigriceps Black-capped Gnatcatcher.
Polioptila albiloris White-lored Gnatcatcher.
Polioptila plumbea Tropical Gnatcatcher.
Polioptila schistaceigula Slate-throated Gnatcatcher.

MUSCICAPIDAE

Ficedula narcissina Narcissus Flycatcher. (A)
Ficedula mugimaki Mugimaki Flycatcher. (A)
Ficedula parva Red-breasted Flycatcher. (A)
Muscicapa sibirica Siberian Flycatcher. (A)
Muscicapa griseisticta Gray-spotted Flycatcher. (A)
Muscicapa dauurica Asian Brown Flycatcher. (A)

TURDIDAE

Luscinia calliope Siberian Rubythroat. (A)
Luscinia svecica Bluethroat.
Luscinia cyane Siberian Blue Robin. (A)
Tarsiger cyanurus Red-flanked Bluetail. (A)
Copsychus malabaricus White-rumped Shama. (H, I)
Oenanthe oenanthe Northern Wheatear.
Saxicola torquata Stonechat. (A)

Sialia sialis Eastern Bluebird.
Sialia mexicana Western Bluebird.
Sialia currucoides Mountain Bluebird.
Myadestes townsendi Townsend's Solitaire.
Myadestes occidentalis Brown-backed Solitaire.
Myadestes elisabeth Cuban Solitaire.
Myadestes genibarbis Rufous-throated Solitaire.
Myadestes melanops Black-faced Solitaire.
Myadestes coloratus Varied Solitaire.
Myadestes unicolor Slate-colored Solitaire.
Myadestes myadestinus Kamao. (H)
†*Myadestes woahensis* Amaui. (H)
Myadestes lanaiensis Olomao. (H)
Myadestes obscurus Omao. (H)
Myadestes palmeri Puaiohi. (H)
Catharus gracilirostris Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush.
Catharus aurantirostris Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush.
Catharus fuscater Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush.
Catharus occidentalis Russet Nightingale-Thrush.
Catharus frantzii Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush.
Catharus mexicanus Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush.
Catharus dryas Spotted Nightingale-Thrush.
Catharus fuscescens Veery.
Catharus minimus Gray-cheeked Thrush.
Catharus bicknelli Bicknell's Thrush.
Catharus ustulatus Swainson's Thrush.
Catharus guttatus Hermit Thrush.
Hylocichla mustelina Wood Thrush.
Turdus merula Eurasian Blackbird. (A)
Turdus obscurus Eyebrowed Thrush. (N)
Turdus naumanni Dusky Thrush. (A)
Turdus pilaris Fieldfare. (A)
Turdus iliacus Redwing. (A)
Turdus nigrescens Sooty Robin.
Turdus infuscatus Black Robin.
Turdus plebejus Mountain Robin.
Turdus fumigatus Cocoa Thrush.
Turdus obsoletus Pale-vented Thrush.
Turdus grayi Clay-colored Robin.
Turdus nudigenis Bare-eyed Robin.
Turdus jamaicensis White-eyed Thrush.
Turdus assimilis White-throated Robin.
Turdus rufopalliatus Rufous-backed Robin.
Turdus rufitorques Rufous-collared Robin.
Turdus migratorius American Robin.
Turdus swalesi La Selle Thrush.
Turdus aurantius White-chinned Thrush.
†*Turdus ravidus* Grand Cayman Thrush.
Turdus plumbeus Red-legged Thrush.
Cichlherminia lherminieri Forest Thrush.
Ixoreus naevius Varied Thrush.
Ridgwayia pinicola Aztec Thrush.

TIMALIIDAE

Garrulax pectoralis Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush. (H, I)
Garrulax canorus Hwamei. (H, I)
Leiothrix lutea Red-billed Leiothrix. (H, I)
Chamaea fasciata Wrentit.

ZOSTEROPIDAE

Zosteropus japonicus Japanese White-eye. (H, I)

MIMIDAE

- Dumetella carolinensis* Gray Catbird.
Melanoptila glabrirostris Black Catbird.
Mimus polyglottos Northern Mockingbird.
Mimus gilvus Tropical Mockingbird.
Mimus gundlachii Bahama Mockingbird.
Oreoscoptes montanus Sage Thrasher.
Mimodes graysoni Socorro Mockingbird.
Toxostoma rufum Brown Thrasher.
Toxostoma longirostre Long-billed Thrasher.
Toxostoma guttatum Cozumel Thrasher.
Toxostoma cinereum Gray Thrasher.
Toxostoma bendirei Bendire's Thrasher.
Toxostoma ocellatum Ocellated Thrasher.
Toxostoma curvirostre Curve-billed Thrasher.
Toxostoma redivivum California Thrasher.
Toxostoma crissale Crissal Thrasher.
Toxostoma lecontei Le Conte's Thrasher.
Ramphocinclus brachyurus White-breasted Thrasher.
Melanotis caerulescens Blue Mockingbird.
Melanotis hypoleucus Blue-and-white Mockingbird.
Margarops fuscus Scaly-breasted Thrasher.
Margarops fuscatus Pearly-eyed Thrasher.
Cinclocerthia ruficauda Brown Trembler.
Cinclocerthia gutturalis Gray Trembler.

STURNIDAE

- Sturnus vulgaris* European Starling. (I)
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna. (I)
Acridotheres cristatellus Crested Myna. (I)
Gracula religiosa Hill Myna. (H, I)

PRUNELLIDAE

- Prunella montanella* Siberian Accentor. (A)

MOTACILLIDAE

- Motacilla flava* Yellow Wagtail.
Motacilla citreola Citrine Wagtail. (A)
Motacilla cinerea Gray Wagtail. (A)
Motacilla alba White Wagtail.
Motacilla lugens Black-backed Wagtail.
Anthus trivialis Tree Pipit. (A)
Anthus hodgsoni Olive-backed Pipit. (A)
Anthus gustavi Pechora Pipit. (A)
Anthus cervinus Red-throated Pipit.
Anthus rubescens American Pipit.
Anthus spragueii Sprague's Pipit.
Anthus lutescens Yellowish Pipit.

BOMBYCILLIDAE

- Bombycilla garrulus* Bohemian Waxwing.
Bombycilla cedrorum Cedar Waxwing.

PTILOGONATIDAE

- Phainoptila melanoxantha* Black-and-yellow Silky-flycatcher.
Ptilogonys cinereus Gray Silky-flycatcher.
Ptilogonys caudatus Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher.
Phainopepla nitens Phainopepla.

DULIDAE

- Dulus dominicus* Palmchat.

PEUCEDRAMIDAE

Peucedramus taeniatus Olive Warbler.

PARULIDAE

- †*Vermivora bachmanii* Bachman's Warbler.
- Vermivora pinus* Blue-winged Warbler.
- Vermivora chrysoptera* Golden-winged Warbler.
- Vermivora peregrina* Tennessee Warbler.
- Vermivora celata* Orange-crowned Warbler.
- Vermivora ruficapilla* Nashville Warbler.
- Vermivora virginiae* Virginia's Warbler.
- Vermivora crissalis* Colima Warbler.
- Vermivora luciae* Lucy's Warbler.
- Parula gutturalis* Flame-throated Warbler.
- Parula superciliosa* Crescent-chested Warbler.
- Parula americana* Northern Parula.
- Parula pitiayumi* Tropical Parula.
- Dendroica petechia* Yellow Warbler.
- Dendroica pensylvanica* Chestnut-sided Warbler.
- Dendroica magnolia* Magnolia Warbler.
- Dendroica tigrina* Cape May Warbler.
- Dendroica caerulescens* Black-throated Blue Warbler.
- Dendroica coronata* Yellow-rumped Warbler.
- Dendroica nigrescens* Black-throated Gray Warbler.
- Dendroica chrysoparia* Golden-cheeked Warbler.
- Dendroica virens* Black-throated Green Warbler.
- Dendroica townsendi* Townsend's Warbler.
- Dendroica occidentalis* Hermit Warbler.
- Dendroica fusca* Blackburnian Warbler.
- Dendroica dominica* Yellow-throated Warbler.
- Dendroica graciae* Grace's Warbler.
- Dendroica adelaidae* Adelaide's Warbler.
- Dendroica pityophila* Olive-capped Warbler.
- Dendroica pinus* Pine Warbler.
- Dendroica kirtlandii* Kirtland's Warbler.
- Dendroica discolor* Prairie Warbler.
- Dendroica vitellina* Vitelline Warbler.
- Dendroica palmarum* Palm Warbler.
- Dendroica castanea* Bay-breasted Warbler.
- Dendroica striata* Blackpoll Warbler.
- Dendroica cerulea* Cerulean Warbler.
- Dendroica plumbea* Plumbeous Warbler.
- Dendroica pharetra* Arrowhead Warbler.
- Dendroica angelae* Elfin-woods Warbler.
- Catharopeza bishopi* Whistling Warbler.
- Mniotilta varia* Black-and-white Warbler.
- Setophaga ruticilla* American Redstart.
- Protonotaria citrea* Prothonotary Warbler.
- Helmitheros vermivorus* Worm-eating Warbler.
- Limnothlypis swainsonii* Swainson's Warbler.
- Seiurus aurocapillus* Ovenbird.
- Seiurus noveboracensis* Northern Waterthrush.
- Seiurus motacilla* Louisiana Waterthrush.
- Oporornis formosus* Kentucky Warbler.
- Oporornis agilis* Connecticut Warbler.
- Oporornis philadelphia* Mourning Warbler.
- Oporornis tolmiei* MacGillivray's Warbler.
- Geothlypis trichas* Common Yellowthroat.
- Geothlypis beldingi* Belding's Yellowthroat.

Geothlypis flavovelata Altamira Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis rostrata Bahama Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis semiflava Olive-crowned Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis speciosa Black-poll'd Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis nelsoni Hooded Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis aequinoctialis Masked Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis poliocephala Gray-crowned Yellowthroat.
Microligea palustris Green-tailed Warbler.
Teretistris fernandinae Yellow-headed Warbler.
Teretistris fornsi Oriente Warbler.
Leucopeza semperi Semper's Warbler.
Wilsonia citrina Hooded Warbler.
Wilsonia pusilla Wilson's Warbler.
Wilsonia canadensis Canada Warbler.
Cardellina rubrifrons Red-faced Warbler.
Ergaticus ruber Red Warbler.
Ergaticus versicolor Pink-headed Warbler.
Myioborus pictus Painted Redstart.
Myioborus miniatus Slate-throated Redstart.
Myioborus torquatus Collared Redstart.
Euthlypis lachrymosa Fan-tailed Warbler.
Basileuterus culicivorus Golden-crowned Warbler.
Basileuterus rufifrons Rufous-capped Warbler.
Basileuterus belli Golden-browed Warbler.
Basileuterus melanogenys Black-cheeked Warbler.
Basileuterus ignotus Pirre Warbler.
Basileuterus tristriatus Three-striped Warbler.
Phaeothlypis fulvicauda Buff-rumped Warbler.
Zeledonia coronata Wrenthrush.
Icteria virens Yellow-breasted Chat.
Granatellus venustus Red-breasted Chat.
Granatellus sallaei Gray-throated Chat.
Xenoligea montana White-winged Warbler.

COEREBIDAE

Coereba flaveola Bananaquit.

THRAUPIDAE

Conirostrum leucogenys White-eared Conebill.
Nesospingus speculariferus Puerto Rican Tanager.
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus Common Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus tacarcunae Tacarcuna Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus inornatus Pirre Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus pileatus Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus flavigularis Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus canigularis Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager.
Hemithraupis flavicollis Yellow-backed Tanager.
Chrysothlypis chrysomelas Black-and-yellow Tanager.
Phaenicophilus palmarum Black-crowned Palm-Tanager.
Phaenicophilus poliocephalus Gray-crowned Palm-Tanager.
Calyptophilus tertius Western Chat-Tanager.
Calyptophilus frugivorus Eastern Chat-Tanager.
Rhodinocichla rosea Rosy Thrush-Tanager.
Mitrospingus cassinii Dusky-faced Tanager.
Chlorothraupis carmioli Olive Tanager.
Chlorothraupis olivacea Lemon-spectacled Tanager.
Eucometis penicillata Gray-headed Tanager.
Lanio aurantius Black-throated Shrike-Tanager.
Lanio leucothorax White-throated Shrike-Tanager.
Heterospingus rubrifrons Sulphur-rumped Tanager.

Heterospingus xanthopygius Scarlet-browed Tanager.
Tachyphonus luctuosus White-shouldered Tanager.
Tachyphonus delatrii Tawny-crested Tanager.
Tachyphonus rufus White-lined Tanager.
Habia rubica Red-crowned Ant-Tanager.
Habia fuscicauda Red-throated Ant-Tanager.
Habia atrimaxillaris Black-cheeked Ant-Tanager.
Piranga roseogularis Rose-throated Tanager.
Piranga flava Hepatic Tanager.
Piranga rubra Summer Tanager.
Piranga olivacea Scarlet Tanager.
Piranga ludoviciana Western Tanager.
Piranga bidentata Flame-colored Tanager.
Piranga leucoptera White-winged Tanager.
Piranga erythrocephala Red-headed Tanager.
Ramphocelus sanguinolentus Crimson-collared Tanager.
Ramphocelus dimidiatus Crimson-backed Tanager.
Ramphocelus passerinii Passerini's Tanager.
Ramphocelus costaricensis Cherrie's Tanager.
Ramphocelus flammigerus Flame-rumped Tanager.
Spindalis zena Stripe-headed Tanager.
Thraupis episcopus Blue-gray Tanager.
Thraupis abbas Yellow-winged Tanager.
Thraupis palmarum Palm Tanager.
Bangsia arcaei Blue-and-gold Tanager.
Euphonia jamaica Jamaican Euphonia.
Euphonia affinis Scrub Euphonia.
Euphonia luteicapilla Yellow-crowned Euphonia.
Euphonia laniirostris Thick-billed Euphonia.
Euphonia hirundinacea Yellow-throated Euphonia.
Euphonia musica Antillean Euphonia.
Euphonia elegantissima Elegant Euphonia.
Euphonia fulvicrissa Fulvous-vented Euphonia.
Euphonia imitans Spot-crowned Euphonia.
Euphonia gouldi Olive-backed Euphonia.
Euphonia minuta White-vented Euphonia.
Euphonia annae Tawny-capped Euphonia.
Euphonia xanthogaster Orange-bellied Euphonia.
Chlorophonia flavirostris Yellow-collared Chlorophonia. (A)
Chlorophonia occipitalis Blue-crowned Chlorophonia.
Chlorophonia callophrys Golden-browed Chlorophonia.
Tangara inornata Plain-colored Tanager.
Tangara cabanisi Azure-rumped Tanager.
Tangara palmeri Gray-and-gold Tanager.
Tangara florida Emerald Tanager.
Tangara icterocephala Silver-throated Tanager.
Tangara guttata Speckled Tanager.
Tangara gyrola Bay-headed Tanager.
Tangara lavinia Rufous-winged Tanager.
Tangara cucullata Lesser Antillean Tanager.
Tangara larvata Golden-hooded Tanager.
Tangara dowii Spangle-cheeked Tanager.
Tangara fucosa Green-naped Tanager.
Dacnis venusta Scarlet-thighed Dacnis.
Dacnis cayana Blue Dacnis.
Dacnis viguieri Viridian Dacnis.
Chlorophanes spiza Green Honeycreeper.
Cyanerpes lucidus Shining Honeycreeper.

Cyanerpes caeruleus Purple Honeycreeper.
Cyanerpes cyaneus Red-legged Honeycreeper.
Tersina viridis Swallow Tanager.

EMBERIZIDAE

Volatinia jacarina Blue-black Grassquit.
Sporophila schistacea Slate-colored Seedeater.
Sporophila americana Variable Seedeater.
Sporophila torqueola White-collared Seedeater.
Sporophila nigricollis Yellow-bellied Seedeater.
Sporophila minuta Ruddy-breasted Seedeater.
Oryzoborus nuttingi Nicaraguan Seed-Finch.
Oryzoborus funereus Thick-billed Seed-Finch.
Amaurospiza concolor Blue Seedeater.
Melopyrrha nigra Cuban Bullfinch.
Tiaris canora Cuban Grassquit.
Tiaris olivacea Yellow-faced Grassquit.
Tiaris bicolor Black-faced Grassquit.
Loxipasser anoxanthus Yellow-shouldered Grassquit.
Loxigilla portoricensis Puerto Rican Bullfinch.
Loxigilla violacea Greater Antillean Bullfinch.
Loxigilla noctis Lesser Antillean Bullfinch.
Euneornis campestris Orangequit.
Melanospiza richardsoni St. Lucia Black Finch.
Pinaroloxias inornata Cocos Finch.
Haplospiza rustica Slaty Finch.
Acanthidops bairdii Peg-billed Finch.
Diglossa baritula Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercer.
Diglossa plumbea Slaty Flowerpiercer.
Sicalis flaveola Saffron Finch.
Sicalis luteola Grassland Yellow-Finch.
Emberizoides herbicola Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch.
Paroaria coronata Red-crested Cardinal. (H, I)
Paroaria capitata Yellow-billed Cardinal. (H, I)
Lysurus crassirostris Sooty-faced Finch.
Pselliophorus tibialis Yellow-thighed Finch.
Pselliophorus luteoviridis Yellow-green Finch.
Pezopetes capitalis Large-footed Finch.
Atlapetes albinucha White-naped Brush-Finch.
Atlapetes pileatus Rufous-capped Brush-Finch.
Buarremon brunneinuchus Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch.
Buarremon virenticeps Green-striped Brush-Finch.
Buarremon torquatus Stripe-headed Brush-Finch.
Arremon aurantirostris Orange-billed Sparrow.
Arremonops rufivirgatus Olive Sparrow.
Arremonops chloronotus Green-backed Sparrow.
Arremonops conirostris Black-striped Sparrow.
Melozone kieneri Rusty-crowned Ground-Sparrow.
Melozone biarcuatum Prevost's Ground-Sparrow.
Melozone leucotis White-eared Ground-Sparrow.
Pipilo chlorurus Green-tailed Towhee.
Pipilo ocai Collared Towhee.
Pipilo maculatus Spotted Towhee.
Pipilo erythrophthalmus Eastern Towhee.
Pipilo albicollis White-throated Towhee.
Pipilo fuscus Canyon Towhee.
Pipilo crissalis California Towhee.
Pipilo aberti Abert's Towhee.
Aimophila ruficauda Stripe-headed Sparrow.

Aimophila humeralis Black-chested Sparrow.
Aimophila mystacalis Bridled Sparrow.
Aimophila sumichrasti Cinnamon-tailed Sparrow.
Aimophila carpalis Rufous-winged Sparrow.
Aimophila cassinii Cassin's Sparrow.
Aimophila aestivalis Bachman's Sparrow.
Aimophila botterii Botteri's Sparrow.
Aimophila ruficeps Rufous-crowned Sparrow.
Aimophila rufescens Rusty Sparrow.
Aimophila notosticta Oaxaca Sparrow.
Aimophila quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow.
Oriturus superciliosus Striped Sparrow.
Torreornis inexpectata Zapata Sparrow.
Spizella arborea American Tree Sparrow.
Spizella passerina Chipping Sparrow.
Spizella pallida Clay-colored Sparrow.
Spizella breweri Brewer's Sparrow.
Spizella pusilla Field Sparrow.
Spizella wortheni Worthen's Sparrow.
Spizella atrogularis Black-chinned Sparrow.
Pooecetes gramineus Vesper Sparrow.
Chondestes grammacus Lark Sparrow.
Amphispiza bilineata Black-throated Sparrow.
Amphispiza belli Sage Sparrow.
Calamospiza melanocorys Lark Bunting.
Passerculus sandwichensis Savannah Sparrow.
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper Sparrow.
Ammodramus bairdii Baird's Sparrow.
Ammodramus henslowii Henslow's Sparrow.
Ammodramus leconteii Le Conte's Sparrow.
Ammodramus nelsoni Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow.
Ammodramus caudacutus Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow.
Ammodramus maritimus Seaside Sparrow.
Xenospiza baileyi Sierra Madre Sparrow.
Passerella iliaca Fox Sparrow.
Melospiza melodia Song Sparrow.
Melospiza lincolni Lincoln's Sparrow.
Melospiza georgiana Swamp Sparrow.
Zonotrichia capensis Rufous-collared Sparrow.
Zonotrichia albicollis White-throated Sparrow.
Zonotrichia querula Harris's Sparrow.
Zonotrichia leucophrys White-crowned Sparrow.
Zonotrichia atricapilla Golden-crowned Sparrow.
Junco vulcani Volcano Junco.
Junco hyemalis Dark-eyed Junco.
Junco phaeonotus Yellow-eyed Junco.
Calcarius mccownii McCown's Longspur.
Calcarius lapponicus Lapland Longspur.
Calcarius pictus Smith's Longspur.
Calcarius ornatus Chestnut-collared Longspur.
Emberiza leucocephalos Pine Bunting. (A)
Emberiza pusilla Little Bunting. (A)
Emberiza rustica Rustic Bunting. (A)
Emberiza aureola Yellow-breasted Bunting. (A)
Emberiza variabilis Gray Bunting. (A)
Emberiza pallasi Pallas's Bunting. (A)
Emberiza schoeniclus Reed Bunting. (A)
Plectrophenax nivalis Snow Bunting.
Plectrophenax hyperboreus McKay's Bunting.

CARDINALIDAE

- Saltator albicollis* Lesser Antillean Saltator.
Saltator striatipectus Streaked Saltator.
Saltator coerulescens Grayish Saltator.
Saltator maximus Buff-throated Saltator.
Saltator atriceps Black-headed Saltator.
Saltator grossus Slate-colored Grosbeak.
Caryothraustes poliogaster Black-faced Grosbeak.
Caryothraustes canadensis Yellow-green Grosbeak.
Rhodothraupis celaeno Crimson-collared Grosbeak.
Cardinalis cardinalis Northern Cardinal.
Cardinalis sinuatus Pyrrhuloxia.
Pheucticus chrysopleus Yellow Grosbeak.
Pheucticus tibialis Black-thighed Grosbeak.
Pheucticus ludovicianus Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
Pheucticus melanocephalus Black-headed Grosbeak.
Cyanocompsa cyanooides Blue-black Grosbeak.
Cyanocompsa parellina Blue Bunting.
Guiraca caerulea Blue Grosbeak.
Passerina rositae Rose-bellied Bunting.
Passerina amoena Lazuli Bunting.
Passerina cyanea Indigo Bunting.
Passerina versicolor Varied Bunting.
Passerina leclancherii Orange-breasted Bunting.
Passerina ciris Painted Bunting.
Spiza americana Dickcissel.

ICTERIDAE

- Dolichonyx oryzivorus* Bobolink.
Agelaius phoeniceus Red-winged Blackbird.
Agelaius assimilis Red-shouldered Blackbird.
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored Blackbird.
Agelaius humeralis Tawny-shouldered Blackbird.
Agelaius xanthomus Yellow-shouldered Blackbird.
Nesopsar nigerrimus Jamaican Blackbird.
Sturnella militaris Red-breasted Blackbird.
Sturnella magna Eastern Meadowlark.
Sturnella neglecta Western Meadowlark.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus Yellow-headed Blackbird.
Dives dives Melodious Blackbird.
Dives atrovioleacea Cuban Blackbird.
Euphagus carolinus Rusty Blackbird.
Euphagus cyanocephalus Brewer's Blackbird.
Quiscalus quiscula Common Grackle.
Quiscalus major Boat-tailed Grackle.
Quiscalus mexicanus Great-tailed Grackle.
†*Quiscalus palustris* Slender-billed Grackle.
Quiscalus nicaraguensis Nicaraguan Grackle.
Quiscalus niger Greater Antillean Grackle.
Quiscalus lugubris Carib Grackle.
Molothrus bonariensis Shiny Cowbird.
Molothrus aeneus Bronzed Cowbird.
Molothrus ater Brown-headed Cowbird.
Scaphidura oryzivora Giant Cowbird.
Icterus dominicensis Black-cowled Oriole.
Icterus laudabilis St. Lucia Oriole.
Icterus oberi Montserrat Oriole.
Icterus bonana Martinique Oriole.
Icterus wagleri Black-vented Oriole.

Icterus maculialatus Bar-winged Oriole.
Icterus spurius Orchard Oriole.
Icterus cucullatus Hooded Oriole.
Icterus chrysater Yellow-backed Oriole.
Icterus auricapillus Orange-crowned Oriole.
Icterus mesomelas Yellow-tailed Oriole.
Icterus icterus Troupial. (I)
Icterus pustulatus Streak-backed Oriole.
Icterus auratus Orange Oriole.
Icterus leucopteryx Jamaican Oriole.
Icterus pectoralis Spot-breasted Oriole.
Icterus gularis Altamira Oriole.
Icterus graduacauda Audubon's Oriole.
Icterus galbula Baltimore Oriole.
Icterus bullockii Bullock's Oriole.
Icterus abeillei Black-backed Oriole.
Icterus parisorum Scott's Oriole.
Amblycercus holosericeus Yellow-billed Cacique.
Cacicus uropygialis Scarlet-rumped Cacique.
Cacicus cela Yellow-rumped Cacique.
Cacicus melanicterus Yellow-winged Cacique.
Psarocolius decumanus Crested Oropendola.
Psarocolius wagleri Chestnut-headed Oropendola.
Psarocolius montezuma Montezuma Oropendola.
Psarocolius guatimozinus Black Oropendola.

FRINGILLIDAE

Fringillinae

Fringilla coelebs Common Chaffinch. (A)
Fringilla montifringilla Brambling.

Carduelinae

Leucosticte tephrocotis Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch.
Leucosticte atrata Black Rosy-Finch.
Leucosticte australis Brown-capped Rosy-Finch.
Pinicola enucleator Pine Grosbeak.
Carpodacus erythrinus Common Rosefinch. (N)
Carpodacus purpureus Purple Finch.
Carpodacus cassinii Cassin's Finch.
Carpodacus mexicanus House Finch.
Loxia curvirostra Red Crossbill.
Loxia leucoptera White-winged Crossbill.
Carduelis flammea Common Redpoll.
Carduelis hornemanni Hoary Redpoll.
Carduelis spinus Eurasian Siskin. (A)
Carduelis pinus Pine Siskin.
Carduelis atriceps Black-capped Siskin.
Carduelis notata Black-headed Siskin.
Carduelis xanthogastra Yellow-bellied Siskin.
Carduelis cucullata Red Siskin. (I)
Carduelis dominicensis Antillean Siskin.
Carduelis psaltria Lesser Goldfinch.
Carduelis lawrencei Lawrence's Goldfinch.
Carduelis tristis American Goldfinch.
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch. (I)
Carduelis sinica Oriental Greenfinch. (A)
Serinus mozambicus Yellow-fronted Canary. (I)
Serinus canaria Common Canary. (I)
Pyrrhula pyrrhula Eurasian Bullfinch. (A)
Coccothraustes abeillei Hooded Grosbeak.

Coccothraustes vespertinus Evening Grosbeak.
Coccothraustes coccothraustes Hawfinch. (A)

Drepanidinae

Telespiza cantans Laysan Finch.
Telespiza ultima Nihoa Finch.
Psittirostra psittacea Ou.
†*Dysmorodrepanis munroi* Lanai Hookbill.
Loxioides bailleui Palila.
†*Rhodacanthis flaviceps* Lesser Koa-Finch.
†*Rhodacanthis palmeri* Greater Koa-Finch.
†*Chloridops kona* Kona Grosbeak.
Pseudonestor xanthophrys Maui Parrotbill.
Hemignathus virens Hawaii Amakihi.
Hemignathus flavus Oahu Amakihi.
Hemignathus kauaiensis Kauai Amakihi.
Hemignathus parvus Anianiau.
†*Hemignathus sagittirostris* Greater Amakihi.
†*Hemignathus obscurus* Lesser Akialoa.
Hemignathus ellisianus Greater Akialoa.
Hemignathus lucidus Nukupuu.
Hemignathus munroi Akiapolau.
Oreomystis bairdi Akikiki.
Oreomystis mana Hawaii Creeper.
Paroreomyza maculata Oahu Alauahio.
Paroreomyza flammea Kakawahie.
Paroreomyza montana Maui Alauahio.
Loxops caeruleirostris Akekee.
Loxops coccineus Akepa.
†*Ciridops anna* Ula-ai-hawane.
Vestiaria coccinea Iiwi.
†*Drepanis pacifica* Hawaii Mamo.
†*Drepanis funerea* Black Mamo.
Palmeria dolei Akohekohe.
Himatione sanguinea Apapane.
Melamprosops phaeosoma Poo-uli.

PASSERIDAE

Passer domesticus House Sparrow. (I)
Passer montanus Eurasian Tree Sparrow. (I)

PLOCEIDAE

Ploceinae

Ploceus cucullatus Village Weaver. (I)
Euplectes franciscanus Orange Bishop. (I)
Euplectes afer Yellow-crowned Bishop. (I)

ESTRILDIDAE

Estrildinae

Uraeginthus bengalus Red-cheeked Cordonbleu. (H, I)
Estrilda caerulescens Lavender Waxbill. (H, I)
Estrilda melpoda Orange-cheeked Waxbill. (I)
Estrilda troglodytes Black-rumped Waxbill. (I)
Estrilda astrild Common Waxbill. (I)
Amandava amandava Red Avadavat. (I)
Lonchura malabarica Warbling Silverbill. (I)
Lonchura cucullata Bronze Mannikin. (I)
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin. (I)
Lonchura malacca Chestnut Mannikin. (I)
Padda oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)

Viduinæ

Vidua macroura Pin-tailed Whydah. (I)

THE CHECK-LIST: SPECIES

Class **AVES**: Birds

Subclass **NEORNITHES**: True Birds

Superorder **PALEOGNATHAE**: Ratites and Tinamous

Order **TINAMIFORMES**: Tinamous

Family **TINAMIDAE**: Tinamous

Genus **TINAMUS** Hermann

Tinamus Hermann, 1783, Tabula Affinit. Anim., pp. 164, 235. Type, by subsequent designation (Apstein, 1915), "Le Magoua" Buffon = *Tetrao major* Gmelin.

Tinamus major (Gmelin). Great Tinamou.

Tetrao major Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 767. Based largely on "Le Magoua" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. 4: 507, pl. 24. (in Americæ australis, præsertim Cayennæ et Gujanæ = Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz and northern Oaxaca (possibly southeastern Puebla, at least formerly) south along the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, southern Quintana Roo, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest) and Panama (except the drier central regions), 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 central Brazil.

Genus **NOTHOCERCUS** Bonaparte

Nothocercus Bonaparte, 1856, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 42: 881. Type, by subsequent designation (Salvadori, 1895), *Tinamus julius* Bonaparte.

Nothocercus bonapartei (Gray). Highland Tinamou.

Tinamus Bonapartei G. R. Gray, 1867, List Birds Brit. Mus., pt. 5, p. 97. (valley of Aragua, Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, especially in ravines (1300–2500 m; upper Tropical, Subtropical, and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (north to Cordillera de Guanacaste) and extreme western Panama (Volcán de Chiriquí massif); and mountains from Colombia and western and northern Venezuela south through Ecuador to northwestern Peru.

Genus **CRYPTURELLUS** Brabourne and Chubb

Crypturellus Brabourne and Chubb, 1914, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8)14: 322. Type, by original designation, *C. tataupa* (Temminck) = *Tinamus tataupa* Temminck.

***Crypturellus soui* (Hermann). Little Tinamou.**

Tinamus soui Hermann, 1783, *Tabula Affinit. Anim.*, p. 165. Based on "Le Soui" Buffon, *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4: 512, and "Le Soui ou Petit Tinamou, de Cayenne" Daubenton, *Planches Enlum.*, pl. 829. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, River-edge Forest, (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southern Veracruz and northern Oaxaca south through Tabasco, northern Chiapas, southern Campeche, southern Quintana Roo, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest) and Panama (including Isla del Rey in the Pearl Islands, where probably introduced), 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 central Bolivia and central and southeastern Brazil.

***Crypturellus cinnamomeus* (Lesson). Thicket Tinamou.**

Tinamus (nothura) cinnamomea Lesson, 1842, *Rev. Zool.* [Paris] 5: 210. (La Union, Centre Amérique = La Unión, El Salvador.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1850 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Middle America from central Sinaloa (absent from Pacific Oaxaca) south to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste), and on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from northern Tamaulipas and southeastern San Luis Potosí south to the Yucatan Peninsula, northern Guatemala (Petén), Belize, and the interior valleys of eastern Chiapas, central Guatemala, and northern Honduras.

Notes.—Also known as Rufescent Tinamou. Vocal differences between northern and southern populations in eastern Mexico suggest that two species may be involved. May hybridize with *Crypturellus boucardi* in Honduras (Monroe 1968), but this possibility has been questioned (Howell and Webb 1995). *Crypturellus idoneus* (Todd, 1919), a Colombian endemic once treated as a subspecies of *C. cinnamomeus*, appears to be a subspecies of *C. erythropus* (Pelzeln, 1863) based on ectoparasite data (fide Carriker in Blake 1977) and voice (P. Schwartz, unpubl.).

***Crypturellus boucardi* (Sclater). Slaty-breasted Tinamou.**

Tinamus boucardi (Sallé MS) Sclater, 1859, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 391. (In statu Oaxaca reipublicae Mexicanae . . . Playa Vicente . . . and . . . Teotalcingo = Teotalcingo, Oaxaca; Binford, 1989, *Ornithol. Monogr.* 43, p. 336.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz and northern Oaxaca south along the Gulf-Caribbean slope (also Pacific slope of Sierra Madre de Chiapas) of Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Quintana Roo, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua to Costa Rica (to the latitude of Puerto Limón, occurring also on the Pacific slope of the Cordillera de Guanacaste).

Notes.—Also known as Boucard's Tinamou. *Crypturellus boucardi* and *C. kerriae* are closely allied and constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). The relationships of the northern Colombian *C. columbianus* (Salvadori, 1895), variously treated as a separate species, a race of *C. boucardi*, or a race of the South American *C. erythropus* (Pelzeln, 1863), remain uncertain (see Blake 1977). See comments under *C. cinnamomeus*.

***Crypturellus kerriae* (Chapman). Choco Tinamou.**

Crypturus kerriae Chapman, 1915, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 34: 636. (Baudó, Chocó, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (300–800 m; upper Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in extreme eastern Panama (Río Mono to Cerro Quía in southeastern Darién) and northwestern Colombia (foothills of the Serranía de Baudó in Chocó).

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

Superorder NEOGNATHAE: Typical Birds

Order GAVIIFORMES: Loons

Notes.—The phylogenetic relationships of the Gaviiformes are highly controversial (see Sibley and Ahlquist 1990 and references therein); although they are probably close to the Procellariiformes or Charadriiformes, we retain them in their current position until their relationships are resolved.

Family GAVIIDAE: Loons

Genus *GAVIA* Forster

Gavia J. R. Forster, 1788, Enchirid. Hist. Nat., p. 38. Type, by subsequent designation (Allen, 1908), *Colymbus imber* Gunnerus = *Colymbus immer* Brünnich.

Notes.—Authors in the Old World use the group name Diver for species in this genus. *Colymbus* Linnaeus, 1758, has been used in Old World literature for *Gavia* but has been suppressed (I.C.Z.N. 1956a).

Gavia stellata (Pontoppidan). Red-throated Loon.

Colymbus Stellatus Pontoppidan, 1763, Dan. Atlas 1: 621. Based on *Colymbus maximus stellatus* Willughby, Ornithology, p. 256, pl. 62. (Tame River, Warwickshire, England.)

Habitat.—Ponds and shallow lakes in coastal and alpine tundra, and in coastal flats south of tundra, sometimes in wooded areas (breeding); primarily bays, inlets, estuaries, and seacoasts, occasionally on lakes and rivers (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America on Arctic coasts and islands from Alaska to Ellesmere Island, south along the Pacific coast through the Aleutian Islands to the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands, in the interior of the continent to central Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northeastern Alberta (probably), northern Saskatchewan, around Hudson Bay, and along the Atlantic coast to southeastern Quebec (including Anticosti Island), Miquelon Island, and northern Newfoundland (Grey Island); and in Eurasia from Greenland, Iceland, and Arctic islands and coasts south to the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, northern Russia, Lake Baikal, Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, Kamchatka, and the Commander Islands. Nonbreeding birds may remain on the wintering grounds through the summer as far south as California on the Pacific coast and Chesapeake Bay on the Atlantic coast.

Winters in North America primarily along the Pacific coast from Alaska south to Baja California and northwestern Sonora, and on the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland south to northeastern Florida, ranging casually or rarely to the Gulf coast of Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida; and in Eurasia south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and along the western Pacific coast to China and Taiwan.

Migrates through south-central Canada and the Great Lakes region (commonly Lake Ontario, uncommonly or rarely elsewhere), rarely through the upper Ohio and Mississippi valleys and Appalachian region, and casually or rarely elsewhere in the interior of North America south to southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and the Gulf coast.

Casual in Hidalgo.

Gavia arctica (Linnaeus). Arctic Loon.

Colymbus arcticus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 135. (in Europa & America boreali = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Lakes in tundra and taiga (breeding); primarily bays, estuaries, and seacoasts, rarely on lakes and rivers (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*arctica* group] in Eurasia from the British Isles east across Arctic coasts to the Lena River, and south to southern Scandinavia, central Russia, and Lake Baikal; and [*viridigularis* group] in eastern Siberia (east of *arctica*, but not in the Arctic east of the Indigirka River) south to Transbaicalia, Amurland, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka, and in western Alaska from the Cape Prince of Wales region to Cape Krusenstern and (possibly) Safety Sound.

Winters [*arctica* group] in Eurasia south to the Mediterranean, Black, Caspian, and Aral seas; and [*viridigularis* group] in Eurasia from the breeding range south to coastal eastern China, Ussuriland, Japan, and the Kuril Islands, probably also to Korea, and casually in North America in western and southern Alaska and California (Sonoma, Marin, and San Luis Obispo counties).

Notes.—Known also as Black-throated Loon or Black-throated Diver. The two groups were once regarded as distinct species, *G. viridigularis* Dwight, 1918 [Green-throated Loon] and *G. arctica* [Black-throated Loon], but the two appear to intergrade in eastern Siberia (east of the Lena River and Lake Baikal); however, the level of hybridization is insufficiently known and obscured by individual variation (Vaurie 1965, Cramp and Simmons 1977). See also *G. pacifica*.

Gavia pacifica (Lawrence). Pacific Loon.

Colymbus pacificus Lawrence, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: 889. (Coast of California; Puget's Sound. Restricted to San Diego, San Diego County, California, by Grinnell, 1932, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool 38: 260.)

Habitat.—Lakes in tundra and taiga (breeding); primarily seacoasts (often at considerable distance from shore), bays, upwellings, and estuaries, rarely on lakes and rivers (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Siberia from the Arctic coast (west to the Indigirka River) south to Anadyrland, and in North America from the Arctic coast of Alaska and Canada, and Banks, Prince of Wales, Victoria, and northern Baffin islands south to St. Lawrence Island, southern Alaska (Alaska and Kenai peninsulas), southwestern Yukon, northwestern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northeastern Alberta, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, Belcher Islands, and northwestern Quebec. Nonbreeding birds may summer along the Pacific coast (south to Baja California), in Colorado, northern Alberta, and northwestern Saskatchewan, and north to Melville Island.

Winters from Siberia south to Japan, along the Pacific coast of North America from Alaska south to southern Baja California and southern Sonora, and (more frequently as migrants) in the interior of western North America south to southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

Casual in central and eastern North America east to the Great Lakes region, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Maine, and south irregularly to the Gulf coast and southern Florida; as a vagrant, most frequently recorded along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia, rarely (species uncertain, possibly *G. arctica*) to the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu) and Bermuda. Accidental in western Greenland.

Notes.—In the Old World known as Pacific Diver. *Gavia pacifica* has been frequently treated as a subspecies of *G. arctica*, but sympatric breeding occurs widely in eastern Siberia and probably also western Alaska (Vaurie 1965, Stepanyan 1975, Kistchinski 1980); probable hybrids have been reported (Storer 1978).

Gavia immer (Brünnich). Common Loon.

Colymbus Immer Brünnich, 1764, Ornithol. Bor., p. 38. (Faeroes = Faeroe Islands.)

Habitat.—Large and small lakes and ponds, occasionally rivers, from tundra south in primarily forested situations (breeding); primarily seacoasts, bays, inlets, and estuaries, less frequently along lakes and rivers, rarely or uncommonly to the shelf break ca. 100 km off North Carolina (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and central Alaska (Seward Peninsula, western Aleutian Islands, and the Brooks Range), northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie,

central Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Baffin Island, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to northeastern California (at least formerly), Nevada, northwestern Montana, western Wyoming, northern North Dakota, northern Iowa (formerly), northern Wisconsin, northern Illinois (formerly), northern Indiana (formerly), southern Ontario, northern New York, southern New England, and Nova Scotia; also both coasts of Greenland, Iceland, Scotland (in 1970), and (probably) Bear Island (south of Spitsbergen). Nonbreeding birds summer regularly outside the breeding range south, at least casually, to southern California, Sonora, Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida, in northern Europe, and on Jan Mayen.

Winters in North America primarily along the Pacific coast from the Aleutian Islands south to Baja California and Colima, and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Newfoundland south to southern Florida and west to Tamaulipas, less frequently (especially in the north) on inland waters through most of the continental United States; and in the western Palearctic along the Atlantic coast south to northwestern Africa, casually to the eastern Atlantic islands and through Europe to the Mediterranean and Black seas.

Casual in Coahuila, Bermuda, and Cuba (Havana); sight reports for Hidalgo and México.

Notes.—In the Old World known as Great Northern Diver. *Gavia immer* and *G. adamsii* constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970; Storer *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Gavia adamsii (Gray). Yellow-billed Loon.

Colymbus adamsii G. R. Gray, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 167. (Russian America = Alaska.)

Habitat.—Tundra lakes (breeding); seacoasts, bays, and estuaries, less frequently on lakes (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern and western Alaska (south to St. Lawrence Island and the southern Seward Peninsula) east to Banks, Victoria, and Prince of Wales islands and northern Keewatin, and south to east-central Mackenzie and east-central Keewatin; and in Eurasia from extreme northwestern Russia east to Siberia (including Novaya Zemlya). Nonbreeding individuals summer outside the breeding range east to northeastern Keewatin (Melville Peninsula) and northern Baffin Island, and south to southwestern British Columbia, southern Mackenzie (Great Slave Lake), and southern Keewatin, casually to coastal California.

Winters in North America along the Pacific coast of Alaska and British Columbia, casually south in coastal areas to California, and inland to Alberta; and in Eurasia in the breeding range, casually west to Greenland and south to southern Europe, China, Korea, and Japan.

Casual or accidental in inland California, Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Baja California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Quebec, and New York (Long Island); sight reports for Idaho, Wyoming, Arkansas, and Ontario.

Notes.—Known in the Old World as White-billed Diver. See comments under *G. immer*.

Order PODICIPEDIFORMES: Grebes

Family PODICIPEDIDAE: Grebes

Notes.—The classification here follows Storer *in* Mayr and Cottrell (1979). For a summary of the relationships among the genera and species of grebes, see Vlug and Fjeldså (1990).

Genus *TACHYBAPTUS* Reichenbach

Tachybaptus Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., Die Vögel, pt. 3 (1852), p. iii. Type, by monotypy, *Colymbus minor* Gmelin = *Colymbus ruficollis* Pallas.

Limnodytes Oberholser, 1974, Bird Life Texas 1: 63; 2: 970. Type, by original designation, *Colymbus dominicus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—For recognition of *Tachybaptus*, see Storer (1976).

***Tachybaptus dominicus* (Linnaeus). Least Grebe.**

Colymbus dominicus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 223. Based on "La Grèbe de rivière de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 6: 64, pl. 5, fig. 2. (in Dominica = Haiti, *vide* D. Wetherbee.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, temporary bodies of water, generally in slow-flowing or still waters with emergent vegetation, occasionally mangrove swamps (0–2600 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from southern Baja California, southern Sonora (Pacific lowlands), southern Texas (Gulf lowlands), and the Bahamas (except Grand Bahama) south along both slopes of Middle America (including Cozumel Island), the Greater Antilles (east to Virgin Gorda and St. Croix in the Virgin Islands), and South America (also Trinidad and Tobago) to central Argentina.

Casual north to southeastern California (including one breeding record), southern Arizona, and central and eastern Texas. Accidental in Louisiana (Baton Rouge) and southern Florida (Big Pine Key).

Genus ***PODILYMBUS*** Lesson

Podilymbus Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornithol. 8: 595. Type, by monotypy, *Podiceps carolinensis* Latham = *Colymbus podiceps* Linnaeus.

***Podilymbus podiceps* (Linnaeus). Pied-billed Grebe.**

Colymbus Podiceps Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 136. Based on "The Pied-Bill Dopchick" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, p. 91, pl. 91. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes, usually with tall emergent vegetation; in migration and winter also in brackish bays, lagoons, and estuaries.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Hawaiian Islands (Hawaii, since 1985; 1985; Amer. Birds 40: 161) and south-coastal Alaska (Copper River region, once), and from central and north-eastern British Columbia, south-central Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, Maine, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south locally through North America, Middle America, Bermuda (casually, where common as a migrant), the West Indies, and South America to central Chile and southern Argentina.

Winters in southeastern Alaska (rarely), through most of the breeding range from the Queen Charlotte Islands and southern British Columbia, the central United States, lakes Erie and Ontario, and New York southward (casually farther north), and on Bermuda (uncommonly). Northern populations are migratory, at least in part, and winter south to Panama; tropical populations are essentially sedentary.

Casual on the Hawaiian Islands of Kauai and Oahu, and on the continent north to southern Alaska, southern Yukon, southern Baffin Island, northern Labrador, Newfoundland, in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island), and western Europe; accidental on the Azores and Canary Islands.

Notes.—*Podiceps podiceps* and *P. gigas* are closely allied and may constitute a super-species (Mayr and Short 1970; Storer *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979) although both were reported to have bred on Lake Atitlán, Guatemala.

†***Podilymbus gigas* Griscom. Atitlan Grebe.**

Podilymbus gigas Griscom, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 379, p. 5. (Panajachel, 5300 ft., north shore of Lake Atitlan, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Reed and cattail beds, less frequently open water, on a single lake (1555 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—Apparently EXTINCT (Hunter 1988); formerly *resident* on Lake Atitlán, Guatemala (elevation, 1555 meters).

Notes.—Also known as Giant Pied-billed Grebe. See comments under *P. podiceps*.

Genus *PODICEPS* Latham

Podiceps Latham, 1787, Gen. Synop. Birds, suppl. 1: 294. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Colymbus cristatus* Linnaeus.

Dytes Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw., p. 41. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1841), *Dytes cornutus* Kaup = *Colymbus auritus* Linnaeus.

Pedetaithya Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw., p. 44. Type, by monotypy, *Colymbus subcristatus* Jacquin = *Colymbus grisegena* Boddaert.

Proctopus Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw., p. 49. Type, by monotypy, *Colymbus auritus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—*Podiceps* has been considered by many authors to be a junior synonym of *Colymbus* Linnaeus, 1758, but the latter name has been officially suppressed (see comments under *Gavia*).

Podiceps auritus (Linnaeus). Horned Grebe.

Colymbus auritus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 135. (in summis Europæ & Americæ lacubus = Vaasa, Finland.)

Habitat.—Marshes, ponds, and lakes, occasionally along sluggish streams (breeding); bays, inlets, estuaries, and seacoasts, and in migration commonly in inland fresh-water habitats, especially lakes and rivers (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—Breeds from central Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and northern Manitoba south to eastern Washington, south-central Oregon, northeastern Idaho, northern Montana, northwestern Wyoming, northern South Dakota, northwestern Minnesota (rarely), central Wisconsin, northwestern Ontario (Fort Severn), and southeastern Quebec (Anticosti and Magdalen islands), and formerly (at least locally) from central Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to north-central Nebraska, and northern Indiana (once); reports of breeding in New England not substantiated; also breeds in northern Eurasia from Iceland, northern Scotland, and Scandinavia east across northern Russia and northern Siberia, south to central Russia, Lake Baikal, Amurland, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka.

Winters in North America on the Pacific coast from the Aleutians and south-coastal Alaska south to northern Baja California, and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Nova Scotia south to southern Florida and west to southern Texas, more uncommonly on inland waters from southern Canada and the Great Lakes southward, uncommonly to Bermuda, casually to the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai) and the Gulf of California; and in Eurasia from the seas off Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, and Norway south to the northern Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, casually to Madeira, the Azores, and northern Africa, and on the Pacific coast from Japan south to Korea.

Migrates regularly through interior North America, and in western Europe.

Casual north to Labrador, Newfoundland, Greenland, Jan Mayen, and Spitsbergen, and to the Commander Islands; a sight report for the northern Gulf of California.

Notes.—Known in the Old World as Slavonian Grebe.

Podiceps grisegena (Boddaert). Red-necked Grebe.

Colymbus grisegena Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 55. Based on "Le Jougris" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 931. (No locality given = France.)

Habitat.—Lakes and large ponds, occasionally along quiet rivers (breeding); primarily seacoasts, bays, inlets, and estuaries, less frequently large inland bodies of water, in migration regularly on lakes, ponds, and rivers (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—Breeds in North America from western and central Alaska, central Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northwestern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, and western and central Ontario south to St. Lawrence Island (at least formerly), the Alaska Peninsula, central Washington, northern Idaho, northern Montana, northwestern Wyoming, central and eastern North Dakota, northeastern South Dakota, central Minnesota, and northwestern and southeastern Wisconsin, locally to southwestern Oregon, and rarely to northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, southwestern New Brunswick (formerly), and

New Hampshire; and in western Eurasia from Scandinavia and western Russia south to eastern Europe and Asia Minor, and in eastern Asia west to long. 115° E. and south to northern Japan.

Winters in North America from the Aleutian Islands south on the Pacific coast to southern California (rarely), and from the Bay of Fundy south on the Atlantic coast to South Carolina and Florida (where casual at best; no verifiable records), casually north in interior North America to northwestern Montana and north-central Colorado, and rarely to casually west along the Gulf coast to Texas; and in Eurasia primarily along the coasts of Norway and the North, Baltic, Caspian, Aegean, Adriatic, and Black seas, rarely to the Mediterranean, and in eastern Asia from Kamchatka south to eastern China (Fukien), Korea, and southern Japan.

Migrates regularly through the Great Lakes region, rarely through the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, and casually elsewhere in interior North America.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai) and Bermuda, and north to Hudson Bay, Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Spitsbergen.

Notes.—Reasons for not accepting Bochenski's (1994) proposal to split *P. g. grisegena* from *P. g. holboellii* are explained in Storer (1996).

Podiceps nigricollis Brehm. Eared Grebe.

Podiceps nigricollis C. L. Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturgesch. Vögel Dtsch., p. 963. (Germany.)

Habitat.—Marshes, large ponds, and lakes, generally with emergent vegetation (breeding); in migration and winter also in salt lakes, bays, estuaries, seacoasts, and inland reservoirs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from central interior and northeastern British Columbia, southern Yukon, northwestern and central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, and western Minnesota south locally to northern Baja California, central and south-eastern Arizona, Chihuahua, Nayarit, Jalisco, Puebla, Distrito Federal, and south-central Texas, east to northeastern Illinois (Cook County, casually), northern Iowa, eastern Nebraska, central Kansas, and western Oklahoma (Panhandle); in Eurasia locally from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, central Russia, and eastern Siberia south to the Mediterranean region, northern Africa (formerly), Asia Minor, and Ussuriland; and locally in eastern and southern Africa.

Winters from southern British Columbia, northern Nevada, northern Utah, Montana, Colorado (casually), and Kansas (irregularly) south through the western United States and most of Mexico to Guatemala and El Salvador, in the southern and eastern United States from Kansas and Maryland south to the Gulf coast (rarely east of southwestern Louisiana); in Eurasia from the British Isles south to the Mediterranean Sea, Iran, and northern India, and on the Pacific coast from Japan south to southern China; and in eastern and southern Africa.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), southern Mackenzie, eastern North America (from the Great Lakes, southern Quebec, New York, and New England southward), Costa Rica, Greenland, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Black-necked Grebe. The distinct, isolated, rufous-necked form in Colombia, *P. andinus* (Meyer de Schauensee, 1959, now apparently extinct), has sometimes been treated as a race of *P. nigricollis* (e.g., Blake 1977), but see Fjeldså (1982a) and Hilty and Brown (1986). *Podiceps nigricollis*, *P. andinus*, the South American *P. occipitalis* Garnot, 1826, and possibly *P. taczanowskii* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, appear to constitute a superspecies (Storer in Mayr and Cottrell 1979; Sibley and Monroe 1990). *Podiceps caspicus* (Hablitzl, 1783), used by some past authors for *P. nigricollis*, has been officially suppressed (I.C.Z.N. 1956b: 121).

Genus *AECHMOPHORUS* Coues

Aechmophorus Coues, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 14: 229. Type, by original designation, *Podiceps occidentalis* Lawrence.

Aechmophorus occidentalis (Lawrence). Western Grebe.

Podiceps occidentalis Lawrence, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: liv, 892, 894. (Pacific coast from Washington Territory to California = Fort Steilacoom, Washington.)

Habitat.—Marshes, lakes, and bays, generally with emergent vegetation (breeding); in migration and winter also in sheltered marine and brackish seacoasts, bays, inlets, channels, and lagoons, less frequently on inland reservoirs and lakes, and along rivers (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southwestern mainland and south-central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south locally to southern California, Arizona (except southwestern), southern Colorado, western Minnesota, and east-central Wisconsin (Rush Lake).

Resident in Mexico south to Guerrero and western Puebla, and north of Mexico on some lakes that do not freeze over in the winter (e.g., Clear Lake, California).

Winters from southeastern Alaska, coastal southern British Columbia, Montana (casually), southern Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and western and (rarely) southern Texas south to the west coast of Mexico (southern Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa), casually east to Nuevo León and Coahuila (sight).

Casual or accidental north to southern Yukon, and to Colorado, the Great Lakes, southwestern Quebec, upper Mississippi Valley, and southeastern Texas, also casually to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Nova Scotia and New England to Florida, and west to Texas. Most records, especially those from the north and east, refer to *A. occidentalis* (see note).

Notes.—This species and the next were formerly considered color morphs of a single species (*A. occidentalis*), and thus most authors did not distinguish between them. Records of occurrence in the literature may refer to either or both species. The most consistent differences between the two species appear to be bill color, facial pattern, number of notes in the advertising call, and foraging behavior (Ratti 1979, Nuechterlein 1981, Nuechterlein and Storer 1982, Storer and Nuechterlein 1985); DNA-DNA hybridization studies also indicate a species-level distinction (Ahlquist et al. 1987). Limited hybridization between the species (ca. 1%) occurs in some populations, and intermediates are known; the extent of hybridization in Mexico is unknown, although both species are resident on the Mexican Plateau. The only breeding record of the genus in Texas was reported to be a mixed pair *A. occidentalis* x *A. clarkii* at Lake Balmorhea in October 1991 (1992, *Amer. Birds* 46: 118).

Aechmophorus clarkii (Lawrence). Clark's Grebe.

Podiceps clarkii Lawrence, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, *Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac.* 9: 895. (California and New [sic] Mexico = Laguna Santa Maria, Chihuahua, Mexico; restricted by Dickerman, 1963, *Condor* 65: 66–67.)

Habitat.—Marshes, lakes, and bays, generally with emergent vegetation; in migration and winter also sheltered seacoasts, less frequently on inland reservoirs and along rivers (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, south-central North Dakota, and South Dakota south to southern California (casually), Arizona (except southwestern), southwestern and north-eastern New Mexico, southern Colorado; essentially sympatric with *A. occidentalis*, although rare in the northern and eastern parts of its range.

Resident in Mexico south to Guerrero and western Puebla, and north of Mexico on some lakes that do not freeze over in the winter (e.g., Clear Lake, California).

Winters from central California (casually north to southern British Columbia) and Colorado (rarely) south to southern Baja California.

Casual east to Minnesota, Missouri, and Texas; there are sight reports east to Illinois and Tennessee.

Notes.—See comments under *A. occidentalis*.

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES: Tube-nosed Swimmers

Family DIOMEDEIDAE: Albatrosses

Notes.—We follow Nunn et al. (1996) for genus-level taxonomy and the linear sequence of taxa in the Diomedidae.

Genus *THALASSARCHE* Reichenbach

Thalassarche Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. spec. Ornithol., lfr. 3, Die Vogel, p. 5. Type, by original designation, *Diomedea melanophrys* Temminck.

Thalassarche chlororhynchos (Gmelin). Yellow-nosed Albatross.

Diomedea chlororhynchos Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 568. Based on the "Yellow-nosed Albatross" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(1): 309, pl. 94. (ad caput bonae spei, et in mari australi extra tropicos = off Cape of Good Hope.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands in the South Atlantic and southern Indian oceans, and ranges widely at sea in these southern oceans east to Australian and New Zealand waters.

Casual or accidental in Quebec (Gulf of St. Lawrence), New Brunswick (near head of Bay of Fundy, Moncton), Maine (East Fryeburg), New York (off Freeport, Long Island, and up the Hudson River), Maryland (Ocean City), Florida (St. Marks, Key Largo), Louisiana (Holly Beach), Texas (South Padre Island), and Greenland; sight reports offshore from Newfoundland and Maine south to Florida.

Thalassarche cauta (Gould). Shy Albatross.

Diomedea cauta Gould, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 177. (Bass's Straits [off southeastern Australia].)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands off southern Australia and New Zealand, and ranges widely in the southern Pacific and Indian oceans, less commonly in the South Atlantic.

Accidental off the coast of Washington (lat. 47°55' N., long. 125°37' W., ca. 39 miles west of the mouth of Quillayute River, 1 September 1951; Slipp 1952) and in the Gulf of Aqaba, Elat, Israel.

Notes.—Also known as White-capped Albatross.

Thalassarche melanophris (Temminck). Black-browed Albatross.

Diomedea melanophris Temminck, 1828, Planches Color., livr. 77, p. 456 and text. (Cap. Nouvelle Hollande, et mers antarctiques = Cape of Good Hope.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands off southern South America, Kerguelen in the southern Indian Ocean, and islands off southern New Zealand, and ranges at sea in southern oceans generally north to the Tropic of Capricorn.

Casual in the British Isles; accidental on Martinique (Vauclin, 12 November 1956; Bond 1959), near Greenland, and in Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Spitsbergen, Norway, Germany, and Spain; sight reports, none satisfactory, for waters off the Atlantic coast of North America from Newfoundland to Florida.

Notes.—Although emended to *D. melanophrys* by Temminck in 1839, the consistent use of the acceptable spelling *melanophris* by him in 1828 renders the former an unjustified emendation.

Genus *PHOEBETRIA* Reichenbach

Phoebetria Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. spec. Ornithol., lfr. 3, Die Vogel, p. 5. Type, by original designation, *Diomedea fuliginosa* Gmelin = *Diomedea palpebrata* Forster.

Phoebetria palpebrata (Forster). Light-mantled Albatross.

Diomedea palpebrata J. R. Forster, 1785, Mém. Math. Phys. Acad. Sci. Paris 10: 571, pl. 15. (depuis le degré quarante-septième de latitude austral jusqu'au soixante-onzième & dix minutes = south of Prince Edward and Marion islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on subantarctic islands (Tristan da Cunha group, Prince Edward, Marion, Crozet, Kerguelen, Amsterdam, and St. Paul islands). Ranges at sea in southern oceans between latitude 30° S. and the edge of the pack ice.

Accidental off central California (Cordell Banks), 17 July 1994 (Stallcup and Terrill 1996; photograph). A specimen taken by Townsend near the "mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon" is the only specimen from northern waters; the locality, however, is regarded as erroneous (A.O.U. 1957).

Notes.—Also known as Light-mantled Sooty-Albatross.

Genus *DIOMEDEA* Linnaeus

Diomedea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 132. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus.

Diomedea exulans Linnaeus. Wandering Albatross.

Diomedea exulans Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 132. Based primarily on "The Albatross" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 88, pl. 88. (intra tropicos Pelagi & ad Cap. b. Spei = Cape of Good Hope.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on subantarctic islands from the South Atlantic east to the Auckland, Campbell, and Antipodes islands in the South Pacific, and ranges at sea generally throughout the southern oceans north to lat. 30° S.

Accidental in California (The Sea Ranch, Sonoma County, 11–12 July 1967; Paxton 1968), Panama (Bay of Panama, August 1937; Murphy 1938), and Japan; two old reports from Florida are unsatisfactory (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992). Although the possibility that Northern Hemisphere records may have been human-assisted cannot always be excluded, vagrancy to the N. Hemisphere by other southern albatrosses (e.g., *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, *T. cauta*, and *T. melanophris*) lend support to the belief that the California and Panama reports are based on natural wanderings.

Genus *PHOEBASTRIA* Reichenbach

Phoebastria Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. spec. Ornithol., lfr. 3, Die Vogel, p. 5. Type, by original designation, *Diomedea brachyura* Temminck = *Diomedea albatrus* Pallas.

Phoebastria immutabilis (Rothschild). Laysan Albatross.

Diomedea immutabilis Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 1: 48. (Laysan Island.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, mainly beyond continental shelf; breeds on the ground in open areas on oceanic islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on most of the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Kure east to Kauai and Oahu), in the Ogasawara Islands (on Torishima), and, at least formerly, in the Seven Islands of Izu (on Torishima), and on Marcus, Johnston and Wake islands; also off Baja California (Guadalupe Island, since 1986; Alijos Rocks off Baja California) and in the Revillagigedo Islands (Clarión, since 1988; San Benedicto, 1992).

Ranges at sea in the Bering Sea, and in the North Pacific from the Gulf of Alaska south to the coast of California and Baja California, and Gulf of California, and from Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands south to the coast of Japan.

Casual in interior California (Palm Springs area, Salton Sea); accidental in Arizona (Yuma).

Notes.—Occasional hybrids between *P. immutabilis* and *P. nigripes* have been reported from the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Midway).

Phoebastria nigripes (Audubon). Black-footed Albatross.

Diomedea nigripes Audubon, 1839, Ornithol. Biogr. 5: 327. (Pacific Ocean, lat. 30°44' N., long. 146° [W].)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, mainly over continental shelf; nests on open sand on oceanic islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Kure east to Kaula), and on Torishima in the Seven Islands of Izu; bred formerly in the northern Bonin Islands (Mukoshima), Volcano Islands (Iwo Jima), Marianas (Agrihan), Marshall Islands (Taongi), and on Marcus, Wake, and Johnston islands.

Ranges at sea in the Bering Sea, and in the North Pacific from the Gulf of Alaska south to Baja California, and from Kamchatka south to the coast of China and the Caroline Islands.

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

***Phoebastria albatrus* (Pallas). Short-tailed Albatross.**

Diomedea albatrus Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool., 1 (5): 28. (ad oram Kamtschatcae orientalem . . . ad Insulam Beringii = in the Bering Sea off Kamchatka.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on small oceanic islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in small but increasing numbers on Torishima, in the Seven Islands of Izu; formerly bred on Kita-no-shima (in the Parry group), Kobishi (in the Senkaku Archipelago, southern Ryukyu Islands) and Nishi-no-shima, Tome-shima, and Muko-shima (in the Bonin Islands). Occurs during the breeding season in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Midway, more than two individuals annually); reported breeding from Wake Island is erroneous, being based on *D. immutabilis*.

Ranges at sea (commonly prior to 1900, casually in the 20th Century) from Siberia, the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska south to the China coast and through the North Pacific to the northwestern Hawaiian Islands and southern Baja California; a sight report for the Revillagigedo Islands.

Family **PROCELLARIIDAE**: Shearwaters and Petrels

Genus **FULMARUS** Stephens

Fulmarus Stephens, 1826, in Shaw, Gen. Zool. 13(1): 233. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Procellaria glacialis* Linnaeus.

Priocella Hombrohn and Jacquinot, 1844, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 18: 357. Type, by monotypy, *Priocella garnotii* Hombrohn and Jacquinot = *Procellaria glacialisoides* Smith.

***Fulmarus glacialis* (Linnaeus). Northern Fulmar.**

Procellaria glacialis Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica (ed. 2): 51. Based primarily on "Malle-mucke" Martens, Spitsbergen Groenland Reise, p. 68, pl. N, fig. c. (in mari septentrionali intra circulum arcticum = Spitsbergen.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests primarily on sea cliffs, less frequently on low and flat rocky islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in western North America on islands in the Bering Sea (Hall, St. Matthew, and the Pribilofs), in the Aleutians (Buldir, Davidof, Gareloi, Bobrof, and Chagulak islands), in the northern Gulf of Alaska (on Seal, Semidi, Barren, and Chiswell islands); in the Canadian Arctic on Devon Island, eastern Baffin Island (south to Cumberland Sound and Admiralty Bay), and Labrador (Gannet Islands), and in Newfoundland (since 1973); in the Palearctic on northeastern Greenland, Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Bear Island, Novaya Zemlya, and along the coast of Koryakland and the Chukotski Peninsula (Plover Bay) south to Jan Mayen, Iceland, the Faeroes, the British Isles, and northern France (Brittany and Normandy). Summers regularly outside the breeding range in the Bering and Chukchi seas, off the Pacific coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, in Arctic Canada west to Banks and Melville islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south to the English Channel, northwestern France, northwestern Germany, and the North Sea, and along the coast of Kamchatka.

Winters in the North Pacific south to Japan and Baja California, and in the North Atlantic from Greenland, Labrador, Spitsbergen, and northern Norway south to the Newfoundland

Banks, Georges Bank off Massachusetts, and northern France, less commonly but regularly off the east coast of the United States to South Carolina.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands, Ontario, Quebec, northern New York, and continental Europe; sight reports for Yukon, the Gulf of California, Alabama, and the Bahama Islands.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Fulmar. *Fulmarus glacialis* and *F. glacialis* appear to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Genus *PTERODROMA* Bonaparte

Pterodroma Bonaparte, 1856, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 42: 768. Type, by subsequent designation (Coues, 1866), *Procellaria macroptera* Smith.

Pterodroma neglecta (Schlegel). Kermadec Petrel.

Procellaria neglecta Schlegel, 1863, Mus. Hist. Nat. Pays-Bas, livr. 4, Procell., p. 10. (Kermadec and Sunday Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the South Pacific (Kermadecs and Lord Howe east to the Juan Fernández group), and *ranges* at sea generally through the South Pacific.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Kure, 30 April 1923, specimen in U.S.N.M.; Gould and King 1967) and Pennsylvania (Heintzelman 1961, now considered definite as to species identification), with additional sight reports from Hawaiian waters and Mexican waters north to the Revillagigedo Islands. Reports from California and England cannot be verified.

Notes.—Also known as Variable Petrel and formerly treated under the name of *P. philippi* (G. R. Gray, 1862). Jouanin and Mougín in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *P. neglecta*, *P. arminjoniana*, and *P. alba* (Gmelin, 1789) to constitute a superspecies.

Pterodroma arminjoniana (Giglioli and Salvadori). Herald Petrel.

Estrelata arminjoniana Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869, Ibis, p. 62. (near Trinidad [= Trindade] Island, in the South Atlantic.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on bare rock under overhanging ledges or plants on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*arminjoniana* group] on islands in the South Atlantic (Trindade, Martin Vas Rocks) and Indian Ocean (Round Island off Mauritius) and [*heraldica* group] on islands in the tropical South Pacific; *ranges* at sea generally in the oceans near the respective breeding grounds.

Casual or accidental [*arminjoniana* group] in New York (near Ithaca [Allen 1934], the North Atlantic off North Carolina [Lee 1979], in Puerto Rico (Cayo Lobito, Culebra National Wildlife Refuge), northeast of the Lesser Antilles (lat. 21°51' N., long. 43°35' W.), and in England. Accidental [*heraldica* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (French Frigate Shoals, 14 March 1968; Amerson 1971: 125), with additional sight reports near Clipperton Island and north to the Revillagigedo Islands.

Notes.—Groups: *P. heraldica* (Salvin, 1888) [Herald Petrel] and *P. arminjoniana* [Trindade or South Trinidad Petrel]. Brooke and Rowe (1996) used genetic evidence to treat these groups as species, and to divide *heraldica* into two species. See comments under *P. neglecta*.

Pterodroma ultima Murphy. Murphy's Petrel.

Pterodroma ultima Murphy, 1949, in Mayr and Schuz (eds.), Ornithol. Biol. Wiss., p. 89. (Oeno Island, south Pacific.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on small islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the south-central Pacific Ocean in the Austral, Tuamotu, and Pitcairn islands.

Ranges at sea in the northern and central Pacific Ocean north to the Hawaiian Islands (Kure, French Frigate Shoals, Kauai, off Oahu), and to the Pacific coast off California and Mexico (Revillagigedo Islands), where it is probably regular in spring, casually off Washington and Oregon.

Notes.—Jouanin and Mougin in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *P. ultima*, *P. brevirostris* (Lesson, 1831), and *P. mollis* (including *P. feae* and *P. madeira*) to constitute a superspecies. Bretagnolle (1995) presented evidence indicating that *P. feae* (including *madeira*) is closer to *P. cahow* than to *P. mollis*.

***Pterodroma inexpectata* (Forster). Mottled Petrel.**

Procellaria inexpectata J. R. Forster, 1844, Descr. Anim., p. 204. (in Oceano antarctico = Antarctic Ocean.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests primarily along mountain bluffs and in burrows on small islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the New Zealand region in the Snares Islands and on islets off Stewart Island, and formerly in the highlands of New Zealand (North and South islands).

Ranges at sea in Antarctic waters between New Zealand and South America, and throughout much of the Pacific from the southern Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska south to the Hawaiian Islands and California (mostly far-offshore waters).

Casual along the Pacific coast from British Columbia to California, and in the vicinity of the Galapagos Islands. Accidental in New York (Mount Morris, Livingston County, 1880).

Notes.—Also known as Scaled Petrel.

***Pterodroma cahow* (Nichols and Mowbray). Bermuda Petrel.**

Æstrelata cahow Nichols and Mowbray, 1916, Auk 33: 194. (Gurnet Head Rock, Bermuda.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows in sandy areas on islets.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Bermuda, persisting in small numbers on islets in Castle Roads, formerly also the Bahamas (Crooked Island, bone deposits in caves).

Ranges at sea but no confirmed records away from the breeding grounds; sightings have been reported off North Carolina.

Notes.—Also known as Cahow. See comments under *P. hasitata* and *P. ultima*.

***Pterodroma hasitata* (Kuhl). Black-capped Petrel.**

Proc[ellaria] hasitata Kuhl, 1820, Beitr. Zool. 1: 142. (No locality given = Dominica.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows at high elevations on island mountain summits.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Hispaniola (Massif de La Selle east to western end of Sierra de Baorucó), Jamaica (Blue Mountains, formerly), Guadeloupe, Dominica (where probably extirpated), and (possibly) Martinique. Reports of breeding in Cuba are unsubstantiated.

Ranges at sea in the Caribbean and western Atlantic Ocean from about the Tropic of Cancer south to eastern Brazil, regularly in the Gulf Stream north to North Carolina, irregularly north to Maine.

Accidental in Ontario, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, western Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, western Florida (Leon County), and England.

Notes.—The possibly extinct, dark form that bred on Jamaica may represent a distinct species, *Pterodroma caribbaea* Carte, 1866 [Jamaican Petrel]. Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *P. hasitata* and *P. cahow* to constitute a superspecies; Jouanin and Mougin in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) also included *P. externa*, *P. barau* (Jouanin, 1964), and *P. phaeopygia* in this superspecies. Bretagnolle (1995) presented evidence from vocalizations that suggests that *P. hasitata* is not closely related to *P. cahow* and *P. feae*.

***Pterodroma externa* (Salvin). Juan Fernandez Petrel.**

Æstrelata externa Salvin, 1875, Ibis, p. 373. ("Islands of Masafuera and Juan Fernandez" = Más Afuera.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Más Afuera, in the Juan Fernández Islands, off Chile.

Ranges at sea in the eastern Pacific Ocean north to the Hawaiian Islands (off Kaula,

on Oahu, with sight reports off Maui and Hawaii) and Middle America (north to Clipperton Island, apparently regular); a sight report off Washington.

Notes.—It is clear from Salvin's type description that the specimens on which the description was based came from Más Afuera. English names for this and *P. defilippiana* were confused in the 37th Supplement (A.O.U. 1989: 532, 537) but were subsequently corrected (A.O.U. 1990, 1991). See comments under *P. cervicalis* and *P. hasitata*.

***Pterodroma phaeopygia* (Salvin). Dark-rumped Petrel.**

Estrelata phaeopygia Salvin, 1876, Trans. Zool. Soc. London 9: 507, pl. 88, figs. 1 and 2. (Chatham Island, Galapagos.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows at higher elevations on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds [*sandwichensis* group] in the interior highlands of the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii, probably also on Lanai, possibly on Molokai); and [*phaeopygia* group] in the Galapagos Islands (Isabela, San Salvador, Santa Cruz, Floreana, and San Cristóbal).

Ranges at sea [*sandwichensis* group] in the central Pacific Ocean from 5° to 42° N. lat.; and [*phaeopygia* group] in the eastern Pacific Ocean from Clipperton Island and Costa Rica south to northern Peru; one record (photograph) [group uncertain] and two sight reports for California; one sight report for Oregon.

Notes.—Groups: *P. sandwichensis* (Ridgway, 1884) [Hawaiian Petrel] and *P. phaeopygia* [Galapagos Petrel]. See comments under *P. hasitata*.

***Pterodroma cervicalis* (Salvin). White-necked Petrel.**

Estrelata cervicalis Salvin, 1891, Ibis, p. 192. (Kermadec Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds in the Kermadec Islands north of New Zealand, and **ranges** at sea in the central Pacific Ocean, principally between the Equator and the Hawaiian Islands.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands (between Midway and Laysan, 3 November 1984, and ca. 16 km west-northwest of Tern Island, French Frigate Shoals, 16 November 1984, photographs; Pyle and Eilerts 1986: 182); there are also several sight reports off Hawaii.

Notes.—Often considered conspecific with *P. externa*, but these two species are apparently not closely related (Imber 1985).

***Pterodroma hypoleuca* (Salvin). Bonin Petrel.**

Estrelata hypoleuca Salvin, 1888, Ibis, p. 359. (Krusenstern Is., in North Pacific Ocean = Hawaiian Leeward Islands, probably Laysan; Murphy, 1951, Amer. Mus. Novit. 1512, p. 17–18.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on oceanic islands.

Distribution.—Breeds in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Kure east to Nihoa), and in the Bonin and Volcano islands.

Ranges at sea in the western North Pacific in the vicinity of the breeding grounds and from Sakhalin south to Taiwan and the Seven Islands of Izu.

Notes.—The relationships of this species and several closely allied forms that breed in southern waters from Australia and New Zealand east to South America remain uncertain.

***Pterodroma nigripennis* (Rothschild). Black-winged Petrel.**

Estrelata nigripennis Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 1: 57. (Kermadec Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands in the New Zealand region in the Kermadec, Austral, Three Kings, and Chatham islands, and on Lord Howe, Norfolk, and Portland islands, and **ranges** at sea, primarily in the South Pacific near the breeding grounds.

Casual in Hawaiian waters (ca. 60 miles west of Hawaii, 12 November 1965; Berger

1972) and in Maui (Kahului harbor, 11 October 1990, captured; 1991, Amer. Birds 45: 155); several other sight reports for Hawaiian waters.

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

Pterodroma cookii (Gray). Cook's Petrel.

Procellaria Cookii G. R. Gray, 1843, in Dieffenbach, Travels N. Z., 2, p. 199. (New Zealand.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off the coast of New Zealand (Little and Great Barrier, off North Island; and Codfish, off Stewart Island).

Ranges at sea from the northern and eastern Pacific Ocean south to New Zealand and Peru, and uncommonly to the Aleutians (near Adak), off California, and off Baja California; many of these reports are sight reports.

Accidental at sea in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands, and in Washington (Gray's Harbor), and interior southern California (Salton Sea).

Notes.—Also known as Blue-footed Petrel. Jouanin and Mougin in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *P. cookii* to form a superspecies with *P. defilippiana* (Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869), *P. longirostris*, and *P. leucoptera* (Gould, 1844).

Pterodroma longirostris (Stejneger). Stejneger's Petrel.

Estrelata longirostris Stejneger, 1893, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 16: 618. (Province of Mutzu, Hondo, Japan.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Más Afuera, in the Juan Fernández group in the South Pacific off Chile, and *ranges* at sea in the North Pacific to waters off Japan and between the Hawaiian Islands and North America.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Lanai, 1914, a specimen previously misidentified as *P. hypoleuca*; [Clapp 1984]) and off California (35 miles southwest of Point Reyes, 17 November 1990, photograph; 1991, Amer. Birds 45: 146, 174; DeBenedictis 1994a); additional photographs and sight reports from off southern California (where species may prove to be regular) and south of Clipperton Island.

Notes.—Specimens taken in international waters more than 600 miles west of California (Moffitt 1938) were reported as *P. leucoptera masafuerae* Lönnberg, 1921, presently regarded as a synonym of *P. longirostris*; other reports of *P. leucoptera* between the Hawaiian Islands and California also pertain to *P. longirostris*. See comments under *P. cookii*.

Genus **BULWERIA** Bonaparte

Bulweria Bonaparte, 1843, Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. Bologna (1842) 8: 426. Type, by monotypy, *Procellaria bulwerii* Jardine and Selby.

Bulweria bulwerii (Jardine and Selby). Bulwer's Petrel.

Procellaria bulwerii Jardine and Selby, 1828, Illus. Ornithol. 2: pl. 65. (Madeira or the small islands adjacent.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in small holes in rocky areas and under plants on oceanic islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Pacific Ocean in the Hawaiian Islands (Pearl and Hermes Reef east to Kaula, and on small islets around the main islands), on small islands off the coast of China, in the Bonin, Volcano, Marquesas, and Phoenix islands, and on Johnston Island; and in the Atlantic Ocean in the Azores, Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verde islands.

Ranges at sea in the western Pacific Ocean in the breeding areas and from Japan to Taiwan and the Moluccas; casually in the eastern Atlantic Ocean north to England, the Mediterranean Sea and the western Atlantic (off Trinidad); and to the equatorial, western, and central Indian Ocean; sight reports from Florida.

Notes.—*Bulweria bulwerii* and *B. fallax* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they have been considered conspecific, but see Zonfrillo (1988).

Bulweria fallax Jouanin. Jouanin's Petrel.

Bulweria fallax Jouanin, 1955, Oiseau 25: 158, 159, 160. (en mer au point approximatif [lat.] 12°30' N., [long.] 55° E. [northwestern Indian Ocean].)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters.

Distribution.—*Breeds* presumably on small islands in the Indian Ocean off Arabia, and *ranges* at sea primarily in the northwestern Indian Ocean.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Lisianski Island, 4 September 1967).

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

Genus **PROCELLARIA** Linnaeus

Procellaria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 131. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus.

Adamastor Bonaparte, 1856, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 43: 594. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria haesitata* Forster = *Procellaria cinerea* Gmelin.

Procellaria parkinsoni Gray. Parkinson's Petrel.

Procellaria parkinsoni G. R. Gray, 1862, Ibis, p. 245. (New Zealand.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands and at high elevations in mountains.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off New Zealand (Great Barrier and Little Barrier) and, at least formerly, in the mountainous interior ranges of both North and South islands, New Zealand.

Ranges at sea west to Australia and east, apparently regularly, to the vicinity of the Galapagos Islands and waters off Ecuador and the west coast of Middle America (ca. 50 miles off Guatemala, 14 April 1973, and 17 miles off the Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, 21 April 1973, plus many sight reports between Mexico and Panama probably referable to this species; Jehl 1974), and South America south to Peru.

Notes.—Also known as Black Petrel. *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758, *P. parkinsoni*, and *P. westlandica* Falla, 1946, of New Zealand, constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Genus **CALONECTRIS** Mathews and Iredale

Calonectris Mathews and Iredale, 1915, Ibis, pp. 590, 592. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria leucomelas* Temminck.

Notes.—For reasons for separation of *Calonectris* from *Puffinus*, see Kuroda 1954: 102–104, 117.

Calonectris leucomelas (Temminck). Streaked Shearwater.

Procellaria leucomelas Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 99, pl. 587. (seas of Japan and Nagasaki Bay.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows or occasionally under shrubs on small wooded islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands from the Bonin and Pescadores groups to the coast of Japan, and *ranges* at sea in the western Pacific Ocean from Korea and Japan to Borneo, Australia, New Guinea, and off Thailand.

Casual in California (Monterey Bay and Red Bluff), and the Hawaiian Islands (Laysan), and also to Sri Lanka.

Calonectris diomedea (Scopoli). Cory's Shearwater.

Procellaria diomedea Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist.-Nat., p. 74. (No locality given = Tremiti Islands, Adriatic Sea.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily warm water over continental shelf; nests in burrows or crevices on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the eastern North Atlantic Ocean in the Azores, on Berlenga Island off Portugal, in the Madeira, Salvage, and Canary islands, and in the Mediterranean Sea from Gibraltar, Corsica, and Sardinia locally east to the Adriatic Sea, the Balkans, Turkey, and the Near East.

Ranges widely at sea in the Atlantic Ocean, including west to the North American coast from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and southern Quebec south to Florida, and west in the Gulf of Mexico to Texas.

Casual in the Bahamas (Grand Bahama), Cuba (off Gibara), Barbados, Trinidad, Brazil, Argentina, western Europe, Syria, South Africa, and New Zealand; sight reports off Cozumel Island and Panama.

Genus *PUFFINUS* Brisson

Puffinus Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 56; 6: 130. Type, by tautonymy, *Puffinus* Brisson = *Procellaria puffinus* Brünnich.

Ardena Reichenbach, 1853, Hand. Spec. Ornithol., Die Vögel, pt. 3 (1852), p. iv.

Type, by original designation, *Procellaria minor* Faber = *Procellaria gravis* O'Reilly.

Thyelodroma Stejneger, 1889, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 11 (1888): 93. Type, by original designation, *Puffinus sphenurus* Gould = *Puffinus chlororhynchus* Lesson.

Neonectris Mathews, 1913, Austral Avian Rec. 2: 12. Type, by original designation, *Puffinus brevicaudus* Gould = *Procellaria tenuirostris* Temminck.

Hemipuffinus Iredale, 1913, Austral Avian Rec. 2: 20. Type, by original designation, *Puffinus carneipes* Gould.

Notes.—For assignment of species to subgenera, see Jouanin and Mougín in Mayr and Cottrell (1979).

Puffinus creatopus Coues. Pink-footed Shearwater.

Puffinus creatopus (Cooper MS) Coues, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16: 131. (ex insula "San Nicholas" prope California = San Nicolas Island, California.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily over continental shelf; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off Chile (Más á Tierra and Santa Clara in the Juan Fernández group, and Isla Mocha in Arauco Bay).

Ranges at sea off the Pacific coast of the Americas, north at least as far as south-coastal Alaska.

Notes.—*Puffinus creatopus* and *P. carneipes* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Puffinus carneipes Gould. Flesh-footed Shearwater.

Puffinus carneipes Gould, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (1) 13: 365. (small islands off Cape Leeuwin, western Australia.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off the south coast of western Australia (from Cape Leeuwin to Archipelago of the Recherche), on Lord Howe Island, on islands off New Zealand (eastern coast of North Island), and on St. Paul Island in the Indian Ocean.

Ranges at sea from the breeding areas throughout most of the Pacific Ocean to the Hawaiian Islands, the west coast of North America (from the southern Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska south, uncommonly, to California), waters off Japan and the Juan Fernández Islands off Chile, and to the Indian Ocean (north to the Arabian Sea and Sri Lanka); a sight report off northern Baja California.

Notes.—Also known as Pale-footed Shearwater. See comments under *P. creatopus*.

Puffinus gravis (O'Reilly). Greater Shearwater.

Procellaria Gravis O'Reilly, 1818, Voy. Greenland Adj. Seas, p. 140, pl. 12, fig. 1. (Latitude of Cape Farewell and Staten Hook, frequently Newfoundland in summer.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily cold water over continental shelf; nests in burrows on oceanic islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the South Atlantic Ocean on Tristan da Cunha (Nightingale and Inaccessible islands), on Gough Island, and in the Falkland Islands.

Ranges at sea throughout the Atlantic Ocean from Greenland and Iceland south to Tierra del Fuego and South Africa, most numerous between May and October off the Atlantic coast of North America (rarely also the Gulf of St. Lawrence) from Newfoundland to Florida and the West Indies, and rarely in the Gulf of Mexico from southeastern Texas to Florida; in June in the Davis Strait off Labrador and Greenland; and between August and October off Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and the west coast of Europe (including the western Mediterranean east to Algeria and Sardinia).

Casual in Trinidad and continental Europe; sight reports for interior New York (Albany) and the New Zealand region; accidental off California (photograph; Monterey Bay) and (doubtfully) Costa Rica (Tortuguero).

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as Great Shearwater.

***Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin). Wedge-tailed Shearwater.**

Procellaria pacifica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 560. Based on the "Pacific Petrel" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 416. (circa insulam Europa aliasque maris pacifici = Kermadec Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off the western coast of Mexico (on San Benedicto, in the Revillagigedo group), in the Hawaiian Islands (Kure east to Kauai and Oahu, and on small islets around the main islands), in the central and western Pacific Ocean (from the Pescadores and Bonin Islands south to the Tonga, Austral, and Pitcairn groups), in waters off southern Australia and around New Zealand, and in the Indian Ocean (from the Seychelles and Cocos-Keeling south to the Mascarenes and Western Australia).

Ranges at sea in the Pacific Ocean off the west coast of Middle America and South America (from southern Baja California and Colima south to Panama and Colombia) and throughout most of the central and western Pacific Ocean north to Japan and Taiwan; and in the Indian Ocean north to the Arabian and southern Red seas.

Casual in California (Monterey Bay [Stallcup et al. 1988] and inland at Salton Sea [McCaskie and Webster 1990]).

***Puffinus bulleri* Salvin. Buller's Shearwater.**

Puffinus bulleri Salvin, 1888, Ibis, p. 354. (New Zealand.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, especially near upwellings; nests in burrows or rocky crevices on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Poor Knights Islands, off North Island, New Zealand.

Ranges at sea in the Pacific Ocean off the west coast of North America (from the Gulf of Alaska south to Baja California), near the Hawaiian and Galapagos islands, off the Kuril Islands, and off the west coast of South America (from Ecuador to Chile).

Accidental inland in southern California (Salton Sea) and off New Jersey (off Barnegat); sight reports off Baja California.

Notes.—Also known as Gray-backed Shearwater or New Zealand Shearwater.

***Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin). Sooty Shearwater.**

Procellaria grisea Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 564. Based mainly on the "Grey Petrel" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 399. (in hemisphaerio australi, inter 35° et 50° = New Zealand.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily cold water over continental shelf, often close to shore; nests in burrows or rock crevices on small islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off southeastern Australia (off New South Wales and Tasmania) and widely in New Zealand waters (including Stewart, Snares, Auckland, and

Chatham islands); and off southern South America (Wollaston, Deceit, and Chiloé, probably also Huafo and Mocha, off Chile; off Tierra del Fuego); and in the Falkland Islands.

Ranges at sea throughout the Pacific Ocean north to the southern Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, Kamchatka, Taiwan, and the Hawaiian Islands, and along the entire Pacific coast of the Americas; and in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of North America (rarely also the Gulf of St. Lawrence) from Newfoundland south to Florida, the Bahamas, and Cuba (also in the Gulf of Mexico, casually west to Texas, and in the Lesser Antilles), off eastern South America north to Brazil, off the west coast of Europe from Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark south to Portugal and the Mediterranean Sea (east to Algeria and Italy), and off the west coast of Africa north to Fernando Po and Angola.

Casual inland in the United States, mostly after storms, where recorded from southeastern California, southern Arizona, Alabama (Attalla), and North Carolina (Twin Oaks); accidental in Arabia.

***Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck). Short-tailed Shearwater.**

Procellaria tenuirostris Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 99, text facing pl. 587.
(dans les mers au nord du Japon et sur les côtes de la Corée = Japan.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily cold water over continental shelf; nests in burrows on small islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off the coast (and locally along the mainland coast) of southern Australia from Archipelago of the Recherche east to Victoria and Tasmania, and north to New South Wales (Bateman's Bay).

Ranges at sea in southern Australian and New Zealand waters, and north through the Pacific Ocean to the Bering and Chukchi seas, and south along the west coast of North America to Baja California (Los Coronados Islands).

Casual in Hawaiian waters, in northern Canada (Northwest Territories), in the Gulf of California, off Nayarit and Guerrero, and in the Indian Ocean (Pakistan east to Sri Lanka and the Malay Peninsula); a questionable sight report from Costa Rican waters.

Notes.—Also known as Slender-billed Shearwater.

***Puffinus nativitatis* Streets. Christmas Shearwater.**

Puffinus (Nectris) nativitatis Streets, 1877, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus., no. 7, p. 29. (Christmas Island [Pacific Ocean].)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests under vegetation or in small burrows on oceanic islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Hawaiian Islands (from Kure east to Kauai, on Lehua off Niihau, and on Moku Manu off Oahu), in the Phoenix, Marquesas, Tuamotu, and Austral islands, and on Wake, Christmas, and Easter islands.

Ranges at sea in the tropical Pacific Ocean east to waters off southern Mexico between Nayarit and Oaxaca.

***Puffinus puffinus* (Brünnich). Manx Shearwater.**

Procellaria Puffinus Brünnich, 1764, Ornithol. Bor., p. 29. (E Feroa & Norvegia = Faeroe Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on grassy coastal islands, on cliffs of rocky islands, and occasionally inland in mountainous regions.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the North Atlantic on islands off Newfoundland (since 1977) and Massachusetts (Penikese Island, 1973), and from Iceland and the Faeroe and Shetland islands south around most of the British Isles to western France (Brittany), and in Madeira and the Azores.

Ranges at sea to the western Atlantic along the coast of North America (recorded regularly at sea from Newfoundland south to Florida and Bermuda), rarely the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the eastern Atlantic from Iceland and Norway south to the Canary Islands, and to the east coast of South America from Trinidad to Argentina.

Casual or accidental in Washington (off Westport), California (Monterey Bay region), on

the Gulf coast of Texas, Alabama, and Florida, and in Belize, Puerto Rico, Grenada, Greenland, continental Europe, South Africa, and South Australia.

Notes.—Species limits in the superspecies complex that includes *P. puffinus*, the two following species, and two species from the Australian-New Zealand region, *P. gavia* (Forster, 1844) and *P. huttoni* Mathews, 1912, are uncertain. Varying treatments include the entire complex as a single species or the recognition of three species (*P. puffinus*, *P. gavia*, and *P. huttoni*), the other forms united with one of the three. Murphy (1952) united *auricularis* and *newelli* with the *puffinus* group, and *opisthomelas* with the *gavia* group. Bourne et al. (1988) treated the Mediterranean populations as a separate species, *P. yelkouan* (Acerbi, 1827), and genetic differences between these forms consistent with treatment as species have been shown by Wink et al. (1993).

***Puffinus auricularis* Townsend. Townsend's Shearwater.**

Puffinus auricularis C. H. Townsend, 1890, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 13: 133. (Clarión Island, Revillagigedo Group.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on oceanic islands.

Distribution.—Breeds [*newelli* group] in the Hawaiian Islands on Kauai (possibly also on other main islands); and [*auricularis* group] in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro, and, at least formerly, Clarión and San Benedicto), off western Mexico.

Ranges at sea [*newelli* group] primarily near the Hawaiian Islands; and [*auricularis* group] from southern Baja California south to Clipperton Island, west to approximately 121° W. long., and along the coast of Mexico south to Oaxaca; sight reports from California, and from Oaxaca southward, require confirmation.

Accidental [*newelli* group] in the Marianas and American Samoa.

Notes.—Groups: *P. auricularis* [Townsend's Shearwater] and *P. newelli* Henshaw, 1900 [Newell's Shearwater]. See comments under *P. puffinus*.

***Puffinus opisthomelas* Coues. Black-vented Shearwater.**

Puffinus opisthomelas Coues, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16: 139. (Cape San Lucas, Baja California.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily warm water over continental shelf near shore; nests in burrows or rock crevices on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds off the Pacific coast of Baja California (on Guadalupe, San Martín, Natividad, and the San Benito islands).

Ranges at sea along the Pacific coast of North America from central California (casually north to Calvert and Vancouver islands, British Columbia) south to Baja California, Sonora, and (at least casually) Guerrero.

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

***Puffinus lherminieri* Lesson. Audubon's Shearwater.**

Puffinus [sic] *Lherminieri* Lesson, 1839, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 2: 102. (ad ripas Antillarum = Straits of Florida.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in rock crevices or under dense vegetation on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds in the Caribbean and western Atlantic region on Crab Cay (off Isla Providencia east of Nicaragua), on Tiger Rock and other nearby islets (off the Caribbean coast of Bocas del Toro, Panama), on Los Hermanos and Islas Los Roques (off Venezuela), on Bermuda (formerly), in the Bahamas, near Puerto Rico (Mona Island, and Cayo del Agua, off Culebra), in the Virgin Islands, and widely in the Lesser Antilles (from St. Martin south to islets off Tobago); in the eastern Atlantic on the Cape Verde Islands; in the Indian Ocean (islands in the southern Persian Gulf south to the Mascarene, Seychelles, and Maldive groups); and in the Pacific Ocean from the Bonin and Volcano islands south to the Palau, Vanuatu, Samoa, Society, Tuamotu, and Galapagos islands.

Ranges at sea in the western Atlantic from Massachusetts (at least casually, sight reports north to Nova Scotia) south to Florida and throughout the West Indies to the Caribbean

coast of Costa Rica and Panama, and in the Gulf of Mexico west (casually) to Louisiana and Texas; in the tropical Indian Ocean north to the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and India; in the eastern Pacific along the Pacific coast of Mexico from Jalisco (sight report) south to northern South America in Colombia; and in the tropical Pacific from the general breeding range south to Indonesia, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

Accidental in Ontario (Almonte) and England.

Notes.—*Puffinus lherminieri* and *P. assimilis* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they are often treated as conspecific.

***Puffinus assimilis* Gould. Little Shearwater.**

Puffinus assimilis Gould, 1838, Synop. Birds Aust., pt. 4, app., p. 7. (New South Wales = Norfolk Island.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows or crevices on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands in the eastern Atlantic (the Azores, Desertas, Salvage, and Canary islands), southern Indian Ocean (St. Paul, formerly Amsterdam), and off Australia and New Zealand (east to Lord Howe and Norfolk islands), and ranges at sea primarily in southern oceans.

Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands, Nova Scotia, South Carolina, and continental Europe; sight reports for Puerto Rico and off North Carolina.

Notes.—Also known as Allied Shearwater. See comments under *P. lherminieri*.

Family **HYDROBATIDAE**: Storm-Petrels

Genus **OCEANITES** Keyserling and Blasius

Oceanites Keyserling and Blasius, 1840, Wirbelth. Eur., pp. xciii, 131, 238. Type, by monotypy, "*Thalassidroma*" (= *Procellaria*) *wilsonii* Bonaparte = *Procellaria oceanica* Kuhl.

***Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl). Wilson's Storm-Petrel.**

Procellaria oceanica Kuhl, 1820, Beitr. Zool. 1: 136. (No locality given = South Georgia.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily over continental shelf, especially near upwellings; nests in burrows and cliff crevices on islands and in coastal areas.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands off southern South America (Wollaston, Deceit, Herschel, and the Falklands), South Georgia, South Sandwich, South Orkney, and South Shetland islands, on the Antarctic Peninsula, around Antarctica, and on the Crozets, Kerguelen, Heard, and probably other subantarctic islands.

Ranges widely at sea throughout the Atlantic Ocean, eastern Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico north to Texas, the Gulf coast, Labrador, and the British Isles, and east in the Mediterranean to Sardinia, throughout the Indian Ocean north to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, in Australian and New Zealand waters north to Indonesia and New Guinea, and in the Pacific to Japan (rarely), and to central California, and along the west coast of South America from Peru and occasionally Ecuador southward.

Casual north in the Pacific Ocean off North and Middle America (Panama, sight reports from Washington, Oregon, northern Baja California, Guatemala, and Costa Rica). Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (between Midway and Laysan), southern Ontario (Long Beach, Lake Muskoka), southwestern Quebec (Lake Deschênes), northern and western New York, and Pennsylvania (Greensburg, Reading). Reports from inland Florida and Mexico are regarded as unsatisfactory.

Genus **PELAGODROMA** Reichenbach

Pelagodroma Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., Die Vögel, pt. 3 (1852), p. iv. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria marina* Latham.

***Pelagodroma marina* (Latham). White-faced Storm-Petrel.**

Procellaria marina Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 2: 826. Based on the "Frigate Petrel" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 410. (in Mari australi; latitudine 37 = off the mouth of the Río de la Plata, lat. 35°-37° S.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows under dense vegetation on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off Australia (from Abrolhos east to Bass Strait and Broughton Islands) and in New Zealand waters (Kermadec, Chatham, Auckland, and others near the mainland); in the eastern Atlantic Ocean on the Salvage, Canary (possibly), and Cape Verde islands, and on Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island in the South Atlantic; and in the southern Indian Ocean, at least formerly, on Amsterdam and St. Paul islands.

Ranges at sea in the Indian and Pacific oceans from the Arabian Sea south and east throughout the Australian and New Zealand breeding range across the Pacific to the Galapagos Islands and the west coast of South America (off Ecuador, at least casually); in the Atlantic from the Azores (casually north to the British Isles) south along the west coast of Africa to the South Atlantic and southern Indian Ocean, occurring west to the coasts of Uruguay and Argentina.

Casual in the western Atlantic off North America from Massachusetts south to North Carolina.

Genus **HYDROBATES** Boie

Hydrobates Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 562. Type, by subsequent designation (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, 1884), *Procellaria pelagica* Linnaeus.

***Hydrobates pelagicus* (Linnaeus). European Storm-Petrel.**

Procellaria pelagica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 131. (in albo Oceano = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in natural cavities, under stones, and burrows on small rocky islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the northern and eastern Atlantic Ocean and western Mediterranean Sea, and *ranges* at sea throughout the Mediterranean and Black seas and the eastern Atlantic and western Indian oceans.

Accidental in Nova Scotia (Sable Island, 10 August 1970; McNeil and Burton 1971); there is also an old specimen (USNM) from the "Bay of Fundy" lacking further data. A specimen taken at McClellanville, South Carolina, in 1972, and reported as *H. pelagicus*, was subsequently identified as *Oceanodroma castro* (1973, Amer. Birds 27: 44).

Notes.—Also known as British Storm-Petrel. Known in Old World literature as the Storm Petrel.

Genus **OCEANODROMA** Reichenbach

Oceanodroma Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., Die Vögel, pt. 3 (1852), p. iv. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria furcata* Gmelin.

Cymochorea Coues, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16: 75. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria leucorhoa* Vieillot.

Halocyptena Coues, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16: 78. Type, by original designation, *Halocyptena microsoma* Coues.

Loomelania Mathews, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 54: 119. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria melania* Bonaparte.

Thalobata Mathews, 1943, in Mathews and Hallstrom, Notes on Order Procellariiformes, p. 27. Type, by original designation, *Thalassidroma castro* Harcourt.

***Oceanodroma furcata* (Gmelin). Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel.**

Procellaria furcata Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 561. Based on the "Fork-tail Petrel" Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 535. (in glacie maris, Americam & Asiam interfluentis = Bering Sea.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows or under rocks or among drift logs on hilly, vegetated islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the North Pacific from southern Alaska (the Aleutian Islands, islands in the Gulf of Alaska, and the Alexander Archipelago) south along the west coast of North America to islets off northern California (Del Norte and Humboldt counties), and in eastern Asia from the Commander Islands south to the Kuril Islands.

Ranges at sea from the Bering Sea (casually the southern Chukchi Sea) south through the North Pacific along the west coast of North America from southern Alaska south to central (casually southern) California, to Marcus Island, and west to Japan and the Volcano Islands; two sight reports from the Hawaiian Islands are poorly documented.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa (Vieillot). Leach's Storm-Petrel.

Procellaria leucorhoa Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 25 (1817): 422.
(sur les bords maritimes de la Picardie, se tient sur l'Océan, jusqu'au Brésil = Picardy, France.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, especially upwellings; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the North Pacific from the Aleutian and Shumagin islands and south-coastal Alaska south along the North American coast to Baja California (Los Coronados, San Benito, and Guadalupe islands, and Alijos Rocks), and from the Commander Islands south to the Kuril Islands and northern Hokkaido, Japan; and in the North Atlantic from southern Labrador (Gannet Islands) south to Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, Maine (Casco Bay), and Massachusetts (Penikese Islands), and from southern Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Norway to northern Scotland.

Ranges at sea in the Pacific Ocean from the breeding areas south to the Hawaiian, Revillagigedo, and Galapagos islands, and in the western Pacific to Indonesia and New Guinea; and in the Atlantic Ocean south along both coasts to Florida, the West Indies, Caribbean Sea, South America (Venezuela east to eastern Brazil), and South Africa, also to the west coast of Greenland (rarely but regularly); casual to the eastern Atlantic islands, Mediterranean Sea and western Europe.

Casual or accidental in interior Oregon, interior California, Ohio, Baffin Island, southern Ontario, northern Quebec, northern New York, Vermont, the District of Columbia, along the Gulf coast (from Texas east to Florida), inland in Alabama (Eufaula), along the Pacific coast of Costa Rica (Cabo Velas), and in New Zealand.

Notes.—*Oceanodroma leucorhoa* and the closely allied *O. monorhis* (Swinhoe, 1867) of Japan and Korea, probably constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990). There are three breeding populations off western Mexico: one dark-rumped population on Socorro Island in the Isla Revillagigedo group (here regarded as a race of *O. leucorhoa* but which has been treated variously as a subspecies of *O. monorhis* or as a distinct species, *O. socorroensis* C. H. Townsend, 1890 [Dusky-rumped Storm-Petrel]); one variably, mostly white-rumped summer breeding population on Guadalupe Island; and a distinct, white-rumped, winter breeding population, also on Guadalupe Island. See Ainley (1980, 1983) and Bourne and Jehl (1982). Mayr and Short (1970) considered *O. leucorhoa* and *O. castro* to constitute a superspecies.

Oceanodroma homochroa (Coues). Ashy Storm-Petrel.

Cymochorea homochroa Coues, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16: 77. (Farallone Islands, Pacific coast of North America = Farallon Islands, California.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in natural crevices or burrows on rocky islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off the coast of California (on Bird Island in Marin County, the Farallon Islands, and on San Miguel, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz islands in the Channel Islands) and, rarely, northern Baja California (Los Coronados Islands).

Ranges at sea off the coast of California and northern Baja California from Humboldt County south to the San Benito Islands.

***Oceanodroma castro* (Harcourt). Band-rumped Storm-Petrel.**

Thalassidroma castro Harcourt, 1851, Sketch Madeira, p. 123. (Deserta Islets, near Madeira.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows or rock crevices on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the Pacific Ocean in the Hawaiian Islands (no nest located, indirect evidence for nesting on Kauai and Hawaii, possibly also Maui), off Japan, in the Galapagos Islands, and possibly on Cocos Island, off Costa Rica; and in the Atlantic Ocean in the Azores (probably), Salvage, Madeira, Cape Verde, Ascension, and St. Helena islands.

Ranges at sea primarily in the vicinity of the breeding grounds, occurring uncommonly but regularly off the Atlantic coast of North America (Massachusetts to Florida).

Casual off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, in the Gulf of Mexico (Texas, Florida; sight reports from Louisiana), and off Cuba, also off the coast of Brazil and the British Isles. Accidental inland in Missouri, Indiana, Ontario, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, South Carolina and Tennessee; a sight report for California.

Notes.—Also known as Madeira Storm-Petrel or Harcourt's Storm-Petrel. See comments under *O. leucorhoa*.

***Oceanodroma tethys* (Bonaparte). Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel.**

Thalassidroma Tethys Bonaparte, 1852, Tagebl. Dtsch. Naturforsch. Aertze, Weisbaden, Beilage, no. 7, p. 89. (Galapagos Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Galapagos Islands (Tower and Pitt) and on islands off the coast of Peru (San Gallán and Pescadores).

Ranges at sea along the west coast of the Americas north to southern Baja California and south to the coast of Chile (lat. 20° S.), casually north to central California (Monterey Bay).

Notes.—Also known as Galapagos Storm-Petrel.

***Oceanodroma melania* (Bonaparte). Black Storm-Petrel.**

Procellaria melania Bonaparte, 1854, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 38: 662. (coast of California = vicinity of San Francisco.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows or crevices on rocky islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Sutil Island, adjacent to Santa Barbara Island in the Channel Islands, off southern California; on the Los Coronados and San Benito islands, off the Pacific coast of Baja California; and on islands in the northern third of the Gulf of California (Consag Rock, San Luis Islands, and Partida Island).

Ranges at sea along the Pacific coast of the Americas from northwestern Oregon south to Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (to lat. 8° S.).

A sight report for interior southern California (Salton Sea).

Notes.—*Oceanodroma melania* and *O. matsudairae* Kuroda, 1922, of the Volcano Islands and Japanese waters, constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

†*Oceanodroma macrodactyla* Bryant. Guadalupe Storm-Petrel.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa macrodactyla W. E. Bryant, 1887, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2: 450. (Guadalupe Island, Baja California.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nested in burrows among coniferous trees at high elevations.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. *Bred* formerly on Guadalupe Island, Baja California; not certainly recorded since 1912. Known only from the vicinity of the breeding grounds.

***Oceanodroma markhami* (Salvin). Markham's Storm-Petrel.**

Cymochorea markhami Salvin, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 430. (coast of Peru, lat. 19°40' S., long. 75° W.)

Habitat—Pelagic Waters.

Distribution.—*Breeding* grounds unknown; *ranges* at sea along the Pacific coast of South America from northern Peru to central Chile, occasionally to the Galapagos Islands.

Casual north to Clipperton Island, western Costa Rica (Cocos Island), and western Panama.

Notes.—*Oceanodroma markhami* and *O. tristrami* constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); if these two are considered conspecific, Sooty Storm-Petrel may be used for the broader specific unit.

***Oceanodroma tristrami* Salvin. Tristram's Storm-Petrel.**

Oceanodroma tristrami (Stejneger MS) Salvin, 1896, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 25: xiv, 347, 354. (Sendai Bay, [Honshu,] Japan.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows and crevices among rocks on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (from Pearl and Hermes Atoll east to Nihoa, and possibly Kure and Lisianski), in the Seven Islands of Izu (Torishima), and in the Volcano Islands (Kita Iwo).

Ranges at sea from the Hawaiian Islands (east to Kauai) to Japanese waters and the Bonin Islands.

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

***Oceanodroma microsoma* (Coues). Least Storm-Petrel.**

Halocyptena microsoma Coues, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 16: 79. (San Jose del Caba [sic], Lower California = San José del Cabo, Baja California.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily warm water over continental shelf; nests in crevices or among stones on rocky islets.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on the Pacific side of Baja California in the San Benito Islands and in the northern third of the Gulf of California (Consag Rock, and San Luis and Partida islands, probably other islands).

Ranges at sea along the west coast of North America from central California (Monterey Bay), south to Oaxaca, less frequently south as far as Panama and northern South America (Colombia and Ecuador, to lat. 2° S.).

Casual in northern and central southern California (Humboldt County, Salton Sea), and the lower Colorado river (in California and Arizona). Accidental in New Mexico (Silver City).

Notes.—This species was formerly treated in the monotypic genus *Halocyptena*.

Order PELECANIFORMES: Totipalmate Birds

Notes.—Because considerable controversy surrounds what is included in this order and the relationships among the groups included (Cracraft 1985, Sibley and Monroe 1990 and references therein), we retain the arrangement used in the Sixth Edition (AOU 1983).

Suborder PHAETHONTES: Tropicbirds

Family PHAETHONTIDAE: Tropicbirds

Genus *PHAETHON* Linnaeus

Phaëthon Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 134. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Phaëthon aethereus* Linnaeus.

***Phaëthon lepturus* Daudin. White-tailed Tropicbird.**

Phaëton [sic] *lepturus* Daudin, 1802, in Buffon, Hist. Nat., ed. Didot, Quadr., 14: 319. (Mauritius.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on tropical islands in rocky crevices, holes, or caves, especially on cliffs, occasionally in trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea from Bermuda, the Bahamas, and throughout the Greater and Lesser Antilles south to islets off Tobago, Fernando de Noronha (off Brazil), Ascension Island, and islands in the Gulf of Guinea; in the Pacific Ocean from the Hawaiian Islands (main islands west to Kauai, occasionally on Midway) and the Bonin and Volcano islands south to New Caledonia and the Fiji, Marquesas, and Tuamotu islands; and in the Indian Ocean from the Seychelles and Andaman Islands south to the Mascarenes and Christmas Island.

Ranges at sea throughout the breeding areas and tropical waters in the western Atlantic, rarely north along the east coast of North America to North Carolina (casually to Nova Scotia), casually in the Gulf of Mexico (mostly off Florida, regularly at Dry Tortugas), and the Caribbean Sea (recorded off Cozumel Island and off northern Colombia); also in the western Pacific Ocean from Japan to Australia and (casually) New Zealand; and in the Indian Ocean south to South Africa.

Accidental in southern California (Orange County), Arizona (Scottsdale), Pennsylvania (Gettysburg), western New York, and Chiapas; a sight report for Panama.

Notes.—Also known as Yellow-billed Tropicbird.

***Phaethon aethereus* Linnaeus. Red-billed Tropicbird.**

Phaëthon aethereus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 134. (in Pelago inter tropicos = Ascension Island.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in crevices and holes, usually on cliffs, on tropical islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the Caribbean region (on Culebra and Vieques off Puerto Rico, on small islets in the Virgin Islands and Lesser Antilles south to Tobago and Grenada, and on Swan Key in Almirante Bay, Panama, also on Los Hermanos and Los Roques off Venezuela), and on islands in the eastern Atlantic from the Cape Verde Islands south to islets off Senegal; in the eastern Pacific off Mexico (off Colima and probably Guerrero, and Revillagigedo, Tres Mariás, and Isabela islands), in the Gulf of California (Consag and Alijos rocks, and San Pedro Mártir and San Jorge islands) and northern South America (the Galapagos and islands off the coast from Colombia to Ecuador and Peru); and in the northern Indian Ocean, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf.

Ranges at sea in the breeding areas in the western Atlantic region throughout the Lesser Antilles and off northern South America, less frequently through the Greater Antilles, casually north off the Atlantic coast of North America from Maine to Florida; in the Pacific regularly from Baja California south to Peru, irregularly north to California, west to the Hawaiian Islands (recorded French Frigate Shoals, Nihoa, and Kauai) and south to Chile; and in the tropical Indian Ocean.

Casual or accidental in Washington, interior southern California (Morongo Valley), southern Arizona, Texas (Houston, Zapata), Louisiana, Bermuda, Madeira, and southern Africa.

***Phaethon rubricauda* Boddaert. Red-tailed Tropicbird.**

Phaeton [sic] *rubricauda* Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 57. Based on "Paille-en queue de l'Isle de France" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 979. (Mauritius.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on the ground on tropical islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the Pacific Ocean from the Hawaiian Islands (from Kure east to Kauai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe, on Manana Island off Oahu, and probably on islets off Molokai), and Bonin and Volcano islands south to northeastern Australia (Raine Island) and Lord Howe, Norfolk, Kermadec, Tuamotu, and Pitcairn islands; and in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius, in the Cocos-Keeling Islands, and off the northwestern coast of Australia.

Ranges at sea from Japan, Taiwan, and the Hawaiian Islands (throughout) south throughout the breeding range and east (at least casually) to waters well off California (including San Nicolas Island) and islands off Mexico (Guadalupe, Revillagigedo, Clipperton). Accidental on Vancouver Island and off the coast of Chile.

Suborder PELECANI: Boobies, Pelicans, Cormorants, and Darters

Family SULIDAE: Boobies and Gannets

Genus *SULA* Brisson

Sula Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 60; 6: 494. Type, by tautonymy, *Sula* Brisson = *Sula leucogaster* Boddaert.

Sula dactylatra Lesson. Masked Booby.

Sula dactylatra Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornithol. 8: 601. (L'île de l'Ascension = Ascension Island.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on the ground on low, flat oceanic islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Atlantic-Caribbean region off the Yucatan Peninsula (Cayo Arcas, Cayo Arenas, and Alacrán reef), in the Florida Keys (Dry Tortugas, occasionally), in the southern Bahamas (Santo Domingo Cay, formerly), on Cayman Brac in the Cayman Islands, southwest of Jamaica (the Pedro and Serranilla cays), off Puerto Rico (Monito Island, and off Culebra), in the Virgin Islands (Cockroach and Sula cays), in the Lesser Antilles (Dog Island off Anguilla, Sombrero Island, and in the Grenadines), off Venezuela (Islas de Aves east to Los Hermanos), and on islands off Brazil east to Ascension Island; in the Pacific off Mexico (on Alijos Rocks off southwestern Baja California, on Clarión and San Benedicto islands in the Revillagigedo group, and on Clipperton Island), from the Hawaiian (Kure east to Kaula Rock, Lehua off Niihau, and on Moku Manu off Oahu) and Ryukyu islands south to eastern Australia (Queensland) and the Kermadec, Tuamotu, and Easter islands, and in the Galapagos and on islands off Ecuador, Peru, and Chile (San Ambrosia and San Félix); and in the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden and Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands south to the Mascarenes and northwestern Australia.

Ranges at sea in the Atlantic-Caribbean region from the Bahamas, Antilles, and the Yucatan Peninsula south through the breeding range, rarely north through the Gulf of Mexico from Tamaulipas and Texas east to Florida, Bermuda (casually), along the Atlantic coast to North Carolina, and casually along the coast of Middle America; and in the Pacific and Indian oceans generally throughout the breeding range south to western Mexico (Oaxaca), eastern Australia, and South Africa.

Casual off central and southeastern California (north to Monterey County), northwestern Baja California (Los Coronados Islands); a sight report for Guatemala.

Notes.—Also known as Blue-faced Booby or White Booby.

Sula nebouxii Milne-Edwards. Blue-footed Booby.

Sula Nebouxii Milne-Edwards, 1882, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Zool.), (6)13: 37, pl. 14. (la côte pacifique de l'Amérique = Pacific coast of America, presumably Chile.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters; nests on the ground on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the Gulf of California (from Consag Rock and George Island southward), off western Mexico (Isabela, the Tres Marietas, and the Tres Marías islands), off Honduras (Los Farallones), in the Gulf of Panama (Isla Villa, Farallón del Chirú, and Isla Pachequilla in the Pearl Islands, and Isla Boná), in the Galapagos Islands, and along the coast of South America from Colombia to northern Peru.

Ranges at sea in the eastern Pacific from Baja California and the Gulf of California south along the coast of Middle America and South America to the Galapagos Islands and central Peru, casually north to central coastal California (San Francisco), southeastern California (mostly Salton Sea and lower Colorado River), southern Nevada (Lake Mead) and southwestern Arizona (lower Colorado River, Phoenix).

Accidental in Washington (Everett), interior central California, and Texas (Burnet and Cameron counties); a sight report for northwestern California (Del Norte County).

***Sula variegata* (Tschudi). Peruvian Booby.**

Dasyporus variegatus Tschudi, 1843. Arch. Naturgesch. 9: 390. (coasts and islands of Pacific Ocean = islands off coast of Peru.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off coasts of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, and *ranges* at sea off western South America.

Casual off the Pacific coast of Panama (Bay of Panama), where present in summer 1983 (maximum about 3500 individuals on 17 June) in apparent association with a major “El Niño Southern Oscillation” (Aid et al. 1985, Reed 1988).

***Sula leucogaster* (Boddaert). Brown Booby.**

Pelecanus Leucogaster Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum, p. 57. Based on “Le Fou, de Cayenne” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 973. (No locality given = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters, Pelagic Waters; nests on the ground on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the Atlantic-Caribbean region from islets off the Yucatan Peninsula and Bahamas south through the Antilles (including Cayman Brac in the Cayman Islands) and along the coasts of Middle America and northern South America (east to Los Hermanos), and from the Cape Verde Islands and the Gulf of Guinea south to the coast of central Brazil and Ascension Islands; in the Pacific from Consag Rock and George Island in the Gulf of California south to Guerrero and the Revillagigedo and Clipperton islands, off Honduras (Los Farallones and Bird Island in Gulf of Fonseca), on islets off Costa Rica, in the Bay of Panama (Isla Boná, Farallon Rock, and the Pearl Islands), and off Colombia (Gorgona Island), and from the Hawaiian Islands (Kure east to Niihau and Moku Manu off Oahu), the Bonin and Volcano islands and the Seven Islands of Izu south to the South China Sea, northern Australia, New Caledonia, and the Tonga and Tuamotu islands; and in the Indian Ocean from the Red Sea and the Malay Peninsula south to the Seychelles, Cocos-Keeling, and Christmas islands.

Ranges at sea generally in the breeding range, and in the Atlantic-Caribbean region north (at least rarely) to the Gulf coast (Texas east to Florida), along the Atlantic coast north (at least casually) as far as New York, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia, and to Bermuda; in the Pacific from Baja California south to northwestern South America, casually north along coast to central California, and inland in southeastern California (Salton Sea, Colorado River), southern Nevada (Lake Mead), and western and southern Arizona, and from Hawaiian waters and Japan south to Australia and (rarely) New Zealand; and in the Indian Ocean south to South Africa.

Notes.—Also known as White-bellied Booby.

***Sula sula* (Linnaeus). Red-footed Booby.**

Pelecanus Sula Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 218. Based in part on “The Booby” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 87, pl. 87. (in Pelago indico = Barbados, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in tress and shrubs on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the Atlantic-Caribbean region off Yucatán (Alacrán reef), Belize (Half Moon Cay), in the Cayman Islands (Little Cayman), Bahama Islands (White Cay off San Salvador) Swan Islands (Little Swan), off Puerto Rico (Mona, Monito, Desecheo, and Culebra islands), in the Virgin Islands (Dutchcap, Frenchcap and, formerly, Cockroach and *Sula* cays), in the Grenadines (Battowia and Kick-'em-Jenny), off Venezuela (Los Roques east to Los Hermanos), and off Brazil (Fernando de Noronha and Trindade islands); in the Pacific off Mexico (the Tres Marias islands, Isla Isabela, and Clarión and San Benedicto in the Revillagigedo group), off Costa Rica (Cocos Island), in the Galapagos Islands, off Ecuador (Isla de la Plata), and from the Hawaiian (west to Kure, uncommon east of Oahu) and Bonin islands south to northern Australia, New Caledonia, and the Fiji, Samoa, and Tuamotu islands; and in the Indian Ocean from Aldabra east to Cocos-Keeling Island.

Ranges at sea in the breeding areas in the Atlantic-Caribbean region from Quintana Roo and Belize south along the coasts (rarely inshore) of Middle America and South America to eastern Brazil, casually north to the Gulf coast (from Texas east to western Florida) and through the Greater Antilles to southern Florida; in the Pacific throughout the Hawaiian Islands (rare east to Oahu) and (rarely inshore) along Pacific coast from Sinaloa south to Panama; and in the Indian Ocean north to the Bay of Bengal.

Casual in California (from Farallon Islands and Marin County south to the Channel Islands and Los Angeles) and Gulf of California; accidental in South Carolina (Edisto Island).

Genus *MORUS* Vieillot

Morus Vieillot, 1816, *Analyse*, p. 63. Type, by monotypy, "Fou de Bassan" Brisson = *Pelecanus bassanus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—*Morus* is recognized as a genus on the basis of Olson and Warheit (1988) and van Tets et al. (1988).

Morus bassanus (Linnaeus). Northern Gannet.

Pelecanus Bassanus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 133. (in Scotia, America = Bass Rock, Scotland.)

Habitat.—Pelagic, primarily over continental shelf; nests primarily on open ground on flat-topped islands, less frequently on rocky slopes and cliffs along coasts.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in eastern North America in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (on Bonaventure, Anticosti, and Bird Rocks in the Magdalen Islands), off Quebec (Perroquet Island, formerly), and in Labrador (Ramah Bay) and Newfoundland (Cape St. Mary, and on Baccalieu and Funk islands), formerly in Nova Scotia (near Yarmouth) and off New Brunswick (Gannet Rock); and in Europe around Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, northern France, and Norway.

Ranges at sea off eastern North America from southern Labrador, Greenland, and areas near the breeding range south along the Atlantic coast (regular inside Chesapeake Bay) to Florida, and west along the Gulf coast to Texas; and in Europe east and south to northern Russia, Scandinavia, the Baltic Sea, throughout the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Atlantic coast to northwestern Africa and (casually) the Cape Verde Islands.

Casual inland in the St. Lawrence Valley, New England, and the Great Lakes west to Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; and in Eurasia to Spitsbergen, Bear Island, and continental Europe. Accidental on Victoria Island (Holman) and in Kentucky; sight reports for Manitoba, Illinois, Tennessee, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and the Bahama Islands (Berry and Exuma islands).

Notes.—Known in most literature as the Gannet. The gannets of the world, *M. bassanus*, *M. capensis* (Lichtenstein, 1823) of South Africa, and *M. serrator* (G. R. Gray, 1843) of Australia and New Zealand, constitute a superspecies (Dorst and Mouglin *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Family PELECANIDAE: Pelicans

Genus *PELECANUS* Linnaeus

Pelecanus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 132. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Pelecanus onocrotalus* Linnaeus.

Cyrtopelicanus Reichenbach, 1853, *Avium Syst. Nat.* (1852), p. vii. Type, by original designation, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* Latham = *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* Gmelin.

Leptopelicanus Reichenbach, 1853, *Avium Syst. Nat.* (1852), p. vii. Type, by original designation, *Pelecanus fuscus* Gmelin = *Pelecanus occidentalis* Linnaeus.

***Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* Gmelin. American White Pelican.**

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 571. Based on the "Rough-billed Pelican" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 586. (in America septentrionali = Hudson Bay.)

Habitat.—Shallow lakes, rivers, and freshwater marshes, rarely around coastal islands; nests on the ground, usually on islands in inland lakes; in winter, primarily estuaries, bays, brackish marshes, and large lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central British Columbia (Stum Lake), northeastern Alberta, northwestern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, and west-central Ontario south locally to northern California, western Nevada, northern Utah, central Colorado, Wyoming, northeastern South Dakota, and western Minnesota, with sporadic breeding on the central coast of Texas and from central to southern California (formerly on Salton Sea), also in Durango and Tamaulipas. Recorded in summer in southern Mackenzie (possibly breeding at Great Slave Lake), southern California (to Salton Sea), and coastal Mississippi and Alabama, also in many localities within the winter range.

Winters along the Pacific coast from central California and southern Arizona south along the Pacific lowlands (less frequently in the interior) of Mexico to Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua (sight reports for Costa Rica), and from Florida and the Gulf states south along the Gulf coast of Mexico to the Yucatan Peninsula, casually in the breeding range in western North America.

Wanders irregularly after the breeding season through most of eastern North America from Hudson Bay, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland south to the Gulf coast and (rarely) the West Indies (Bimini and Great Inagua in the Bahamas, Grand Cayman, Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico). Accidental in Alaska (Petersburg), northern Mackenzie (Liverpool Bay), Victoria Island (Holman), Panama (Herrera), and the Lesser Antilles (Antigua).

Notes.—In American literature usually known as the White Pelican.

***Pelecanus occidentalis* Linnaeus. Brown Pelican.**

Pelecanus occidentalis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 215. Based mainly on "The Pelican of America" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 93, pl. 93. (in Africa, Asia, & in America = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters; nests on islands on the ground or in small bushes and trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*occidentalis* group] on islands along the Pacific coast of North America from central California (the Channel Islands, formerly north to Monterey County) south to Isabela and the Tres Marias Islands (and including islands in the Gulf of California), in the Bay of Fonseca (Honduras), off Costa Rica (Guayabo and Bolaños) and Panama (mostly in the Pearl Islands, and islets off Isla Coiba and in the Bay of Panama), in the Galapagos Islands, along the Atlantic, Gulf and Caribbean coasts from Maryland south around Florida (including inland at Lake Okeechobee) and west to southern Texas, in the northwestern Bahamas (Great Inagua, Caicos, and formerly Bimini), Greater Antilles (from Cuba east to the Virgin Islands and St. Martin), Lesser Antilles (St. Kitts), in southern Veracruz (Roca Partida), off the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize (Man-of-war Cay), and off the northern coast of Venezuela from Los Roques east to Tobago and Trinidad; and [*thagus* group] along the South American coast from northern Peru to southern Chile (Isla de Chiloé).

Ranges [*occidentalis* group] along on the Pacific coast of the Americas from southern British Columbia south to northern Peru, and inland to the great lakes of Nicaragua, southeastern California (Salton Sea), and southern Arizona, casually elsewhere in the interior of the southwestern United States, and throughout the Atlantic, Gulf, and Caribbean coastal and insular areas from southern New York (casually north to New England) south to eastern Venezuela (rarely to northern Brazil); and [*thagus* group] to coastal Ecuador.

Casual in North America north to Idaho, southeastern Wyoming, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia; a sight report for North Dakota.

Notes.—Groups: *P. occidentalis* [Brown Pelican] and *P. thagus* Molina, 1782 [Peruvian Pelican].

Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE**: CormorantsGenus **PHALACROCORAX** Brisson

Phalacrocorax Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 60; 6: 511. Type, by tautonymy, *Phalacrocorax* Brisson = *Pelecanus carbo* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Siegel-Causey (1988) split the family Phalacrocoracidae into two subfamilies and the genus *Phalacrocorax* into nine genera. The subfamily Phalacrocoracinae (“cormorants”) contained the species listed herein through *P. carbo*, whereas the Leucocarboninae (“shags”) contained the remaining species. The genera used were *Phalacrocorax* (*carbo*), *Hypoleucus* (*auritus*, *brasilianus*), *Compsohalieu* (*penicillatus*, *perspicillatus*), *Stictocarbo* (*pelagicus*, *urile*, *gaimardi*), and *Leucocarbo* (*bougainvillii*). We retain a more traditional classification because other data (e.g., DNA-DNA hybridization data, see Sibley and Ahlquist 1990: 851) suggest that the relationships among them differ from the Siegel-Causey arrangement.

Phalacrocorax penicillatus (Brandt). Brandt’s Cormorant.

Carbo penicillatus M. Brandt, 1837, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg 3: col. 55. (No locality given = Vancouver Island, British Columbia.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters, ranging at sea as well as inshore on brackish bays; nests on open ground on rocky slopes.

Distribution.—Breeds along the Pacific coast in south-coastal Alaska (Seal Rocks, Hinchinbrook Entrance, Prince William Sound), and southeastern Alaska (Hazy Islands, St. Lazaria Island), south-coastal British Columbia (Vancouver Island), and Washington (Matia Island) south to Baja California (Isla Natividad, in San Cristobal Bay, and on Guadalupe Island, Pacific coast; and San Pedro Mártir, Salsipuedes, and Roca Blanca islands, Gulf of California).

Ranges generally near the breeding areas but occurs from southern Alaska south to southern Baja California (Cape San Lucas) and widely in the Gulf of California (rarely to the coast of Sonora), casually in interior California and to Nayarit (Isla Isabela).

Phalacrocorax brasilianus (Gmelin). Neotropic Cormorant.

Pelecanus brasilianus Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1 (2): 564. Based on “Maiagué” Piso, Ind. utriusque Re Nat. Med., p. 83 = (northeastern Brazil.)

Habitat.— Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Coastal Waters, Rivers; nests in trees and on rocks (0–3500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident from Sonora, southwestern New Mexico, north-central and eastern Texas, Oklahoma (possibly), and southwestern Louisiana south through Middle America and South America (also islands north of Venezuela from Aruba to Trinidad) to Tierra del Fuego; also in the Bahama Islands (Great Inagua) and Cuba.

Ranges north to southeastern Arizona.

Casual north to southern Baja California, southeastern California, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and northern Illinois, and in Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; a sight report for southern Nevada.

Notes.—Also known as Olivaceous Cormorant. For acceptance of the name *P. brasilianus* (Gmelin, 1789) over *P. olivaceus* (Humboldt, 1805) see Browning (1989a). See comments under *P. auritus*.

Phalacrocorax auritus (Lesson). Double-crested Cormorant.

Carbo auritus Lesson, 1831, Traité Ornithol. 8: 605. Based on “Le Cormoran dilophe” Vieillot, in Vieillot and Oudart, Gal. Ois. 2: pl. 275. (in Nouvelle-Zélande, error = upper Saskatchewan River, North America; restricted by Todd, 1963, Birds Labrador Peninsula, p. 105.)

Habitat.—Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts; nests on the ground or in trees in fresh-water situations, on coastal cliffs, and even on artificial structures.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the southeastern Bering Sea (Cape Peirce), southern Alaska (from Carlisle Island in the eastern Aleutians east to Yakutat Bay, and inland to Lake Louise), and from southern British Columbia, northern Alberta, northwestern and central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, southern James Bay, the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland south, in isolated colonies, to Baja California, coastal Sonora, central Chihuahua, central Durango, southwestern and south-central Arizona, southern New Mexico, west-central and southern Texas, the Gulf coast, Florida, the northern Bahamas (south to Great Inagua and San Salvador), Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Yucatan Peninsula, and northern Belize.

Winters along the Pacific coast from the Aleutians and southern Alaska south to Baja California, Nayarit, and inland from east-central Washington and Montana (rarely) south locally to southeastern California (Salton Sea and southern Arizona); in the interior United States (casually farther north) from northeastern Colorado (rarely), southern Minnesota, and the southern Great Lakes south to New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and the Gulf states, and in the Atlantic region from Lake Ontario and New England south to Florida, Bermuda (irregularly), the Bahamas, Greater Antilles (east, at least casually, to the Virgin Islands), the Yucatan Peninsula, and northern Belize.

Migrates regularly through the Great Plains and Mississippi and Ohio valleys, irregularly north to southern Mackenzie and Pribilof Islands.

Casual north to Yukon, Hudson Bay, Baffin Island, and Labrador, and in Bermuda and the Cayman Islands. Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (St. Martin) and England.

Notes.—In view of the description of a small race of this species on San Salvador Island in the Bahamas (Watson et al. 1991), breeding records of this species and of *P. brasiliensis* in the Bahama Islands need to be reviewed and more data obtained.

Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus). Great Cormorant.

Pelecanus Carbo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 133. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters; nests mostly on cliffs; in winter, occasionally on large rivers slightly inland. In Old World, also breeds on rivers and lakes, and nests in trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*carbo* group] in northeastern North America from the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Quebec (Lake, Outer Wapitagan, Anticosti, Magdalen, and St. Mary islands) and southwestern Newfoundland (Guernsey Island, Coal River, and Port au Prince Peninsula) south to Prince Edward Island (Cape Tryon and East Point), Nova Scotia (south to Shelburne County, formerly south to the Bay of Fundy), and Maine (Isle au Haut), casually to Massachusetts; and in the Palearctic from southern Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, northern Scandinavia, and the Kola Peninsula south to the Mediterranean and southern Europe, and across central Asia to Sakhalin, Japan, Taiwan, and China; and in New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand.

Winters [*carbo* group] in North America in the breeding range and south regularly to South Carolina, casually to southern Florida, the Gulf coast (west to Mississippi), and Bermuda, and inland to Lake Ontario; and in the Old World from the breeding range south to the Canary Islands, Mediterranean and Black seas, Persian Gulf, India, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, the Philippines, and Bonin Islands; and generally in the breeding range in the Australian region.

Resident [*lucidus* group] in the Cape Verde Islands and Africa.

Accidental [*carbo* group] in West Virginia.

Notes.—Also known as Black Cormorant or Common Cormorant and, in Old World literature, as the Cormorant. Groups: *P. carbo* [Great Cormorant] and *P. lucidus* (Lichtenstein, 1823) [White-breasted Cormorant]. *Phalacrocorax carbo* and *P. capillatus* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1850), of Japan and Korea, constitute a superspecies (Dorst and Mougín in Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Phalacrocorax urile (Gmelin). Red-faced Cormorant.

Pelecanus Urile Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 575. Based on the "Red-faced Cormorant" Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 584, and the "Red-faced Shag" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 601. (in Camtschatcae rupestribus maritimis = Kamchatka.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters; nests on cliffs or steep slopes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the southern Bering Sea (in the Pribilofs, on Cape Peirce, and in the Walrus Islands), throughout the Aleutian Islands, and east along the Alaska coast to Prince William Sound; also in the Commander Islands and off Japan (Hokkaido).

Winters generally throughout the breeding range, occurring casually north to St. Michael in Norton Sound, Alaska, and south to southeastern Alaska (Sitka) and Japan (Honshu).

Accidental in British Columbia (Queen Charlotte Islands).

Notes.—Dorst and Mougín in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *P. urile* and *P. pelagicus* to constitute a superspecies, but overlap in breeding distribution appears extensive.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas. Pelagic Cormorant.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 2: 303. (maris Camtschatici orientalis et Americanarum insularum incola = Aleutian Islands.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters; nests on cliffs on islands and along rocky coasts.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the southern Chukchi Sea (Cape Lisburne and Cape Thompson, Alaska) south through the Bering Sea to the Aleutian Islands, and along the Pacific coast of North America to northern Baja California (Los Coronados Islands), and from Wrangel Island east along the Arctic coast of Siberia to the Bering Strait, and south to northern Japan (Honshu).

Winters from the Aleutian Islands and southern Alaska south to central Baja California (casually to Cape San Lucas), and from Kamchatka south to China.

Casual north to northern Alaska (Point Barrow). Accidental in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Midway, Laysan) and inland California (Mono County).

Notes.—See comments under *P. urile*.

Family ANHINGIDAE: Darters

Genus ANHINGA Brisson

Anhinga Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 60; 6: 476. Type, by tautonymy, *Anhinga* Brisson = *Plotus anhinga* Linnaeus.

Anhinga anhinga (Linnaeus). Anhinga

Plotus anhinga Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 218. Based on the "Anhinga" Marcgrave, Hist. Nat. Bras., p. 218, and Brisson, Ornithologie 6: 476. (in America australi = Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water swamps, lakes, and sluggish streams at low elevations and, in tropical regions, around brackish lagoons and in mangroves; nests in trees (0–900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and eastern Texas, southeastern Oklahoma, southern and eastern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri (formerly), western Tennessee, southern Illinois (formerly), north-central Mississippi, southern Alabama, southern Georgia, and coastal North Carolina south to southern Florida, Cuba, and the Isle of Pines, and from Sinaloa and the Gulf coast south along both lowlands of Mexico and through Central America and South America (including Trinidad and Tobago) west of the Andes to Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and Uruguay.

Winters from central South Carolina, southern Georgia, Florida, and the Gulf coast southward, being essentially resident in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Middle America and South America.

Casual north to northern California, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, southern Ontario, Ohio, New Jersey, and Maryland, and to the Florida Keys, Bahamas (Andros), Cayman Islands, Haiti, and Grenada; sight reports for Massachusetts.

Notes.—Also known as American Darter. The relationship of *A. anhinga* to the Old World forms *A. rufa* (Daudin, 1802) of Africa, *A. melanogaster* Pennant, 1769, of Southeast Asia, and *A. novaehollandiae* (Gould, 1847) of the Australian region, remains in doubt; all forms constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970; Dorst and Mougín in Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Suborder FREGATAE: Frigatebirds

Family FREGATIDAE: Frigatebirds

Genus *FREGATA* Lacépède

Fregata Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Mamm. Ois., p. 15. Type, by subsequent designation (Daudin, 1802), *Pelecanus aquilus* Linnaeus.

***Fregata magnificens* Mathews. Magnificent Frigatebird.**

Fregata minor magnificens Mathews, 1914, Austral Avian Rec. 2: 20. (Barrington, Indefatigable, Albemarle Islands = Barrington Island, Galapagos.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters, Pelagic Waters, Mangrove Forest; nests on islands in low trees and shrubs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Revillagigedo Islands (San Benedicto), off Baja California (Santa Margarita Island), Nayarit (Isabela and the Tres Marietas islands), Oaxaca (Natartiac Island in Laguna Superior; near Punta Paloma in Mar Muerte), Honduras (Isla Pájaro in the Gulf of Fonseca), Costa Rica (Isla Bolaños), Panama (many islets in the Gulf of Chiriquí and Bay of Panama), and South America (Colombia, Ecuador, and the Galapagos Islands); in the Atlantic-Caribbean region in Florida (Dry Tortugas and, formerly, Marquesas Key), on the central coast of Texas (Aransas County, formerly) and the coast of Veracruz (Laguna de Tamiahua, Roca Partida), off the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize (Man-of-war Cay), widely in the Bahamas and Antilles (south to St. Kitts and east to Barbuda in the northern Lesser Antilles), in the Cayman (Little Cayman) and Swan (Little Swan) islands, on islands north of Venezuela (Los Hermanos and Margarita east to Tobago), in the Grenadines of the southern Lesser Antilles, and locally along the South American coast to southern Brazil; and in the Cape Verde Islands, off western Africa.

Ranges at sea along the Pacific coast from Baja California (rarely from northern California and casually from the Alaska Peninsula) south to northern Peru, north through the Gulf of California, and inland to the great lakes of Nicaragua, southeastern California (Salton Sea), and southern Arizona; throughout the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Bermuda (rarely), and western Atlantic from North Carolina (casually from New England and Nova Scotia) south to northern Argentina; and in the eastern Atlantic in the vicinity of the Cape Verde Islands.

Casual or accidental in the remainder of interior North America, mostly after storms, north to central California, Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland, and in the British Isles, continental Europe, and the Azores; a sight report for Michigan.

***Fregata minor* (Gmelin). Great Frigatebird.**

Pelecanus minor Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 572. Based mainly on the "Lesser Frigate" Latham. Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 590. (No locality given = Christmas Island, eastern Indian Ocean.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on islands in trees or on low vegetation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the Pacific Ocean from the Revillagigedo Islands (San Benedicto), off Costa Rica (Cocos Island), in the Galapagos Islands, and from the Hawaiian Islands (Kure east to Niihau) and South China Sea south to northeastern Australia (Raine Island), the Fiji and Tuamotu islands, and Sala-y-Gomez Island (off Chile); in the South Atlantic on Trindade Island and Martín Vas Rocks (off Brazil); and in the Indian Ocean from Aldabra and the Seychelles east to Christmas Island.

Ranges at sea generally in the vicinity of the breeding areas, and occurring throughout the Hawaiian Islands, north to Japan and south to southeastern Australia and New Zealand; not certainly recorded (sight reports only) from the Pacific coast of North or South America.

Accidental in Oklahoma (Perry, 3 November 1975; Bull. Okla. Ornith. Soc. 1977: 9–10; DeBenedictis 1992, Tomer et al. 1996) and California (Farallon Islands, 14 March 1992; Heindel and Patten 1996).

***Fregata ariel* (Gray). Lesser Frigatebird.**

Atagen Ariel (Gould MS) G. R. Gray, 1845, *Genera Birds* 3: [669], col. pl. [185]. (No locality given = Raine Island, Queensland.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on islands primarily in low bushes or trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the South Pacific off northern Australia (northwestern West Australia east to Raine Island, Queensland), in New Caledonia, and from the Howland, Line and Marquesas islands south to the Fiji, Tonga, and Tuamotu islands; in the South Atlantic at Trindade Island and Martín Vas Rocks, off Brazil; and in the western Indian Ocean in the Aldabra Islands.

Ranges widely at sea, especially in the Pacific Ocean, north regularly through Indonesia, the South China Sea and western Pacific to Korea, Japan, and Kamchatka, and casually to the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Kure, French Frigate Shoals); also recorded in the South Atlantic not far from the breeding grounds, and in the Indian Ocean in the Mascarene Islands.

Accidental in Maine (Deer Island, Hancock County, 3 July 1960; Snyder 1961) and Siberia.

Notes.—Also known as Least Frigatebird.

Order CICONIIFORMES: Herons, Ibises, Storks, American Vultures, and Allies

Notes.—The monophyly of the Ciconiiformes, the relationships among the subgroups within it, and the relationships between this order and others are by no means clear. For a summary of these problems, see Sibley and Ahlquist (1972).

Suborder ARDEAE: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies

Family ARDEIDAE: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies

Notes.—Recent studies of genetic and vocal characters (Sheldon 1987, Sheldon et al. 1995, McCracken and Sheldon 1997) support the traditional arrangement used here in most ways; the relationships of *Butorides* might be with the Nycticoracini rather than the Ardeini.

Tribe BOTAURINI: Bitterns

Genus BOTAURUS Stephens

Botaurus Stephens, 1819, in Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* 11(2): 592. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Ardea stellaris* Linnaeus.

***Botaurus pinnatus* (Wagler). Pinnated Bittern.**

Ardea pinnata (Lichtenstein MS) Wagler, 1829, *Isis von Oken*, col. 662. (Bahia, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes (0–2600 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the lowlands of Middle America in southeastern Mexico (Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatan Peninsula, Chiapas), Belize, El Salvador (Laguna Jocotal), Nicaragua (Managua, Río San Juan), and Costa Rica (Río Frío district, Guanacaste, Turrialba); and locally in South America in central Colombia and western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from southern Venezuela and the Guianas south to northern Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil (generally absent from Amazonia).

Notes.—Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *B. pinnatus* and *B. lentiginosus* to represent a superspecies. Mayr and Short (1970) considered all species in *Botaurus* to represent a superspecies.

***Botaurus lentiginosus* (Rackett). American Bittern.**

Ardea lentiginosa Rackett, 1813, in Pulteney, *Cat. Birds Shells Plants Dorsetshire*, ed. 2, p. 14. (Piddletown, Dorset, England.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water and brackish marshes, usually with tall vegetation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southeastern Alaska, central interior British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south locally to southern California, central Arizona (formerly), southern New Mexico, Texas, central Arkansas, central and western Tennessee, western Kentucky, central Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Maryland, and eastern Virginia; at least formerly also bred in Louisiana, Florida, Puebla, and México.

Winters from east-central British Columbia, western Washington, western Oregon, northern Nevada, northern and central Utah, northern Arizona, central New Mexico, northern Texas, the Gulf states and southern New England (casually farther north) south to southern Mexico and Cuba, rarely (or formerly) to Costa Rica and Panama, and to the Swan and Cayman islands, Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), Bahamas, and Bermuda.

Casual or accidental north to Keewatin and Labrador, south to the Lesser Antilles (Martinique), on Clipperton Island, and in Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, continental Europe, the Azores, and Canary Islands.

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

Genus *IXOBRYCHUS* Billberg

Ixobrychus Billberg, 1828, Synop. Faunae Scand. (ed. 2) 1(2): 166. Type, by subsequent designation (Stone, 1907), *Ardea minuta* Linnaeus.

Ixobrychus sinensis (Gmelin). Yellow Bittern.

Ardea Sinensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 642. Based on the "Chinese Heron" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds, 3(1): 99. (China.)

Habitat.—Tall emergent vegetation in marshes (0–3100 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Asia and the Australasian region from India, China, and southeastern Siberia south to Indonesia, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, and *winters* in the southern portion of the breeding range.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 17–22 May 1989, specimen; Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Notes.—Also known as Chinese Little Bittern or Chinese Bittern. See comments under *I. exilis*.

Ixobrychus exilis (Gmelin). Least Bittern.

Ardea exilis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 645. Based on the "Minute Bittern" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(1): 66. (in Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tall emergent vegetation in marshes, primarily fresh-water, reedbeds, sedges, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally in western North America in southern Oregon, interior and southern coastal California, southern Arizona, and Baja California; in central and eastern North America from southern Manitoba, northeastern and south-central North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, extreme southern Quebec, eastern Maine, and southern New Brunswick south to western and southern Texas, the Gulf coast, Florida, the Greater Antilles, and probably on Grand Cayman in the Cayman Islands, and west to southern Montana (probably), Utah (rare), northeastern Colorado (local), and south-central New Mexico; in western Mexico from Sonora (Kino Bay) south to Guerrero; in eastern Mexico south to southern Veracruz; in Central America in Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador (Lake Olomega, Laguna El Ocotal), Honduras (Lake Yojoa, Copén), Nicaragua, Costa Rica (Guanacaste), Panama (Canal area), and probably elsewhere in Middle America; in the Lesser Antilles on Guadeloupe and Marie Galante, probably also Dominica; and in South America in northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas, coastal Peru, northern Bolivia, Paraguay, eastern Brazil, and northern Argentina.

Winters from southern and (rarely) central California, southwestern Arizona, southern Texas, northern Florida (rarely the Gulf coast), and Bermuda (rarely, uncommon in migration) south throughout the Greater Antilles and Middle America through the breeding range in

South America. Breeding populations south of the United States are mostly sedentary; North American breeding birds winter as far south as Panama and Colombia.

Casual north to southern British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland, and throughout most western states where breeding has not been verified. Accidental on Clipperton Island, Bermuda, Iceland, and the Azores.

Notes.—*Ixobrychus exilis*, *I. sinensis*, and *I. minutus* (Linnaeus, 1766), including the Australasian *I. novaezelandiae* (Potts, 1871) constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970; Payne in Mayr and Cottrell 1979). Vocal differences among Neotropical populations (Behrstock 1996) suggest that more than one species may be involved. The rare, dark color-morph of *I. exilis* was once considered a separate species, *I. neoxena* [Cory's Least Bittern] (see summary in Pittaway and Burke 1996).

Tribe TIGRISOMATINI: Tiger-Herons

Genus *TIGRISOMA* Swainson

Tigrisoma Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 362. Type, by original designation, *Ardea tigrina* "Latham" [= Gmelin] = *Ardea lineata* Boddaert.

Heterocnus Sharpe, 1895, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 5: xiv. Type, by original designation, *Tigrisoma cabanisi* Heine = *Tigrisoma mexicana* Swainson.

Notes.—Members of this genus are sometimes known under the group name Tiger-Bittern.

Tigrisoma lineatum (Boddaert). Rufescent Tiger-Heron.

Ardea lineata Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 52. Based on "L'Onoré rayé, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., p. 860. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Interior of shaded forests and along forest streams, wooded swamps, open marshes (South America only), less commonly in mangroves (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*lineatum* group] in Middle America on the Caribbean slope of extreme eastern Honduras (Gracias a Dios), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama (east to San Blas, also on the Pacific slope in Darién), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to northeastern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil; and [*marmoratum* group] in Bolivia (except northeastern), eastern and southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina.

Reports from Chiapas and Guatemala are unsatisfactory.

Notes.—Groups: *T. lineatum* [Lineated Tiger-Heron] and *T. marmoratum* (Vieillot, 1817) [Banded Tiger-Heron].

Tigrisoma fasciatum (Such). Fasciated Tiger-Heron.

Ardea fasciata Such, 1825, Zool. J. 2: 117. (Brazil.)

Habitat.—Rivers, Streams, in hilly regions (0–2400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (Caribbean slope foothills of the Cordillera Central and Cordillera Talamanca) and Panama (primarily Caribbean slope from Bocas del Toro to San Blas, and in Darién); and in South America from Colombia and Venezuela south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—For use of *T. fasciatum* instead of *T. salmoni* Sclater and Salvin, 1875, see Eisenmann (1965).

Tigrisoma mexicanum Swainson. Bare-throated Tiger-Heron.

Tigrisoma mexicana Swainson, 1834, in Murray, Encycl. Geogr., p. 1383. (Real del Monte, [Hidalgo,] Mexico.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Rivers, Streams (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora, southern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America to eastern Panama (Pacific slope throughout, including the Pearl Islands, Isla Coiba, and several smaller islets; Caribbean slope in San Blas) and northwestern Colombia (lower Atrato Valley).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Heterocnus*.

Tribe ARDEINI: Typical Herons

Genus *ARDEA* Linnaeus

Ardea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 141. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus.

Casmerodius Gloger, 1841, Gemein. Handb. und Hilfsb. Naturgesch., p. 412. Type, by subsequent designation (Salvadori, 1882), *Ardea egretta* Gmelin (= *Ardea alba* Linnaeus).

Notes.—Studies by Payne and Risley (1976) of skeletal characters, and by Sheldon (1987) and Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) of DNA-DNA hybridization indicate that *Casmerodius* should not be separated from *Ardea*.

Ardea herodias Linnaeus. Great Blue Heron.

Ardea Herodias Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 143. Based mainly on "The Ash-colour'd Heron of North-America" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 135, pl. 135. (in America = Hudson Bay.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water, brackish, and (rarely) salt marshes, along lakes, rivers, and lagoons, and mangroves; in winter also on seacoasts, shorelines of bays, and mudflats (0–2500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*herodias* group] from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to Prince William Sound), coastal and southern interior British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec (Gaspé Peninsula), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south, at least locally, throughout the United States and much of lowland Mexico to Nayarit, Tabasco, the Gulf coast, and interior southern Florida, also in the Galapagos Islands; and [*occidentalis* group] in southern coastal Florida (from Florida Keys north to the Tampa area and Key Biscayne), Cuba, the Isle of Pines, St. Thomas, Anegada (possibly), the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, and Los Roques off the northern coast of Venezuela, with probable breeding elsewhere in the Greater Antilles and on other islands off Venezuela.

Winters [*herodias* group] from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, the coast of British Columbia and Washington, Idaho, western and central Montana, northern Wyoming, central Nebraska, central Missouri, central Wisconsin (rarely), southern Michigan, the Ohio Valley, southern Ontario, and the southern New England coast (casually farther north) south throughout the southern United States, Middle America, Bermuda, and the West Indies to northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and (rarely) to western Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands; and [*occidentalis* group] primarily in the vicinity of the breeding range and along the coasts of Venezuela and on islands offshore (east to Tobago and Trinidad).

Wanders widely [*herodias* group] west to Cook Inlet, Alaska, and north to the Arctic coast of Alaska (casually), southern Yukon, northern British Columbia, the Revillagigedo Islands, southern Keewatin, Hudson Bay (rarely), northern Quebec, Anticosti Island, and Newfoundland; and [*occidentalis* group] north in peninsular Florida and casually along the Gulf coast west to Texas and the Atlantic coast to North Carolina, and in the Bahamas. Casual or accidental [*herodias* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (from Kauai to Hawaii), northwestern Alaska (Wainwright), Clipperton Island, Greenland, the Azores, and Spain; and [*occidentalis* group] in Pennsylvania.

Notes.—The white and mixed white and blue forms have often been considered as a separate species, *A. occidentalis* Audubon, 1835 [Great White Heron], but are now generally regarded as being conspecific with *A. herodias* (Mayr 1956, Meyerriecks 1957); a juvenal white morph in an all-blue colony was discovered in Texas (McHenry and Dyes 1983).

Ardea cinerea, *A. cocoi*, and *A. herodias* constitute a superspecies (Payne in Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

***Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus. Gray Heron.**

Ardea cinerea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 143. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Breeds in habitats similar to those of *A. herodias*.

Distribution.—Breeds from the British Isles and Scandinavia east to Sakhalin and throughout much of Eurasia south locally to South Africa and the East Indies, wandering within this range after the breeding season.

Casual in Greenland, the Lesser Antilles (Montserrat, Martinique, Barbados), Trinidad, French Guiana, and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Heron. See comments under *A. herodias*.

***Ardea cocoi* Linnaeus. Cocoi Heron.**

Ardea Cocoi Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 237. Based in part on "Le Herón hupé de Cayenne" Brisson, Ornithologie 5: 400. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Rivers (0–900 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and eastern Darién) and throughout lowland South America (including Trinidad) south to southern Chile and southern Argentina.

Casual in central Panama (west to the Canal area). Accidental in the Falkland Islands.

Notes.—Also known as White-necked Heron. See comments under *A. herodias*.

***Ardea alba* (Linnaeus). Great Egret.**

Ardea alba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 144. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, and along streams; in winter, also in roadside ditches, canals, and wet fields (0–1500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds in North America locally from central Washington, southern Oregon, and southern Idaho south through California, Nevada, and southwestern Arizona, and from southeastern Saskatchewan (rarely), southwestern Manitoba, South Dakota, central Minnesota, western and southern Wisconsin, northwestern and southern Michigan, northern Ohio, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec (Dickerson Island), and New England south through the Gulf states, west locally to eastern Colorado, southern New Mexico, and south-central Texas, along both slopes of Mexico (also locally in the interior), and through the Bahamas, Antilles, Middle America and South America to southern Chile and southern Argentina, also the Galapagos Islands; in the Old World from central Europe east to Ussuriland and Japan, and south to Turkey, Iran, India, China, most of Southeast Asia, the East Indies, the Philippines, New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand; and locally in Africa south of the Sahara and in Madagascar.

Winters in North America from coastal Oregon, northern California, central Nevada, central Utah, central New Mexico, central Texas, the Gulf coast region, coastal Maryland, and Bermuda (rarely) south throughout Mexico and the remainder of the breeding range in the Americas to the Straits of Magellan (casually the Falkland Islands); in the Old World from the Mediterranean coast of Africa, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, central India, China, Korea, and Japan south through the breeding range in Southeast Asia to Australia and New Zealand; and in the breeding range in Africa and Madagascar.

Wanders north irregularly in North America to northwestern and central British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southeastern Manitoba, south-coastal and eastern Quebec, Maine, and Newfoundland, casually to southern Alaska (west to Kodiak Island) and South Georgia; and in Europe to the British Isles, Scandinavia, and the Baltic states, casually to the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island), Clipperton Island, the Canary Islands, and southern Africa.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Maui).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Casmerodius*; placed by some authors (e.g., Blake 1977) in *Egretta*. Also known as Common Egret or American Egret and, in Old World literature, as Great White Heron.

Genus *EGRETTA* Forster

Egretta T. Forster, 1817, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, p. 59. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea garzetta* Linnaeus.

Demigretta Blyth, 1846, J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal. 15: 372. Type, by monotypy, *Demigretta concolor* Blyth = *Ardea sacra* Gmelin.

Florida Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xxi, xlv, 659, 671. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea caerulea* Linnaeus.

Hydranassa Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: 660. Type, by original designation, *Ardea ludoviciana* Wilson = *Egretta ruficollis* Gosse = *Ardea tricolor* Müller.

Dichromanassa Ridgway, 1878, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr. 4: 224, 246. Type, by original designation, *Ardea rufa* Boddaert = *Ardea rufescens* Gmelin.

Leucophox Sharpe, 1894, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 3: xxxix. Type, by original designation, *Ardea candidissima* Gmelin = *Ardea thula* Molina.

Egretta eulophotes (Swinhoe). Chinese Egret.

Herodias eulophotes Swinhoe, 1860, Ibis, p. 64. (Amoy, China.)

Habitat.—Shallow tidal estuaries, mudflats, bays.

Distribution.—Formerly bred from the mouth of the Amur River south along the coast of Asia to at least Hong Kong. Now drastically reduced in numbers, with breeding colonies in North Korea, South Korea, Shandong, and Hebei provinces in China, and possibly between the Amur River delta and Vladivostok and other parts of its former range.

Winters from the Malay Peninsula east to the Philippines and Sulawesi. Wanders widely from northern Japan southward, accidentally to Christmas Island (Indian Ocean).

Accidental in Alaska (Agattu Island in the Aleutians, 16 June 1974; Byrd et al. 1978).

Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus). Little Egret.

Ardea Garzetta Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 237. (in Oriente = northeastern Italy.)

Habitat.—Marshy areas.

Distribution.—Breeds locally in southern Europe, Africa, Madagascar, and from Southeast Asia and Japan south to Australia and New Guinea.

Winters principally in Southeast Asia and the African and Australian regions.

Accidental in Quebec (Cacouna area), Newfoundland, Nova Scotia (Bon Portage Island), New Hampshire (Rye), Massachusetts (Plum Island, Nantucket), Virginia (Chincoteague), Bermuda, Puerto Rico (Culebra Island), St. Lucia, Martinique, Trinidad, and Surinam.

Notes.—*Egretta garzetta*, *E. gularis*, *E. dimorpha* Hartert, 1914, and *E. thula* appear to constitute a superspecies (Payne in Mayr and Cottrell 1979, Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Egretta gularis (Bosc). Western Reef-Heron.

Ardea gularis Bosc, 1792, Actes Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 1: 4., pl. 2. (Senegal River.)

Habitat.—Seacoasts, estuaries, and mudflats.

Distribution.—[*gularis* group] western Africa from Mauritania to Nigeria, ranging (at least casually) north to the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and Spain, and south to Gabon; and [*schistacea* group] from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf to western India, ranging to southern India and Sri Lanka.

Accidental in Massachusetts (Nantucket, 12 April–September 1983, numerous observers and photos, dark-morph bird identifiable to *gularis*; Cardillo et al. 1983); in addition, several birds have been reported from Barbados, presumably also representing the *gularis* group

(1984, Amer. Birds 38: 361, 969; Smith and Hutt 1984), and Tobago. Sight reports for St. Lucia and Trinidad.

Notes.—Groups: *E. gularis* [Western Reef-Heron] and *E. schistacea* (Ehrenberg, 1828) [Indian Reef-Heron]. Individuals that escaped from captivity in Europe and had been considered as a possible source of the Massachusetts vagrant (1983, Amer. Birds 37: 1032) were *schistacea*, not *gularis*. This species was formerly placed in the genus *Demigretta*. (e.g., Peters 1931). See comments under *E. garzetta*.

***Egretta thula* (Molina).** Snowy Egret.

Ardea Thula Molina, 1782, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chili, p. 235. (Chili = Chile.)

Habitat.—Marshes, lakes, ponds, lagoons, mangroves, and shallow coastal habitats (0–1500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Oregon, northern California, northern Nevada, southeastern Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, central Kansas, central Oklahoma, Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, northeastern Wisconsin, southern Illinois, southern Ontario, northwestern Ohio, and the Gulf and Atlantic coasts (north to Maine) south, primarily in coastal lowlands (locally in the interior) through the United States, Greater Antilles, Cayman Islands, Middle America, and South America to southern Chile and central Argentina.

Winters from western Oregon (rarely), northern California, southwestern Arizona, Mexico, the Gulf coast, and coastal South Carolina south throughout the breeding range in the West Indies, Middle America, and South America.

Wanders irregularly north to southwestern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland; also to the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Maui, Hawaii), Bahamas, and throughout the Lesser Antilles, regularly to Bermuda, uncommonly to the Galapagos Islands. Accidental in Iceland and in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island; sight report), on Clipperton Island, Tristan da Cunha, and South Georgia; a sight report for southeastern Alaska.

Notes.—This species was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Leucophoyx*. See comments under *E. garzetta*.

***Egretta caerulea* (Linnaeus).** Little Blue Heron.

Ardea caerulea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 143. Based mainly on “The Blew Heron” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 76, pl. 76. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Swamps, marshes, ponds, lakes, meadows, streams, and mangroves; primarily in fresh-water habitats (0–1500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from southern California (rarely; since 1979), Baja California, southern Sonora, southern New Mexico (rarely), south-central Colorado (once), north-central Texas, central Oklahoma, central Kansas, southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois, west-central Indiana, northwestern Ohio, northern Alabama, southern Georgia, and the Atlantic coast (north to Maine), and south along both slopes of Mexico (also in the interior in Jalisco and Guanajuato) and Middle America, through the Gulf coast region and West Indies, and in South America (including Tobago and Trinidad) from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas west of the Andes to central Peru and east of the Andes (mostly coastal lowlands) to eastern Bolivia, central Brazil, and Uruguay; also sporadically in North Dakota, South Dakota, and central Minnesota.

Winters from southwestern California, southern Sonora, the Gulf coast, and coastal Virginia south throughout most of the breeding range and South America (to northern Chile).

Wanders irregularly north to northern California, Oregon, southeastern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), southwestern British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Chile, western Greenland, and the Azores.

Notes.—This species was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Florida*.

***Egretta tricolor* (Müller). Tricolored Heron.**

Ardea tricolor P. L. S. Müller, 1776, *Natursyst.*, Suppl., p. 111. Based on "La Demi-Aigrette" Buffon, *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7: 378, and "Herón bleuâtre a ventre blanc, de Cayenne" Daubenton, *Planches Enlum.*, pl. 350. (America = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Primarily coastal marshes, but also locally inland in swamps, lakes, and rivers, especially near coast (0–700 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Sonora, southeastern New Mexico, north-central and northeastern Texas, southern Arkansas, the Gulf states, and the Atlantic coast (north to southern Maine) south along both slopes of Middle America (including Baja California) and South America (including interior) to central Peru and northeastern Brazil; and in the Bahamas, Greater Antilles (east to St. Thomas and St. Croix), and on Providencia and San Andrés islands in the western Caribbean Sea. Casual or rare breeding inland in North Dakota, South Dakota, and central Kansas.

Winters from Baja California, southern Sonora, southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and the Atlantic coast (north to New Jersey, casually farther) south through the remainder of the breeding range.

Wanders irregularly (or casually) north to California, Oregon, Utah, southern New Mexico, Colorado and, east of the Rockies, to southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Ontario, southern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, also to the Lesser Antilles (south to Barbados); a sight report for Socorro Island; accidental in the Azores.

Notes.—Also known as Louisiana Heron. This species was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Hydranassa*.

***Egretta rufescens* (Gmelin). Reddish Egret.**

Ardea rufescens Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat.* 1(2): 628. Based on "Aigrette rousse" Buffon, *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7: 378, and "L'Aigrette rousse, de la Louisiane" Daubenton, *Planches Enlum.*, pl. 902. (in Louisiana.)

Habitat.—Brackish marshes, sandy beaches, and other shallow coastal habitats; suitable nesting habitat requires low trees, primarily red mangrove, for nest sites (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Baja California (north to San Quintín on the Pacific coast and Isla San Luis in the Gulf of California), and along the coast of Sonora (Tobari Bay), Sinaloa (Isla Las Tunas), and Oaxaca (Mar Muerto); along the Gulf coast of Texas (Cameron and Chambers counties), Louisiana (vicinity of Chandeleur Sound), and Alabama (Cat Island); in southern Florida (north to Merritt Island and the Tampa area), the northwestern Bahamas (Grand Bahama, Abaco, Andros, and Great Inagua), Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Hispaniola (formerly Jamaica); and on the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula (including offshore islands) and in northern Belize.

Winters primarily in the breeding range, north regularly (but rarely) to southwestern (casually central coastal) California; along the Gulf coast (from Texas to Florida) and Georgia (casually north to Delaware); and south along the Pacific coast to Costa Rica, and in the Caribbean to Belize, the Cayman Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the northern coast of Venezuela (also the Netherlands Antilles east to Margarita Island).

Casual inland, generally as postbreeding wanderers, north to Nevada, central Arizona, southern Colorado, western and central Texas, northwestern South Carolina, and Kentucky, and to Massachusetts, San Luis Potosí, Costa Rica (Caribbean coast), and Isla Coiba (off Panama); a sight report for New York. Accidental to Iowa, southeastern Illinois, northwestern Indiana, and southeastern Michigan (all fall 1993; 1994, *Amer. Birds* 48(1): 111, 114, 159).

Notes.—This species was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Dichromanassa*.

Genus *BUBULCUS* Bonaparte

Bubulcus (Pucheran MS) Bonaparte, 1855, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* 40: 722. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1871), *Ardea ibis* "Hasselquist" [= Linnaeus].

Notes.—By some merged in the Old World genus *Ardeola* Boie, 1822, or in *Egretta* (e.g., Payne in Mayr and Cottrell 1979); affinities remain uncertain (Sheldon 1987).

***Bubulcus ibis* (Linnaeus). Cattle Egret.**

Ardea Ibis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 144. Based on *Ardea Ibis* Hasselquist, Iter Palaestinum, p. 248. (in Ægypto = Egypt.)

Habitat.—Primarily pastures, especially where cattle or horses are actively grazing, lawns, and roadsides; occasionally in flooded fields and marshes; requires low trees and bushes for nest sites (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*ibis* group] in the Western Hemisphere locally from central (casually northwestern) California, eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, northern Utah, Colorado, North Dakota, southern Saskatchewan (rarely), Minnesota, Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Ohio, eastern Pennsylvania, and Maine south, primarily in coastal lowlands (very scattered inland localities) through Middle America, the Gulf and Atlantic states, West Indies, and South America (including Tobago, Trinidad, and the Galapagos Islands) to northern Chile and northern Argentina, and in southern Europe from the Mediterranean region east to the Caspian Sea, and south throughout most of Africa (except the Sahara), including Madagascar and islands in the Indian Ocean; and [*coromanda* group] in Southeast Asia from India east to eastern China, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands, and south throughout the Philippines and East Indies to New Guinea and Australia.

Winters [*ibis* group] in the Americas through much of the breeding range from western Oregon, northern California, coastal Texas, the Gulf states, and Florida south through the West Indies, Middle America, and South America; frequent vagrant to Bermuda; and in the Old World from southern Spain and northern Africa south and east through the remainder of the breeding range in Africa and southwestern Asia; and [*coromanda* group] from southern Asia and the Philippines south throughout Indonesia and the Australian region.

Wanders [*ibis* group] to Clipperton Island and South Georgia, and north, at least casually, to southeastern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, southern Canada (from British Columbia east to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland); also to Eurasia north to Iceland, the British Isles, continental Europe, and the eastern Atlantic islands; and [*coromanda* group] to Johnston Island, Micronesia (east to Pohnpei), and New Caledonia; accidental [*coromanda* group] in Alaska (Agattu, in the Aleutians, 19 June 1988; Gibson and Kessel 1992).

Introduced [*ibis* group] (in 1959) and established on most of the larger Hawaiian Islands, wandering to French Frigate Shoals and Midway.

Notes.—Also known as Buff-backed Heron. Groups: *B. ibis* [Common Cattle-Egret] and *B. coromanda* (Boddaert, 1783) [Eastern Cattle-Egret]. This species apparently spread to the New World (Guianas in South America) in the late 1870's, reaching Florida by the early 1940's; the range is still expanding.

Genus **BUTORIDES** Blyth

Butorides Blyth, 1852, Cat. Birds Mus. Asiat. Soc. (1849), p. 281. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea javanica* Horsfield = *Ardea striata* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Sometimes merged with the Old World *Ardeola* Boie, 1822 (e.g., Payne in Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

***Butorides virescens* (Linnaeus). Green Heron.**

Ardea virescens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 144. Based on "The small Bittern," *Ardea stellata minima* Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 4: 80, pl. 80. (America = coast of South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Primarily wooded wetlands, especially swamps, ponds, rivers, lakes, lagoons, marshes, and mangroves (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from extreme southwestern British Columbia (including southeastern Vancouver Island), western Washington, western Oregon, northern California, west-central and southern Nevada, southern Idaho (probably), southern Utah, western and central Arizona, north-central New Mexico, the western edge of the Great Plains states (north to eastern Colorado, eastern North Dakota, eastern South Dakota), southern Manitoba, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern New Brunswick south through Middle America, the eastern United States and West Indies to eastern

Panama (including the Pearl Islands), islands off the north coast of Venezuela (Aruba east to La Tortuga and Blanquilla), and Tobago.

Winters from southwestern British Columbia, coastal and southeastern California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, the Gulf states (casually Tennessee), northern Florida, South Carolina, and Bermuda (rarely, regular on migration) south throughout the breeding range (also in the Bahama Islands) to northern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Wanders north to southeastern Alaska, southern and eastern British Columbia, eastern Washington, Idaho, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, central Ontario, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland, on Clipperton Island, and south to Surinam. Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands, Greenland, England, and the Azores.

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

***Butorides striatus* (Linnaeus). Striated Heron.**

Ardea striata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 144. (in Surinami = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Saltwater/Brackish Marshes, Mangrove Forest, Rivers, Streams (0–1900 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Americas from eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and Darién), Colombia, Venezuela (including Margarita Island), and Trinidad south to southern Peru, Chile (rarely), central Argentina and Uruguay, also in the Galapagos Islands; and in the Old World from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden, in Africa south of the Sahara, on islands in the Indian Ocean, and from northern China, the Amur Valley and Japan (northern populations in eastern Asia are migratory) south throughout Southeast Asia, the East Indies and Philippines to Australia and southern Polynesia.

Wanders north to Costa Rica (Guanacaste, Cocos Island) and St. Vincent (Lesser Antilles).

Notes.—*Butorides virescens* was considered conspecific with *B. striatus* (A.O.U. 1983) because intermediate specimens have been reported (Payne 1974); however, hybridization in zones of contact is limited without demonstrated introgression, and no mixed pairings are known (Monroe and Browning 1992). When the two species are considered conspecific, Green-backed Heron, Striated Heron, or Little Heron have been used as the English name. *Butorides sundevalli* (Reichenow, 1877) of the Galapagos Islands is sometimes considered conspecific with *striatus* (e.g., Payne in Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Genus **AGAMIA** Reichenbach

Agamia Reichenbach, 1853, Avium Syst. Nat. (1852), p. xvi. Type, by original designation, *Agamia picta* Reichenbach = *Ardea agami* Gmelin.

***Agamia agami* (Gmelin). Agami Heron.**

Ardea Agami Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 629. Based on “Agami” Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois., 7, p. 382, and “Le Heron Agami de Cayenne” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 859. (in Cayanna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds (0–600 m; Tropical, occasionally to Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from southern Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas (including Pacific coast), southern Campeche, and Quintana Roo south through eastern Guatemala (Petén), Belize, northern Honduras (La Ceiba), Costa Rica, and Panama (not recorded Nicaragua), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Casual in Nuevo León (Contreras B. 1988, a specimen record, contra Howell and Webb 1995).

Notes.—Also known as Chestnut-bellied Heron.

Genus **PILHERODIUS** Bonaparte

Pilherodius Bonaparte, 1855, Consp. Gen. Avium 2(1857): 139. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea alba* var. β Gmelin = *Ardea pileata* Boddaert.

***Pilherodius pileatus* (Boddaert). Capped Heron.**

Ardea pileata Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 54. Based on "Heron blanc, hupé de Cayenne" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 907. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Rivers (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Panama (primarily in Darién but recorded west to Canal area), Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Bolivia, northern Paraguay, and eastern Brazil (to Santa Catarina).

Tribe NYCTICORACINI: Night-Herons

Genus **NYCTICORAX** Forster

Nycticorax T. Forster, 1817, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, p. 59. Type, by tautonymy, *Nycticorax infaustus* Forster = *Ardea nycticorax* Linnaeus.

***Nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus). Black-crowned Night-Heron.**

Ardea Nycticorax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 142. (in Europa australi = southern Europe.)

Habitat.—Marshes, swamps, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, lagoons, and mangroves (0–440 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Western Hemisphere from extreme southwestern British Columbia (Reifel Island), central Washington, southern Idaho, Montana, east-central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northwestern and central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, northeastern New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south locally through the United States, Middle America, the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and South America to Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands; and in the Old World from the Netherlands, central and southern Europe and northwestern Africa east to south-central Russia, and south locally through East and South Africa, on Madagascar, and from Asia Minor east across Southeast Asia to eastern China and Japan, and south to the Philippines and East Indies.

Winters in the Western Hemisphere from western Washington, southern Oregon, southern Nevada, northern Utah, Colorado, southern Texas, the southern Great Lakes and southern New England (casually farther north) south throughout the breeding range, becoming more widespread in winter (including Bermuda, Cayman Islands, and through the Lesser Antilles); and in the Old World in Africa south of the Sahara (most European populations), and from Asia Minor across Southeast Asia to Japan, and southward.

Resident in the Pacific from the Hawaiian Islands (west to Niihau) south locally through the islands of Polynesia.

Wanders north in North America to southern British Columbia, northern Wisconsin, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland; and in Europe to Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, Scandinavia, and the eastern Atlantic islands. Casual in the western Hawaiian Islands (Kure, Midway), southern Alaska (St. Paul Island in the Pribilofs; Attu, Shemya, and Atka in the Aleutians; and at Juneau), Clipperton Island, and Greenland.

Notes.—Also known as Night Heron in European literature. *Nycticorax nycticorax* and *N. caledonicus* (Gmelin, 1789), of Polynesia and the Australian region, constitute a super-species (Mayr and Short 1970; Payne in Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Genus **NYCTANASSA** Stejneger

Nyctanassa Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 10: 295, note. Type, by original designation, *Ardea violacea* Linnaeus.

***Nyctanassa violacea* (Linnaeus). Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.**

Ardea violacea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 143. Based on "The Crested Bittern" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 79, pl. 79. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Primarily wooded wetlands, especially swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves; sometimes nests in wooded suburbs (Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from central Baja California (both slopes), central Sonora, central and northeastern Texas, central Oklahoma, east-central Colorado (rarely), Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, southern and eastern Iowa, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, the lower Ohio Valley, eastern Tennessee, southeastern Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and southern Maine (rarely) south along both slopes of Mexico, the Gulf coast, Bahamas, Antilles, Middle America (including Socorro Island in the Revillagigedo Islands and Isla María Madre in the Tres Marias Islands), and South America (including the Galapagos Islands) on the Pacific coast to extreme northern Peru and on the Caribbean-Atlantic coast to eastern Brazil.

Winters from central Baja California, central Sonora, the Gulf coast (locally), and coastal South Carolina south throughout the remainder of the breeding range.

Introduced and breeding in Bermuda (since 1979), where formerly considered casual.

Wanders, at least casually, north as far as central California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, Montana, North Dakota, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, and to Clipperton Island.

Notes.—This species was placed in the genus *Nycticorax* in the 6th edition but was subsequently (A.O.U. 1989: 533) treated in *Nyctanassa*, based on Sheldon (1987).

Tribe COCHLEARIINI: Boat-billed Herons

Genus *COCHLEARIUS* Brisson

Cochlearius Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 48; 5: 506. Type, by tautonymy, *Cochlearius* Brisson = *Cancroma cochlearia* Linnaeus.

Cochlearius cochlearius (Linnaeus). Boat-billed Heron.

Cancroma Cochlearia Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 233. Based on "La Cuillère" Brisson, Ornithologie 5: 506. (in Guiana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Rivers, Mangrove Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident [*zeledoni* group] from Sinaloa in the Pacific lowlands and Tamaulipas in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands south through Middle America (including islands off the Yucatan Peninsula) to El Salvador (at least formerly) and northern Honduras; and [*cochlearius* group] in Costa Rica, Panama, and South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia, northeastern Argentina and eastern Brazil.

Notes.—Groups: *C. zeledoni* (Ridgway, 1885) [Northern Boat-billed Heron] and *C. cochlearius* [Southern Boat-billed Heron].

Suborder THRESKIORNITHES: Ibises and Spoonbills

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE: Ibises and Spoonbills

Subfamily THRESKIORNITHINAE: Ibises

Genus *EUDOCIMUS* Wagler

Eudocimus Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 1232. Type, by subsequent designation (Reichenow, 1877), *Scolopax rubra* Linnaeus.

Eudocimus albus (Linnaeus). White Ibis.

Scolopax alba Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 145. Based on "The White Curlew" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 82, pl. 82. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Marshes, mangroves, lagoons, and shallow lake margins; nests primarily in wooded swamps; often also in flooded and wet fields (Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Baja California (lat. 27° N.), central Sinaloa, southern and eastern Texas, Louisiana, central Alabama, Florida, southeastern Georgia, and coastal North Carolina (rarely Virginia) south along both slopes of Middle America, through the Greater Antilles (Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Jamaica, and Hispaniola), and along the coasts of South America to northwestern Peru and French Guiana.

Wanders to the Cayman Islands and north, at least casually, to southern California, southern Arizona, and central New Mexico, and east of the Rockies to southeastern South Dakota, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia; reports from northern (and possibly some from southern) California may be based on escapes. Casual on Clipperton Island, and in southern Idaho, Bermuda, and Puerto Rico; sight reports from Wyoming, Manitoba, North Dakota, Wisconsin, the Bahamas, and Barbados.

Notes.—Despite slight overlap in mixed colonies in Venezuela, *E. albus* and *E. ruber* appear to constitute a superspecies (Steinbacher *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979). Hybridization between the two occurs in captivity and among the mixed Florida colony, also occasionally (but at a low level) under natural conditions in South America. Ramo and Busto (1985, 1987) proposed conspecificity for *E. albus* and *E. ruber* on the basis of interbreeding of the two forms in mixed colonies in Venezuela. The White Ibis population in these colonies is only about 10% of the total of thousands of birds, and the maximum number of mixed pairs (*albus* x *ruber*) recorded per year is less than 0.3% of the number of pairs breeding. As yet there is not conclusive evidence of random or nonassortative mating nor any data on the relative viability and fertility of the offspring of mixed pairs. Pending the acquisition of such information, we retain the two forms as separate species.

***Eudocimus ruber* (Linnaeus). Scarlet Ibis.**

Scolopax rubra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 145. Based mainly on "The Red Curlew" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 84, pl. 84. (in America.)

Habitat.—Primarily in coastal swamps and lagoons, mangroves, and occasionally along rivers and marshes in drier interior areas (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* coastally from northern Colombia east through Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Trinidad, and the Guianas to northeastern and southern Brazil.

Accidental in Florida (1874), Grenada, and eastern Ecuador; reports from Nova Scotia, Texas, Louisiana, the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Honduras, and Costa Rica are all open to question. Attempted introductions by placing eggs in nests of *E. albus* in southern Florida have been generally unsuccessful.

Notes.—See comments under *E. albus*.

Genus **PLEGADIS** Kaup

Plegadis Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw., p. 82. Type, by monotypy, *Tantalus falcinellus* Linnaeus.

***Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus). Glossy Ibis.**

Tantalus Falcinellus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 241. Based mostly on *Numenius rostro arcuato* Kramer, Elench. Veget. Anim. Austrum Inf. Obsv., p. 350, and "Le Courly verd" Brisson, Ornithologie 5: 326, pl. 27, fig. 2. (in Austria, Italia = Neusiedler See, Lower Austria.)

Habitat.—Marshes, swamps, lagoons, and margins of shallow lakes, and flooded and wet fields, with reed beds, low trees, or bushes for nest sites (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America locally from Maine (Stratton Island) and Rhode Island south to Florida, and west on the Gulf coast to south-central Louisiana (Avery Island), although largely absent between St. Mark's, Florida, and southeastern Louisiana, also inland (formerly) in Arkansas; in southwest Campeche; in Yucatan Peninsula (including Cozumel Island); in northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste, since 1978); in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico); in South America in northern Venezuela (Aragua); and locally

in the Old World from southeastern Europe east to eastern China, India, and the Malay Peninsula, and south through East Africa to South Africa and Madagascar, and through the East Indies to Australia. Reported breeding in eastern Texas has not been verified; a breeding attempt in New Brunswick was unsuccessful.

Winters in the Americas from northern Florida and the Gulf coast of Louisiana south through the Greater Antilles (casually the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, and northern Lesser Antilles), and in northwestern Costa Rica, Panama, and northern Venezuela; and in the Old World from the Mediterranean region east to Southeast Asia and south widely through Africa, the East Indies, and Australia.

In North America wanders, at least casually, west to Kansas and central Oklahoma, north to Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, east to Bermuda, and south to southeastern Mexico (Chiapas, Quintana Roo), and San Andrés; and in Eurasia to Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, and Scandinavia. Frequent vagrant to Bermuda. Casual in Colombia and the eastern Atlantic islands; sight reports from Wyoming, Colorado, Belize, Honduras, and Costa Rica (away from Guanacaste) are not certainly identifiable to species.

Notes.—*Plegadis falcinellus* and *P. chihi* were formerly considered conspecific, but sympatric breeding occurs in Louisiana (Avery Island). Despite limited sympatry, the two constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970; Steinbacher *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Plegadis chihi (Vieillot). White-faced Ibis.

Numenius chihi Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* (nouv. éd.) 8: 303. Based on "Cuello jaspeado" Azara, *Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag.* 3: 197 (no. 364). (Paraguay et dans les plaines de Buenos-Ayres = Paraguay and the campos of Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Habitat.—Marshes, swamps, margins of shallow lakes and rivers, mostly in fresh-water areas, and flooded and wet fields (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America locally from northern California, eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, Montana, southern Alberta (rarely), north-central North Dakota, and (formerly) southwestern Minnesota south to Durango, Jalisco (perhaps elsewhere on Mexican Plateau), southern and eastern Texas, southern Louisiana (east to Avery Island), coastal Alabama (rarely), and occasionally (or formerly) in northwestern Iowa (Spirit Lake) and possibly Florida (Brevard County and Lake Okeechobee); and in South America west of the Andes in northern and central Chile, and east of the Andes from central Bolivia, Paraguay, and extreme southern Brazil south to central Chile and central Argentina.

Winters from central California, southwestern Arizona, and the Gulf coast of Texas and southern Louisiana south through Mexico (including Baja California) to the Pacific lowlands of Guatemala; and in the general breeding range in South America.

Wanders, at least casually, to the Hawaiian Islands, north to southern British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Ontario (sight report), New York (Long Island), and Massachusetts, and along the Gulf coast to Florida, and south to southwestern Campeche and, at least formerly, El Salvador and Costa Rica (Térraba Valley), also to Clipperton Island.

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

Genus **MESEMBRINIBIS** Peters

Mesembrinibis Peters, 1930, *Occas. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 5: 256. Type, by original designation, *Tantalus cayennensis* Gmelin.

Mesembrinibis cayennensis (Gmelin). Green Ibis.

Tantalus cayennensis Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat.* 1(2): 652. Based mainly on "Courly verd de Cayenne" Daubenton, *Planches Enlum.*, pl. 820. (in Cayanna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Freshwater Marshes, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Rivers (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Costa Rica (Caribbean lowlands), Panama, Colombia, southern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Bolivia, Paraguay, northeastern Argentina and extreme southeastern Brazil; sight reports for Nicaragua (Río San Juan) and northeastern Honduras (Río Platano).

Genus *THERISTICUS* Wagler

Theristicus Wagler, 1832, *Isis von Oken*, col. 1231. Type, by monotypy, *Tantalus melanopsis* Gmelin.

Theristicus caudatus (Boddaert). Buff-necked Ibis.

Scolopax caudatus Boddaert, 1783, *Table Planches Enlum.*, p. 57. Based on "Courly à col blanc de Cayenne" Daubenton, *Planches Enlum.*, pl. 976. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–1200 m)

Distribution.—*Resident* in the open areas that ring Amazonia from northern and eastern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and the Guianas south through interior and eastern Brazil to eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina.

Accidental in Panama (near Pacora, eastern Panamá province; Wetmore 1965).

Notes.—*Theristicus caudatus*, the southern South American *T. melanopsis* (Gmelin, 1789), including the high Andean *T. branickii* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, constitute a super-species (Steinbacher *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Subfamily PLATALEINAE: Spoonbills

Genus *AJAIA* Reichenbach

Ajaia Reichenbach, 1853, *Avium Syst. Nat.*, pt. 3 (1852), p. xvi. Type, by original designation, *Ajaia rosea* Reichenbach = *Platalea ajaia* Linnaeus.

Ajaia ajaia (Linnaeus). Roseate Spoonbill.

Platalea Ajaia Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 140. Based mainly on *Aiaia Brasiliensibus* Marcgrave, *Hist. Nat. Bras.*, p. 204. (in America australi = Rio São Francisco, eastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Marshes, swamps, ponds, margins of rivers, and lagoons; breeding habitat requires low trees and bushes for nest sites (0–800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from northern Sinaloa, the Gulf coast of Texas, and southwestern Louisiana (Cameron Parish), and central and southern Florida south along both slopes of Middle America and through the Greater Antilles (Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Hispaniola), Bahamas (Great Inagua), and South America to central Chile and central Argentina.

Wanders north to interior Louisiana east in the Gulf states to northern Florida, and north along the Atlantic coast to North Carolina; in interior Mexico north to central Durango; also widely through much of the West Indies (rare in Cayman Islands and Lesser Antilles). Casual or accidental north to central and southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Arizona, central New Mexico, northwestern Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the Pacific coast of Baja California south to southern Chile and the Falkland Islands.

Notes.—This species is sometimes placed in the genus *Platalea* (e.g., Payne *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Suborder CICONIAE: Storks and American Vultures

Family CICONIIDAE: Storks

Tribe LEPTOPTILINI: Jabirus and Allies

Genus *JABIRU* Hellmayr

Jabiru Hellmayr, 1906, *Abh. Math. Phys. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss.* 22: 711. Type, by original designation, *Ciconia mycteria* Lichtenstein.

Jabiru mycteria (Lichtenstein). Jabiru.

Ciconia mycteria Lichtenstein, 1819, Abh. Phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin (1816–17), p. 163. Based on "Jabirú" Marcgrave, Hist. Nat. Bras., p. 200. (northeastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Freshwater Marshes, Freshwater Lakes, and Ponds (0–700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Middle America from Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana Roo south through Central America (not recorded Guatemala) to Panama, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, mostly east of the Andes, to southern Bolivia, northeastern Argentina, and Uruguay.

Wanders casually north to Veracruz (Cosamaloapan) and Texas (Kleberg, Brooks, and Hidalgo counties, Houston and Corpus Christi as well as an 1867 record from Austin). Accidental in Oklahoma (near Tulsa).

Tribe MYCTERIINI: Wood Storks

Genus *MYCTERIA* Linnaeus

Mycteria Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 140. Type, by monotypy, *Mycteria americana* Linnaeus.

Mycteria americana Linnaeus. Wood Stork.

Mycteria americana Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 140. Based mainly on "Jabiru-guaçu" Marcgrave, Hist. Nat. Bras., p. 201. (in America calidiore = Brazil.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Saltwater/Brackish Marshes, Freshwater Lakes, and Ponds, occasionally flooded fields (0–800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* (but breeding very locally in colonies only) from southern Sonora, the Gulf coast (from eastern Texas to Florida), and the Atlantic coast (from South Carolina to southern Florida) south locally along both lowlands of Middle America (including many offshore islands), in Cuba and Hispaniola (Dominican Republic, including Saona Island), and through South America west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Argentina.

Wanders north to southeastern California (rarely, breeding attempted), southwestern Arizona, in the Gulf states to southern Oklahoma, Arkansas, and western Tennessee, and in the Atlantic states to North Carolina, casually north to northern California, southern Idaho, Montana, northwestern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, central Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, Maine, Magdalen Island, and southern New Brunswick. Casual in Jamaica and Grand Bahama; accidental in northwestern British Columbia (Telegraph Creek) and Chile.

Notes.—Also known as Wood Ibis.

Family CATHARTIDAE: New World Vultures

Notes.—A relationship between the New World vultures and storks was suggested by Ligon (1967) and supported by additional analyses of anatomy, morphology, and behavior (König 1982, Rea 1983), chemical composition of the uropygial gland (Jacob 1983), DNA-DNA hybridization studies (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990, Harshman 1994), and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Wink 1995). For a critique of many of these analyses and a contrary opinion (to retain the Cathartidae in the Falconiformes), see Griffiths (1994).

Genus *CORAGYPS* Geoffroy

Coragyps Geoffroy, 1853, in Le Maout, Hist. Nat. Ois., p. 66. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur urubu* Vieillot = *Vultur atratus* Bechstein.

***Coragyps atratus* (Bechstein). Black Vulture.**

Vultur atratus Bechstein, 1793, in Latham, Allg. Uebers. Vögel 1 (Anh.): 655. Based on "The black vulture or carrion crow" Bartram, Travels Carolina, pp. 152, 289. (St. John's River, Florida.)

Habitat.—Nearly everywhere except in heavily forested regions and open plains, primarily in lowlands; especially common in cattle country and, in tropics, around garbage dumps and towns (0–2800 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Arizona, Chihuahua, western Texas, eastern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas (formerly), southern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, central Ohio, south-central Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to the Gulf coast and southern Florida, and throughout Middle America and South America (including Trinidad and Margarita Island, off Venezuela) to central Chile and central Argentina. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) north to southeastern New York and southern Maine.

Wanders casually north to southwestern Yukon, Saskatchewan (sight report), North Dakota, Wisconsin, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, and south to the Bahamas (Bimini); also questionably recorded (sight reports only) from California, New Mexico, and the Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada). Some populations appear to be partly migratory, especially the northernmost ones in the eastern United States.

Genus **CATHARTES** Illiger

Cathartes Illiger, 1811, Prodrumus, p. 236. Type, by subsequent designation (Vigors, 1825), *Vultur aura* Linnaeus.

***Cathartes aura* (Linnaeus). Turkey Vulture.**

Vultur Aura Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 86. Based mainly on the "Tzopilotle s. Aura" Hernandez, Nova Plant Anim. Min. Mex. Hist., p. 331. (in America calidiore = state of Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Primarily areas of open woodland and open country, generally near wooded areas or cliffs for roosting and nesting, from lowlands to mountains; avoids dense forest; regularly over small coastal islands (0–2500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-coastal and southern British Columbia (including Vancouver Island), central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western Ontario, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, New York, southern Vermont, southwestern and eastern New Hampshire and southern Maine south throughout the remaining continental United States, Middle America and South America (including Trinidad and Margarita Island, off Venezuela) to the Straits of Magellan; also in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Jamaica). Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in the Cayman Islands (Cayman Brac) and north to northern Manitoba, northern Vermont, and southwestern Nova Scotia.

Winters mainly from northern California, Arizona, Chihuahua, Texas, the Ohio Valley, and Maryland (casually north to southern Canada) south to the Gulf coast, Florida, and the northern Bahamas (casually to Bimini, New Providence, and Andros), and through the breeding range in Middle America, the Greater Antilles, and South America.

Introduced and established in Puerto Rico.

Casual north to east-central Alaska, northern Ontario, central Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland, and on Bermuda, Hispaniola, St. Croix (in the Virgin Islands), and the Cayman Islands. Accidental on South Georgia.

***Cathartes burrovianus* Cassin. Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture.**

Cathartes Burrovianus Cassin, 1845, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 2: 212. (in the vicinity of Vera Cruz = near Veracruz Llave, Veracruz.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub, Saltwater/Brackish Marshes (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in eastern and southern Mexico (southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, the Yucatan Peninsula, and on both slopes of Oaxaca), Belize, Guatemala (Petén), eastern Honduras (Mosquitia), northeastern Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (Río Frío region, recorded rarely elsewhere), and from Panama (both slopes) south through most of nonforested South America east of the Andes to northern Argentina and Uruguay.

Genus *GYMNOGYPS* Lesson

Gymnogyps Lesson, 1842, *Echo Monde Savant* (2)6: col. 1037. Type, by monotypy, *Vultur californianus* Shaw.

Gymnogyps californianus (Shaw). California Condor.

Vultur californianus Shaw, 1798, in Shaw and Nodder, *Naturalists' Misc.* 9: pl. 301 and text. (coast of California = Monterey.)

Habitat.—Mountainous country at low and moderate elevations, especially rocky and brushy areas with cliffs for nest sites; forages in grasslands, oak savanna, mountain plateaus, ridges, and canyons.

Distribution.—*Resident* formerly (last living birds removed from the wild in 1987) in the coastal ranges of California from Monterey and San Benito counties south to Ventura County, ranging, at least casually, north to Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, and east to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada (north as far as Fresno County) and the Tehachapi Mountains, with breeding sites apparently confined to Los Padres National Forest in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and extreme northern Los Angeles counties. Formerly resident (before 1900) along the Pacific coast and in part inland west of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada ranges, apparently from southwestern British Columbia south to northern Baja California (although there are no confirmed breeding records outside of California). Recent reports of condors east to southeastern Arizona, as well as within or around the former range in Baja California, seem to be without foundation. Reintroduced into the wild in southern California (Los Padres National Forest) in 1992 and in northern Arizona (Grand Canyon area) in 1996.

Genus *SARCORAMPHUS* Duméril

Sarcoramphus Duméril, 1806, *Zool. Anal.*, p. 32. Type, by subsequent designation (Vigors, 1825), *Vultur papa* Linnaeus.

Sarcoramphus papa (Linnaeus). King Vulture.

Vultur Papa Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 86. Based on "The Warwovwen, or Indian Vulture" Albin, *Nat. Hist. Birds* 2: 4, pl. 4, and "The King of the Vultures" Edwards, *Nat. Hist. Birds* 1: 2, pl. 2. (in *India occidentali*, error = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Sinaloa (at least formerly), Guerrero, and Veracruz south through Middle America and South America west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and Uruguay; former occurrence in Florida is not convincing (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992: 184, *contra* Harper 1936).

Casual in Trinidad; a sight report for San Luis Potosí.

Order **PHOENICOPTERIFORMES**: Flamingos

Notes.—The taxonomic position of the flamingos is uncertain; some evidence suggests a relationship with the Charadrii of the Charadriiformes (see Olson and Feduccia 1980), whereas other data support a relationship with the Ciconiiformes (see Sibley and Ahlquist 1990: 516–527) or Anseriformes (Hagey et al. 1990).

Family **PHOENICOPTERIDAE**: FlamingosGenus **PHOENICOPTERUS** Linnaeus

Phoenicopterus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 139. Type, by monotypy, *Phoenicopterus ruber* Linnaeus.

Phoenicopterus ruber Linnaeus. Greater Flamingo.

Phoenicopterus ruber Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 139. Based largely on "The Flamingo" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 73, pl. 73. (in Africa, America, rarius in Europa = Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters, mud flats, lagoons, and lakes, generally of high salinity; nests on mud mounds in shallow water.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*ruber* group] locally in the Americas along the northern coast of the Yucatan Peninsula (Celestún, Río Lagartos), in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Hispaniola, and probably Gonâve and Beata islands), in the southern Bahamas (Acklins Island and Great Inagua), in the Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire) and in the Galapagos Islands; and [*roseus* group] in the Old World locally along the coasts of the Mediterranean and northwest Africa, in the rift lakes of East Africa, in South Africa, and from southern Russia and the Caspian Sea south to the Persian Gulf and northwestern India. Formerly bred [*ruber* group] in the Florida Keys (once, possibly), widely in the Bahamas, locally from Culebra and Anegada to the Virgin Islands, along the north coast of South America from Colombia to the Guianas; and [*roseus* group] in the Cape Verde Islands.

Wanders [*ruber* group] to southern Florida (where captive flocks are also established), widely through the Bahamas and Antilles, along the east coast of the Yucatan Peninsula (including Cozumel Island) and northeastern South America from Colombia to northern Brazil; and [*roseus* group] widely through Europe and to the Canary Islands. Casual or accidental (but many if not all probably pertaining to escaped individuals) [*ruber* group] along the Gulf coast from Texas to Florida, inland north to Kansas, Michigan, Ontario, and southern Quebec, along the Atlantic coast north to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to Bermuda and the Cayman Islands; reports from Washington, California, and Nevada almost certainly pertain to escaped individuals.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Flamingo. Groups: *P. ruber* [American Flamingo] and *P. roseus* Pallas, 1811 [Greater Flamingo]. *Phoenicopterus ruber* (including *roseus*) and the South American *P. chilensis* Molina, 1782, appear to constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1970). See also *P. chilensis* (Appendix).

Order **ANSERIFORMES**: Screamers, Swans, Geese, and Ducks

Notes.—The following classification and sequence are based on a series of studies by Livezey (especially 1991, 1995a, b, c, 1996a, b), although they differ in some details. Subtribes and subgeneric categories are omitted.

Suborder ANSERES: Waterfowl

Superfamily ANATOIDEA: Typical Waterfowl

Family ANATIDAE: Ducks, Geese, and Swans

Subfamily DENDROCYGNINAE: Whistling-Ducks and Allies

Tribe DENDROCYGNINI: Whistling-Ducks

Genus *DENDROCYGNA* Swainson

Dendrocygna Swainson, 1837, Class. Birds 2: 365. Type, by subsequent designation (Eyton, 1838), *Anas arcuata* Horsfield.

Lamprocygna Boetticher, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssystematik Vögel, p. 25. Type, by original designation, *Anas autumnalis* Linnaeus.

Nesocygna Boetticher, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssystematik Vögel, p. 24. Type, by original designation, *Anas arborea* Linnaeus.

Prosopocygna Boetticher, 1949, Beitr. Gattungssystematik Vögel, p. 23. Type, by original designation, *Anas viduata* Linnaeus.

Notes.—The group name Tree-Duck was formerly used for members of this genus.

Dendrocygna viduata (Linnaeus). White-faced Whistling-Duck.

Anas viduata Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 205. (in Carthagenæ lacubus = Cartagena, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Streams (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Costa Rica (Guanacaste and the Gulf of Nicoya area, at least formerly) and irregularly in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province, wandering casually to the Canal area); locally through savanna regions of South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including Curaçao), Trinidad, and Guyana south to central Bolivia, northern Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil; in Africa south of the Sahara to Angola in the west and Natal in the east; and in Madagascar and the Comoro Islands.

Casual in the Antilles (Cuba, the Dominican Republic on Hispaniola, and Barbados).

Dendrocygna autumnalis (Linnaeus). Black-bellied Whistling-Duck.

Anas autumnalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 127. (in America = West Indies.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, shallow freshwater lakes (0–1500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from central Sonora, southern Arizona, central and southeastern Texas, and southwestern Louisiana (Lacassine Refuge) south through most of Middle America and South America (including Trinidad) west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes (except locally in Amazonia) to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil. Some withdrawal in winter at northern periphery of breeding range, e.g., Arizona and southwestern Louisiana.

Established in central and southern Florida, perhaps from a mixture of escaped captives and natural colonizers (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992), and in Cuba.

Casual in southeastern California, southern Baja California, southern New Mexico, western Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Ontario, Minnesota, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina, Baja California (Cape district), Valley of México, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Lesser Antilles; sight reports for Missouri, Georgia, the Bahama Islands, and the Cayman Islands.

***Dendrocygna arborea* (Linnaeus). West Indian Whistling-Duck.**

Anas arborea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 128. Based mainly on "The Black-billed Whistling Duck" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 4: 193, pl. 193. (in America = Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Primarily mangroves and forested swamps.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Bahamas (Andros, Exuma, Great Inagua, and Middle Caicos islands, and probably Eleuthera; vagrant elsewhere), throughout the Greater Antilles (including the Isle of Pines, Grand Cayman, and île-à-Vache off Hispaniola), in the Virgin Islands (formerly), and in the northern Lesser Antilles (at least on Barbuda and Antigua, formerly on Martinique and probably St. Kitts).

Accidental in Bermuda; sight reports from Florida may be of natural vagrants.

***Dendrocygna bicolor* (Vieillot). Fulvous Whistling-Duck.**

Anas bicolor Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 5: 136. Based on "Pato roxo y negro" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 3: 443 (no. 436). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Shallow waters (both fresh and brackish), preferring marshes, lagoons, and wet and flooded cultivated fields (primarily Tropical Zone.)

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu); in North America from southeastern California (formerly north to Merced County), central and eastern Texas, and southwestern Louisiana south at least to Nayarit, Jalisco (Lake Chapala, at least formerly) and Veracruz; locally in central and southern Florida, the West Indies (from Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and Grand Bahama south to Barbados, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad), El Salvador, central Honduras (Lake Yojoa) and, probably, northwestern Costa Rica; in South America from Colombia, northern Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes to southern Bolivia, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina; and in the Old World in East Africa, Madagascar, India, Sri Lanka, and southwestern Burma.

Winters in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, occasionally reaching other main islands), from southeastern California (casually), southern Arizona (at least formerly), the Gulf coast, and central and southern Florida south to Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo, and in the breeding range elsewhere in the American tropics, South America, and the Old World.

Casual north to southern British Columbia, western Washington, coastal Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado (sight report), North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Maine, southern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia; also from the Valley of México to Guatemala (Lago de Retana), and to Nicaragua (sight report), Bermuda, Grand Cayman, central Chile, central Argentina, and Morocco. Accidental in Panama (La Jagua, eastern Panamá province), presumably from South American populations.

Notes.—*Dendrocygna bicolor* and *D. arcuata* (Horsfield, 1824), of the Australian region, may constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970; Johnsgard *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Subfamily ANSERINAE: Geese and Swans

Tribe ANSERINI: True Geese

Genus *ANSER* Brisson

Anser Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 58; 6: 261. Type, by tautonymy, *Anser domesticus* Brisson = *Anas anser* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Chen*.

***Anser fabalis* (Latham). Bean Goose.**

Anas Fabalis Latham, 1787, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1: 297. (Great Britain.)

Habitat.—Tundra and taiga watercourses, open heath, and grassy plains; in winter, brackish and marine situations as well as fresh-water lakes and ponds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Scandinavia, northern Russia (including Novaya Zemlya) and northern Siberia south to northern Mongolia, Lake Baikal, Amurland, and Anadyrland.

Winters south to the Mediterranean Sea, Iran, China, and Japan.

Migrates regularly in spring east to the western Aleutian Islands (east casually as far as Adak), and casually to the Pribilofs, St. Lawrence Island, and the mainland coast of southern Alaska (Safety Sound, Hooper Bay).

Casual to Iceland, the eastern Atlantic islands and northern Africa. Accidental in Quebec (Cap-Tourmente) and on the Iowa-Nebraska border.

Notes.—*Anser fabalis* and *A. brachyrhynchus* constitute a superspecies; they are regarded as conspecific by some authors (e.g., Vaurie 1965).

***Anser brachyrhynchus* Baillon. Pink-footed Goose.**

Anser Brachyrhynchus Baillon, 1834, Mém. Soc. R. Emulation Abbeville, sér. 2, no. 1 (1833), p. 74. (Abbeville, lower Somme River, France.)

Habitat.—River gorges, low heathy mounds and ridges, and boggy grasslands; in winter, estuarine flats and sandbanks, and freshwater lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Greenland, Iceland, Spitsbergen, and possibly also Franz Josef Land and the Kola Peninsula, and *winters* in northwestern Europe.

Accidental in Newfoundland (St. Anthony, 10 May-3 June 1980, photograph; 1980, Amer. Birds 34: 755; also spring 1995, Nat. Aud. Soc. Field Notes 49: 221) and Quebec (Cap-Tourmente, 6-21 October 1988, photograph; 1989, Amer. Birds 43: 68); sight reports from Quebec; reports from New York and Massachusetts are doubtful.

***Anser albifrons* (Scopoli). Greater White-fronted Goose.**

Branta albifrons Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist.-Nat., p. 69. (No locality given = northern Italy.)

Habitat.—Arctic tundra and open areas in subarctic forest zone, often along small lakes and ponds, in deltas and estuaries; winters in inland and coastal marshes, pastureland, and open terrain with small bodies of water; in migration often in flooded fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern Alaska south to Bristol Bay in the Cook Inlet region, and east across northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, and southern Victoria Island to northern Keewatin; in western Greenland; and in northern Eurasia from the Kanin Peninsula east to Anadyrland. Recorded in summer on Melville Island.

Winters in North America from southern British Columbia south (mostly through the Pacific states) to Baja California, Sinaloa, on the Mexican Plateau to Jalisco and México, in the Gulf region from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana south to Veracruz and (casually) Campeche, and rarely (or locally) in the eastern United States from the Great Lakes south to Mississippi and Florida; and in Eurasia from the British Isles and southern Scandinavia south to the eastern Atlantic islands (rarely), Mediterranean Sea, Asia Minor, India, and from Manchuria and Japan south to eastern China.

Migrates through most of North America primarily west of the Mississippi River, and rarely to casually in eastern North America from Ontario, Quebec, and Labrador south to Florida and North Carolina, casually to Cuba.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands, Aleutians (Attu, Amchitka, Adak), Pribilofs (St. Paul), southern Arizona, Bermuda, and Belize.

Notes.—Usually known as White-fronted Goose. The form *elgasi* Delacour and Ripley, 1975 (= *gambelli* auct., not Hartlaub, 1852) [Tule Goose] differs in behavior and ecology, and may represent a distinct species that breeds in the Cook Inlet area of southern Alaska and winters in the Sacramento Valley of California (Krogman 1978, 1979, Bauer 1979). Johnsgard in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *A. albifrons* and *A. erythropus* to constitute a superspecies.

***Anser erythropus* (Linnaeus). Lesser White-fronted Goose.**

Anas erythropus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., (ed. 10) 1: 123. (in Europa septentrionali = northern Sweden.)

Habitat.—Breeds in taiga; winters on marshes, lakes, and ponds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Scandinavia to eastern Siberia, and *winters* from eastern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean region east to India and eastern China.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu Island, 5 June 1994; spec., Univ. Alaska Mus. #6518; 1994, Amer. Birds 48: 330). Earlier North American records from British Columbia, North Dakota, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and Delaware likely involve escapes from captivity rather than natural vagrancy.

Notes.—See comments under *A. albifrons*.

Genus *CHEN* Boie

Chen Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 563. Type, by monotypy, *Anser hyperboreus* Pallas = *Anas caerulescens* Linnaeus.

Exanthemops Elliot, 1868, Birds N. Amer. 2 (9): pl. 44. Type, by monotypy, *Anser rossii* Cassin.

Philacte Bannister, 1870, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 22: 131. Type, by monotypy, *Anas canagica* Sevastianov.

Notes.—Most authors, including Livezey (1996a), merge *Chen* into *Anser*, where it may be treated as a subgenus.

Chen canagica (Sevastianov). Emperor Goose.

Anas Canagica Sevastianov, 1802, Nova Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. Petropolitanae 13: 349, pl. 10. (Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands.)

Habitat.—Arctic tundra in lowland marsh areas, generally not far from the coast, commuting to upland areas to forage; winters in salt-water areas along reefs and rocky beaches.

Distribution.—*Breeds* along the coast of western Alaska from Kotzebue Sound south to Kuskokwim Bay, on St. Lawrence and Nunivak islands, and in northeastern Siberia from Koliutschin Bay east to East Cape and south to the Gulf of Anadyr.

Winters throughout the Aleutians, along the Alaska Peninsula (east to Sanak Island and Bristol Bay), on Kodiak Island, irregularly south along the Pacific coast from southeastern Alaska and British Columbia to northern California (casually south to Orange County), and in Kamchatka and the Commander Islands.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands (Midway, Laysan, and the main islands from Kauai east to Hawaii) and northern Alaska (east to Barrow). Accidental in Greenland.

Notes.—This species is frequently placed in the monotypic genus *Philacte*.

Chen caerulescens (Linnaeus). Snow Goose.

Anas caerulescens Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 124. (in Canada = Hudson Bay, northeastern Manitoba.)

Habitat.—Open tundra, nesting on raised hummocks and ridges, generally near water and usually near coast; winters in both fresh-water and salt marshes, wet prairies, and extensive sandbars, foraging also in pastures, cultivated lands, and flooded fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Alaska (Sagavanirktok River delta) east along the Arctic coast and islands of Canada to northwestern Greenland and Ellesmere and Baffin islands, south to Southampton Island, and along both coasts of Hudson Bay to mid James Bay (Akimiski Island), also in northeastern Siberia (Wrangel Island, possibly also on the Chukotski Peninsula); isolated breeding reports from Oregon (Malheur Lake), northern California (Tule Lake), North Dakota (Arrowwood), and southern Quebec (near Quebec City).

Winters in western North America from protected coastal waters of British Columbia and Washington south to the interior valleys and the southern coast of California, northern Baja California, northwestern Sonora, southwestern Arizona, and (rarely) eastern Colorado; from Chihuahua and southern (rarely northeastern) New Mexico south to Jalisco (where locally common) and to (locally and rarely) Durango and Guanajuato; from Nebraska, Iowa, and the Great Lakes south to the Gulf coast (from Florida to northern Veracruz), most commonly from Louisiana and Texas south to northern Tamaulipas; on the Atlantic coast from New

York (casually north to the St. Lawrence River and New England) to Florida (primarily from Chesapeake Bay to North Carolina); and in eastern Asia in Japan and eastern China.

Migrates chiefly along the Pacific coast and through Alberta and western Saskatchewan, occurring widely in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains; and through the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley, with large staging areas in Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa; and through Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Vermont to the Atlantic wintering ground.

Casual south to southern Mexico (Tabasco), Belize, the Greater Antilles (east to the Virgin Islands), and the Bahamas; also in the Hawaiian Islands (Midway, Oahu, Maui), Aleutians (Attu, Alaid), Pribilofs (St. Paul), New England (coastal area), Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, continental Europe, the Azores, and Korea. Accidental in Honduras (Campín, near La Lima) and the Marshall Islands.

Notes.—The “blue” morph and “white” morph were formerly considered distinct species, *C. caerulescens* [Blue Goose] and *C. hyperborea* [Snow Goose]; see Cooke and Cooch (1968) and Cooke et al. (1988, 1995).

Chen rossii (Cassin). Ross’s Goose.

Anser Rossii Cassin, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 13: 73. (Great Slave Lake.)

Habitat.—Arctic tundra, usually flat and with mix of grass and stunted shrubs, often near lakes and ponds, frequently associated with *C. caerulescens*; in migration and winter in both fresh-water and brackish marshes and wet prairies, foraging in grassy areas, pastures, and cultivated fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* primarily in the Queen Maud Gulf area of northern Mackenzie (probably also Banks Island in Franklin District), northwestern Keewatin, southern Southampton Island, and along the west coast of Hudson Bay south to James Bay (Akimiski Island), also once in northern Alaska (Sagavanirktok River delta).

Winters mainly in the interior valleys of California (rarely to coastal California and southern Arizona), and to Chihuahua, Durango, southern (casually northern) New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, and southwestern Louisiana, casual east to inland Mississippi and Alabama.

Migrates primarily from Alberta, western Montana, and western Saskatchewan south through the interior western states (rarely west to British Columbia and Washington, and east to Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah), and through the Great Plains (uncommonly east to southern Manitoba, Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas, rarely to Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee).

Casual in northern Alaska (Barrow, Teshekpuk Lake, Canning River Delta), southeastern Alaska (Stikine River Delta), northern Baja California (sight report), Jalisco, Ohio, Quebec, Vermont, and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from New York (sight reports) and Pennsylvania (rare and regular in recent years in New Jersey and Delaware) to Florida.

Genus *BRANTA* Scopoli

Branta Scopoli, 1769, Annus I, Hist.-Nat., p. 67. Type, by subsequent designation (Bannister, 1870), *Anas bernicla* Linnaeus.

Leucopareia Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec., Ornithol., Die Vögel, pt. 3 (1852), p. ix. Type, by monotypy, *Anas leucopsis* Bechstein.

Leucoblepharon Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xlix, 763. Type, by subsequent designation, *Anas canadensis* Linnaeus.

Nesochen Salvadori, 1895, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 27: xii, 81, 126. Type, by original designation, *N. sandvicensis* = *Bernicla sandvicensis* Vigors.

Eubranta Verheyen, 1955, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. 31(36): 9. Type, by subsequent designation (Parkes, 1958), *Anas leucopsis* Bechstein.

Branta canadensis (Linnaeus). Canada Goose.

Anas canadensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 123. Based mainly on “The Canada Goose” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 92, pl. 92. (in Canada = City of Quebec.)

Habitat.—A variety of habitats near water, from temperate regions to tundra; winters from tidewater areas and marshes to wooded inland lakes and flooded and cultivated fields, increasingly in areas with large lawns in urban areas, such as parks and golf courses.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the Arctic coast of Alaska and northern Canada east to southern Baffin Island, western Greenland, and Labrador, and south to the Commander Islands (formerly), Aleutians (Buldir), central and northeastern California, central Utah, southern New Mexico, northern Texas, Arkansas, western Tennessee, western Kentucky, Ohio, New York, and Virginia.

Winters from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to Prince William Sound), British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, the Great Lakes region and Atlantic coast of Newfoundland south to central Baja California, the northern Mexican states (casually south to Jalisco and Veracruz), Texas, and southwestern Louisiana, and to (rare) Mississippi, Alabama, and northern Florida (casually to the Florida Keys), formerly also to Kamchatka and Japan.

Introduced and established in Iceland, the British Isles, Sardinia, and New Zealand; in addition, there are many feral, usually nonmigratory (although free-flying) populations in the United States, both within and outside the normal breeding range, and often of a subspecies other than that expected in the wild.

Casual north to Melville Island, and in the Hawaiian Islands, central Siberia, and Japan. Accidental in Bermuda, the Bahamas (Andros, New Providence, Eleuthera), Cuba, and the Dominican Republic; there are records in Jamaica and Puerto Rico of birds of questionable origin.

Notes.—The northern populations of small Canada Geese have been variously treated taxonomically as three separate species, *B. hutchinsii* (Richardson, 1832) [Hutchins's or Richardson's Goose], *B. minima* Ridgway, 1885 [Cackling Goose], and *B. leucopareia* (Brandt, 1836) [Aleutian Goose]; as a single species under the name *B. hutchinsii*; or as one or more subspecies of *B. canadensis*. Relationships between breeding populations and groups are still uncertain, but this complex probably consists of at least two species, a large one, *B. canadensis* [Canada Goose], and a small one, *B. hutchinsii* [Tundra Goose], that includes the other two groups (Aldrich 1946, supported by mtDNA data in Quinn et al. 1991).

Branta sandvicensis (Vigors). Hawaiian Goose.

Bernicla sandvicensis Vigors, 1834, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 43 (Olson, 1989, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 109: 201–205). (in insulis Sandvicensibus et in Owyhee = island of Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Uplands, primarily sparsely vegetated lava flows with no standing water.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Hawaiian Islands on Hawaii (population small and locally distributed, the surviving native populations having been increased by introductions from captive stock); recently introduced in the Haleakala area of Maui, where it may formerly have bred, and on Kauai.

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Nesochen*. Quinn et al. (1991) indicated that this species is closely related to *B. canadensis*. Also known as Nene.

Branta bernicla (Linnaeus). Brant.

Anas Bernicla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 124. (in Europa boreali = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Arctic tundra, near coast and often in river deltas; winters primarily in coastal marshes, lagoons, estuaries, and shallow bays.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*bernicla* group] in North America from Prince Patrick, Melville, and Ellesmere islands south to northern Keewatin (Adelaide Peninsula), Prince of Wales Island (probably), and Southampton, Coats, and western Baffin islands, and in the Palearctic in northern Greenland, Spitsbergen, and Franz Josef Land east to the Taimyr Peninsula; and [*nigricans* group] in North America from western (Kuskokwim Bay) and northern Alaska east to northern Mackenzie and Banks, Melville, and Prince Patrick islands (probably also Victoria Island), and in the Palearctic along the coast of Siberia east of the Taimyr Peninsula to the Bering Strait, Wrangell Island, and the Chukotski Peninsula.

Winters [*bernicla* group] in eastern North America along the Atlantic coast from New York, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to Florida, and in western Eurasia south to the coasts of northwestern Europe, rarely on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia to California, and to the Azores; and [*nigricans* group] in western North America along the Pacific coast from British Columbia (including Queen Charlotte Islands) south to southern Baja California, Sonora, and Sinaloa, casually north to southeastern Alaska and to southern Arizona, and in eastern Eurasia south, at least rarely, to the coast of northern China and Korea.

Migrates [*bernicla* group] regularly through eastern Ontario, Quebec, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, New England, and lakes Ontario and Erie, especially in fall; and [*nigricans* group] through southern California (Salton Sea), otherwise casual in interior California.

Casual [*bernicla* group] on the coast of northwestern Alaska, elsewhere in interior North America from northern California, eastern Colorado, South Dakota, Manitoba, Wisconsin, Michigan, and southwestern Ontario south to Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, northern Alabama, and West Virginia (a report from Barbados is unsatisfactory), and in Bermuda; and [*nigricans* group] in the Hawaiian Islands, western North America east to Saskatchewan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, and south to New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Virginia, Bermuda, and in Iceland, the British Isles, and northern continental Europe; sight reports for Nayarit, Guerrero, and the Yucatan Peninsula.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as Brent Goose. Groups: *B. bernicla* [White-bellied Brant] and *B. nigricans* (Lawrence, 1846) = *B. orientalis* Tougarinov, 1941 [Black Brant]. Delacour and Zimmer (1952) suggested that the name *nigricans* applies to an eastern, perhaps extinct, dark-bellied form and that the Black Brant of the Pacific should be known as *orientalis* Tougarinov, 1941. Handley (1950) reported that pale-bellied and dark-bellied birds coexist without interbreeding on Prince Patrick Island, although others (e.g., Manning et al. 1956) reported many intermediates in the western Canadian archipelago. Shields (1990) has shown that birds from Melville Island differ in mitochondrial DNA from Alaskan birds referred to *nigricans*, and that both differ markedly from light-bellied birds from eastern Canada.

***Branta leucopsis* (Bechstein). Barnacle Goose.**

Anas leucopsis Bechstein, 1803, Ornithol. Taschenb. Dtsch. 2: 424. (auf dem Zuge, Deutschland = Germany.)

Habitat.—Rivers and marshes in Arctic regions, nesting primarily on rocky outcrops, ledges and crevices, less frequently on low islands; in winter, marshes and grasslands, generally near the coast.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Greenland, Spitsbergen, and southern Novaya Zemlya. *Winters* in the British Isles and Netherlands.

Casual in North America, from Labrador west to Baffin Island and James Bay, and south to Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, along the Atlantic coast south to South Carolina, and on rare occasions inland as far as eastern Washington, California, Oklahoma, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Manitoba (sight report), Michigan, and Pennsylvania, and south to the Gulf coast (recorded Texas and Alabama); and in the Old World to Bear Island, the Mediterranean region, the Azores, and northern Africa. Many North American vagrant records almost certainly represent escapees from captivity, especially away from the Atlantic coast of northeastern North America; nevertheless, the seasonal pattern of distribution suggests that many are natural vagrants (Szantyr 1985).

Tribe CYGNINI: Swans

Genus *CYGNUS* Bechstein

Cygnus Bechstein, 1803, Ornithol. Taschenb. Dtsch. 2: 404, footnote. Type, by monotypy, *Anas olor* Gmelin.

Olor Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 1234. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Cygnus musicus* Bechstein = *Anas cygnus* Linnaeus.

Clangocycnus Oberholser, 1908, *Emu* 8: 3. Type, by monotypy, *Cygnus buccinator* Richardson.

***Cygnus olor* (Gmelin). Mute Swan.**

Anas Olor Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat.* 1(2): 501. Based in part on the "Mute Swan" Latham, *Gen. Synop. Birds* 3(2): 436, and Pennant, *Arct. Zool.* 2: 543. (in Russia, Siberia, Persico etiam littore maris caspii = Russia.)

Habitat.—Open and quiet waters of lakes, ponds, marshes, and sluggish rivers, especially where reed beds and similar emergent vegetation provide nesting habitat; winters also in brackish and protected marine situations.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia and Russia southeast through central Europe to Asia Minor, and east to eastern Siberia and Ussuriland.

Winters from the breeding range south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas and northwestern India, and from Korea south to eastern China, wintering casually to the Azores, northern Africa, Japan, and the Seven Islands of Izu.

Introduced and established in North America, with breeding recorded locally from southwestern British Columbia, southwestern Montana, southern Saskatchewan (formerly), northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, central and southeastern New York, and southern New England (east to Cape Cod) south to central Missouri, central Illinois, northern Indiana, northwestern Ohio and Virginia, also in southern Alabama; and in the Old World in the Faeroe Islands, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Recorded after the breeding season from the breeding range and Maine south to the Ohio Valley; also Bermuda. Some of these records, as well as numerous reports elsewhere in North America, pertain to local escapes from captivity.

Notes.—This species and the next three have been treated as 1–4 species (Johnsgard 1974, Johnsgard in Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

***Cygnus buccinator* Richardson. Trumpeter Swan.**

Cygnus buccinator Richardson, 1831, in Wilson and Bonaparte, *Amer. Ornithol.* (Jameson ed.) 4: 345. (Hudson's Bay.)

Habitat.—Ponds, lakes, marshes, and slow-moving rivers, especially where reeds, sedges, or similar emergent vegetation that provide nesting habitat, occasionally in brackish situations; winters on open lakes and bays, occasionally ponds, and often feeds in agricultural fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in northern Alaska (casually, from the Canning River east to Demarcation Point), in western Alaska (Noatak River Valley, Seward Peninsula, and Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta), widely in central and southern Alaska (from the middle Yukon River south to the Kenai Peninsula and Yakutat Bay, casually southeastern), northern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, northwestern Alberta, western and central Montana, and southern Saskatchewan. Formerly bred from northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and James Bay south to Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, central Illinois, Indiana, and (probably) New Brunswick.

Winters from southern Alaska, western and central British Columbia, southern Alberta (rarely), and Montana south to southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Texas (casually), and east to eastern Colorado and Minnesota; formerly wintered south to the Mexican border (one record from Tamaulipas), the Gulf coast of Texas and Louisiana, Mississippi Valley, and Atlantic coast to North Carolina.

Introduced and established locally from southern British Columbia, southeastern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan south to southeastern Oregon, eastern Idaho, western Montana, and northwestern Wyoming, also in Nevada (Ruby Lake), southwestern South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska, and the Great Lakes region, with wintering to Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, and New York; sight reports from Mississippi.

***Cygnus columbianus* (Ord). Tundra Swan.**

Anas Columbianus Ord, 1815, in Guthrie, *Geogr.* (ed. 2, Amer.) 2: 319. (below the great narrows of the Columbia River = The Dalles, Oregon.)

Habitat.—Open tundra ponds, lakes, and sluggish streams, occasionally swampy bogs, often near coast; winters primarily in shallow lakes, slow-moving rivers, less frequently on bays and estuaries, and in flooded and agricultural fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*columbianus* group] from northwestern Alaska (Point Barrow and Cape Prince of Wales) south to St. Lawrence Island and the Alaska Peninsula, and east near the Arctic coast (including Banks Island) to Baffin Island, thence south to Churchill, the Belcher Islands, Cape Henrietta Maria, and Quebec (Hudson Bay, coast of the Ungava Peninsula), also on the Chukotski Peninsula in eastern Siberia; and [*bewickii* group] from northern Russia east along the Arctic coast (including Novaya Zemlya and other islands) to northern Siberia.

Winters [*columbianus* group] on the Pacific coast of North America from coastal and southern interior British Columbia south to southern California, in the interior through the valleys of California to northern Baja California (casually), in western Nevada, northern Utah, Montana, and Wyoming, and rarely to southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and Chihuahua; the Great Lakes region; and also commonly along the Atlantic coast and Piedmont from southeastern Pennsylvania and Maryland to North Carolina, casually north to Maine and south to Florida, and in the interior of North America south of the Great Lakes region; casual on the Gulf coast and inland in the Gulf states from southern Texas to Florida; and [*bewickii* group] in Eurasia south to the British Isles, northern Europe, the Caspian Sea, Japan, Korea, and the coast of China.

Migrates [*columbianus* group] widely through the interior of North America on large bodies of water, primarily in the Great Basin, upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes, also across the Appalachians in southern Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia.

Casual or accidental [*columbianus* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (Midway, Maui), Bermuda, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas), Newfoundland, England, Japan, and the Commander Islands; and [*bewickii* group] in the Aleutians (Adak), British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Saskatchewan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Labrador (some of these reports are probably based on escaped individuals, although the bird from Adak and one from California were recoveries of birds banded in Siberia), and in the Old World in Iceland, the British Isles, Netherlands, and Sweden.

Notes.—The two groups have been considered (e.g., Johnsgard 1978) as distinct species, *C. columbianus* [Whistling Swan] and *C. bewickii* Yarrell, 1830 [Bewick's Swan], but are generally treated as conspecific (e.g., Palmer 1976, Cramp and Simmons 1977, Sibley and Monroe 1990, del Hoyo et al. 1992) despite lack of a thorough, published analysis, and despite Johnsgard's (1974) suggestion that each might be more closely related to other species of *Cygnus* than to each other.

Cygnus cygnus (Linnaeus). Whooper Swan.

Anas Cygnus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 122. (in Europa, America septentrionali = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Lakes, ponds, marshes, and quiet-flowing rivers; winters also in bays and estuaries.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Greenland (formerly; currently a visitor only), Iceland, the Faeroe Islands (formerly), Scotland, Scandinavia, and northern Russia east to Anadyrland and Kamchatka, and south to Poland, the Caspian Sea, Turkestan, and Ussuriland. One breeding record on Attu, Aleutian Islands, May 1996 (1996, N.A.S. Field Notes 50: 319).

Winters south to central Europe, the eastern Mediterranean, Black and Caspian seas; and from Korea and Japan south to eastern China (casually to India and the Bonin Islands), and east to the central Aleutian Islands (at least as far as Atka).

Casual in the Pribilof Islands, western and south-coastal Alaska, Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, Bear Island, and south to northern Africa. Accidental in Maine (Washington County, 1903); the origin of this bird and of individuals recorded in Oregon and California is controversial.

Subfamily TADORNINAE: Shelducks and Allies

Tribe PLECTROPTERINI: Pied Shelducks

Genus *SARKIDIORNIS* Eyton

Sarkidiornis Eyton, 1838, Monogr. Anatidae, p. 20. Type, by original designation, *Anser melanotos* Pennant.

Sarkidiornis melanotos (Pennant). Comb Duck.

Anser melanotos Pennant, 1769, Indian Zool., p. 12, pl. 11. (Ceylon.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Freshwater Marshes (0–1200 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*sylvicola* group] locally in tropical America from eastern Panama (Río Chucunaque in eastern Darién, casually west to La Jagua, eastern Panamá province) south through northern South America to northwestern Peru, central Bolivia (rarely), northern Argentina, and Uruguay (generally absent from Amazonia); and [*melanotos* group] in the Old World in Africa (south of the Sahara), Madagascar, and from India east to southeastern China and Sri Lanka.

Notes.—Groups: *S. sylvicola* Ihering and Ihering, 1907 [American Comb-Duck] and *S. melanotos* [African Comb-Duck].

Tribe TADORNINI: True Shelducks and Sheldgeese

Genus *NEOCHEN* Oberholser

Neochen Oberholser, 1918, J. Wash. Acad. Sci., 8, p. 571. Type, by original designation, *Anser jubatus* Spix.

Neochen jubata (Spix). Orinoco Goose.

Anser jubatus Spix, 1825, Avium Nov. Spec. Bras., 2, p. 84, pl. 108. (Ad ripam fl. Solimoëns in insula Praya das Onças.)

Habitat.—Riverine Sand Beaches, Freshwater Marshes (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in South America east of the Andes from eastern Colombia, central Venezuela, and the Guianas south to southern Bolivia, Paraguay, and northwestern Argentina.

Accidental in Barbados (19–29 March 1995, photograph) and Jamaica (1865).

Subfamily ANATINAE: True Ducks

Tribe ANATINI: Surface-feeding Ducks

Genus *CAIRINA* Fleming

Cairina Fleming, 1822, Philos. Zool. 2: 260. Type, by monotypy, *Anas moschata* Linnaeus.

Cairina moschata (Linnaeus). Muscovy Duck.

Anas moschata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 124. (in India, error = Brazil.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Rivers, Freshwater Marshes (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the lowlands from Sinaloa and Tamaulipas south through most of Middle America (including Cozumel Island) and South America south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and Uruguay.

Rare visitor or resident on the Rio Grande in Texas (Hidalgo, Starr, and Zapata counties),

where breeding was reported in 1994 (T.O.S. 1995); established in Florida from feral stock, some hybridized with domestic *Anas platyrhynchos* (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992). Also established from feral stock in Cuba. Feral birds found widely in North America, including lower Rio Grande Valley.

Casual in Trinidad and western Peru.

Notes.—Also known as Muscovy.

Genus *AIX* Boie

Aix Boie, 1828, Isis von Oken, col. 329. Type, by subsequent designation (Eyton, 1838), *Anas sponsa* Linnaeus.

Aix sponsa (Linnaeus). Wood Duck.

Anas Sponsa Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 128. Based mainly on "The Summer Duck" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 97, pl. 97. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Inland waters near woodland, such as swamps, flooded forest, ponds, marshes, and along slow-moving streams and rivers, where nesting in holes in trees and bird boxes; winters mainly on fresh-water marshes, ponds, streams, and occasionally brackish marshes and estuaries.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, east-central Saskatchewan, central and southeastern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and (possibly) Newfoundland south to central (rarely southern) coastal and interior California, west-central Nevada, central Arizona, central (rarely southern) New Mexico, central and southeastern Texas, the Gulf coast, southern Florida, and Cuba.

Winters at least irregularly throughout the breeding range in western North America (most commonly near coastal areas and in the interior valleys of California, casually south to Jalisco, Guerrero, and Distrito Federal); in eastern North America primarily in the southern parts of the breeding range north to eastern Colorado, southern Kansas, southern Minnesota, the Ohio River Valley, and New England (casually farther north); and in Cuba and the Bahamas.

Casual in southeastern Alaska (Juneau, Stikine River, Ketchikan), northeastern British Columbia, northern Baja California (sight report), Veracruz, the Yucatan Peninsula, Bermuda, Jamaica (at least formerly), and the Cayman Islands (Little Cayman). Accidental in Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, the Lesser Antilles (Saba), and Azores; European reports almost certainly based mostly on escapes.

Genus *ANAS* Linnaeus

Anas Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 122. Type, by subsequent designation (Lesson, 1828), *Anas boschas* Linnaeus = *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus.

Spatula Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 564. Type, by monotypy, *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus.

Dafila Stephens, 1824, in Shaw, Gen. Zool. 12(2): 126. Type, by monotypy, *Dafila caudacuta* Stephens = *Anas acuta* Linnaeus.

Mareca Stephens, 1824, in Shaw, Gen. Zool. 12(2): 130. Type, by subsequent designation (Eyton, 1838), *Mareca fistularis* Stephens = *Anas penelope* Linnaeus.

Querquedula Stephens, 1824, in Shaw, Gen. Zool. 12(2): 142. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas circia* Linnaeus = *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus.

Nettion Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw., p. 95. Type, by monotypy, *Anas crecca* Linnaeus.

Chaulelasmus "G. R. Gray" Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 56. Type, by monotypy, *Anas strepera* Linnaeus.

Eunetta Bonaparte, 1856, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 43: 650. Type, by monotypy, *Anas falcata* Georgi.

Notes.—*Mareca* is treated as a genus by Livezey (1991), with *Chaulelasmus* and *Eunetta* as subgenera. The remaining synonyms have been used for genera or subgenera.

***Anas strepera* Linnaeus. Gadwall.**

Anas strepera Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 125. (in Europæ aquis dulcibus = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Shallow lakes and marshes with grassy margins; in winter, fresh-water and brackish marshes, shallow lakes, and wet and flooded fields.

Distribution.—Breeds [*strepera* group] in North America from southern Alaska (the Alaska Peninsula, and east to Prince William Sound and, rarely, southeastern Alaska), southern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southwestern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Anticosti Island (rarely), and New Brunswick south locally to southern California, southern Nevada, northern Arizona, southern New Mexico, south-central Texas, southern Kansas, northern Iowa, central Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Ohio, northern Pennsylvania (formerly) and, on the Atlantic coast, to North Carolina, with one isolated breeding in northern Alabama (Wheeler Refuge); and in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, and southern Scandinavia east to eastern Siberia, and south to the Mediterranean region, Algeria, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, northern China, and Sakhalin.

Winters [*strepera* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (rarely); in North America from southern Alaska (west to the Aleutian and Kodiak islands), southern British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, southern South Dakota, southeastern Minnesota, the southern Great Lakes, and southern New England (rarely from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) south to northern Baja California, Oaxaca, México, Puebla, Veracruz, Tabasco, Yucatán, the Gulf coast throughout, Florida, the Bahamas (New Providence, Andros), western Cuba, Jamaica (formerly), and Puerto Rico; and in Eurasia from the British Isles, central Europe, and the Black and Caspian seas south to northern and eastern Africa, and east to India, Burma, eastern China, and Japan.

Resident [*couesi* group] formerly in the southern Indian Ocean on the Crozets and Kerguelen Island (now extinct).

Casual or accidental [*strepera* group] in the Hawaiian Islands, Pribilofs, western and northern Alaska, northern Manitoba, Bermuda, Greenland, the Faeroe Islands, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, and the Marshall Islands; a sight report from the Cayman Islands.

Notes.—Groups: *A. strepera* [Common Gadwall] and *A. couesi* (Streets, 1876) [Coues's Gadwall]. This species was long placed in the genus *Chaulelasmus*; Livezey (1991) placed it in *Mareca*.

***Anas falcata* Georgi. Falcated Duck.**

Anas falcata Georgi, 1775, Bemerk. Reise Russ. Reich. 1: 167. (Baikal region, Siberia.)

Habitat.—Primarily in fresh-water on and around ponds, small lakes and quiet rivers; forages and winters also in rice fields.

Distribution.—Breeds in eastern Siberia from the Yenisei River east to the Sea of Okhotsk and Kamchatka, and south to Lake Baikal, Mongolia, Amurland, Sakhalin, and Japan.

Winters from Japan south to Korea and eastern China, less frequently to Iran, India, Burma, Vietnam, and southeastern China, rarely to Thailand.

Casual in Alaska in the Pribilof (St. George, St. Paul) and Aleutian islands (Attu, Shemya, Amchitka, Adak), and in the Commander Islands. Reports from British Columbia, Washington (Willapa Bay), and California (San Francisco, Newport Bay) are considered to be of uncertain origin; records from Virginia, North Carolina, and Europe almost certainly are of escapes.

Notes.—Also known as Falcated Teal. Placed in the genus *Mareca* by Livezey (1991).

***Anas penelope* Linnaeus. Eurasian Wigeon.**

Anas Penelope Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 126. Based on "The Wigeon or Whewer" Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 88, pl. 99. (in Europæ maritimis & paludibus = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Marshes and lakes with substantial vegetation along shores, mainly in taiga and forested areas, less commonly in open moors and cultivated country; in winter, lakes, ponds, marshes, and estuaries (in North America, usually in association with American Wigeon).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, and Scandinavia east to eastern Siberia and Kamchatka, south to northern Europe, central Russia, and Transcaucasia.

Winters in the Old World from Iceland, the British Isles, northern Europe, southern Russia, and Japan south to the eastern Atlantic islands, northern and eastern Africa, Arabia, India, the Malay Peninsula, southern China, Taiwan, and the Philippines, casually to Sri Lanka, Borneo, Sulawesi, and Greenland; and regularly in small numbers in North America, mostly on the Pacific coast from southeastern Alaska south to northern Baja California, and (less frequently) on the Atlantic-Gulf coast from Labrador and Newfoundland south to Florida, and in the Hawaiian Islands.

Migrates regularly (primarily in the spring) through southwestern Alaska (rare elsewhere in Alaska) and coastal British Columbia, and irregularly in the interior of North America from the southern parts of the Canadian provinces southward.

Casual or accidental throughout most of interior North America from southern Yukon to the Mexican border and the Gulf coast, Bermuda, the Antilles (Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Barbuda, and Barbados), Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, Bear Island, and the Caroline and Marshall Islands; sight reports from southern Baja California, Sonora, and Clipperton Island.

Notes.—Also known as European Wigeon and, in Old World literature, as the Wigeon. *Anas penelope* and *A. americana* constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970; Johnsgard in Mayr and Cottrell 1979); occasional hybrids between the two species have been reported. Both species were placed in the genus *Mareca* in the past, and are so treated by Livezey (1991).

Anas americana Gmelin. American Wigeon.

Anas americana Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 526. Based on "Le Canard jensen, de la Louisiane" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 955, and the "American Wigeon" Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 567. (in America a Cayenna insulisque vicini Oceani ad sinum Hudsonis usque = New York.)

Habitat.—Large marshes and shallow lakes; in winter, lakes, ponds, marshes, sloughs, and estuaries, also golf courses and parks with extensive lawns.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central (rarely western) Alaska, central Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northeastern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia south to south-coastal Alaska (Cook Inlet east to Yakutat Bay) and coastal British Columbia, in the interior through much of British Columbia, northwestern and eastern Washington, and eastern Oregon to northeastern (rarely central) California, northern Nevada, northern Utah, eastern Arizona (formerly) northern New Mexico, central Colorado, northwestern Nebraska, South Dakota, northern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, northwestern Ohio, and northern New York, sporadically to the Atlantic coast (recorded breeding in Maine, Massachusetts, and Delaware); the breeding range east of Manitoba and Minnesota is highly local.

Winters in the Hawaiian Islands; and from southern Alaska, southern British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, southern Utah, and Colorado sporadically across the central United States to the southern Great Lakes region, Ohio River Valley, and Atlantic coast (north to Nova Scotia), south throughout the southern United States, Bermuda (rare), Middle America, and the West Indies to Panama, northern Colombia, northern Venezuela (rarely), Tobago, and Trinidad.

Regular migrant in the Pribilof Islands. Casual or accidental in the Aleutians, Banks Island, Greenland, Iceland, Europe, the Azores, Japan, and the Commander, Caroline, and Marshall islands; a sight report for Clipperton Island.

Notes.—See comments under *A. penelope*.

***Anas rubripes* Brewster. American Black Duck.**

Anas obscura (not Linnaeus, 1761) Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 541. Based on the "Dusky Duck" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 545, and Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 564. (in Noveboraco = New York.)

Anas obscura rubripes Brewster, 1902, Auk 19: 184. (Lake Umbagog, New Hampshire shore.)

Habitat.—A variety of wetland habitats in both fresh-water and marine situations, in and around marshes, swamps, ponds, lakes, bays, estuaries, and tidal flats, favoring wooded swamps for breeding; in winter, primarily estuaries, tidal marshes, lakes, and ponds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Saskatchewan (rarely), northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to northern South Dakota, northern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, central Indiana, northern Ohio, central West Virginia, and on the Atlantic coast to North Carolina; also sporadic breeding west to southern Alberta and south to the northern Gulf states, Georgia, northern Florida, and Bermuda.

Winters from southeastern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and southern Newfoundland south to Texas (perhaps only casual now), the northern portions of the Gulf coastal states, and Bermuda.

Introduced and established in British Columbia (Vancouver area) and Washington (Everett).

Casual visitant (in summer in the northern areas, in migration and winter in western and southern localities) from central Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Baffin Island south to northern California, Wyoming, Colorado (at least formerly), and western Texas, and along Gulf Coast and southern Florida. Accidental in Puerto Rico, Iceland, the British Isles, northern continental Europe, the Azores, and Korea; some extralimital records and peripheral reports in the southwest may pertain to escaped or released individuals.

Notes.—Formerly known in American literature as the Black Duck. See comments under *A. platyrhynchos*.

***Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus. Mallard.**

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 125. (in Europæ maritimis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Shallow waters such as ponds, lakes, marshes, and flooded fields; in winter, mostly in fresh-water and cultivated fields, less commonly in brackish situations; [*diasi* group] Freshwater Marshes (800–1800 m)

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*platyrhynchos* group] in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northeastern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern Maine south to the Aleutian and Pribilof islands, northern Baja California, Arizona, southern New Mexico, and from Oklahoma east through the Ohio River Valley to Virginia, with local breeding (probably through introduction or semi-domestic stock) to the Gulf coast and Florida, and in the Palearctic in southwestern Greenland, Iceland, and from Scandinavia east to eastern Siberia and south to the Mediterranean region, central Asia, and Japan; and [*diasi* group] from southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and west-central Texas south in the highlands of Mexico to Jalisco, Michoacán, México, Distrito Federal, Tlaxcala, and Puebla.

Winters [*platyrhynchos* group] in North America generally from southern Alaska (west coastally to the Aleutian Islands, rare in central Alaska) and southern Canada south to central Mexico (at least formerly to Michoacán, México, and Veracruz), the Gulf coast, southern Florida, and Bermuda (rare), and in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, and the southern part of the breeding range south to the eastern Atlantic islands, northern Africa, India, Burma, and Borneo; and [*diasi* group] east to southern Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, and western Tamaulipas.

Introduced and established [*platyrhynchos* group] in the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, and New Zealand; in addition, wild populations throughout most of the normal range are supplemented frequently by escapes from captivity.

Casual or accidental [*platyrhynchos* group] in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica (near Turrialba), Panama (Canal area), the Bahamas (Andros, New Providence), Cuba, the Cayman Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands (St. Croix), Trinidad, Spitsbergen, Bear Island, and the Marshall and Gilbert [= Kiribati] islands.

Notes.—The two groups were formerly recognized as distinct species, *A. platyrhynchos* and *A. diazi* Ridgway, 1886 [Mexican Duck] (e.g., Aldrich and Baer 1970), but extensive hybridization in southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and west-central Texas compels merger into a single species (Hubbard 1977). *Anas platyrhynchos* (including *diazi*), *A. fulvigula*, *A. rubripes*, *A. wyvilliana*, *A. laysanensis*, and possibly several Old World forms are all closely related; at least the first three appear to constitute a superspecies (Johnsgard in Mayr and Cottrell 1979). In various treatments, some or even all the taxa mentioned are treated as conspecific under the name *A. platyrhynchos* (e.g., Johnsgard 1961, 1967). *Anas rubripes* hybridizes frequently with *A. platyrhynchos* in an area of broad overlap, largely the result of introductions of the latter in the range of the former. These two forms differ somewhat behaviorally and tend to segregate as species (Brodsky and Weatherhead 1984, Hepp et al. 1988), although genetically they are virtually identical (Ankney et al. 1986, Ankney and Dennis 1988, Avise et al. 1990).

***Anas fulvigula* Ridgway. Mottled Duck.**

Anas obscura, var. *fulvigula* Ridgway, 1874, Amer. Nat. 8: 111. (St. John's river, Florida = Dummits, Brevard County.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water and brackish marshes and ponds, usually treeless, foraging also in wet and flooded fields, especially rice.

Distribution.—Breeds along the Gulf coast from northwestern Florida, southern Alabama, southern Louisiana, and Texas south to Tamaulipas; in peninsular Florida from Alachua County south to Cape Sable; and locally inland in central Kansas and northeastern Texas.

Winters in the breeding range and along the entire Gulf coast from western Florida to central Texas and south to Veracruz.

Introduced and established in South Carolina.

Casual in the Great Plains region from Nebraska south to northern Texas, and southern Florida (Key Largo); a sight report for Nuevo León.

Notes.—Some individuals taken in the Great Plains region from Kansas to Oklahoma show indications of hybridization with *A. platyrhynchos* (Hubbard 1977).

***Anas wyvilliana* Sclater. Hawaiian Duck.**

Anas wyvilliana Sclater, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 350. (Hawaiian Islands.)

Habitat.—Coastal lagoons, marshes, and mountain streams.

Distribution.—Resident in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai and possibly Niihau, formerly on all main islands except Lanai and Kahoolawe); recent introductions from captive stocks to Oahu and Hawaii have bred successfully.

A record from Sinaloa (Mazatlán, prior to 1859 = type of *A. aberti* Ridgway, 1878) is almost certainly based on a mislabeled specimen.

Notes.—Also known as Koloa. See comments under *A. platyrhynchos*.

***Anas laysanensis* Rothschild. Laysan Duck.**

Anas laysanensis Rothschild, 1892, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 1: 17. (Island of Laysan.)

Habitat.—Brackish lagoons, and adjacent dense brush and sedges.

Distribution.—Resident in small numbers on Laysan Island, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Also known as Laysan Teal. See comments under *A. platyrhynchos*.

***Anas poecilorhyncha* Forster. Spot-billed Duck.**

Anas poecilorhyncha J. R. Forster, 1781, Zool. Indica, p. 23, pl. 13, fig. 1. (Ceylon.)

Habitat.—Small streams and ponds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Asia from Siberia and Sakhalin south to India, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia, and *winters* south to the Philippines.

Casual in Alaska in the Aleutians (Attu, Adak) and on Kodiak Island.

Anas discors Linnaeus. Blue-winged Teal.

Anas discors Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 205. Based mainly on "The White-face Teal" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 100, pl. 100. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water and brackish marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes, and sluggish streams, with emergent vegetation; in winter, primarily fresh-water and brackish marshes, also in wet and flooded fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from east-central Alaska, southern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southwestern Newfoundland south to north-eastern California, central Nevada, north-central Arizona, southern New Mexico, western and southern Texas, Louisiana (locally), eastern Arkansas, central Tennessee, and eastern North Carolina, locally to north-central Arizona, the Gulf coast, and central Florida, casually to southern California and in central Mexico (Distrito Federal).

Winters from northern California, southern Arizona, central New Mexico, western and southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and North Carolina on the Atlantic coast (casually north to Montana, the southern Great Lakes, and Chesapeake Bay) south throughout Middle America and the West Indies to central Peru, central Argentina, and southern Brazil.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands (bred twice on Hawaii), north to the Aleutians (Adak), northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Anticosti Island, and southern Labrador; and to Clipperton Island, Bermuda, southern Argentina, Uruguay, Greenland, the British Isles, and South Georgia. Accidental in Iceland, Europe, and the Azores; a sight report for the Galapagos Islands.

Notes.—*Anas discors* and *A. cyanoptera* are closely related and natural hybrids are known (e.g., Anderson and Miller 1953).

Anas cyanoptera Vieillot. Cinnamon Teal.

Anas cyanoptera Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 5: 104. Based on "Pato Alas azules" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 3: 437 (no. 434). (dans l'Amérique meridionale sur la rivière de la Plata et à Buenos Ayres = Río de la Plata and Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

Habitat.—Shallow lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from coastal and southern interior British Columbia, central Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, central North Dakota, southwestern South Dakota (probably), western Nebraska, and central Kansas south to northern Baja California, central Mexico (to Jalisco, Valley of México, and Hidalgo) and central Texas (formerly); also one breeding record for Ontario (Amherstburg).

Winters from northern California, southern Nevada, Utah (rarely), southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas south through Middle America to Colombia, northern Venezuela, and northern Ecuador (at least formerly).

Resident in South America in Colombia (Eastern Andes, and the Cauca and Magdalena valleys), and from central Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and southern Brazil south to the Straits of Magellan.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, Molokai, Maui, Hawaii), and from northern Alaska, southern Yukon, central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, New York, and New Jersey south to the Gulf coast, Florida, the Bahamas (Grand Bahama), Cuba, Jamaica, and the Virgin Islands (St. Croix); a sight report for Clipperton Island.

Notes.—See comments under *A. discors*.

***Anas clypeata* Linnaeus. Northern Shoveler.**

Anas clypeata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 124. (in Europæ maritimis = southern Sweden.)

Habitat.—Shallow lakes and ponds with emergent vegetation, especially in muddy, sluggish water situations; in winter, both fresh-water and brackish marshes, shallow lakes, and flooded fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and northern Ontario (casually east to southern Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia) south to southern California (rarely west of the coast ranges from central British Columbia southward), Utah, central Arizona (possibly), northern Colorado, northwestern Oklahoma, central Kansas, northern Missouri, central Illinois, northern Indiana, central Ohio, western Pennsylvania, New York, northeastern Maryland, and Delaware, also in southern New Mexico and southeastern Texas, and casually to northern Alabama; and in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, and Scandinavia east across northern Russia and Siberia to Kamchatka and the Commander Islands, and south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, southern Russia, Mongolia, Transbaicalia, and Sakhalin.

Winters in the Hawaiian Islands, and from coastal and southern British Columbia, western Washington, Idaho, western Montana, Colorado, central Texas, the Gulf coast, and Maryland on the Atlantic coast south through Middle America, Bermuda, and the West Indies to Colombia, the Netherlands Antilles, and Trinidad, rarely in southern Alaska (in the Aleutians, on Kodiak Island, and in southeastern Alaska), and north to Iowa, the Great Lakes, and New England; and in the Old World from the British Isles, central Europe, southern Russia, eastern China, and Japan south to northern and eastern Africa, the Indian Ocean, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, the Philippines, and Micronesia.

Migrates regularly through the Aleutian Islands.

Casual or accidental in Clipperton Island, Labrador, Newfoundland, Greenland, Spitsbergen, Bear Island, the eastern Atlantic islands, South Africa, and the Gilbert Islands.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Shoveler.

***Anas bahamensis* Linnaeus. White-cheeked Pintail.**

Anas bahamensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 124. (in Bahama = Bahama Islands.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Coastal Saltwater Marshes, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Alkaline Lakes, Coastal Waters, sometimes foraging in cultivated fields.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*bahamensis* group] in the Bahamas (from Abaco south to the Caicos), Greater Antilles, northern Lesser Antilles (south to Guadeloupe), islands off the north coast of Venezuela (Netherlands Antilles east to Tobago and Trinidad), and along the coasts (mostly) of South America south to northern Chile and northeastern Argentina; and [*galapagensis* group] in the Galapagos Islands.

Casual [*bahamensis* group] in peninsular Florida, the Florida Keys, and the Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman). Accidental [*bahamensis* group] in Wisconsin (Lake Winneconne), Illinois (Steward Lake), Texas (Laguna Atascosa), Alabama (Magnolia Springs), Virginia (Pungo, Chincoteague), and Delaware (Assawoman); most or all of these reports, as well as those from California and one from New Jersey representing a South American race, probably pertain to escapes from captivity.

Notes.—Also known as Bahama Pintail or Bahama Duck. Groups: *A. bahamensis* [White-cheeked Pintail] and *A. galapagensis* (Ridgway, 1889) [Galapagos Pintail].

***Anas acuta* Linnaeus. Northern Pintail.**

Anas acuta Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 126. (in Europæ maritimis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Lakes, rivers, marshes, and ponds in grasslands, barrens, dry tundra, open boreal forest, and cultivated fields; in winter, shallow lakes, ponds, marshes, and estuaries.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern

Mackenzie, southwestern Banks Island, southern Victoria Island, northern Keewatin, Southampton Island, northern and eastern Quebec, central Labrador, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south, at least locally, to southwestern and south-coastal Alaska, along the Pacific coast to southern California, and to northern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western Oklahoma (Panhandle), Kansas, northwestern Missouri, northern Iowa, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, northern New York, and Massachusetts, casually or sporadically to western Kentucky and Virginia, also once on Ellesmere Island and recorded in summer casually to Banks and Baffin islands, and in Newfoundland; and in the Palearctic from western Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Spitsbergen, and Scandinavia east across Arctic areas to the Chukotski Peninsula, Kamchatka, and the Commander Islands, and south to the British Isles, central Europe, Caspian Sea, Transcaucasia, and the Kuril Islands.

Winters in the Hawaiian Islands; in the Americas from southern Alaska (coastal areas west to the Aleutian and Kodiak islands), coastal and southern interior British Columbia, central Washington, southern Idaho, Montana, eastern Colorado, Nebraska, central Missouri, the southern Great Lakes, and along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts, south throughout the southern United States, Middle America, Bermuda, and the West Indies (south at least to Guadeloupe) to northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and the Guianas; and in the Old World from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, southern Russia, Turkestan, and Japan south to northern and eastern Africa, the Indian Ocean, Borneo, the Philippines, and islands of Micronesia.

Migrates regularly in the Aleutians, Labrador, and Newfoundland.

Casual to Clipperton Island, Bear Island, Madeira, and the Azores.

Notes.—*Anas eatoni* (Sharpe, 1875) of Kerguelen Island (including *A. drygalskii* Reichenow, 1904 of the Crozet Islands) is often (e.g., A.O.U. 1983) considered conspecific with *A. acuta*, but has been separated by Stahl et al. (1984) [Eaton's Pintail]. Also known as Common Pintail and, in Old World literature, as the Pintail. Johnsgard in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *A. acuta* and South American *A. georgica* Gmelin, 1789 to constitute a superspecies.

Anas querquedula Linnaeus. Garganey.

Anas Querquedula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 126. (in Europæ aquis dulcibus = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Shallow inland lakes, ponds, and streams bordered with dense emergent vegetation, reed beds or marshes; winters primarily on fresh-water but also in marine or brackish situations.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, central Russia, and eastern Siberia (east to Amurland and Kamchatka) south to southern Europe, the Black and Caspian seas, Turkey, Transcaucasia, Mongolia, and Ussuriland.

Winters in the Hawaiian Islands (rarely), and from the Mediterranean Sea (rarely), Iraq, Arabia, India, eastern China, Taiwan, and Japan south to southern Africa, the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Greater Sunda Islands, New Guinea, and Australia.

Migrates regularly through the western Aleutians (casually as far east as Adak, in the Pribilofs, and at Middleton Island).

Casual (mainly as spring migrant) in Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Azores, and widely in continental North America from southern British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Minnesota, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and North Carolina. Accidental in Bermuda, Puerto Rico, and Barbados; sight reports for Sinaloa and Missouri.

Anas formosa Georgi. Baikal Teal.

Anas formosa Georgi, 1775, Bemerk. Reise Russ. Reich. 1: 168. (um Irkutsk . . . und dem ganzen südlichen Baikal = Lake Baikal, Siberia.)

Habitat.—Small ponds, pools or edges of streams, generally in forested areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Siberia from the Yenisei River east to western Anadyrland and Kamchatka, and south to Lake Baikal, Transbaicalia, and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Winters from eastern China, Korea, and Japan south (currently rare) to India, Burma, and Thailand.

Casual in western and northern Alaska from Wainwright south to the Pribilofs, Nanvak Bay, and the Aleutians (Attu), and in fall and winter on the Pacific coast from British Columbia south to southern California. Birds reported from Colorado, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Europe may be escaped individuals.

***Anas crecca* Linnaeus. Green-winged Teal.**

Anas Crecca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 126. (in Europæ aquis dulcibus = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Shallow lakes, marshes, ponds, pools, and shallow streams with emergent vegetation; in winter, both fresh-water and brackish situations around marshes, shallow lakes, estuaries, and wet and flooded fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*crecca* group] in North America in the Pribilof Islands and Aleutian Islands (east to Akutan), Greenland (casually), and in Eurasia from the British Isles east to eastern Siberia and the Commander, Kuril, and Bering islands, and south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, Mongolia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, and Japan; and [*carolinensis* group] in North America from western and northern Alaska (including the eastern Aleutians), northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northeastern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, north-central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to western Washington, central Oregon, northern Nevada, northern Utah (rarely), Colorado, South Dakota, southern Minnesota, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia, with sporadic local breeding south to southern California, northeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, Kansas, northern Iowa, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, northeastern West Virginia, and on the Atlantic coast to Maryland and Delaware.

Winters [*crecca* group] in North America in the Aleutians, and in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, northern Europe, the Black and Caspian seas, Korea, and Japan south to tropical Africa, India, Sri Lanka, the Malay Peninsula, southeastern China, and the Philippines; and [*carolinensis* group] in the Hawaiian Islands, and in North America from southern Alaska (Kodiak Island), southern British Columbia, central Montana, South Dakota, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, the Great Lakes, New York, New England, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to Baja California, Oaxaca, the Gulf coast, southern Florida, Bermuda, and the Bahamas, rarely to northern Central America (El Salvador, northern Honduras, and Belize), the Antilles (recorded south to Tobago), the Cayman Islands, and Bermuda.

Migrates [*crecca* group] in small numbers through Greenland.

Casual [*crecca* group] in the Hawaiian Islands (Midway, Oahu), in continental North America from Alaska and Labrador south on the Pacific coast to southern California, in the interior to Nevada, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and on the Atlantic coast to Florida, and in Micronesia, Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, and the eastern Atlantic islands; and [*carolinensis* group] in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Greenland, the British Isles, continental Europe, Morocco, and Japan.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Teal. The two groups within the species were formerly considered as separate species, *A. crecca* [Common Teal] and *A. carolinensis* Gmelin, 1789 [Green-winged Teal], but are now generally treated as conspecific (e.g., Palmer 1976, Cramp and Simmons 1977, Sibley and Monroe 1990, del Hoyo et al. 1992). No analysis, however, has been published concerning the nature of variation in the region where the groups are parapatric, and only a few intergrades have been documented (Palmer 1976). Johnsgard in Mayr and Cottrell (1979), considered *A. crecca* and South American *A. flavirostris* Vieillot, 1816, to constitute a superspecies.

Tribe AYTHYINI: Pochards and Allies

Genus *AYTHYA* Boie

Aythya Boie, (before May) 1822, Tageb. Reise Norwegen, p. 351. Type, by monotypy, *Anas marila* Linnaeus.

Nyroca Fleming, (June) 1822, Philos. Zool. 2: 260. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas nyroca* Gldenstdt.

Aristonetta Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: 793. Type, by original designation, *Anas valisineria* Wilson.

Perissonetta Oberholser, 1921, Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. (1920), p. 110. Type, by original designation, *Anas collaris* Donovan.

Notes.—Livezey (1996b) recognized *Aristonetta* as a genus for the species *valisineria*, *americana*, and *ferina*.

***Aythya valisineria* (Wilson). Canvasback.**

Anas valisineria Wilson, 1814, Amer. Ornithol. 8: 103, pl. 70, fig. 5. (United States.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water marshes and lakes with emergent vegetation; winters on deep, fresh-water lakes, rivers, and marshes as well as on bays and estuaries.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Alaska, northern Yukon, western and southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, central and northeastern Manitoba, and western Ontario south to south-coastal Alaska (Anchorage area east to Bering River delta), and locally in inland areas to northeastern (casually central) California, northern Nevada, northern Utah (rarely), central New Mexico, central Kansas, northwestern Iowa, southwestern Ontario, Wisconsin, Michigan, and central New York. Occurs in summer in Alaska west to Seward Peninsula.

Winters along the Pacific coast from the central Aleutians (in small numbers west to Adak) and south-coastal Alaska south to Baja California, and from interior Washington, Idaho, western Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, the Great Lakes and, on the Atlantic coast, from New England (sporadically north in the western states to southern Canada) south to southern Mexico (Veracruz and the Yucatan Peninsula), the Gulf coast, and Florida.

Migrates through southern Ontario and southwestern Quebec.

Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands, western Aleutians, Pribilofs (St. Paul), Clipperton Island, Guatemala, Honduras, eastern Canada (north to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), Bermuda, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Marshall Islands, Iceland, and Germany; sight reports from Nicaragua, and the Bahama and Swan islands.

Notes.—See comments under *A. ferina*.

***Aythya americana* (Eyton). Redhead.**

Fuligula americana Eyton, 1838, Monogr. Anatidae, p. 155. (North America.)

Habitat.—Extensive fresh-water marshes; in winter, mostly brackish and marine lagoons, estuaries, and bays, less frequently in fresh-water lakes and marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally in interior south-central and southeastern Alaska, and from central and northeastern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, west-central and southern Manitoba, and northwestern and central Minnesota south to southern California, central (rarely southern) Arizona, central (rarely southern) New Mexico, northern Texas (Panhandle), central Kansas, and northern Iowa, sporadically in eastern North America from Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to northern Illinois, northwestern Indiana, northern Ohio, western Pennsylvania (formerly), and central and southeastern New York, also in interior Mexico in Jalisco and Distrito Federal.

Winters from coastal and southern interior British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, western Montana, Colorado, Kansas, the middle Mississippi and Ohio river valleys, and the Great Lakes (occasionally north to North Dakota and the upper Great Lakes), and from New England on the Atlantic coast south throughout the southern United States and most of Mexico to Guatemala, Jamaica, Bermuda (rare), and the Bahamas.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands, northern and western Alaska, southern Yukon, Nicaragua, Cuba, Greenland, and Sweden; a sight report for Guam.

Notes.—See comments under *A. ferina*.

***Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus). Common Pochard.**

Anas ferina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 126. (in Europæ maritimis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water marshes and lakes with emergent vegetation; winters in fresh-water and brackish areas, rarely in bays and estuaries.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Iceland, the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, central Russia, and southern Siberia south to Spain, central Europe, Tunisia (formerly), the Black and Caspian seas, Turkey, and Lake Baikal.

Winters from the British Isles, central Europe, southern Sweden, and southern Russia south to the Mediterranean region, northern Africa, Arabia, India, Burma, eastern China, and Japan, rarely to the eastern Atlantic islands, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

Migrates regularly through the western Aleutian Islands (east to Adak), casually in the Pribilof Islands (St. Paul, St. George) and on St. Lawrence Island.

Casual or accidental in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Midway), western (near Nome) and south-coastal Alaska (Homer), California (Silver Lakes), the Faeroe Islands, and Guam.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Pochard. Relationships among *A. ferina*, *A. valisineria* and *A. americana* are close (Livezey 1996a); Johnsgard in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *A. ferina* and *A. valisineria* to constitute a superspecies.

***Aythya collaris* (Donovan). Ring-necked Duck.**

Anas collaris Donovan, 1809, Nat. Hist. Brit. Birds 6: 147 and text. (Lincolnshire, England, specimen found in Leadenhall market, London.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water marshes, sloughs, bogs, and swamps, usually in forested areas; in winter, primarily on lakes, ponds, slow-moving rivers, and (less frequently) marshes and estuaries.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in east-central and southeastern Alaska, and from northeastern British Columbia, southern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia south to south-coastal British Columbia, northwestern Washington, eastern Oregon, northern California, central Nevada, eastern Arizona (rarely), western Colorado, northern Nebraska (formerly), northeastern South Dakota, northern Iowa, Wisconsin, northern Indiana, southern Ontario, western Pennsylvania (formerly), northern New York, Massachusetts (formerly), and Maine; also in Georgia (Augusta) and north-central Florida (Alachua County).

Winters in the Hawaiian Islands (rarely); and on the Pacific coast from southeastern Alaska, in the interior from Washington, Idaho, western Montana, Colorado, Oklahoma, the lower Mississippi and Ohio river valleys, the southern Great Lakes region, and New England south through the southern United States, Middle America, and the West Indies to Panama (east to eastern Panamá province) and Grenada.

Casual in northern, western, and southwestern Alaska, and in the Hawaiian Islands, Bermuda, Venezuela (including Margarita Island), Trinidad, Iceland, Europe, the Azores, and Japan; a sight report for Clipperton Island.

***Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus). Tufted Duck.**

Anas Fuligula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 128. (in Europæ maritimis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Primarily marshy ponds and small lakes; in winter, mostly in marine and brackish areas (European range), less commonly in fresh-water (most American records).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Bear Island (probably), and Scandinavia east to Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and the Commander Islands, and south to central Europe, the Mediterranean Sea (rarely), Syria, Transcaucasia, northern Mongolia, and Japan.

Winters from Iceland, the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, and Japan south to northern Africa, Arabia, India, the Malay Peninsula, eastern China, and the Philippines.

Migrates regularly through the western and central Aleutians, casually north to the Pribilofs, St. Lawrence Island, and Barrow, and east in southern Alaska to Unalaska, and Kodiak islands, and to Cordova.

Rare and irregular in the Hawaiian Islands; elsewhere along the Pacific coast of North America from southern British Columbia south to southern California, and inland to Montana (sight report), Saskatchewan (sight report), Wyoming, and Arizona; on the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Massachusetts to New Jersey and inland to the Great Lakes region, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and central New York; and in Bermuda, Greenland, Spitsbergen, the eastern Atlantic islands, southern Africa, Seychelles, the Greater Sunda Islands, and Micronesia. Some records from eastern North America may pertain to escapees from captivity.

Aythya marila (Linnaeus). Greater Scaup.

Anas Marila Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica, ed. 2, p. 39. (in Lapponica = Lapland.)

Habitat.—Ponds and lakes primarily in taiga and tundra; in winter, mostly bays, estuaries, and lagoons, less commonly on fresh-water lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western Alaska (Kotzebue Sound south locally to the Aleutians, Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island) east across northern Yukon, northwestern, north-central, and southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, around Hudson Bay, eastern James Bay, and northern Quebec (possibly also Labrador), casually or irregularly south to south-eastern Alaska (Copper-Bering River deltas), central Manitoba, New Brunswick, Anticosti, and Magdalen islands, and Newfoundland (other southern reports open to question); and in Eurasia from Iceland, the Faeroe Islands (formerly), and Scandinavia east across Arctic Russia to eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, and the Commander Islands.

Winters in western North America from the Aleutians, southeastern Alaska, coastal and southern British Columbia, interior Washington, and western Montana south to northern Baja California, southeastern California, southwestern Arizona, and southern New Mexico, in central North America from the Great Lakes region and Ohio and lower Mississippi river valleys south to the Gulf coast (from southern Texas east to Florida), and on the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland south to central Florida and Bermuda (rare); and in Eurasia from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, and the Baltic and North seas south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, the Persian Gulf, and northwestern India, and on the Pacific coast from Sakhalin and Japan south to Korea and eastern China, rarely to Taiwan and the Philippines.

Migrates regularly through throughout most of interior North America.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands, the Bahamas (New Providence), Greenland, Jan Mayen and Bear islands, and south to the Azores and northern Africa; sight reports from Costa Rica and the Virgin Islands (St. Croix).

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Scaup.

Aythya affinis (Eyton). Lesser Scaup.

Fuligula affinis Eyton, 1838, Monogr. Anatidae, p. 157. (North America.)

Habitat.—Marshes, ponds, and small lakes; in winter, bays, estuaries, shallow water along coast, lakes, rivers, and ponds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Alaska, central Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, and northern Ontario south through interior British Columbia, northern Idaho, northern Wyoming, North Dakota, northeastern South Dakota, and northwestern and (formerly) central Minnesota, casually or irregularly east to southern Ontario and central Quebec, and south to Washington, central California, northern Utah, western and central Colorado, central Nebraska, Kansas, northwestern Iowa, central Illinois, and western New York, formerly to northern Kentucky and northern Ohio. Occurs in summer in Alaska west to Seward Peninsula.

Winters in the Hawaiian Islands and southern Alaska (rare at Kodiak and Cordova), and from coastal and southern British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Montana, northeastern Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, the southern Great Lakes region, and New England south throughout the southern United States, Middle America, Bermuda (rare), and the West Indies to northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, Tobago, and Trinidad (uncommon to rare from Costa Rica and the Lesser Antilles southward).

Migrates regularly east to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
Casual in Pribilof Islands, Clipperton Island, western Ecuador, Greenland, England, and Ireland; a sight report for Surinam.

Tribe MERGINI: Seaducks and Mergansers

Genus *POLYSTICTA* Eyton

Polysticta Eyton, 1836, Cat. Brit. Birds, p. 58. Type, by monotypy, *Anas stelleri* Pallas.

Polysticta stelleri (Pallas). Steller's Eider.

Anas Stelleri Pallas, 1769, Spic. Zool. 1(6): 35, pl. v. (E. Kamtschatka = Kamchatka.)

Habitat.—Arctic ponds and lakes; in winter, shallow marine habitats around bays, reefs, lagoons, and inlets.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America along the Arctic coast of Alaska from Point Barrow south to St. Lawrence Island and Hooper Bay; and in Eurasia along the Arctic coast of Siberia from the New Siberian Islands and Lena Delta (casually Scandinavia and Novaya Zemlya) east to the Chukotski Peninsula. Recorded in summer (and possibly breeding) in northern Yukon and northwestern Mackenzie.

Winters in North America in the Pribilof and Aleutian islands, and east along the southern coast of Alaska to Cook Inlet (rarely to Prince William Sound), casually south along the Pacific coast to northern California; and in Eurasia from Scandinavia and northern Siberia south to the Baltic Sea, southern Kamchatka, and the Commander and Kuril islands.

Casual or accidental in Quebec (Godbout), Maine (Scarborough), Massachusetts (off Scituate), Baffin Island, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, Spitsbergen, and northern continental Europe.

Genus *SOMATERIA* Leach

Somateria Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy. Discovery, app., p. xlvi. Type, by monotypy, *Anas spectabilis* Linnaeus.

Eider Jarocki, 1819, Spis. Ptakow Gab. Zool. Krol. Warsz. Uniw., p. 62. Type, by monotypy, *Anas mollissima* "Gmelin" [= Linnaeus].

Lampronetta J. F. Brandt, 1847, Fuligulam (Lampronettam) Fischeri Nov. Avium Rossicarum Spec., pp. 18, 19 and plate. Type, by monotypy, *Fuligula (Lampronetta) fischeri* Brandt.

Somateria fischeri (Brandt). Spectacled Eider.

Fuligula Fischeri J. F. Brandt, 1847, Fuligulam (Lampronettam) Fischeri Nov. Avium Rossicarum Spec., p. 18, pl. 1. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

Habitat.—Arctic ponds, lakes, deltas, and tidal inlets with grass or sedge margins; in winter, primarily openings in pack ice.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on the Arctic coast of Alaska from Point Barrow south to St. Lawrence Island and the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, and along the Arctic coast of Siberia from the Yana Delta east to the Chukotski Peninsula. Populations declining dramatically in recent decades.

Winters in openings in the Bering Sea icepack; recorded irregularly in coastal Alaska.

Accidental in Norway; the origin of an individual supposedly taken in 1893 at Bitterwater Lake, San Benito County, California, is questionable.

Somateria spectabilis (Linnaeus). King Eider.

Anas spectabilis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 123. Based mainly on "The Gray-headed Duck" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 154, pl. 154. (in Canada, Svecia = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Arctic ponds and pools; in winter, primarily offshore along rocky coasts and in large bays.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America along the Arctic coast and islands from northern Alaska east to Greenland, the west coast of Hudson Bay, islands in Hudson and James bays, and (probably) northern Quebec, and south to islands in the Bering Sea (St. Lawrence, St. Matthews); and in Eurasia along the Arctic coast from northern Russia (including Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya) east to the Chukotski Peninsula.

Winters in the Pacific region from Kamchatka and the Bering Sea south to the Kuril, Aleutian and Shumagin islands, rarely to the southern mainland coast of Alaska, casually as far south on the Pacific coast as southern California; in the Atlantic from Labrador and Greenland south to New England, New York (Long Island), New Jersey, and Maryland, and casually as far south as Florida; in the interior of North America on open waters in Hudson and James bays, rarely to the Great Lakes, and casually to Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and central South Carolina; and in western Eurasia to Iceland and the Scandinavian and northern Russian coasts.

Casual in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Louisiana, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, Jan Mayen, Bear Island, continental Europe, and Japan.

***Somateria mollissima* (Linnaeus). Common Eider.**

Anas mollissima Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 124. Based on "The Great Black and White Duck" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 98, pl. 98. (in Europa boreali, pelagica = Island of Gotland, Sweden.)

Habitat.—Ponds and lagoons with outlets to the sea; in winter, primarily seacoasts, bays, and estuaries.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*mollissima* group] on southern Ellesmere, Cornwallis, Devon, Somerset, and Baffin islands, along coasts of Hudson Bay, islands and east coast of James Bay, and along coasts from northern Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to eastern Quebec (mouth of St. Lawrence River), New Hampshire, Maine, and Nova Scotia, and in the western Palearctic from Greenland (both coasts), Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Spitsbergen, and Franz Josef Land south to the northern British Isles, northern Europe, and southern Scandinavia, and in the northern Netherlands; and [*v-nigrum* group] in western North America from the Arctic coast of Alaska and Canada east to northeastern Mackenzie, on southern Banks and southern Victoria islands, and south (locally) in Alaska to the Aleutians, Alaska Peninsula, and south-coastal Alaska (east probably to Glacier Bay), and in the eastern Palearctic from Wrangel Island, the New Siberian Islands, and northeastern coast of Siberia south to Kamchatka and the Commander Islands.

Winters [*mollissima* group] in eastern North America in open water of Hudson and James bays, from Labrador south along the Atlantic coast to New York (Long Island), rarely to North Carolina (Outer Banks), and casually south as far as southern Florida and inland to the Great Lakes, and in the western Palearctic from the breeding range south to central Europe; and [*v-nigrum* group] in western North America from the Bering Sea ice pack south to the Aleutians and Cook Inlet, on the Pacific coast south (rarely) to southeastern Alaska, and in eastern Eurasia south to Kamchatka.

Introduced [*mollissima* group] in southeastern Massachusetts.

Casual [*mollissima* group] inland North America west to Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and in the western Palearctic south to the Azores and southern Europe; and [*v-nigrum* group] in British Columbia and east to North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas. Accidental [*v-nigrum* group] in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, and western Greenland.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Eider. Groups: *S. mollissima* [Common Eider] and *S. v-nigrum* Gray 1856 [Pacific Eider].

Genus **HISTRIONICUS** Lesson

Histrionicus Lesson, 1828, Man. Ornithol. 2: 415. Type, by original designation, *Anas histrionica* Linnaeus.

***Histrionicus histrionicus* (Linnaeus). Harlequin Duck.**

Anas histrionica Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 127. Based on "The Dusky and Spotted Duck" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 99, pl. 99. (in America = Newfoundland.)

Habitat.—Mountain streams and rivers, usually in forested regions; in winter, primarily turbulent coastal waters, especially in rocky regions.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in western North America from western Alaska, northern Yukon, northern British Columbia, and southern Alberta south to the Alaska Peninsula, southeastern Alaska, coastal British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands), interior Washington, eastern Oregon, California (Sierra Nevada, at least formerly), central Idaho, western Wyoming, and (formerly) southwestern Colorado; in eastern North America from southern Baffin Island south to central western and eastern Quebec and eastern Labrador, possibly also Newfoundland; and in the Palearctic in Greenland and Iceland, and from the Lena River in Siberia east to Kamchatka, and south to northern Mongolia and the Kuril Islands.

Winters along the Pacific coast of North America from the Pribilof and Aleutian islands south to central (rarely southern) California; on the Atlantic coast from southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia south to New York (Long Island), less commonly to the Great Lakes, casually farther inland to Nevada, Montana, northern New Mexico, Nebraska, Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia, on the Atlantic coast to Florida, and on the Gulf coast from western Florida to southeastern Texas; and in eastern Eurasia from Manchuria and Kamchatka south to Korea and southern Japan.

Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Midway, Laysan), western Mackenzie, southern Canada (eastern Alberta east to Manitoba), Sonora (Puerto Peñasco), and widely through Europe.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Harlequin.

Genus **CAMPTORHYNCHUS** Bonaparte

Camptorhynchus "Eyton" Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 58. Type, by monotypy, *Anas labradoria* Gmelin.

†***Camptorhynchus labradorius* (Gmelin). Labrador Duck.**

Anas labradoria Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 537. Based on "The Pied Duck" Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 559, and Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 99, pl. 99. (in America boreali = Labrador.)

Habitat.—Breeding habitat unknown; winter habitat included sandy bays and estuaries.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Alleged to have bred in Labrador. Recorded along the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick south to New York (Long Island) and New Jersey (also one report from Chesapeake Bay); and inland in Quebec (Laprairie near Montreal) and New York (Elmira), where the last known individual was taken on 12 December 1878.

Genus **MELANITTA** Boie

Melanitta Boie, 1822 (before May), Tageb. Reise Norwegen, p. 351. Type, by subsequent designation (Eyton, 1838), *Anas fusca* Linnaeus.

Oidemia Fleming, 1822 (May), Philos. Zool. 2: 260. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Anas nigra* Linnaeus.

Pelionetta Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw., p. 107. Type, by monotypy, *Anas perspicillata* Linnaeus.

***Melanitta perspicillata* (Linnaeus). Surf Scoter.**

Anas perspicillata Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 125. Based on "The Great Black Duck from Hudson's-Bay" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 155, pl. 155. (in Canada = Hudson Bay.)

Habitat.—Lakes, ponds, or sluggish streams; in winter, primarily in shallow marine littoral areas, bays, and estuaries or occasionally on large lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the Mackenzie River delta east across central Mackenzie and northern Manitoba to Hudson Bay in northern Ontario and west-central Quebec, and south to western (from Kotzebue Sound to the Alaska Peninsula) and central Alaska, southern Yukon, northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, and northern Saskatchewan; also in eastern Quebec and southern Labrador. Summers widely in northern Alaska, and across northern Canada from southern Keewatin east to Newfoundland, and along the Pacific coast south to California.

Winters primarily along the Pacific coast from the eastern Aleutian Islands and southeastern Alaska south to central Baja California and Sonora (also inland on the Salton Sea), in Utah (casually), on the Great Lakes (rarely), on the Atlantic coast from the Bay of Fundy to North Carolina, less commonly south to Florida, and rarely (but regularly) to the Gulf coast (Texas east to Florida).

Migrates regularly through Utah, the Dakotas, Great Lakes region, and rarely through the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Casual in eastern Siberia, St. Lawrence Island, the Pribilof Islands, central and western Aleutian Islands, and elsewhere throughout the interior of North America south to Arizona, New Mexico, Coahuila, and Texas, and in Bermuda, Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, the British Isles, continental Europe, and the Azores; a sight report for Nayarit. Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu) and Japan.

Melanitta fusca (Linnaeus). White-winged Scoter.

Anas fusca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 123. (in oceano Europæo = Swedish coast.)

Habitat.—Lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams in tundra and prairie; in winter, mostly shallow marine littoral areas, bays, and estuaries, less commonly on large lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*deglandi* group] in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and northern Manitoba south to central Alaska, southern Yukon, interior British Columbia, southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northern North Dakota (formerly), southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and western Quebec, occurring in summer to northeastern Mackenzie and from Hudson Bay east to Labrador and Newfoundland, and in Asia from central and eastern Siberia south to Lake Baikal, Amurland, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka; and [*fusca* group] in Eurasia from Spitsbergen (formerly) and Scandinavia east across northern Russia to central Siberia, and south to west-central Russia.

Winters [*deglandi* group] in North America primarily on the Pacific coast from the Aleutians and Alaska Peninsula south to central California, less commonly south to northern Baja California, on the Great Lakes, and on the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland south to New Jersey, less commonly south to South Carolina (rarely to Florida), and in Asia from Kamchatka south to Korea, eastern China, and Japan; and [*fusca* group] in Eurasia from the breeding grounds south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas.

Migrates [*deglandi* group] regularly through Utah, North Dakota, the Great Lakes region, and Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Casual [*deglandi* group] on Melville Island, through the interior of North America south to southeastern California, Arizona, Sonora, New Mexico, southern Texas, and the Gulf coast (east to Florida), and in Greenland; accidental in Bermuda; and [*fusca* group] in Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Bear Island, Azores, northern Africa, and Afghanistan.

Notes.—Groups: *M. fusca* [Velvet Scoter] and *M. deglandi* (Bonaparte, 1850) [White-winged Scoter], the latter also including the eastern Asiatic form *M. stejnegeri* (Ridgway, 1887) [Asiatic Scoter] whose relationships appear to be with *deglandi* but whose status is uncertain.

***Melanitta nigra* (Linnaeus). Black Scoter.**

Anas nigra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 123. (in Lapponia, Anglia = Lapland and England.)

Habitat.—Lakes and pools on tundra and taiga; in winter, mostly shallow marine littoral areas and bays, less commonly on large lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*americana* group] in North America in Alaska (from Cape Lisburne and the Alaska Range south to the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island) and scattered localities in central and eastern Canada (southern Keewatin, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland), with isolated breeding occurrences in Wisconsin (Door County) and North Carolina (Pamlico Sound), and from Siberia to Anadyrland, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and the northern Kuril Islands; and [*nigra* group] in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, Spitsbergen, and Scandinavia east across northern Russia. Summers widely from southern Yukon and southern Mackenzie east to Labrador and Newfoundland.

Migrates [*americana* group] regularly through the Dakotas, Great Lakes region, rarely through the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Winters [*americana* group] in North America primarily on the Pacific coast from the Pribilof and Aleutian islands south to southern California and (rarely) northern Baja California, on the Great Lakes (rarely), on the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland south to southern Florida, and rarely on the Gulf coast of Florida (rarely west to southern Texas), and in Korea, eastern China, and Japan; and [*nigra* group] in Eurasia from the breeding regions south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas (casually to Greenland, northern Africa, and the eastern Atlantic islands).

Casual [*americana* group] elsewhere in the interior of North America south to Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and in Bermuda. Accidental [*americana* group] in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Midway).

Notes.—Also known as Common Scoter. Groups: *M. americana* (Swainson, 1832) [American Scoter] and *M. nigra* [Black Scoter].

Genus *CLANGULA* Leach

Clangula Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy. Discovery, app., p. xlvi. Type, by monotypy, *Anas glacialis* Linnaeus = *Anas hyemalis* Linnaeus.

***Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus). Oldsquaw.**

Anas hyemalis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 126. Based mainly on "The Long-tailed Duck from Hudson's-Bay" Edwards, Nat Hist. Birds 3: 156, pl. 156. (in Europa & America arctica = northern Sweden.)

Habitat.—Shallow lakes in taiga and tundra; in winter, primarily on ocean near coast, also bays, pack ice, and less commonly on large inland lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from the Arctic coast of Alaska east across northern Canada and throughout the Arctic islands to Ellesmere and Baffin islands and Labrador, south to southern and central Alaska and northwestern British Columbia, and from eastern and south-central Mackenzie and most of Keewatin south around Hudson Bay, and the islands and northeastern coast of James Bay; and in the Palearctic from Greenland, Iceland, Spitsbergen, and Scandinavia east across Arctic Russia to the Chukotski Peninsula, Anadyrland, and the Commander Islands.

Winters from the Bering Sea south along the Pacific coast to Oregon, rarely to California and inland to Utah; along the Atlantic coast from Greenland and Labrador south to South Carolina; in the interior of North America on the Great Lakes, and rarely west to North Dakota and south through the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys to the Gulf region (from Arkansas and Texas east to Florida); in Europe from Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Scandinavia, and western Russia south to central Europe and the Black Sea, casually to southern Europe, Madeira, and the Azores; and in Asia from Caucasia to Iran, Lake Baikal, Korea, eastern China, and Japan.

Casual elsewhere in the interior of North America from southern Canada south to southeastern California, southern Arizona, New Mexico, southern Texas, and southern Florida,

and in Bermuda. Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Midway) and northwestern Sinaloa (near Guamuchil); sight reports for Baja California, Sonora, and Jalisco.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as Long-tailed Duck.

Genus *BUCEPHALA* Baird

Bucephala Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. Surv. R. R. Pac. 9: xxiii, L, 787, 788, 795. Type, by original designation, *Anas albeola* Linnaeus.

Glaucionetta Stejneger, 1885, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 8: 409. Type, by original designation, *Anas clangula* Linnaeus.

Clanganas Oberholser, 1974, Bird Life Texas, p. 974. Type, by original designation, *Anas islandica* Gmelin.

Bucephala albeola (Linnaeus). Bufflehead.

Anas Albeola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 124. Based on the "Little Black and White Duck" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 100, pl. 100. (in America = Newfoundland.)

Habitat.—Lakes and ponds, nesting in tree cavities in mixed coniferous-deciduous and deciduous woodland; in winter, bays, estuaries, lakes, and slow-moving rivers.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Alaska, southern Yukon, western and southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, northeastern Manitoba, and northern Ontario south locally to southern British Columbia (excluding Vancouver Island), northern Washington, western Montana, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northwestern Minnesota, central Ontario, and west-central Quebec; also locally (or formerly) south to the mountains of Oregon and northern California, and to northwestern Wyoming, central Colorado, north-central North Dakota, northwestern Iowa, and southeastern Wisconsin. Occurs in small numbers in summer on Bering Sea Islands and Seward Peninsula, Alaska.

Winters from the Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula on the Pacific coast, from Washington, Idaho, Montana, and the Great Lakes in the interior, and from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland on the Atlantic, south in coastal states and the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys (locally elsewhere in the interior) to the southern United States, northern Baja California, the interior of Mexico (to Jalisco, México, Distrito Federal, and Tamaulipas), the Gulf coast, Florida, and Bermuda.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands, Yucatan Peninsula, Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico), Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, continental Europe, Japan, and the Kuril and Commander islands; a sight report for the Bahama Islands (Eleuthera).

Bucephala clangula (Linnaeus). Common Goldeneye.

Anas Clangula Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 125. (in Europa; sæpius maritima = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Forested ponds, lakes, rivers, and coastal bays, nesting in hollow trees and stubs near water, and in bird boxes; in winter, primarily bays, estuaries, and large lakes, less commonly on rivers.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western Alaska (Kotzebue Sound), northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, southwestern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to central Alaska, southern British Columbia, northern Washington, central Montana, northwestern Wyoming, southern Saskatchewan (absent from grassland region of Alberta and Saskatchewan), northern North Dakota, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, northern Vermont, Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; and in Eurasia from Scandinavia east across Russia and Siberia to Kamchatka, and south to northern Europe, Lake Baikal, Manchuria, and Sakhalin.

Winters in North America from the Aleutians and southeastern Alaska south to Baja California and Sonora, in the western interior from Washington and Idaho south to Utah, on the Great Lakes, and on the Atlantic-Gulf coasts from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia south to central Florida and west to Texas, less frequently but regularly elsewhere in the

interior of the United States south to Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, the Gulf states, and Florida; and in Eurasia south to the Mediterranean Sea, Turkey, Iran, southeastern China, and Japan

Casual south to Sinaloa and Durango, and in the Hawaiian Islands (Maui, Molokai), Bermuda, Greenland, the Faeroe Islands, Azores, and northern Africa.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Goldeneye.

Bucephala islandica (Gmelin). Barrow's Goldeneye.

Anas islandica Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 541. Based on "Hravn Oend" O. F. Müller, Zool. Dan. Prodrumus, p. 16. (in Islandia = Iceland.)

Habitat.—Primarily forested lake, ponds, and rivers, nesting in tree cavities (occasionally in tundra on the ground); in winter, lakes, rivers, estuaries, and bays, especially where rocky.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and southwestern Alaska (base of the Alaska Peninsula), southern Yukon, western Mackenzie (probably), northern British Columbia, and west-central Alberta south to south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, southern interior British Columbia, and northern Washington, locally at higher elevations to eastern California (Sierra Nevada, at least formerly), eastern Oregon, western Montana, northwestern Wyoming, and northern (formerly southern) Colorado; in northern Labrador (probably); and in southwestern Greenland (formerly) and Iceland.

Winters primarily along the Pacific coast from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to Kodiak Island) south to central (casually southern) California; in the interior of western North America locally from coastal and interior British Columbia, Idaho, and northern Montana south to southeastern California (Colorado River Valley), western Arizona, and northern New Mexico; and in the Atlantic region (primarily coastal) from the upper St. Lawrence drainage, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Nova Scotia south to Rhode Island, rarely to New York (Long Island), and casually to South Carolina.

Casual in the Aleutian and Pribilof islands, to the eastern shore of Hudson Bay and Newfoundland, in the interior of North America from southern Canada south to Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, and western North Carolina; also in the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, Spitsbergen, and continental Europe.

Genus **MERGELLUS** Selby

Mergellus Selby, 1840, Cat. Generic Sub-Generic Types Aves, p. 47. Type, by monotypy, *Mergus albellus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—*Mergellus* and *Lophodytes* are sometimes merged into *Mergus* (e.g., Vaurie 1965).

Mergellus albellus (Linnaeus). Smew.

Mergus Albellus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 129. (in Europa = Mediterranean, near Izmir, Turkey.)

Habitat.—Lakes, ponds, and rivers, nesting in the taiga in cavities in trees (rarely on the ground); in winter, lakes, bays, and rivers.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Scandinavia east through northern Russia and Siberia to Kamchatka, south to southern Russia, Amurland, the Sea of Okhotsk, and northern Sakhalin.

Winters from Iceland, the British Isles, Scandinavia, Russia, and Kamchatka south to northwestern Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, Persian Gulf, eastern China, Korea, and Japan.

Migrates regularly through the Aleutian Islands (east to Adak, where casual at other seasons), casually to the Pribilof Islands (St. Paul, St. George) and east to Kodiak Island and the coast of British Columbia.

Casual or accidental in Washington (near Stevenson, McKenna), California (San Mateo County), southern Ontario, western New York, Rhode Island, Iceland, northern Africa, and Burma.

Genus **LOPHODYTES** Reichenbach

Lophodytes Reichenbach, 1853, Handb. Spec. Ornithol., Die Vögel, pt. 3 (1852), p. ix. Type, by original designation, *Mergus cucullatus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Mergellus*.

***Lophodytes cucullatus* (Linnaeus). Hooded Merganser.**

Mergus cucullatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 129. Based on "The round-crested Duck" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 94, pl. 94. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Forested streams, lakes, swamps, and ponds, nesting in tree cavities; in winter, primarily wooded lakes and ponds, less commonly in marshes, estuaries, and bays.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alaska (north to the Taku and Chilkat rivers, casually to the Copper River delta), coastal and central interior British Columbia and northern Alberta (locally) south to southwestern Oregon, central Idaho, and western Montana (casually to northern California, north-central Colorado, and central New Mexico); and from central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and southern Nova Scotia south (primarily from the mountains of New England, New York, and the Appalachians westward) through central and eastern North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, Iowa, central Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, and Arkansas to northeastern Texas, northern Louisiana (locally), central Mississippi, southern Alabama, northern Georgia, and (rarely) central Florida. Occurs in summer north to southern Mackenzie, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and central Labrador.

Winters along the Pacific coast in south-coastal Alaska (rarely, Prince William Sound), and from southern British Columbia south to southern Baja California, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from New England south to Florida and west to Texas and Tamaulipas, locally in the interior from southern Canada south to northern Mexico (rare), casually farther (recorded Coahuila, Distrito Federal, and Veracruz), Bermuda (rare), and in the northern Bahamas.

Casual in southwestern Alaska (Alaska Peninsula at Katmai, and Izembek), the Pribilof islands (St. Paul), Aleutian Islands (Attu, Alaid, Adak), Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Hawaii), Newfoundland, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Martinique, Iceland, the British Isles, and continental Europe; a sight report for Quintana Roo.

Genus *MERGUS* Linnaeus

Mergus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 129. Type, by subsequent designation (Eyton, 1838), *Mergus castor* Linnaeus = *Mergus serrator* Linnaeus.

Notes.—See comments under *Mergellus*.

***Mergus merganser* Linnaeus. Common Merganser.**

Mergus Merganser Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 129. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Mostly lakes and rivers, nesting in tree cavities, nest boxes or cliff crevices, generally near clear waters in forested regions and mountainous terrain; in winter, primarily lakes and rivers.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from central and south-coastal Alaska (west to the lower Kuskokwim River and Kodiak Island), southern Yukon, southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south to the mountains of central California and in coastal region south to central California (Monterey County, casually to Santa Barbara County), central Nevada, central Arizona, southwestern Chihuahua, and southwestern and northern New Mexico, and east of the Rocky Mountains south to Montana, central Nebraska, southwestern South Dakota, northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, eastern Pennsylvania (probably), northwestern New Jersey, central Massachusetts, southern Maine, and west-central Nova Scotia, locally and casually farther south (recorded breeding in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; and in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, and Scandinavia east across Russia and Siberia to Anadyrland and Kamchatka, and south to northern Europe, central Russia, the northern Himalayas, northern Mongolia, Ussuriland, and Sakhalin. Recorded in summer (and probably breeding) north to central Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and northern Quebec.

Winters in North America from the Aleutian Islands, central (rarely) and south-coastal Alaska, and British Columbia east across southern Canada to Newfoundland, and south to southern California, northern Baja California (rarely), northern Mexico (Sonora east, rarely, to Tamaulipas; casually, at least formerly, to Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Distrito Federal) and (rarely) to the northern Gulf coast states (and casually farther south from southern Texas east to northern Florida); and in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, Scandinavia, Japan, and the Kuril Islands south to the northern Mediterranean region, Black Sea, Iran, northern India, and eastern China.

Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, Oahu, Maui), Pribilof Islands, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Greenland, the Faeroe Islands, Spitsbergen, Bear Island, north-western Africa, Taiwan, and the Ryukyu Islands; a report from Puerto Rico is erroneous.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Goosander.

***Mergus serrator* Linnaeus. Red-breasted Merganser.**

Mergus Serrator Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 129. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Rivers and lakes; in winter, mainly estuaries, bays, and shallow coastal waters, less frequently on deep lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, Northwest Territories (Axel Heiberg Island), northern Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Baffin Island, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to the Aleutian Islands, southern and south-eastern Alaska, northwestern British Columbia (including the Queen Charlotte Islands), northern Alberta, southwestern and central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northern New York, southern Quebec, northern Vermont, Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, casually in northwestern Wyoming and northern Illinois, and south along the Atlantic coast to New York (Long Island) and New Jersey (Barnegat Bay); and in the Palearctic from Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, Scandinavia, and northern Europe east across northern Russia and Siberia to Kamchatka and the Commander Islands. Nonbreeding birds summer regularly south to the Gulf coast (from Texas east to Florida).

Winters in North America primarily along coasts and locally on large inland bodies of water from southern Alaska (west to the Aleutian Islands), coastal British Columbia, southern Canada, and the Great Lakes south to southern Baja California, northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and southern New Mexico, southern Texas, northern Tamaulipas, the Gulf coast (east to southern Florida), and Cuba (locally); and in the Old World from Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, Scandinavia, Kamchatka, and the Kuril Islands south to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, southern Russia, eastern China, and Japan.

Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Molokai, Hawaii), Pribilofs, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico (including Vieques and Mona islands), the Cayman Islands, Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, the eastern Atlantic islands, and northern Africa; sight reports for southern Veracruz, Yucatán, and the Lesser Antilles (Antigua); a report from the Virgin Islands (St. Croix) is erroneous.

Tribe OXYURINI: Stiff-tailed Ducks

Genus **NOMONYX** Ridgway

Nomonyx Ridgway, 1880, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 3: 15. Type, by original designation, *Anas dominica* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Recognition of the genus *Nomonyx* follows Livezey (1995b).

***Nomonyx dominicus* (Linnaeus). Masked Duck.**

Anas dominica Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 201. Based mainly on "La Sarcelle de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 6: 472, pl. 41, fig. 2. (in America meridionali = Haiti ?, probably from elsewhere in West Indies, *vide* D. Wetherbee.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, usually with dense emergent vegetation, occasionally

mangrove swamps and rice fields (0–800 m; primarily Tropical Zone, ranging locally to Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from Nayarit, the Gulf coast of Texas (at least formerly), the Greater Antilles south along both slopes of Middle America and through the Lesser Antilles, 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 northern Argentina and Uruguay.

A nomadic and irregular wanderer casually to central Texas, southern Louisiana, Florida, the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman), and Tobago. Accidental in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

Genus *OXYURA* Bonaparte

Oxyura Bonaparte, 1828, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 2: 390. Type, by monotypy, *Anas rubidus* Wilson = *Anas jamaicensis* Gmelin.

Oxyura jamaicensis (Gmelin). Ruddy Duck.

Anas jamaicensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 519. Based on the "Jamaica Shoveler" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 3(2): 513. (in Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Fresh-water marshes and lakes with dense emergent vegetation and open water; in winter, primarily lakes, ponds, estuaries, and bays (Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America in east-central Alaska (casually), and from central and northeastern British Columbia, southwestern Mackenzie, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and central and southeastern Manitoba south to southern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, western and southern Texas, with scattered, sporadic or former breeding from central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to northern Iowa, southern Illinois, northern Indiana, northern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, South Carolina, also in southeastern Arkansas, southwestern Louisiana (formerly?), and central and northern Florida, Baja California, Jalisco, the Valley of México, Guatemala, El Salvador, and the Bahamas (New Providence, Eleuthera, possibly the Caicos Islands).

Winters from southern British Columbia, Idaho, western Montana (rarely), Colorado, Kansas, the Great Lakes, and on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts south throughout the southern United States and most of Mexico to Honduras (also sight reports from Nicaragua and a doubtful record from Costa Rica), Bermuda (rare), and throughout the Bahamas.

Resident in the Greater Antilles and Lesser Antilles south to Grenada.

Migrates rarely east to the Maritime Provinces.

Introduced and established in England (where increasing).

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Hawaii), southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, Newfoundland, Georgia, and the Cayman Islands.

Notes.—The Andean species, *O. ferruginea* (Eyton, 1838), is sometimes regarded as conspecific with *O. jamaicensis* (e.g., Blake 1977), but see Siegfried (1976) and Livezey (1995b).

Order FALCONIFORMES: Diurnal Birds of Prey

Suborder ACCIPITRES: Kites, Eagles, Hawks, Secretarybirds, and Allies

Family ACCIPITRIDAE: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies

Subfamily PANDIONINAE: Ospreys

Genus *PANDION* Savigny

Pandion Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte 1: 69, 95. Type, by monotypy, *Pandion fluvialis* Savigny = *Falco haliaetus* Linnaeus.

Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus). Osprey.

Falco Haliaetus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 91. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Estuaries, rivers, lakes, and extensive marshes (Tropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northwestern Alaska, northern Yukon, western and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, central Labrador, and Newfoundland south locally (mostly in western North America, the upper Great Lakes, and coastally) to Baja California (both coasts), the Tres Marias Islands (off Nayarit), Sinaloa, central Arizona, southwestern and central New Mexico (at least formerly), southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and southern Florida, and in the Bahamas, on small cays off Cuba, along the coasts and on islands off the eastern coast of the Yucatan Peninsula and Belize, and in eastern Guatemala (Petén); and in the Old World from the British Isles, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south, at least locally, through much of Eurasia and most of Africa and Australia to South Africa, the Himalayas, Tasmania, New Caledonia, and the Solomon Islands. Reintroductions in North America in areas where former breeding populations were reduced or eliminated through environmental contamination have been generally successful.

Winters in the Americas from central California (rarely Washington and Idaho), southern Arizona, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, Florida, and Bermuda (rarely north to southern New England) south through Middle America (including Cocos Island off Costa Rica, and in the Revillagigedos), the West Indies, and South America (also the Galapagos Islands) to southern Chile, northern Argentina, and Uruguay; and in the Old World from the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, India, and eastern China south throughout the remainder of the breeding range.

Migrates regularly through islands in the western Pacific from the Ryukyu and Bonin chains southward.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands (Midway, and main islands from Kauai eastward), Aleutians and Pribilofs, St. Lawrence Island, and the Seward Peninsula, and north to northern Yukon and northern Quebec, on Guadalupe Island (off Baja California), Clipperton Island, and in Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and the eastern Atlantic islands.

Subfamily ACCIPITRINAE: Kites, Eagles, and Hawks

Genus **LEPTODON** Sundevall

Leptodon Sundevall, 1836, Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. (1835), p. 114. Type, by monotypy, "*Falco cayanensis* et *palliatius* auct." = *Falco cayanensis* Latham.

Leptodon cayanensis (Latham). Gray-headed Kite.

Falco cayanensis Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 28. Based on the "Cayenne Falcon" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 59. (in Cayana = Bahia, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from northern and southeastern Oaxaca, southern Tamaulipas (formerly), and southern Veracruz south through Middle America and South America (including Trinidad) west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to Paraguay, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil.

Genus **CHONDROHIERAX** Lesson

Chondrohierax Lesson, 1843, Echo Monde Savant (2)7: col. 61. Type, by monotypy, *Chondrohierax erythrofrons* Lesson = *Falco uncinatus* Temminck.

Chondrohierax uncinatus (Temminck). Hook-billed Kite.

Falco uncinatus (Illiger MS) Temminck, 1822, Planches Color., livr. 18, pls. 103–104. (Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, Brazil = Bahia.)

Habitat.—[*uncinatus* group] Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2800 m); [*wilsonii* group] Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–500 m); (Tropical to lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*uncinatus* group] from southern Sinaloa, southern Texas (Falcon Dam to Santa Ana), and Tamaulipas south through Middle America and South America (including Grenada in the Lesser Antilles, and Trinidad), west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to central Bolivia, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil; and [*wilsonii* group] in eastern Cuba.

Notes.—Groups: *C. uncinatus* [Hook-billed Kite] and *C. wilsonii* (Cassin, 1847) [Cuban Kite].

Genus *ELANOIDES* Vieillot

Elanoïdes Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 24 (1817): 101. Type, by monotypy, “Milan de la Caroline” = *Falco forficatus* Linnaeus.

Elanoides forficatus (Linnaeus). Swallow-tailed Kite.

Falco forficatus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 89. Based on “The Swallow tail’d Hawk” Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 4, pl. 4. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Forested regions, often bottomland or riverine forest, also open pine woodland, Montane Evergreen Forest (Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from South Carolina south to the upper Florida Keys, and west to Louisiana and (formerly) central Texas (recent possible breeding records from eastern Texas); and from Chiapas south through most of Middle America (except El Salvador) and South America (including Trinidad), west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil. Formerly bred north to Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska, northwestern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, and Ohio.

Winters primarily in South America from Colombia and Venezuela southward; recorded occasionally in winter in Middle America. Several sight reports from Florida in December and January.

Migrates regularly through coastal Texas, Mexico (from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas south to the Distrito Federal and Veracruz, and eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula), the western Greater Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica), and the Cayman Islands.

Casual in New Mexico, eastern Colorado, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nova Scotia, Oaxaca, and Bermuda. Accidental on Tobago and in England. Sight reports from the Bahama Islands (west of Grand Bahama and on Eleuthera) and southeastern Arizona.

Genus *GAMPSONYX* Vigors

Gampsonyx Vigors, 1825, Zool. J. 2: 69. Type, by monotypy, *Gampsonyx swainsonii* Vigors.

Notes.—For inclusion of this genus in the Accipitridae, see Brodkorb (1960).

Gampsonyx swainsonii Vigors. Pearl Kite.

Gampsonyx swainsonii Vigors, 1825, Zool. J. 2: 69. (tableland of Bahia, about ten leagues west-southwest from the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in western Nicaragua (Pacific slope from near Chinandega to Granada) and Panama (locally west to Bocas del Toro and Herrera); and in South America west of the Andes from western Colombia south to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes

from northern Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, locally, to southern Bolivia, Paraguay, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil.

Genus *ELANUS* Savigny

Elanus Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte 1: 69, 97. Type, by monotypy, *Elanus caesius* Savigny = *Falco caeruleus* Desfontaines.

Elanus leucurus (Vieillot). White-tailed Kite.

Milvus leucurus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 24: 101. (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Savanna, open woodland, marshes, desert grassland, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields, mostly in lowlands (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from southwestern Washington south (mostly west of the deserts) to Baja California, in southern Arizona, Sinaloa, Nayarit, and Chihuahua, in peninsular Florida, from northeastern Kansas, southern Oklahoma, southern Louisiana (sporadically), southwestern Mississippi, east-central and southern Texas, Tamaulipas, and southeastern Oaxaca south through Middle America (both slopes) to eastern Panama, thence eastward in northern South America to Surinam, from southern Bolivia and central and eastern Brazil south to central Argentina, and in central Chile. The range, especially in Middle America, has greatly expanded since 1960.

Casual or accidental north to Nevada, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico (regular?), western and northern Texas, Missouri, North Dakota, Wisconsin, central Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia (also sight reports north to British Columbia, Wyoming, Iowa, and New York), and to Yucatán, Isla Utila (in the Bay Islands, off Honduras), and Trinidad.

Notes.—*Elanus leucurus*, *E. caeruleus* (Desfontaines, 1789), and *E. axillaris* (Latham, 1801) constitute a superspecies (Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell 1979); they were formerly considered one species (e.g., A.O.U. 1983), but see Clark and Banks (1992).

Genus *ROSTRHAMUS* Lesson

Rostrhamus Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornithol., livr. 1, p. 55. Type, by monotypy, *Rostrhamus niger* Lesson = *Herpetotheres sociabilis* Vieillot.

Helicolestes Bangs and Penard, 1918, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. 62: 38. Type, by original designation, *Falco hamatus* Illiger = Temminck.

Rostrhamus sociabilis (Vieillot). Snail Kite.

Herpetotheres sociabilis Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 18: 318.

Based on "Gavilan de Estero Sociable" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 1: 84 (no. 16). (Corrientes, near Río de la Plata, Argentina.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Freshwater Lakes and Ponds (0–1000 m; Tropical, rarely Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Florida (Lake Okeechobee region, and locally throughout the Everglades basin, the upper St. John's River, and central Florida lakes), Cuba, and the Isle of Pines; locally from Guerrero, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and the Yucatan peninsula south to Nicaragua; in northwestern Costa Rica (Pacific lowlands around Gulf of Nicoya and Guanacaste); locally in Panama (recorded Chiriquí, eastern Panamá province and San Blas); and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes throughout to northern Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil.

Casual or accidental in southern Texas (Jim Wells County) and Trinidad; and north casually in Florida (primarily dispersal due to drought) to Wakulla, Alachua, Jefferson, Putnam, and Duval counties.

Notes.—Also known as Everglade Kite.

Rostrhamus hamatus (Temminck). Slender-billed Kite.

Falco hamatus (Illiger MS) Temminck, 1821, Planches Color., livr. 11, pl. 61 and text. (Brazil.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Freshwater Marshes (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (Tuirá Valley, along the Río Paya, Darién); and locally in South America east of the Andes from northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Surinam south to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Genus **HARPAGUS** Vigors

Harpagus Vigors, 1824, Zool. J. 1: 338. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Falco bidentatus* Latham.

Harpagus bidentatus (Latham). Double-toothed Kite.

Falco bidentatus Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 38. Based on the "Notched Falcon" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1: 34. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Middle America in Guerrero and south-eastern Oaxaca, and in the Gulf-Caribbean lowlands from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, and Quintana Roo south to Honduras, on both slopes of Nicaragua, Costa Rica (rare in dry northwest), and Panama, 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 central Bolivia and east-central Brazil.

Genus **ICTINIA** Vieillot

Ictinia Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 24. Type, by monotypy, "Milan cresserelle" Vieillot = *Falco plumbeus* Gmelin.

Ictinia mississippiensis (Wilson). Mississippi Kite.

Falco misissippiensis [sic] Wilson, 1811, Amer. Ornithol. 3: 80, pl. 25, fig. 1. (a few miles below Natchez [Mississippi].)

Habitat.—Riverine forest, open woodland, and prairies near riparian woodland; regularly in wooded suburbs in some portions of range.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Arizona, central New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, north-central Kansas, southern Missouri, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, western Kentucky, western Tennessee, northwestern Mississippi, the coastal plain of the Gulf states, South Carolina, and (probably) North Carolina south to southern New Mexico, Texas, the Gulf coast, and north-central Florida, the range expanding along its borders in recent years; formerly bred north to central Colorado and Iowa.

Winters apparently for the most part in central South America, where recorded from Paraguay and northern Argentina; scattered sight reports suggest casual or occasional wintering north as far as southern Texas and Florida, but the vast majority lack documentation.

Migrates regularly from Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Chiapas (casually west to Baja California) south through Middle America, Colombia, and Bolivia.

Casual straggler north to northern California, southern Nevada, northern Colorado, northern Wyoming, southern Saskatchewan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia; sight report for Maine.

Notes.—*Ictinia mississippiensis* and *I. plumbea* constitute a superspecies (Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell 1979; Amadon and Bull 1988).

Ictinia plumbea (Gmelin). Plumbeous Kite.

Falco plumbeus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 283. Based on the "Spotted-tailed Hawk" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 106. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (0–1700 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Tamaulipas, southeastern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, and northern and south-central Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Pearl Islands, where perhaps only a migrant), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and southeastern Brazil.

Winters primarily in the South American portion of the breeding range, casually south to Buenos Aires. Winter reports from Middle America have not been substantiated.

An old specimen labeled "Indian Territory" was probably not taken in Oklahoma (Parker 1981).

Notes.—See comments under *I. mississippiensis*.

Genus ***HALIAEETUS*** Savigny

Haliaeetus Savigny, 1809, Descr. Egypte 1: 68, 85. Type, by monotypy, *Haliaeetus nisus* Savigny = *Falco albicilla* Linnaeus.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus). Bald Eagle.

Falco leucocephalus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 124. Based on "The Bald Eagle" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 1, pl. 1. (in America, Europa = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Primarily near seacoasts, rivers, swamps, and large lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Alaska (southern Brooks Range), northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south locally to the Commander Islands (formerly), southern Alaska (west to Buldir in the Aleutian Islands [once on Attu], and east along the southern coast), Baja California (Magdalena Bay, formerly elsewhere), Sonora (Rio Yaqui), central Arizona, southwestern and central New Mexico, central Texas, and the Gulf coast from southeastern Texas east to southern Florida (including the Florida Keys); absent as a breeding bird through much of the Great Basin (bred formerly) and most of the prairie and plains regions; very local in interior North America.

Winters generally throughout the breeding range but most frequently from southern Alaska and southern Canada southward.

Migrates widely but sporadically over most of the North American continent.

Casual along the Arctic coast of northeastern Siberia; a sight reports for Puerto Rico and Bermuda. Accidental in Ireland.

Notes.—*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* and *H. albicilla* appear to constitute a superspecies (Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell 1979; Amadon and Bull 1988).

Haliaeetus albicilla (Linnaeus). White-tailed Eagle.

Falco Albicilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 89. (in Europa, America = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Rocky coasts, rivers, and large lakes, in regions of tundra, forests, deserts or mountains.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to northern Europe (formerly to northeastern Africa), Syria, Iran, Turkestan, Kamchatka, and the Aleutian Islands (Attu); a report of breeding on Baffin Island (Cumberland Sound) has not been confirmed.

Winters in the breeding range and south, at least casually, to the Mediterranean and Red seas, India, Taiwan, Japan, and the Seven Islands of Izu.

Casual elsewhere in the Aleutian Islands (Shemya), off Massachusetts (near Nantucket

Lightship), and in eastern Greenland; an earlier report from the eastern Aleutian Islands (Unalaska) is erroneous.

Notes.—Also known as White-tailed Sea-Eagle or Gray Sea-Eagle. See comments under *H. leucocephalus*.

***Haliaeetus pelagicus* (Pallas). Steller's Sea-Eagle.**

Aquila pelagica Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 1: 343 and plate. (in Insulis inter Camtshatcam et Continentem Americæ, praesertim in infami naufragio et monte Beringii insula = Tauisk, on Sea of Okhotsk.)

Habitat.—Sea coasts and the lower portions of coastal rivers.

Distribution.—Breeds from northeastern Siberia (west to Yakutsk) and Kamchatka south to Sakhalin, possibly also in Korea.

Winters from the breeding range south to Korea, Japan, and the Seven Islands of Izu.

Casual or accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Kure, Midway, French Frigate Shoals), Alaska (Attu, Unimak, Simeonof, and Kodiak islands, and Taku River near Juneau), the Commander Islands, and eastern China. A record for the Pribilofs is erroneous.

Genus **BUSARELLUS** Lesson

Busarellus "Lafresnaye" Lesson, 1843, Echo Monde Savant (2)7: col. 468. Type, by original designation, *Circus busarellus* Vieillot = *Falco nigricollis* Latham.

Notes.—For placement of this genus, see Olson (1982).

***Busarellus nigricollis* (Latham). Black-collared Hawk.**

Falco nigricollis Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 35. Based on the "Black-necked Falcon" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1: 30. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Freshwater Marshes (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident from Sinaloa (but now rare in western Mexico), northern Oaxaca, and Veracruz south along both slopes of Middle America, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Genus **CIRCUS** Lacépède

Circus Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Mamm. Ois., p. 4. Type, by subsequent designation (Lesson, 1828), *Falco aeruginosus* Linnaeus.

***Circus cyaneus* (Linnaeus). Northern Harrier.**

Falco cyaneus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 126. Based on "The Blue Hawk" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 1: 33, pl. 225. (in Europa, Africa = vicinity of London, England.)

Habitat.—Primarily grassy marshes and wet prairie with tall grass (breeding); marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—Breeds [*hudsonius* group] in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, west-central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northern Baja California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, central and eastern Texas, northwestern Arkansas, southern Illinois, central Kentucky, West Virginia, southeastern Virginia, and (formerly) Florida; and [*cyaneus* group] in Eurasia from the British Isles, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to the northern Mediterranean region, southern Russia, Turkestan, Amurland, Ussuriland, Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands.

Winters [*hudsonius* group] in the Americas from Alaska (casually), southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan (rarely), Montana, South Dakota, southern

Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts (casually farther north) south through the United States, Middle America and the Antilles (rare in the Cayman Islands and Lesser Antilles) to Panama and Barbados, casually to northern Colombia and northern Venezuela; and [*cyaneus* group] in Eurasia from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia and southern Japan south to northwestern Africa, Asia Minor, India, Burma, eastern China, Formosa, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Migrates casually [group unknown] through the Aleutian and Commander islands.

Casual or accidental [*hudsonius* group] in the Hawaiian Islands, Labrador, northern Quebec, the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island; sight reports), Bermuda, and the Bahamas; and [*cyaneus* group] in Iceland and the Faeroe Islands.

Notes.—Groups: *C. cyaneus* [Hen Harrier] and *C. hudsonius* (Linnaeus, 1766) [American Harrier or Marsh Hawk]. *Circus cyaneus* and the South American *C. cinereus* Vieillot, 1816, constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970).

Genus *ACCIPITER* Brisson

Accipiter Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 28; 6: 310. Type, by tautonymy, *Accipiter* Brisson = *Falco nisus* Linnaeus.

Accipiter soloensis (Horsfield). Gray Frog-Hawk.

Falco Soloënsis Horsfield, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13: 137. (Solo, Java.)

Habitat.—Wooded country with adjacent swamps or rice fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern and southern China, Taiwan, and Korea.

Winters principally in northern Sulawesi and the Philippines, also widely from the Andaman Islands, the Malay Peninsula, Sunda Islands, Moluccas, and Waigu off New Guinea to the Marianas (where rare). Accidental on Kure Atoll, Hawaii; one found alive 27 Sept. 1991 (specimen, Bishop Museum #178451).

Notes.—Also known as Chinese Goshawk or Blue Frog-Hawk.

Accipiter superciliosus (Linnaeus). Tiny Hawk.

Falco superciliosus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 128. (in Surinamo = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Nicaragua (vicinity of Wasparam and San Juan del Sur [Greytown]) south through Costa Rica, Panama, and South America west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia, northern and eastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and extreme northeastern Argentina.

Notes.—Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *A. superciliosus* and *A. collaris* Sclater, 1860 of South America to constitute a superspecies.

Accipiter striatus Vieillot. Sharp-shinned Hawk.

Accipiter striatus Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (1807): 42, pl. 14. (Santo Domingo = Haiti.)

Habitat.—Forest and open woodland, usually mixed coniferous-deciduous; in winter, often also suburbs [*striatus* group]; Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest [*chionogaster* group] (500–3000 m); (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*striatus* group] from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, western and southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south (locally) to central (casually south-central) California, central Arizona, southern New Mexico, north-central (formerly southern) Texas, the northern parts of the Gulf states, and South Carolina, and south through the highlands of Mexico to central Oaxaca; also in the Greater Antilles (Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico).

Winters [*striatus* group] from southern Alaska, the southernmost portions of the Canadian

provinces (casually), and Nova Scotia south through the United States and Middle America to central Panama, Bermuda, casually to the Bahamas, Jamaica, the Virgin Islands (St. John), and (probably) Mona Island off Puerto Rico; also in the breeding range in the Greater Antilles.

Resident [*chionogaster* group] in the highlands of eastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas), Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and north-central Nicaragua; and [*erythronemius* group] in South America in the mountains of Venezuela, the Andes from Colombia to southern Bolivia, and from central Brazil and Paraguay south to northern Argentina and Uruguay.

Casual or accidental [*striatus* group] in northern Alaska and on the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island; sight report).

Notes.—Groups: *A. striatus* [Sharp-shinned Hawk], *A. chionogaster* (Kaup, 1852) [White-breasted Hawk], and *A. erythronemius* (Kaup, 1850) [Rufous-thighed Hawk].

Accipiter cooperii (Bonaparte). Cooper's Hawk.

Falco Cooperii Bonaparte, 1828, Amer. Ornithol. 2: 1, pl. 10, fig. 1. (near Bordentown, New Jersey.)

Habitat.—Primarily mature forest, either broadleaf or coniferous, mostly the former, and riparian forest, usually with open country or edge nearby, occasionally also in suburbs; in winter, also in more open country (0–3000 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and Maine (rarely New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) south to Baja California, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nuevo León, southern Texas, Louisiana, central Mississippi, central Alabama, and central Florida.

Winters from southern British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, western Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, New York, and New England south through the southern United States and Mexico to Guatemala and Honduras, casually to Costa Rica and Colombia (Cundinamarca).

Sight reports for southeastern Alaska and on the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island).

Notes.—*Accipiter cooperii*, *A. gundlachi*, and *A. bicolor* appear to constitute a superspecies (Stresemann and Amadon *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979).

Accipiter gundlachi Lawrence. Gundlach's Hawk.

Accipiter Gundlachi Lawrence, 1860, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 252. (Hanabana, Cuba.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba.

Notes.—See comments under *A. cooperii*.

Accipiter bicolor (Vieillot). Bicolored Hawk.

Sparvius bicolor Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 10: 325. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones, in southern South America to Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*bicolor* group] from northern Oaxaca, southern Tamaulipas, Veracruz, the Yucatan Peninsula, and Guatemala south through Middle America and South America to northeastern Bolivia, Amazonian and southeastern Brazil, and eastern Paraguay; [*guttifer* group] in Bolivia (except northeastern), western Brazil, western Paraguay, and northern Argentina; and [*chilensis* group] in Chile and extreme western Argentina north to about lat. 34°S.

Notes.—Groups: *A. bicolor* [Bicolored Hawk], *A. guttifer* Hellmayr, 1917 [Spotted Hawk] and *A. chilensis* R. A. Philippi and Landbeck, 1864 [Chilean Hawk]. See comments under *A. cooperii*.

***Accipiter gentilis* (Linnaeus).** Northern Goshawk.

Falco gentilis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 89. (in *Alpibus* = Dalecarlian Alps, Sweden.)

Habitat.—Deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forest, forest edge and open woodland, foraging also in cultivated regions, primarily in mountains in the southern portions of range.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*atricapillus* group] in North America from western and central Alaska, northern Yukon, western and southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin (probably), northeastern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central and northeastern Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska (west to the base of the Alaska Peninsula), southern California (to San Jacinto Mountains and [formerly?] Cuyumaca Mountains), southern Nevada, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, the eastern foothills of the Rockies (including the Black Hills of western South Dakota), central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, central Michigan, Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and northwestern Connecticut, in the Appalachian mountains south to West Virginia and western Maryland, and south in the Mexican highlands to Jalisco and (probably) Guerrero; and [*gentilis* group] in Eurasia from the British Isles (rarely), Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, Iran, the Himalayas, eastern China, and Japan.

Winters throughout the breeding range, and [*atricapillus* group] in North America south irregularly south of breeding range, casually to southern California, northern Mexico, western and east-central Texas, the northern portions of the Gulf states, west-central Florida, and Bermuda and [*gentilis* group] in Eurasia casually to northern Africa, India, and Burma. A specimen (Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. #62390) from Red Bay, Labrador, has been tentatively identified by E. Mayr as *A. g. gentilis* (Van Tyne 1943).

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Goshawk. Groups: *A. atricapillus* (Wilson, 1812) [American Goshawk] and *A. gentilis* [Eurasian Goshawk]. Stresemann and Amadon *in* Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *A. gentilis* and Old World *A. meyerianus* (Sharpe, 1878) to constitute a superspecies.

Genus **GERANOSPIZA** Kaup

Ischnosceles (not *Ischnoscelis* Burmeister, 1842) Strickland, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (1)13: 409. Type, by original designation, *Falco gracilis* Temminck = *Sparvius caerulescens* Vieillot.

Geranospiza Kaup, 1847, Isis von Oken, col. 143. New name for *Ischnosceles* Strickland.

Notes.—*Ischnosceles* Strickland is not invalidated by *Ischnoscelis* Burmeister (Hellmayr and Conover 1949) and was used by Wetmore (1965). However, it is considered and treated as a *nomen oblitum* as provided for by Article 23 (b) of I.C.Z.N. (1964) by most authors (Monroe 1968, Blake 1977, Stresemann and Amadon *in* Mayr and Cottrell 1979, Amadon 1982).

***Geranospiza caerulescens* (Vieillot).** Crane Hawk.

Sparvius caerulescens Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 10: 318. (l'Amérique méridionale = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, River-edge Forest, Mangrove Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident [*nigra* group] from Mexico (Sonora on the Pacific slope and Tamaulipas on the Gulf-Caribbean) south through Middle America and South America west of the Andes to northwestern Peru; [*caerulescens* group] in South America east of the Andes south to eastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil; and [*gracilis* group] in south-central South America from eastern Bolivia and south-central and eastern Brazil south to northern Argentina.

Accidental [*nigra* group] in southern Texas (Santa Ana; photo, 1987–88, Amer. Birds 42: 194, 288; DeBenedictis 1991).

Notes.—The three groups have been regarded as distinct species, *G. nigra* (Du Bus de

Gisignies, 1847) [Blackish Crane-Hawk], *G. caerulescens* [Gray Crane-Hawk], and *G. gracilis* (Temminck, 1821) [Banded Crane-Hawk], but color varies clinally from north to south (Amadon 1982).

Genus *LEUCOPTERNIS* Kaup

Leucopternis Kaup, 1847, Isis von Oken, col. 210. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1844), *Falco melanops* Latham.

Leucopternis plumbea Salvin. Plumbeous Hawk.

Leucopternis plumbea Salvin, 1872, Ibis, p. 240, pl. 8. (Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident from Panama (from Veraguas eastward on the Caribbean slope, and on both slopes in Darién) south in the Pacific lowlands of South America to extreme northwestern Peru.

Notes.—*Leucopternis plumbea* and the South American *L. schistacea* (Sundevall, 1851) constitute a superspecies (Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell 1979; Amadon and Bull 1988).

Leucopternis princeps Sclater. Barred Hawk.

Leucopternis princeps Sclater, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1865), p. 429, pl. 24. (Costa Rica, in montibus = Tucurrique, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (300–2500 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident from Costa Rica (Caribbean slope of cordilleras Central and Talamanca) and Panama south through western Colombia to northern Ecuador.

Leucopternis semiplumbea Lawrence. Semiplumbeous Hawk.

Leucopternis semiplumbeus Lawrence, 1861, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 7: 288. (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad.)

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

Distribution.—Resident locally in northeastern Honduras (Gracias a Dios), Nicaragua, Costa Rica (Caribbean slope), Panama, northern Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador.

Leucopternis albicollis (Latham). White Hawk.

Falco albicollis Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 36. Based on the "White-necked Falcon" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1: 30. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas south (mostly on the Caribbean drainage) through Guatemala, Belize, and western El Salvador to Honduras, and both slopes of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama to South America, from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south locally, east of the Andes, to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *L. albicollis* and the South American *L. polionota* (Kaup, 1847) to constitute a superspecies.

Genus *ASTURINA* Vieillot

Asturina Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, pp. 24, 68. Type, by original designation, *Asturia* [sic] *cinerea* Vieillot = *Falco nitidus* Latham.

Notes.—Often treated in the genus *Buteo* (e.g., Johnson and Peeters 1963, A.O.U. 1983), but see Amadon (1982).

Asturina nitida (Latham). Gray Hawk.

Falco nitidus Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 41. Based on the "Plumbeous Falcon"
Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1: 37. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, River-edge Forest (0–1300 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*plagiata* group] from southern Arizona, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and western and southern Texas south through Middle America (including the Bay Islands, off Honduras) to northwestern Costa Rica (Gulf of Nicoya region); and [*nitida* group] in Costa Rica (except northwest), Panama, and South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil. Northernmost breeding populations in Arizona and western Texas [*plagiata* group] are migratory southward in nonbreeding season.

Casual [*plagiata* group] in southern New Mexico; a sight report for northeastern Kansas.

Notes.—Groups: *A. plagiata* (Schlegel, 1862) [Gray Hawk] and *A. nitida* [Gray-lined Hawk].

Genus **BUTEOGALLUS** Lesson

Buteogallus Lesson, 1830, Traité Ornithol., livr. 2, p. 83. Type, by monotypy, *Buteogallus cathartoides* Lesson = *Falco aequinoctialis* Gmelin.

Urubitinga Lafresnaye, 1842, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. 2: 786. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco urubitinga* Gmelin.

Hypomorphnus Cabanis, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 263. Type, by original designation, *Falco urubitinga* Gmelin.

Heterospizias Sharpe, 1874, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 1: x, 158, 160. Type, by monotypy, *Falco meridionalis* Latham.

Buteogallus anthracinus (Deppe). Common Black-Hawk.

Falco anthracinus "Lichtenst[ein]." W. Deppe, 1830, Preis.-Verz. Säugeth. Vögel, etc., Mex., p. 3. (Veracruz = Tecolutla, Veracruz; Mauersberger and Neumann, 1986, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 62 Suppl. Ann. Orn. 10: 137–142.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, usually near water (0–1800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*anthracinus* group] from central (rarely northwestern) Arizona, southwestern Utah (rarely), southern (rarely central) New Mexico, and western and (formerly) southern Texas south through Middle America (including Cozumel and Cancun islands off Quintana Roo, and Utila and Guanaja islands off Caribbean Honduras) to northern Colombia, and east through coastal Venezuela and Trinidad to Guyana and French Guiana, and in the Lesser Antilles on St. Vincent; and [*gundlachii* group] in Cuba (including small coastal cays) and the Isle of Pines. Northernmost breeding populations in the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico usually migrate southward in nonbreeding season.

Casual or accidental [*anthracinus* group] in southern Nevada (breeding attempted), north-central Texas (Lubbock), southern and western Texas away from breeding areas, and the Lesser Antilles (St. Lucia, the Grenadines, and Grenada); sight reports for southern California and northern Baja California; reports from Minnesota and southern Florida (Miami area) are probably based on escaped individuals, and may pertain in part to *B. urubitinga*.

Notes.—Also known as Black Hawk. Groups: *B. anthracinus* [Common Black-Hawk] and *B. gundlachii* (Cabanis, 1855) [Cuban Black-Hawk]; some authors (e.g., Blake 1977) have considered *B. subtilis* to be conspecific with *B. anthracinus*, although *B. subtilis* and the South American *B. aequinoctialis* (Gmelin, 1788) have been considered by others (e.g., Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell 1979) to constitute a superspecies.

Buteogallus subtilis (Thayer and Bangs). Mangrove Black-Hawk.

Urubitinga subtilis Thayer and Bangs, 1905, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv. 46: 94. (Gorgona Island, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Mangrove Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* along the Pacific coast from Chiapas to Panama (including the Pearl Islands), Colombia (including coastal islands), Ecuador, and extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbes).

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

Buteogallus urubitinga (Gmelin). Great Black-Hawk.

Falco Urubitinga Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 265. Based in part on the “Brazilian Eagle” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 41. (in Brasilia = northeastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1600 m; Tropical and occasionally lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Mexico (southern Sonora on the Pacific slope and southern Tamaulipas on the Gulf-Caribbean) south through Middle America and South America (including Tobago and Trinidad) west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and Uruguay.

Buteogallus meridionalis (Latham). Savanna Hawk.

Falco meridionalis Latham, 1790, Index Ornithol. 1: 36. Based on the “Rufous-headed Falcon” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds (suppl.) 1: 33. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from western Panama (from Chiriquí eastward, rare or absent from Darién) south in South America (including Trinidad) west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to central Argentina.

Notes.—Often placed in the monotypic genus *Heterospizias*, but see Amadon (1982).

Genus **PARABUTEO** Ridgway

Parabuteo Ridgway, 1874, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Amer. Birds 3: 248, 250. Type, by monotypy, *Buteo harrisi* Audubon = *Falco uncinctus* Temminck.

Parabuteo uncinctus (Temminck). Harris’s Hawk.

Falco uncinctus Temminck, 1824, Planches Color., livr. 53, p. 313. (Brésil . . . dans les environs du Rio-Grande, près Boa-Vista = Boa Vista, western Minas Gerais, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, recently in some suburbs of desert cities (0–1900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southern Kansas (Meade County and vicinity, casually or formerly), and from northern Baja California, southeastern California (formerly; recent re-introduction attempts along Colorado River), southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and south-central Texas south through Middle America (rare and local from Chiapas to Nicaragua and in Panama, unrecorded in Belize and Honduras) and South America (including Margarita Island off Venezuela) to central Chile and central Argentina.

Casual in south-central California (increasingly regular, but origin controversial), northern and eastern Texas, southwestern Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado; a sight report for southern Nevada. Stragglers reported from Iowa (Hillsboro), Ohio (Harrisburg), and several localities in Florida are probably escapes from captivity.

Notes.—Also known as Bay-winged Hawk.

Genus **HARPYHALIAETUS** Lafresnaye

Harpyhaliaetus Lafresnaye, 1842, Rev. Zool. [Paris] 5: 173. Type, by original designation, *Harpyia coronata* Vieillot.

Urubitornis J. Verreaux, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 145. Type, by original designation, *Circaetus solitarius* Tschudi.

***Harpyhaliaetus solitarius* (Tschudi). Solitary Eagle.**

Circaetus solitarius Tschudi, 1844, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 264. (Republica Peruana = Río Chanchamayo, Junín, Peru.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Evergreen Forest (600–2200 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Mexico (recorded southeastern Sonora, Coahuila, Jalisco, and Oaxaca), Guatemala (San Gerónimo), Honduras (Valle de Talanga), Costa Rica (Cordillera Central, Cordillera Talamanca, and Golfo Dulce), Panama (Veraguas, eastern Panamá province, and Darién) and South America, mainly in foothills of Andes, from Colombia and northern Venezuela south to northwestern Argentina. Although often listed for Nicaragua, there is no specific record.

Notes.—*Harpyhaliaetus solitarius* and the South American *H. coronatus* (Vieillot, 1817) “may form a superspecies, though probably not” (Amadon 1982).

Genus **BUTEO** Lacépède

Buteo Lacépède, 1799, Tabl. Mamm. Ois., p. 4. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco buteo* Linnaeus.

Craxirex Gould, 1839, in Darwin, Zool. Voy. Beagle 3(6): 22. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Polyborus galapagoensis* Gould.

Tachytriorchis Kaup, 1844, Class. Säugeth. Vögel, p. 123. Type, by monotypy, *Buteo pterocles* Temminck = *Buteo albicaudatus* Vieillot.

Notes.—Species of this genus are known in Old World literature under the group name Buzzard.

***Buteo magnirostris* (Gmelin). Roadside Hawk.**

Falco magnirostris Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 282. Based mainly on “éspervier à gros bec de Cayenne” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 464. (in Cayenna = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, River-edge Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–2500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Jalisco, Hidalgo, southern Nuevo León, and southern Tamaulipas south through Middle America (including Cozumel Island off Quintana Roo; Roatán, Barbareta, and Guanaja in the Bay Islands, off Caribbean Honduras; and Coiba, Taboguilla, Iguana, and the Pearl islands off 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 Argentina.

Casual in southern Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley).

Notes.—A close relationship between *B. magnirostris*, *B. lineatus*, *B. ridgwayi*, and *B. platypterus* is suggested by plumage and morphology (Johnson and Peeters 1963).

***Buteo lineatus* (Gmelin). Red-shouldered Hawk.**

Falco lineatus Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 268. Based on the “Barred-breasted Buzzard” Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 56, and the “Red-shouldered Falcon” Pennant, Arct. Zool. 2: 206. (in insula Longa = Long Island, New York.)

Habitat.—Moist and riverine forest, and in eastern North America, wooded swamps, and occasionally pine woodland and mangroves; in winter, also in more open country (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southwestern Oregon (probably), northern California south, west of the Sierran divide, to Baja California; and from eastern Nebraska, Iowa, central Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec,

and (rarely) southern New Brunswick south to northern Tamaulipas (at least formerly), Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida (to Florida Keys).

Winters, at least sporadically, through the breeding range, but in eastern North America primarily from eastern Kansas, central Missouri, the Ohio Valley, northwestern Pennsylvania, southern New York, and southern New England south to central Mexico.

Casual to Washington, southern Idaho (sight report), Montana, southern Saskatchewan (sight reports), and southern Manitoba, and in eastern California, western Nevada, Utah, southern Arizona, and Sinaloa. A report from Jamaica is highly questionable.

Notes.—Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered *B. lineatus* and *B. ridgwayi* to constitute a superspecies. See comments under *B. magnirostris*.

***Buteo ridgwayi* (Cory). Ridgway's Hawk.**

Rupornis ridgwayi Cory, 1883, Q. J. Boston Zool. Soc. 2: 46. (Santo Domingo = Samana, Dominican Republic.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—Resident on Hispaniola and surrounding small islands (Beata, Gonâve, île-à-Vache, Alto Velo, Grand Cayemite, and Petite Cayemite).

Notes.—See comments under *B. magnirostris* and *B. lineatus*.

***Buteo platypterus* (Vieillot). Broad-winged Hawk.**

Falco pennsylvanicus Wilson, 1812, Amer. Ornithol. 6: 92, pl. 54, fig. 1. (l'Amérique septentrionale = near the Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania.) [Not *Falco pennsylvanicus* Wilson, 1812, *ibid.*, p. 13 = *Falco velox* Wilson.]

Sparvius platypterus Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Encycl. Méth. (Ornithol.): 3(93): 1273. New name for *Falco pennsylvanicus* Wilson, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Deciduous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, often near edges; in migration, also in open country; in winter, forest edge, woodland.

Distribution.—Breeds in east-central British Columbia, central Alberta, and central Saskatchewan, and from central Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to central (rarely) and eastern Texas, the Gulf coast, and northern Florida, and west to north-central Colorado (once) and western South Dakota (Black Hills).

Winters regularly in southern Florida (casually farther north), and mainly from Colima and Chiapas (casually from Sinaloa and southern Texas) south through Middle America and South America to central Bolivia and southern Brazil. Casual in southern portions of the breeding range.

Migrates regularly through central and eastern United States (west as far as central Montana, Wyoming, Utah, central New Mexico, and in coastal California), eastern and southern Mexico, and western Cuba, casually elsewhere in the western states west to Washington, Oregon, and Arizona.

Resident in the Antilles on Cuba and Puerto Rico, and from Antigua and Dominica south to Grenada and Tobago.

Casual north to south-coastal and interior British Columbia, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, and central Quebec, and to Baja California, Hispaniola (questionably), and Barbados.

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

***Buteo brachyurus* Vieillot. Short-tailed Hawk.**

Buteo brachyurus Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 4: 477. (No locality given = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, almost always near open country (0–1200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident locally in peninsular Florida (from St. Marks and San Mateo

south to southern Dade County, in winter mostly south of Lake Okeechobee), and from central Sonora and Tamaulipas south through Middle America (including Cozumel Island off Quintana Roo, but absent from El Salvador) and South America west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil.

Causal in southern and south-central Texas; sight reports from southern Arizona and Hispaniola (Dominican Republic) are unverified.

Notes.—Suggestions that Andean *B. albigula* Philippi, 1899, and *B. brachyurus* are conspecific (Rand 1960, Blake 1977) require further study.

***Buteo swainsoni* Bonaparte. Swainson's Hawk.**

Buteo vulgaris (not Swainson, 1832) Audubon, 1837, Birds Amer. (folio) 4: pl. 372. (near the Columbia River = mouth of Walla Walla River, eastern Washington; Slipp, 1947, Auk 64: 389–400).

Buteo Swainsoni Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 3. New name for *Buteo vulgaris* Audubon, preoccupied.

Habitat.—Savanna, grassland, and cultivated lands with scattered trees.

Distribution.—Breeds locally in east-central Alaska (formerly?), Yukon, and Mackenzie, and from British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Minnesota, and western Illinois south to southern California (rarely), Baja California (formerly), Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua, central and southern Texas, northwestern Arkansas (casually), and west-central Missouri.

Winters primarily on the pampas of southern South America (south to Uruguay and Argentina), irregularly north to El Salvador and southern Florida; small population winters in the Central Valley of California; casually elsewhere (documented records for Baja California, southern California, southern Texas, and southern Louisiana). Many unverified winter sight reports farther north in North America.

Migrates regularly through most of Middle America, and rarely east through the Gulf states to Florida; occasionally a common fall migrant through the Florida Keys; recorded annually at Cape May, New Jersey.

Casual in eastern North America from Indiana, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New York, and Massachusetts south to Pennsylvania and Virginia; sight reports from Nova Scotia, Maryland, and North Carolina; accidental in Norway; a report from Jamaica is highly questionable.

***Buteo albicaudatus* Vieillot. White-tailed Hawk.**

Buteo albicaudatus Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 4: 477. (l'Amérique meridionale = Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Second-growth Scrub, lowland pine savanna (0–2200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident from southern Arizona (formerly, one breeding record in 1897), Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, and southern and southeastern Texas south locally through Middle America (including Isla Taboga off Panama, but absent from El Salvador), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela (including the Netherlands Antilles and Margarita Island), Trinidad, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to central Argentina (absent from most of Amazonia).

Casual in central Texas and southwestern Louisiana; sight report for St. Vincent (in the Lesser Antilles).

***Buteo albonotatus* Kaup. Zone-tailed Hawk.**

Buteo albonotatus "G. R. Gray" Kaup, 1847, Isis von Oken, col. 329. (No locality given = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, often foraging over adjacent open country (0–2200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* (although partly migratory in northern part of breeding range) from southern California, northern Baja California, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, and western and central Texas south locally through Middle America (including the Pearl Islands off Panama), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes (excluding most of Amazonia) to eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and southeastern Brazil; also recorded in western Peru (Lima area).

Accidental in Nova Scotia and Louisiana (St. Bernard Parish); a sight report for southern Nevada.

***Buteo solitarius* Peale. Hawaiian Hawk.**

Buteo solitarius Peale, 1848, U. S. Explor. Exped. 8: 62. (Island of Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Open forest and forest edge from sea level to highlands.

Distribution.—*Resident* in small numbers on Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Accidental on Oahu (Pearl Harbor); sight reports for Kauai and Maui.

Notes.—Also known as Io.

***Buteo jamaicensis* (Gmelin). Red-tailed Hawk.**

Falco jamaicensis Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat. 1(1): 266. Based on the "Cream-coloured Buzzard" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 1(1): 49. (in Jamaica.)

Habitat.—A wide variety of open woodland and open country with scattered trees, especially cultivated lands (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and central Alaska, central Yukon, western Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to southeastern Alaska, Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo León, southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and Florida, and in the highlands of Middle America to Costa Rica and western Panama (east to Veraguas); in the Tres Marias and Socorro islands, off western Mexico; and in the northern Bahamas (Grand Bahama, Abaco, Andros), Greater Antilles, and northern Lesser Antilles (from Saba south to Nevis).

Winters from southern Canada south throughout the remainder of the breeding range, occurring also in the lowlands of Middle America.

Casual in Bermuda; an old record from England is not acceptable (B.O.U. 1974).

Notes.—The dark and variable populations breeding in western, central, and south-coastal Alaska, and in western Canada were formerly regarded as a distinct species, *B. harlani* (Audubon, 1831) [Harlan's Hawk], but are now treated as a race of *B. jamaicensis* (see Mindell 1983).

***Buteo regalis* (Gray). Ferruginous Hawk.**

Archibuteo regalis G. R. Gray, 1844, Genera Birds 1: pl. vi. (No locality given = Real del Monte, Hidalgo.)

Habitat.—Open country, primarily dry prairie, plains, sagebrush, and badlands, often in vicinity of prairie-dog (*Cynomys*) colonies; in winter, also plowed fields and other cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central British Columbia, eastern Washington, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba south to eastern Oregon, Nevada, northern and southeastern Arizona (formerly), central and eastern (formerly also south-western) New Mexico, northern and north-central Texas, western Oklahoma, and western Kansas. Recorded in summer (and probably breeding) in northeastern California.

Winters primarily from the central and southern parts of the breeding range (casually north to Alberta and Saskatchewan) south to Baja California, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Tamaulipas.

Migrates east to western Minnesota.

Casual east to Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida; a sight report for Ontario.

Buteo lagopus (Pontoppidan). Rough-legged Hawk.

Falco Lagopus Pontoppidan, 1763, Dan. Atlas 1: 616. (No locality given = Denmark.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous forest, tundra, and generally barren country, usually near cliffs for nest sites; in winter, grasslands and open cultivated areas, occasionally marshes and coastal dunes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and northern Alaska (also Kodiak Island, and west to Umnak in the eastern Aleutians), northern Yukon, the Arctic islands (north to Banks, Prince Patrick, Victoria, Bylot, and southwestern Baffin islands) and northern Labrador south to northern and southeastern Mackenzie, northern Manitoba, extreme northern Ontario, southeastern Quebec, and Newfoundland; and in Eurasia in the Arctic from Scandinavia east to northern Siberia, Kamchatka, and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Winters in North America from south-coastal Alaska (casually), southern Canada (southern British Columbia east to southern Quebec and Newfoundland) south to southern California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, panhandle Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia, casually to eastern and southern Texas and the Gulf coast (sight reports from north-eastern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and Florida); and in Eurasia from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, and central Russia south to southern Europe, southern Russia, Manchuria, Ussuriland, and Japan.

Casual or accidental in the central and western Aleutians, St. Lawrence Island, Hawaiian Islands (Laysan), Bermuda, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, southern Europe, and northern Africa; sight reports for northern Baja California and South Carolina.

Notes.—Also known as Rough-legged Buzzard.

Genus **MORPHNUS** Dumont

Morphnus Dumont, 1816, Dict. Sci. Nat. 1 (suppl.): 88. Type, by subsequent designation (Chubb, 1816), *Falco guianensis* Daudin.

Morphnus guianensis (Daudin). Crested Eagle.

Falco guianensis Daudin, 1800, Traité Ornithol. 2: 78. Based on "Petit Aigle de la Guiane" Mauduyt, Encycl. Méth., Hist. Nat. Ois. 1: 475. (Guiane = Cayenne.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in northern Guatemala (Petén), Belize, northern Honduras (San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba), Costa Rica (Cuabre and Cañas Gordas region), and Panama (both slopes, but doubtfully on Isla Coiba), and in South America, west of the Andes in Colombia, and east of the Andes from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia, eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina (possibly), and southeastern Brazil. No definite records for Nicaragua.

Genus **HARPIA** Vieillot

Harpia Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 24. Type, by monotypy, "Aigle destructeur" Buffon = *Vultur harpyja* Linnaeus.

Harpia harpyja (Linnaeus). Harpy Eagle.

Vultur Harpyja Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 86. Based on "Yzquauhtli" Hernandez, Nova Plant Anim. Min. Mex. Hist., p. 34. (in Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally from southern Mexico (southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas) south through Middle America (excluding El Salvador, primarily occurring on the Caribbean slope north of Costa Rica), and in South America, west of the Andes in northern Colombia, and east of the Andes from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south to northern Argentina and southeastern Brazil.

Casual in Oaxaca.

Genus *AQUILA* Brisson

Aquila Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie 1: 28; 6: 419. Type, by tautonymy, *Aquila* Brisson = *Falco chrysaetos* Linnaeus.

Aquila chrysaetos (Linnaeus). Golden Eagle.

Falco Chrysaëtos Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 1) 1: 88. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Generally open country, in prairies, tundra, open coniferous forest, desert, and barren areas, especially in hilly or mountainous regions.

Distribution.—Breeds in North America from northern and western Alaska east across Yukon, western and southern Mackenzie, northwestern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and northern Quebec to Labrador, and south to southern Alaska (west to Unalaska in the eastern Aleutians), northern Baja California, the highlands of northern Mexico (south to Durango, Guanajuato, and Nuevo León; possibly also in Oaxaca), western and central Texas (at least formerly), western Oklahoma, and western Kansas, and in eastern North America to central Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York (formerly), and Maine; and in Eurasia from the British Isles, Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to northern Africa, Arabia, Iran, the Himalayas, central China, Korea, and Japan.

Winters in North America from south-central Alaska (casually, the Alaska Range) and the southern portions of the Canadian provinces south throughout the breeding range elsewhere in North America, rarely or casually in the southeastern United States to the Gulf coast from Texas east to central Florida (sight reports to Florida Keys), and casually to Sonora, Sinaloa, and Hidalgo; and in Eurasia generally in the breeding range, casually south to eastern China.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, possibly an escaped or released individual that remained 17 years; 1984, Amer. Birds 38: 967).

Notes.—Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) considered *A. chrysaetos* and the Australasian *A. audax* (Latham, 1801) to constitute a superspecies.

Genus *SPIZASTUR* Gray

Spizastur G. R. Gray, 1841, List Genera Birds, ed. 2, p. 3. Type, by original designation, *S. atricapillus* (Cuv.) = *Buteo melanoleucus* Vieillot.

Spizastur melanoleucus (Vieillot). Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle.

Buteo melanoleucus Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 4: 482. (la Guyane = Guyana.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident from western and southern Mexico (Nayarit, Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula) south through Middle America (except El Salvador), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and southeastern Brazil; a sight report for southern Tamaulipas.

Genus *SPIZAETUS* Vieillot

Spizaëtus Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 24. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), "L'Autour huppé" Levaillant = *Falco ornatus* Daudin.

Spizaetus tyrannus (Wied). Black Hawk-Eagle.

Falco tyrannus Wied, 1820, Reise Bras. 1: 360. (Ilha do Chave, below Quartel dos Arcos, Rio Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, and Guerrero south locally through Middle America (not recorded Nicaragua), 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 northern Argentina and southeastern Brazil.

Spizaetus ornatus (Daudin). Ornate Hawk-Eagle.

Falco ornatus Daudin, 1800, *Traité Ornithol.* 2: 77. Based on "L'Aigle Moyen de la Guiane" Mauduyt, *Encycl. Méth., Hist. Nat. Ois.* 1: 475, and "L'Autour Huppé" Levaillant, *Hist. Nat. Ois. Afr.* 1: 76, pl. 2. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1200 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Colima, Hidalgo, and Tamaulipas south through Middle America (including Isla Coiba off Panama), 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 Argentina and southeastern Brazil.

Suborder FALCONES: Caracaras and Falcons

Family FALCONIDAE: Caracaras and Falcons

Notes.—The arrangement in three subfamilies rather than the four used previously (A.O.U. 1983) follows Griffiths (1994).

Subfamily MICRASTURINAE: Forest-Falcons

Genus *MICRASTUR* Gray

Brachypterus (not Kugelann, 1794, nor Latreille, 1819) Lesson, 1836, *Oeuvres Compl. Buffon* 7: 113. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco brachypterus* Temminck = *Sparvius semitorquatus* Vieillot.

Micrastur G. R. Gray, 1841, *List Genera Birds*, ed. 2, p. 6. New name for *Brachypterus* Lesson, preoccupied.

Micrastur ruficollis (Vieillot). Barred Forest-Falcon.

Sparvius ruficollis Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.)* 10: 322. (l'Amérique méridionale = Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Guerrero, southeastern San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, and Veracruz south through Middle America (except Yucatán and El Salvador), and in South America west of the Andes from Colombia south to northwestern Peru, and east of the Andes in northern Venezuela, and from eastern Peru and central and eastern Brazil (south of the Amazon) south to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Notes.—The South American *M. gilvicollis* (Vieillot, 1817) was formerly (e.g., Blake 1977) considered conspecific with *M. ruficollis*, but see Schwartz (1972).

Micrastur mirandollei (Schlegel). Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon.

Astur mirandollei Schlegel, 1862, *Mus. Hist. Nat. Pays-Bas*, livr. 1, *Astures*, p. 27. (Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident*, primarily in the Caribbean lowlands, in Costa Rica and Panama; and in South America from central Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to northern Bolivia and Amazonian and eastern Brazil.

***Micrastur semitorquatus* (Vieillot). Collared Forest-Falcon.**

Sparvius semi-torquatus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* (nouv. éd.) 10: 322.
Based on "Esparvero Faxado" Azara, *Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag.* 1: 126 (no. 29).
(Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sinaloa, southeastern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas south through Middle America, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Accidental in extreme southern Texas (Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo County; photograph published in *Amer. Birds* 48: 225, 1994, and in *DeBenedictis* 1996).

Subfamily CARACARINAE: Caracaras

Notes.—Formerly listed as Tribe Polyborini; see note under *Caracara*.

Genus **DAPTRIUS** Vieillot

Daptrius Vieillot, 1816, *Analyse*, p. 22. Type, by monotypy, *Daptrius ater* Vieillot.

***Daptrius americanus* (Boddaert). Red-throated Caracara.**

Falco americanus Boddaert, 1783, *Table Planches Enlum.*, p. 25. Based on "Le Petit Aigle d'Amérique" Daubenton, *Planches Enlum.*, pl. 417. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident*, at least formerly, from southern Mexico (Veracruz, Chiapas) south through Middle America (not reported Belize or El Salvador), 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 southern Brazil.

Notes.—Brown and Amadon (1968) and Griffiths (1994) suggested that this species should be placed in the monotypic genus *Ibycter* Vieillot.

Genus **CARACARA** Merrem

Caracara Merrem, 1826, in *Ersch and Gruber, Allg. Encycl. Wiss. Künste* 15: 159.
Type, by subsequent designation (Hellmayr and Conover, 1949, *Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser.*, vol. 13, pt 1, no. 4), *Falco plancus* Miller.

Notes.—Formerly listed as *Polyborus*. The type-species of *Polyborus* Vieillot, 1816, is not identifiable; therefore, the name *Caracara* must be used (Banks and Dove 1992). See comments under *Milvago*.

***Caracara plancus* (Miller). Crested Caracara.**

Falco plancus J. F. Miller, 1777, *Var. Subj. Nat. Hist.*, pt. 3, pl. 17. (Tierra del Fuego.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub, lowland pine savanna (0–3000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones, also Temperate Zone in South America).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*cheriway* group] in central and southern Florida (north to Brevard County, formerly to Enterprise and St. Augustine), Cuba, and the Isle of Pines, and from northern Baja California, southern Arizona, Sonora, Sinaloa, Zacatecas, Nuevo León, central and southern Texas, and southwestern Louisiana (Gum Cove area) south locally through Middle America (including the Tres Marias Islands off Nayarit, but not reported Belize), and throughout most of South America (including islands off Venezuela from Aruba east to Trinidad) south to northern and central Peru and northern Brazil; [*lutosus* group]

formerly on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California (now extinct); and [*plancus* group] from southern Peru and central Brazil south to Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands.

Casual [*cheriway* group] north to central New Mexico, southwestern Mississippi, and to islands off Panama (Taboga and Pearl) and Jamaica. Individuals reported from west to Washington, Oregon, and California, and north to Wyoming, Ontario, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey are of questionable origin.

Notes.—Groups: *C. cheriway* (Jacquin, 1784) [Crested Caracara], *C. lutosus* (Ridgway, 1876) [Guadalupe Caracara], and *C. plancus* [Southern Caracara]. The Guadalupe Island forms is recognized by many authors as a distinct species. The *cheriway* group is also considered by some authors to represent a separate species, but intergradation between it and the *plancus* group has been reported near the mouth of the Amazon. (Hellmayr and Conover 1949).

Genus *MILVAGO* Spix

Milvago Spix, 1824, Avium Spec. Nov. Bras. 1: 12. Type, by monotypy, *Milvago ochrocephalus* Spix = *Polyborus chimachima* Vieillot.

Notes.—Vuilleumier (1970) recommended that this genus and *Caracara* be merged.

Milvago chimachima (Vieillot). Yellow-headed Caracara.

Polyborus chimachima Vieillot, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 5: 259. Based on "Chimachima" Azara, Apunt. Hist. Nat. Páx. Parag. 1: 50 (no. 6). (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Pastures/Agricultural Lands, Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (north to San José province) and Panama (including the Pearl Islands), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, mostly east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Subfamily FALCONINAE: True Falcons and Laughing Falcons

Tribe HERPETOTHERINI: Laughing Falcons

Genus *HERPETOTHERES* Vieillot

Herpetotheres Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 18: 317. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Falco cachinnans* Linnaeus.

Herpetotheres cachinnans (Linnaeus). Laughing Falcon.

Falco cachinnans (Rolander MS) Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 90. (in America meridionali = Surinam.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, River-edge Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme southern Sonora and Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America, and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to northwestern Peru and east of Andes to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Tribe FALCONINI: True Falcons

Genus *FALCO* Linnaeus

Falco Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 88. Type, by subsequent designation (A.O.U., 1886), *Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus.

Tinnunculus Vieillot, 1808, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amer. Sept. 1 (livr. 2): 39. Type, by subsequent designation (Walden, 1872), *Falco columbarius* Linnaeus.

- Hierofalco* Cuvier, 1816, Règne Anim. 1: 312. Type, by monotypy, *Falco subbuteo* Gmelin = *Falco rusticolus* Linnaeus.
- Cerchneis* Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 970. Type, by monotypy, *Falco rupicolus* Daudin = *Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus.
- Hypotriorchis* Boie, 1826, Isis von Oken, col. 970. Type, by original designation, *Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus.
- Aësalon* Kaup, 1829, Skizz. Entw.-Ges. Eur. Thierw., pp. 40, 190. Type, by tautonymy, *Falco aësalon* Tunstall = *Falco columbarius* Linnaeus.
- Rhynchodon* Nitzsch, 1829, Observ. Avium Art. Carot. Comm., p. 20. Type, by subsequent designation (A.O.U. Comm., 1886), *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall.
- Rhynchofalco* Ridgway, 1873, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 16: 46. Type, by original designation, *Falco femoralis* Temminck.
- Planofalco* Oberholser, 1974, Bird Life Texas, p. 976. Type, by original designation, *Falco mexicanus* Schlegel.

***Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus.** Eurasian Kestrel.

Falco Tinnunculus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 90. (in Europæ turribus, etc. = Sweden.)

Habitat—Open country and partly open situations.

Distribution.—Breeds from the British Isles and northern Eurasia south to southern Africa, India, eastern China, and Japan.

Winters from the breeding range south to the East Indies and Philippines.

Casual in Alaska (Attu and Shemya, in the Aleutians, and at sea in the central and southern Bering Sea). Accidental in British Columbia (Alkali Lake), New Brunswick (Ft. Beausejour), Nova Scotia (Minudie), Massachusetts (Nantasket Beach), New Jersey (Cape May Point), the Lesser Antilles (Martinique), Greenland, Iceland, and the Faeroe Islands; sight reports for Bermuda and French Guiana.

Notes.—Also known as European Kestrel and, in Old World literature, as the Kestrel. See comments under *F. sparverius*.

***Falco sparverius* Linnaeus.** American Kestrel.

Falco sparverius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 90. Based on "The Little Hawk" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 5, pl. 5. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open and partly open country with scattered trees, cultivated lands, and occasionally suburban areas; breeding habitat requires nest sites such as holes in trees, cliffs, or buildings (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds from western and central Alaska, southern Yukon, western (and probably northwestern) Mackenzie, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and southern Newfoundland south to southern Baja California (including Guadalupe Island), Sinaloa, the highlands of Middle America (to central Honduras), the Gulf coast and (at least formerly) southern Florida; in the Bahamas (north to Eleuthera) and the Antilles (rare south of Guadeloupe); the lowland pine savanna of eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua; and through most of South America (including the Netherlands Antilles and Trinidad, but absent from heavily forested regions such as the Amazon basin) south to Tierra del Fuego (including the Juan Fernández Islands off Chile).

Winters from south-coastal Alaska (casually), southern British Columbia, the northern United States, southern Manitoba (casually), southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and (rarely) Nova Scotia south throughout the breeding range, including the northern Bahamas and Cayman Islands, and Bermuda and virtually all of Middle America, the northern populations migrating as far south as Panama.

Casual or accidental in northern and southwestern Alaska, District of Franklin (Jenny Lind Island), on the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro Island), Barbados, the Falkland Islands, British Isles, Denmark, the Azores, and Malta.

Notes.—Formerly known in American literature as Sparrow Hawk. Various Old World

taxa, including *F. tinnunculus*, have been considered to form a superspecies with *F. sparverius* (Mayr and Short 1970; Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell 1979), but relationships are uncertain.

***Falco columbarius* Linnaeus. Merlin.**

Falco columbarius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 90. Based on "The Pigeon-Hawk" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: 3, pl. 3. (in America = South Carolina.)

Habitat.—Open country from open coniferous woodland to prairie, occasionally in adjacent suburbs; in winter, open woodland, grasslands, open cultivated fields, marshes, estuaries, and seacoasts.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northwestern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and central Mackenzie, southeastern Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southern Alaska, southwestern British Columbia, central Washington, eastern Oregon, Idaho, northern Utah (formerly), Colorado (at least formerly), western South Dakota, western North Dakota, northern Minnesota, Iowa (formerly), northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, southern Ontario, northern Ohio (formerly), southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Maine; and in Eurasia from Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, and Scandinavia east across Russia and Siberia to the Sea of Okhotsk, and south to Lake Baikal, Mongolia, and Sakhalin.

Winters from south-coastal Alaska and southern (primarily coastal) British Columbia east across southern Canada (mostly in cities) through Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec, and New Brunswick to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and from Montana, Colorado, western and southern Texas, the Gulf states, and Maryland (casually elsewhere north to the Canadian border) south through Middle America, Bermuda, and the West Indies to northwestern Peru, northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad; and in Eurasia from Iceland, the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, southern Russia, and southern Japan south to the Mediterranean region, northern Africa, Asia Minor, northern India, eastern China, and Korea.

Casual in Greenland and Spitsbergen; a sight report for the northwestern Hawaiian Islands (Midway).

Notes.—Formerly known as Pigeon Hawk.

***Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus. Eurasian Hobby.**

Falco Subbuteo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 89. (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Woodland and partly open country.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Palearctic and southeastern Asia, and *Winters* south to tropical Africa and southern Asia.

Casual in Alaska in the Aleutian Islands (Attu, Agattu) and Pribilof Islands (St. George) (Gibson and Kessel 1992); an earlier report from Cordova, Alaska and a sight report from British Columbia are unsatisfactory.

***Falco femoralis* Temminck. Aplomado Falcon.**

Falco femoralis Temminck, 1822, Planches Color., livr. 21, pl. 121 and text. (Brazil.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, lowland pine savanna (0–4400 m; Tropical Zone, in South America to Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Sinaloa (at least formerly), northeastern Chihuahua, southeastern San Luis Potosí, and Veracruz (formerly north to southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and west-central and southern Texas, the last documented breeding in the United States in 1952 in New Mexico, where an apparently wild bird was also photographed in 1991 and 1992) south locally to Chiapas, the Yucatan Peninsula (at least formerly) and Belize; in the pine savanna of eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua; and from western Panama south locally throughout South America (absent from much of Amazonia) to Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands. Reintroduction of breeding birds is being attempted in southern Texas.

Casual in Guatemala (San Agustín), western Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and, in recent years, in the former breeding range in the southwestern United States. Reintroduced in southern Texas (T.O.S. 1995).

***Falco ruficularis* Daudin.** Bat Falcon.

Falco ruficularis Daudin, 1800, *Traité Ornithol.* 2: 131. Based on the "Orange-breasted Hobby" Latham, *Gen. Synop. Birds* (suppl.) 1: 28. (in Cayana = Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Sonora, eastern Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas south along both slopes through Middle America (including Coiba, Taboga, and the Pearl islands off Panama), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, and the Guianas south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Notes.—For use of *F. ruficularis* instead of *F. albigularis* Daudin, 1800, see Eisenmann (1966).

***Falco deiroleucus* Temminck.** Orange-breasted Falcon.

Falco deiroleucus Temminck, 1825, *Planches Color.*, livr. 59, pl. 348. (Dans l'île Saint Francois, partie méridionale du Brésil = São Francisco Island, Santa Catarina, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* (rare and local) in southern Mexico (recorded Veracruz, Campeche), Guatemala (primarily Petén and Pacific slope), Belize, Honduras (El Hatillo), Nicaragua (Matagalpa and the northeastern lowlands), Costa Rica, and Panama (Chiriquí, Coclé, and Darién), and in South America from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas south locally, mostly east of the Andes, to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Notes.—Stresemann and Amadon *in* Mayr and Cottrell (1979) suggested that *F. deiroleucus* and *F. peregrinus* constitute a superspecies.

***Falco rusticolus* Linnaeus.** Gyrfalcon.

Falco rusticolus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 88. (in Svecia = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Primarily open country in the Arctic, including tundra, from mountains to rocky seacoasts, and occasionally open coniferous forest; breeding habitat requires cliffs (occasionally trees) for nest sites.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, and Banks, Prince Patrick, and Ellesmere islands south to central Alaska (including the Aleutians west to Umnak), northwestern British Columbia, southern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, Southampton Island, central Quebec, and northern Labrador; and in the Palearctic from Greenland, Iceland, and northern Scandinavia east across northern Russia and northern Siberia to the Chukotski Peninsula, and south to Anadyrland, Kamchatka, and Bering Island.

Winters in North America from the breeding range south irregularly to the Pribilof and Aleutian islands, southern Alaska, southern Canada, and the extreme northern United States; and in Eurasia from the breeding range south to the British Isles, western (casually central) Europe, southern Russia, Lake Baikal, Manchuria, Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, and Japan.

Casual in winter south as far as central California, Oregon, northern Utah, northeastern Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and Bermuda; sight reports for Indiana and Tennessee.

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as Gyr Falcon. Stresemann and Amadon *in* Mayr and Cottrell (1979) suggested that *F. rusticolus*, *F. mexicanus*, and Old World *F. jugger* Gray, 1834, *F. biarmicus* Temminck, 1825, and *F. cherrug* Gray, 1834, constitute a superspecies.

***Falco peregrinus* Tunstall. Peregrine Falcon.**

Falco Peregrinus Tunstall, 1771, Ornithol. Brit., p. 1. (No locality given = Northamptonshire, England.)

Habitat.—A variety of open situations, usually near water, from tundra, marshes, and seacoasts to high mountains, more open forested regions, deserts, and urban areas; suitable breeding habitat requires cliffs for nest sites, but ledges on large buildings provide a substitute in urban areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie, Banks, Victoria, southern Melville, Somerset, and northern Baffin islands, and Labrador south to southern Baja California, the coast of Sonora, southern Arizona, New Mexico, and western and central (formerly) Texas, in the Sierra Madre Occidental and Sierra Madre Oriental of northern Mexico, and, at least formerly, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, northeastern Louisiana, Tennessee, northern Alabama, and northwestern Georgia; in South America in Ecuador, Peru, central and southern Argentina, and central and southern Chile; and in much of the Old World from Greenland, the British Isles, Scandinavia, northern Russia, northern Siberia and the Chukotski Peninsula south, at least locally, through Eurasia and Africa to South Africa, India, Sri Lanka, the East Indies, Australia (including Tasmania), Vanuatu, and the Fiji and Loyalty islands. Absent as a breeding bird through much of continental North America, especially in the eastern part south of the Canadian Arctic, since the 1950's; recently reestablished as a breeding bird through introductions in many parts of southern Canada and the United States.

Migrates along coasts and less commonly interior where not known to breed or to winter; migrants recorded regularly on Bermuda and at sea.

Winters in the Americas from southern Alaska (the Aleutians and Prince William Sound), the Queen Charlotte Islands, coastal British Columbia, the central and southern United States (rarely farther north) and New Brunswick south through Middle America, the West Indies, and South America to Tierra del Fuego; and in the Old World generally through the breeding range, with northernmost populations usually migrating to tropical regions.

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands, the Revillagigedo Islands, Clipperton Island, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Canary Islands. Accidental on South Georgia.

Notes.—Also known in Old World literature as Peregrine. Populations from the North African desert region, Arabia, and the Middle East are sometimes (Vaurie 1965, Sibley and Monroe 1990) regarded as a distinct species, *F. pelegrinoides* Temminck, 1829 [Barbary Falcon]. The South American *F. kreyenborgi* Kleinschmidt, 1929, appears to be a color morph of *F. peregrinus* (Ellis and Grant 1983).

***Falco mexicanus* Schlegel. Prairie Falcon.**

Falco mexicanus Schlegel, 1850, Abh. Geb. Zool. Vergl. Anat. 3: 15. (Mexico = Monterrey, Nuevo León.)

Habitat.—Dry grasslands and prairies, locally alpine tundra; suitable breeding habitat usually requires cliffs for nest sites; in winter, also cultivated fields and lake shores.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and western North Dakota south to Baja California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, Chihuahua, central Durango, northern San Luis Potosí, western and northern Texas, and (formerly) northwestern Missouri.

Winters from the breeding range in southern Canada south to Baja California, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

Casual north and east to northeastern British Columbia, Manitoba (regular in southwest?), Ontario (sight report), Minnesota, Wisconsin (sight report), Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and south to Hidalgo. Accidentals reported in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina are of uncertain origin.

Notes.—See comments under *F. rusticolus*.