AOU Check-list Supplement

The Auk 117(3):847–858, 2000

FORTY-SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

This first Supplement since publication of the 7th edition (1998) of the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds* summarizes changes made by the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between its reconstitution in late 1998 and 31 January 2000. Because the makeup of the Committee has changed significantly since publication of the 7th edition, it seems appropriate to outline the way in which the current Committee operates. The philosophy of the Committee is to retain the present taxonomic or distributional status unless substantial and convincing evidence is published that a change should be made. The Committee maintains an extensive agenda of potential action items, including possible taxonomic changes and changes to the list of species included in the main text or the Appendix. Many of these are derived from statements of varying taxonomic treatments mentioned in notes in species accounts in the 7th edition. Each member has accepted primary responsibility for certain groups of birds or for particular distributional or other matters. When a suggestion for a change in taxonomic, nomenclatural, or distributional status is published, the member with responsibility for the affected group studies the situation and prepares a proposal for (or against) change. The Committee also considers proposals or suggestions by nonmembers if accompanied by adequate justification or evidence. Proposals, with recommendations, are circulated among the Committee and a period of discussion ensues, mainly by e-mail. Advice may be solicited from colleagues who are not members of the Committee. Eventually, a vote is taken. If approved, the proposal becomes an item for the next Supplement. If the proposal is not accepted, it returns to the agenda to await additional evidence. The Committee attempts to meet annually at the AOU meeting. Members of the Committee are also working toward a future edition of the *Check-list* that will include statements of geographic variation and a treatment at the subspecific level.

Changes in this Supplement fall into eight categories: (1) three species are added to the main list because of new distributional information (*Ardeola bacchus, Milvus migrans, Emberiza elegans*); (2) 11 species are added to the list because of splitting of species previously on the list (*Sula granti, Centrocercus minimus, Picoides arizonae, Dendroica subita, D. delicata, Spindalis nigricephala, S. dominicensis, S. portoricensis, Icterus prosthemelas, Lonchura cantans*, and *L. atricapilla*); (3) four species are changed (*Caracara cheriway, Glaucidium costaricanum, Myrmotherula pacifica, Pica hudsonia*) and one added (*Caracara lutosa*) by splits from now-extralimital forms; (4) four scientific names of species are changed because of generic reallocation (*Ibycter americanus, Stercorarius skua, S. maccormicki, Molothrus oryzivorus*); (5) one specific name is changed for nomenclatural reasons (*Baeolophus ridgwayi*); (6) the spelling of five species names is changed to make them gramatically correct relative to the generic name (*Jacamerops aureus, Poecile atricapilla, P. hudsonica, P. cincta, Buarremon brunneinucha*); (7) one English name is changed to conform to worldwide use (Long-tailed Duck), one is changed by removing an unneeded modifier (White Tern), and five are changed because of species splits (Greater Sage-Grouse, Western Spindalis, Greater Antillean Oriole, Indian Silverbill, Tricolored Munia); and (8) seven species are added to the Appendix (*Oceanodroma monorhis, Circus aeruginosus, Larus genei, L. novaehollandiae, Phaethornis yaruqui, Tachycineta albiventer, Oryzoborus angolensis*). The 15 additions to the main list bring the number of species recognized as occurring in the *Check-list* area (main list) to 2,023. This Supplement also makes some technical nomenclatural and spelling changes that were not included with errata in the Notice from the Committee in *Auk* 116:282–283, 1999. Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition become additions to it. An updated list of species known from the *Check-list* area may be accessed from <http://www.nmnh.si.edu/BIRDNET/index.html> on the internet.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii-liv. In the list of bird species known from the *Check-list* area, change 2,008 to 2,023. In the list, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Sula granti Nazca Booby.
Ardeola bacchus Chinese Pond-Heron.
Milvus migrans Black Kite.
†*Caracara lutosa* Guadalupe Caracara.

Centrocercus minimus Gunnison Sage-Grouse.
Glaucidium costaricanum Costa Rican Pygmy-Owl.
Picoides arizonae Arizona Woodpecker.
Myrmotherula pacifica Pacific Antwren.
Dendroica subita Barbuda Warbler.
Dendroica delicata St. Lucia Warbler.
Spindalis nigricephala Jamaican Spindalis.
Spindalis dominicensis Hispaniolan Spindalis.
Spindalis portoricensis Puerto Rican Spindalis.
Emberiza elegans Yellow-throated Bunting.
Icterus prosthemelas Black-cowled Oriole.
Lonchura cantans African Silverbill (I).
Lonchura atricapilla Chestnut Munia (I).

Change the following English names:
Clangula hyemalis Long-tailed Duck.
Centrocercus urophasianus Greater Sage-Grouse.
Gygis alba White Tern.
Spindalis zena Western Spindalis.
Icterus dominicensis Greater Antillean Oriole.
Lonchura malabarica Indian Silverbill (I).
Lonchura malacca Tricolored Munia (I).

Change the following scientific names, with no change in English names:
Daptrius americanus to ***Ibycter americanus***
Caracara plancus to ***Caracara cheriway***
Catharacta skua to ***Stercorarius skua***
Catharacta maccormicki to ***Stercorarius maccormicki***
Jacamerops aurea to ***Jacamerops aureus***
Pica pica to ***Pica hudsonia***
Poecile atricapillus to ***Poecile atricapilla***
Poecile hudsonicus to ***Poecile hudsonica***
Poecile cinctus to ***Poecile cincta***
Baeolophus griseus to ***Baeolophus ridgwayi***
Buarremon brunneinuchus to ***Buarremon brunneinucha***
Scaphidura oryzivora to ***Molothrus oryzivorus***

Delete the following names:
Glaucidium jardinii Andean Pygmy-Owl.
Myrmotherula surinamensis Streaked Antwren.

Move ***Icterus bullockii*** to position following ***I. pustulatus***

p. 28. *Sula granti* is recognized as a species distinct from *S. dactylatra,* as proposed by Pitman and Jehl (1998), on the basis of differences in bill color, size and proportions, some color characters in both juvenal and definitive plumages, preferred nesting habitat, and pelagic nonbreeding ranges. Modify the breeding distribution of *Sula dactylatra* by removing the phrase ''and in the Galapagos'' and the word ''Ecuador.'' Add to the Notes under *S. dactylatra*: Some old sight reports may pertain to *S. granti* (e.g. Roberson 1998). Insert the following after the account for *S. dactylatra*:

Sula granti Rothschild. Nazca Booby.

Sula granti Rothschild, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 13: 7. (Galapagos Archipelago = Culpepper Island, fide Hartert, Nov. Zool. 32: 274, 1925.)

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests on cliffs on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the eastern Pacific on the Galapagos Islands, Isla La Plata, Ecuador, and Malpelo Island off Colombia, and in small numbers on Clipperton Island and the Revillagigedos.

Ranges at sea off Middle America in the southern Gulf of California and from Colima, Mexico, to Ecuador.

Notes.—Formerly considered a subspecies of *S. dactylatra,* but separated by Pitman and Jehl (1998). See comments under *S. dactylatra.*

p. 32. In the Notes under the genus *Phalacrocorax*, the name *Hypoleucus* should be *Hypoleucos.*

p. 44. Before the genus *Butorides,* insert:

Genus ***ARDEOLA*** Boie

Ardeola Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 559. Type, by monotypy, *Ardea ralloides* Scopoli.

Ardeola bacchus (Bonaparte). Chinese Pond-Heron.

Buphus bacchus Bonaparte, 1855, Consp. Gen. Avium, 2:127. (Malay Peninsula.)

Habitat.—Marshland, rice fields, riverbanks, mangroves, tidepools, and margins of fish ponds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Manchuria and Inner Mongolia south through eastern China and Taiwan to Assam, northern Indochina, and Hainan.

Winters in the southern part of the breeding range and to Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Myanmar (Burma), Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Sulawesi.

Wanders to Siberia, Korea, Japan, and Sri Lanka.

Accidental on St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, Alaska, 4–9 August 1996 (Gibson and Kessel 1997, Hoyer and Smith 1997).

p. 81. The Committee was petitioned by a group of biologists from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Alaska to change the English name of *Clangula hyemalis* from Oldsquaw to Long-tailed Duck, the name used for the species outside of North America. The basis for the petition was that the species is declining in numbers in Alaska, and conservation management plans require the help and cooperation of Native Americans. The biologists were concerned that the name Oldsquaw would offend the Native Americans. Requests to change the name had been made to the Committee in past years by some who consider the word ''squaw'' to be offensive. The Committee declines to consider political correctness alone in changing long-standing English names of birds but

is willing in this instance to adopt an alternative name that is in use in much of the world.

Change English name of *Clangula hyemalis* from Oldsquaw to Long-tailed Duck, to conform with English usage in other parts of the world. Change Notes to read: Formerly known as Oldsquaw in North America.

p. 91. After *Ictinia plumbea,* insert the following account:

Genus ***MILVUS*** Lacépède, 1799

Milvus Lacépède, 1799, Tab. Mamm. Ois., p. 4. Type, by tautonomy, *Falco milvus* Linnaeus.

Milvus migrans (Boddaert). Black Kite.

Falco migrans Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 28. Based on ''Le Milan noir'' of Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 472. (France.)

Habitat.—Riparian areas, open woodland, forest edge, coastal wetlands, farmland, garbage dumps, and cities.

Distribution.—*Breeds* (*migrans* group) in Eurasia from Finland to western Siberia and south to islands in the Mediterranean Sea and northwestern Africa, the Near East and Arabia, east through India and south to Sri Lanka and southwestern China and south through southeast Asia to Australia, and in much of Africa; and (*lineatus* group) in eastern Siberia and Japan south through China to northern India, Burma, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Winters (*migrans* group) from southern Eurasia to southern Africa and southern Australia; and (*lineatus* group) from southern Iraq to China and Japan, south to southern India, Sri Lanka, and southeast Asia.

Accidental (group unknown) in the Mariana Islands, and (*lineatus* group) in Hawaii on Sand Island, Midway, 1994–1995 (R. L. Pyle pers. comm.) and 1998 (Field Notes, 1998, pp. 147, 261, 272). Photographs documenting both Midway occurrences are on file in the Hawaii Rare Bird Documentary Photograph File at the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Notes.—Stresemann and Amadon *in* Mayr and Cottrell (1979) and Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered the two groups to be allospecies, *M. migrans* (Boddaert, 1783) [Black Kite] and *M. lineatus* (Gray, 1831) [Black-eared Kite]. Sibley and Monroe (1993: 40) further separated the birds in Arabia and eastern and southern Africa as a group *aegyptius* (Gmelin, 1788) [Yellow-billed Kite] within *M. migrans.*

p. 105. In the Notes under Family Falconidae, change Griffiths (1994) to Griffiths (1994a).

p. 106. The Red-throated Caracara is moved from the genus *Daptrius* to the genus *Ibycter.* Members of these genera differ in syringeal morphology and mitochondrial DNA (Griffiths 1994b, 1999) and in ecology (Brown and Amadon 1968). The genetic studies show that *Daptrius* is paraphyletic if *americanus* is included. Replace the heading and citation for Genus *Daptrius* with:

Genus ***IBYCTER*** Vieillot

Ibycter Vieillot, 1816, Analyse, p. 22. Type, by monotypy, *Falco americanus* Boddaert.

Change the species heading from *Daptrius americanus* (Boddaert) to *Ibycter americanus* (Boddaert). Change the Notes at the end of the species account to read: Formerly placed in the genus *Daptrius* Vieillot, 1816, but separated on the suggestions of Brown and Amadon (1968) and Griffiths (1994b, 1999).

p. 106. The three groups in *Caracara plancus* are recognized as distinct species following an analysis of plumage, morphology, and reported hybridization by Dove and Banks (1999). Replace the account for now extralimital *C. plancus* with the following two accounts:

Caracara cheriway (Jacquin). Crested Caracara.

Falco cheriway Jacquin, 1784, Beytr. Gesch. Vögel., p. 17, pl. 4. (Aruba.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub, lowland pine savanna (0–3,000 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—As *cheriway* group in *plancus* account.

Notes.—Formerly combined with the South American *Caracara plancus* (Miller, 1777) [Southern Caracara] and *C. lutosus* as Crested Caracara, but separated by Dove and Banks (1999).

†***Caracara lutosa*** (Ridgway). Guadalupe Caracara.

Polyborus lutosus Ridgway, 1876, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr. 1:459. (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—as *lutosa* group in *plancus* account.

Notes.—See notes under *C. cheriway.*

p. 119. On the basis of genetic differences (Kahn et al. 1999, Oyler-McCance et al. 1999) and differences in size (Hupp and Braun 1991), courtship behavior (calls, strut rate; Young et al. 1994), tail pattern, and modified body plumes (Young et al. 2000), the Gunnison Sage-Grouse, *Centrocercus minimus,* is recognized as a species distinct from the Greater Sage-Grouse, *C. urophasianus.* Change the English name of *C. urophasianus* to Greater Sage-Grouse and modify the Distribution and Notes sections of the account for *C. urophasianus* as follows:

Distribution.—*Resident* locally (formerly more widespread) in eastern (Mono County) and northeastern California, and from eastern Oregon, central Washington, southeastern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, Montana, and southwestern North Dakota south to central Nevada, northern Utah, Wyoming, northern Colorado, and southwestern South Dakota. Formerly north to southern British Columbia (Okanagan Valley) and east to western Nebraska.

Notes.—Formerly included *C. minimus* and known as the Sage Grouse.

Insert the following new account for *C. minimus*:

Centrocercus minimus Bradbury and Vehrencamp. Gunnison Sage-Grouse.

Centrocercus minimus Bradbury and Vehrencamp, 1998, Principles of Animal Communication, cover, iv, 770. (Gunnison, Colorado.)

Habitat.—Sagebrush, sagebrush dominated shrub-steppe.

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in the Gunnison Basin and southwestern Colorado south of the Eagle and Colorado rivers, and in adjacent southeastern Utah east of the Colorado River. Formerly widespread but discontinuous in southern Colorado and extreme eastern Utah. Early records of sage-grouse from northeastern Arizona, southwestern Kansas, northern New Mexico, and western Oklahoma are presumed to have been of this species rather than *C. urophasianus* (Young et al. 2000).

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *C. urophasianus* but shown to be distinct by Hupp and Braun (1991), Young et al. (1994), Kahn et al. (1999), Oyler-McCance et al. (1999), and Young et al. (2000).

p. 120. In the citation for *Lagopus mutus*, change the date of publication to 1781 (fide Tyrberg 1998).

p. 181. A series of studies on molecular genetics (Cohen et al. 1997, Andersson 1999, Braun and Brumfield 1998) have shown that relationships of the skuas and jaegers are best expressed by placing all of the species in a single genus. This supports earlier suggestions based on studies of behavior (Andersson 1973) and parasite faunas (Cohen et al. 1997). The genus *Catharacta* is merged into the genus *Stercorarius*. Delete the words ''genera and'' from the Notes under Subfamily Stercorariinae. Move the generic heading for the genus *Stercorarius* on p. 182 to replace the generic name *Catharacta* Brünnich, and add the citations for *Catharacta* Brünnich and *Megalestris* Bonaparte to the synonymy of *Stercorarius* in the order *Stercorarius, Catharacta, Coprotheres, Megalestris*. Under the generic heading and synonymy, insert:

Notes.—We follow Andersson (1999) in merging *Catharacta* into *Stercorarius* on the basis of studies of molecular genetics and reconsideration of other data.

Replace the species heading *Catharacta skua* Brünnich with *Stercorarius skua* (Brünnich). Throughout the account, change group name *antarctica* to *antarcticus* and replace the generic initial *C.* with *S.*

p. 182. Replace the species heading *Catharacta maccormicki* (Saunders) with *Stercorarius maccormicki* Saunders. In the Notes for that species, change the generic initial *C.* to *S.* and add: Formerly placed in the genus *Catharacta.*

In the Notes under *Stercorarius pomarinus,* delete ''(*Catharacta*)'' and add: Braun and Brumfield (1998) suggested that *pomarinus* be placed in the monotypic genus *Coprotheres,* between *Catharacta* and *Stercorarius.* The complex phylogenetic relationships are best expressed by considering all species in a single genus (Andersson 1999).

p. 207. Change the English name of *Gygis alba,* Common White-Tern, to White Tern.

pp. 257–258. The distribution of *Bubo virginianus* is restated to recognize existence of a gap in Central America (Olson 1997). Modify the paragraph as follows:

Distribution.—*Breeds* from . . . and Newfoundland south to Honduras, rarely in Guatemala and El Salvador, and perhaps in north-central Nicaragua, and from northern Colombia and Venezuela south to Tierra del Fuego (except for most of Amazonia). Absent from the West Indies, most other islands, and apparently much of Central America.

p. 259. Pygmy-owls in Costa Rica and Panama previously assigned to *Glaucidium jardinii* are recognized as a distinct species, *G. costaricanum,* following Robbins and Stiles (1999). Vocalizations and biochemical studies indicate a closer relationship to members of the *G. gnoma* complex than to *G. jardinii* (König 1991, Heidrich et al. 1995, Robbins and Stiles 1999). However, *G. costaricanum* is separated from *G. gnoma* on the basis of differences in plumage color, morphology, voice, habitat, and mtDNA (Robbins and Stiles 1999). Replace the account for *G. jardinii,* now extralimital, with the following:

Glaucidium costaricanum L. Kelso. Costa Rican Pygmy-Owl.

Glaucidium jardinii costaricanum L. Kelso, 1937, Auk 54:304. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (2000–3400 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of central Costa Rica south and east to western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Notes.—Formerly considered a subspecies of *G. jardinii* (Bonaparte, 1855) [Andean Pygmy-Owl], but

shown to be more closely allied to the *G. gnoma* complex (Robbins and Stiles 1999).

p. 292. Place a dagger, to indicate extinct status, before the name *Chlorostilbon bracei.*

p. 328. Change the specific name of the Great Jacamar to *aureus,* to agree in gender with the masculine generic name *Jacamerops.*

p. 340. *Picoides arizonae* is split from the disjunct *P. stricklandi* on the basis of differences in morphology, behavior, and habitat (Davis 1965, Ligon 1968, Johnson et al. 1999). Insert the following account before that of *P. stricklandi*:

Picoides arizonae (Hargitt). Arizona Woodpecker.

Picus arizonae Hargitt, 1886, Ibis, p. 115. (Santa Rita Mts., Arizona.)

Habitat.—Oak and pine-oak woodland and riparian vegetation (1,200–2,400 m; upper Subtropical zone).

Distribution.—That of the *arizonae* group in 7th ed. account of *P. stricklandi.*

Notes.—Often considered conspecific with *P. stricklandi* (Davis 1965, Short 1982), but see Ligon (1968) and Johnson et al. (1999). Also called Brown-backed Woodpecker, but that name should be restricted to the African *Dendrocopos obsoletus* (Wagler, 1829).

In *Picoides stricklandi* account, change habitat to read ''Coniferous forest (2,500–4,100 m; Temperate Zone).'' Remove *arizonae* group from Distribution. Change Notes to read: ''See comments under *P. arizonae.*''

p. 364. *Myrmotherula pacifica* is separated as a species distinct from *M. surinamensis,* now extralimital, on the basis of differences in vocalizations and in color patterns of females (Isler et al. 1999). Replace the account of *M. surinamensis* with the following:

Myrmotherula pacifica Hellmayr. Pacific Antwren.

Myrmotherula surinamensis pacifica Hellmayr, 1911, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1159 (Buenaventura, Chocó, [depto. Valle], W. Colombia.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–600 m; Tropical zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific drainage west to western Panamá province) south on the west side of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador (northwestern Azuay), and east in the northern Colombian lowlands to the Río Magdalena Valley (Santander).

Notes.—Formerly considered a subspecies of *Myrmotherula surinamensis* (Gmelin, 1788) [Streaked Antwren] but separated by Isler et al. (1999). The form *multostriata* Sclater, 1858 [Amazonian Streaked-Antwren] of southern and western Amazonia also is split from *M. surinamensis* [Guianan Streaked-Antwren] of northeastern Amazonia by those authors.

p. 368. In the citation for the genus *Myrmornis,* the page number 180 should be 188.

p. 448. North American *Pica hudsonia* is treated as a species distinct from Old World *P. pica,* which becomes extralimital, on the basis of a number of morphologic, behavioral, and genetic characters (Birkhead 1991, Enggist-Dublin and Birkhead 1992, Zink et al. 1995).

Replace *P. pica* account with account of *P. hudsonia.*

Pica hudsonia (Sabine). Black-billed Magpie.

Corvus hudsonius Sabine, 1823, *in* Franklin, Narr. Journ. Polar Sea, 1823, p. 671. (Cumberland House, Hudson Bay [=Cumberland House, Saskatchewan].)

Habitat.—Open country with scattered trees, riparian and open woodland, forest edge, and farmlands.

Distribution.—*Resident* from south-coastal Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Shumagin Islands), southern Yukon, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, extreme southwestern Ontario, and northern Minnesota south to northeastern and east-central California (to Inyo County), south-central Nevada, Utah, extreme northeastern Arizona (Apache County, formerly more widespread), northern New Mexico, western (casually northeastern) Oklahoma, central Kansas, and Nebraska (except southeastern). Absent from coastal areas and regions from southeastern Alaska southward and west of the Cascade range and Sierra Nevada.

Wanders as in paragraph at top of p. 449.

Notes.—Formerly considered a subspecies of Old World *Pica pica* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Eurasian Magpie], but separated on the basis of differences summarized by Birkhead (1991) and Enggist-Dublin and Birkhead (1992). Vocal and behavioral data suggest that *P. hudsonia* is more closely related to *P. nuttalli* than to *P. pica.* All taxa in *Pica* were considered conspecific by Phillips (1986).

p. 449. Change Notes for *P. nuttalli* to read: ''See comments under *P. hudsonia,* and Verbeek (1972).''

p. 455. Add to the distribution of *Progne cryptoleuca* a statement ''Accidental in Florida (Key West, 9 May 1895).'' Add to the Notes: Other Florida records mentioned in earlier *Check-lists* are of *P. subis* (Banks 2000).

pp. 461–462. In the headings for *Petrochelidon pyr-*

rhonota and *P. fulva,* the name Vieillot should be in parentheses, (Vieillot).

In the account of *Petrochelidon fulva,* the group name *pelodoma* should be changed to *pallida* because the latter is not preoccupied by the former in the genus *Petrochelidon.* The sentence to that effect should be deleted from the Notes. In the Notes, the group name ''*P. pelodoma* Brooke, 1974'' should be changed to ''*P. pallida* Nelson, 1902.'' *P. rufocollaris* Peale, 1848, should be *P. rufocollaris* (Peale, 1848).

p. 463. In the Notes at the top of the page, for *Hirundo rustica,* change *H. dumicola* to *H. domicola.*

pp. 463–465. The generic name *Poecile* is feminine, and adjectival species names must agree in gender. Change the specific names *atricapillus, hudsonicus,* and *cinctus* to *atricapilla, hudsonica,* and *cincta.* In the Notes under *P. atricapilla, P. montanus* becomes *P. montana.*

p. 466. Change *Baeolophus griseus* (Ridgway) to *Baeolophus ridgwayi* (Richmond). The name *griseus* is permanently invalidated because it was replaced as a junior secondary homonym before 1961 (ICZN 1999, Art. 59.3).

p. 472. In the Notes under *Campylorhynchus zonatus,* at the top of the page, the citation for *C. fasciatus* should be (Swainson, 1838). In the Notes under *Campylorhynchus chiapensis,* the citation for *C. griseus* should be (Swainson, 1838).

p. 517. In the citation for *Oreoscoptes montanus,* change C. K. Townsend to J. K. Townsend.

p. 546. On the basis of genetic differences, combined with differences in plumage and morphology and probably song (Curson et al. 1994, Lovette et al. 1998, Lovette and Bermingham 1999), *Dendroica adelaidae* is divided into three species. In the account for *D. adelaidae,* change Distribution to read: *Resident* on Puerto Rico (including Vieques Island). Change Notes to: Formerly included *D. subita* and *D. delicata,* now considered distinct species (Lovette et al. 1998, Lovette and Bermingham 1999). Lowery and Monroe *in* Paynter (1968) proposed that *D. adelaidae* (including *subita* and *delicata*) and *D. graciae* were each other's closest relatives, but mitochondrial DNA data (Lovette and Bermingham 1999) do not support this relationship.

Insert the following two accounts after *Dendroica adelaidae*:

Dendroica subita Riley. Barbuda Warbler.

Dendroica subita Riley, 1904, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 47: 289. (Barbuda.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Riparian Thickets.

Distribution.—Resident on Barbuda in the Lesser Antilles.

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

Dendroica delicata Ridgway. St. Lucia Warbler.

Dendroica adelaidae delicata Ridgway, 1883, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 5 (1882): 525. (St. Lucia.)

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

Distribution.—Resident on St. Lucia in the Lesser Antilles.

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

p. 581. *Spindalis zena* is divided into four species, following suggestions by Garrido et al. (1997), based on differences in mensural data, coloration, body mass, and vocalizations. This treatment has been followed by Raffaele et al. (1998). In the citation for the genus *Spindalis,* delete ''=*Fringilla zena* Linnaeus.'' Insert the following after the heading and citation for the genus *Spindalis*:

Notes.—To avoid long hyphenated compound English names, we revert to the English group name Spindalis, used (e.g. Bond 1936) before the populations were merged (without comment) by Bond (1947).

Change the English name of *Spindalis zena* to Western Spindalis. Change the Distribution of *S. zena* to: *Resident* in the Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Great Abaco, Little Abaco, and Green Turtle Cay in the northern Bahamas, from the Berry Islands south to Great Inagua in the southern Bahamas), Providenciales in the Turks and Caicos, Cuba (including the Isle of Pines and numerous keys), Grand Cayman Island, and Cozumel Island off Quintana Roo, Mexico. Remove ''[*zena* group]'' from sentence beginning ''Ranges . . . .''

Change Notes under *S. zena* to read: Formerly included *S. nigricephala, S. dominicensis,* and *S. portoricensis,* with the English name Stripe-headed Tanager, but the complex is treated as four allospecies of a superspecies following Garrido et al. (1997).

After the account of *Spindalis zena,* insert the following three accounts:

Spindalis nigricephala (Jameson). Jamaican Spindalis.

Tanagra nigricephala Jameson, 1835, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ. 19: 213. (Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Montane Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1,800 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Jamaica.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *S. zena,* but separated by Garrido et al. (1997).

Spindalis dominicensis (Bryant). Hispaniolan Spindalis.

Tanagra dominicensis Bryant, 1867, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 11: 92. (southeast Haiti.)

Habitat.—Tropical Montane Forest, Pine Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2,300 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the island of Hispaniola, and on Gonave Island.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *S. zena,* but separated by Garrido et al. (1997).

Spindalis portoricensis (Bryant). Puerto Rican Spindalis.

Tanagra portoricensis Bryant, 1866, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 10:252. (Puerto Rico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Montane Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1,050 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *S. zena,* but separated by Garrido et al. (1997).

p. 601. Change *Buarremon brunneinuchus* to *Buarremon brunneinucha*; this is a noun used in apposition, and its gender does not change. In the Notes under that species, *B. apertus* Wetmore, 1942 should be *B. apertus* (Wetmore, 1942).

p. 629, after the account for *Emberiza rustica,* insert:

Emberiza elegans Temminck. Yellow-throated Bunting.

Emberiza elegans Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 98, pl. 583, fig. 1. (Japan.)

Habitat.—Open dry deciduous forest on hills and ridges.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Siberia, Manchuria, and northern Korea south to southern China.

Winters from eastern China, southern Korea, and Japan south to southern China and Burma.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 25 May 1998; Sykes 1998).

p. 649. *Scaphidura* is merged into *Molothrus* on the basis of several genetic studies (Lanyon 1994, Johnson and Lanyon 1999, Lanyon and Omland 1999). Delete the heading for the genus *Scaphidura* and the Notes under it. Move the citations for the generic names *Scaphidura* and *Psomocolax* to proper chronological positions under the genus *Molothrus.* Change the species heading ***Scaphidura oryzivora*** (Gmelin) to ***Molothrus oryzivorus*** (Gmelin).

Change the Notes after the species account to read: Also known as Rice Grackle. Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Scaphidura,* but shown by genetic data (Johnson and Lanyon 1999, Lanyon and Omland 1999) to be the sister species to the other species of *Molothrus* in our area and to be more closely related to them than to extralimital *M. rufoaxillaris* Cassin.

p. 649. *Icterus prosthemelas* is recognized as a species distinct from *I. dominicensis* and is moved to a position next to *I. spurius* on the basis of genetic data presented by Omland et al. (1999). The analysis by Omland et al. (1999) indicates that the *I. dominicensis* complex may consist of up to four species. However, the exclusion of *I. d. dominicensis* from part of the genetic data set, and the lack of an analysis of vocal and plumage differences among the four island taxa, make it impossible to determine at this time how many biological species should be recognized. Replace the account for *I. dominicensis* with the following:

Icterus dominicensis (Linnaeus). Greater Antillean Oriole.

The citation for the species is unchanged.

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1,000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*dominicensis* group] on Hispaniola; [*portoricensis* group] on Puerto Rico; [*northropi* group] on Andros, Great Abaco, and Little Abaco in the northern Bahamas; and [*melanopsis* group] on Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Notes.—Groups: *I. dominicensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Hispaniolan Oriole]; *I. portoricensis* Bryant, 1866 [Puerto Rican Oriole]; *I. northropi* Allen, 1890 [Bahaman Oriole]; *I. melanopsis* (Wagler, 1829) [Cuban Oriole]. Genetic analysis by Omland et al. (1999) suggests that some or all of the groups may merit specific rank, but further study is needed to clarify their relationships.

p. 650. Insert the following new account before the account for *Icterus spurius*:

Icterus prosthemelas (Strickland). Black-cowled Oriole.

Xanthornus prosthemelas Strickland, 1850, in Jardine's Contrib. Ornith., 2, p. 120, pl. 62. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1,200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south on the Caribbean slope of Central America to extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro).

Notes.—*Icterus prosthemelas* was considered a distinct species until Bond (1947) included it in *I. dominicensis,* without comment but apparently on the basis of its similarity in plumage to *I. d. northropi.* Subsequently treated as a subspecies of *I. dominicensis* but shown by genetic analysis (Omland et al. 1999) to be more closely related to *I. spurius.*

p. 653. So that the sequence of species more closely reflects relationships as determined by molecular genetics (Freeman and Zink 1995, Omland et al. 1999), move the account of *Icterus bullockii* from p. 655 to a position following the account of *I. pustulatus.* Change the Notes under *I. bullockii* to read: See notes under *I. galbula* and *I. abeillei,* with which this species was formerly combined.

p. 682. *Lonchura cantans,* African Silverbill, is separated as a species distinct from *L. malabarica,* which becomes Indian Silverbill, following Restall (1996).

Remove ''=*Loxia malabarica* Linnaeus'' from citation of *Euodice* in synonymy of *Lonchura.*

Change English name of *Lonchura malabarica* to Indian Silverbill. Replace the account for *L. malabarica* with the following:

Habitat.—Dry, grassy brush and scrub.
Distribution.—*Resident* from eastern Saudi Arabia and Oman east to Bangladesh and eastern India, and south to Sri Lanka.
Introduced and established on Puerto Rico; reported on St. Croix, Virgin Islands.
Notes.—Formerly included *L. cantans,* now considered a distinct species (Harrison 1964, Kakizawa and Watada 1985, Restall 1996), with the name Warbling Silverbill. Also known as White-throated Silverbill or White-throated Munia.

After the account for *Lonchura malabarica,* insert the following new account:

Lonchura cantans (Gmelin). African Silverbill.

Loxia cantans Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2): 859. (Africa. Restricted to Dakar, Senegal, by Sclater and Mackworth-Praed, 1918, Ibis, p. 440.)

Habitat.—Savanna, arid scrub and brush, grassland, and around human habitation.
Distribution.—*Resident* in Africa south of the Sahara and north of the equatorial Congo Basin from Senegal east to Oman on the Arabian Peninsula and south in eastern Africa to northern Tanzania.
Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (originally on Hawaii, recently spreading to Maui, Lanai, and Molokai, with sight reports from Kauai, Oahu, and Kahoolawe). A pair successfully bred on Merritt Island, Florida, in 1965 (1965, Aud. Field Notes 19: 537), but the species did not become established.
Notes.—Formerly included with *Lonchura malabarica* and together called Warbling Silverbill. Hawaiian records were erroneously assigned to *L. malabarica* in 7th edition, but see Falkenmayer (1988).

p. 683. *Lonchura atricapilla* is recognized as a species distinct from *L. malacca,* with the latter species called Tricolored Munia, following Restall (1995). Change the English name of *Lonchura malacca* to Tricolored Munia and replace the account with the following:

Habitat.—Wet and marshy areas with long grasses; rice fields.
Distribution.—*Resident* in central and southern India and Sri Lanka.
Introduced and established in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), Venezuela, and Japan. Reportedly introduced or observed in Cuba, Hispaniola, and Martinique (Raffaele et al. 1998), but in the absence of voucher specimens some of these reports may be of *L. atricapilla.* Reported breeding on Merritt Island, Florida (1965, Aud. Field Notes 19: 537), but this record also may refer to *L. atricapilla.*
Notes.—Formerly included *L. atricapilla* and known as Chestnut Mannikin, but separated by Restall (1995).

Insert after the account of *L. malacca*:

Lonchura atricapilla (Vieillot). Chestnut Munia.

Loxia atricapilla Vieillot, 1807, Ois. Chant., p. 84, pl. 53. (Les Grandes-Indes, restricted to Lower Bengal by Robinson and Kloss, 1924, Jour. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam 5: 362.)

Habitat.—Grassy areas, marshes; rice fields.
Distribution.—*Resident* in northern and eastern India, Nepal, Southeast Asia, southern China, Hainan, and Taiwan south to Sri Lanka, the Greater Sunda Islands, and the Philippines.
Introduced and established in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Kauai), Guam, and Palau (Pratt et al. 1987, as *L. malacca*; see Restall 1996).
Notes.—Formerly merged with *L. malacca* and known as Chestnut Mannikin, but separated by Restall (1995). See notes and distribution statement under *L. malacca.*

p. 688. *Oceanodroma monorhis* is added to the Appendix. Before the account for *Oceanodroma hornbyi,* insert:

Oceanodroma monorhis (Swinhoe). Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel.

Thalassidroma monorhis Swinhoe, 1867, Ibis, p. 386. (near Amoy, China.)

This species, which breeds in the North Pacific and ranges in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, was reported in the western North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Hatteras, North Carolina, 8 August 1998 (photographs; O'Brien et al. 1999) and perhaps on previous occasions (Brinkley 1995). It has been reported occasionally (since 1983) in the eastern North Atlantic (Cubitt 1995). This species is not well known, and identification from photographs is considered tenuous.

p. 690. *Circus aeruginosus* is added to the Appendix. After the account for *Aythya nyroca,* insert:

Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus). Western Marsh-Harrier.

Falco aeruginosus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 91. (Europe = Sweden.)

This species of Eurasia and northern Africa was reportedly seen at Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, Accomack County, Virginia, on 4 December 1994. Photographs were reportedly obtained but were not published (Shedd et al. 1998).

p. 692. Change *Catharacta chilensis* (Bonaparte) to *Stercorarius chilensis* Bonaparte.

p. 692. *Larus genei* is added to the Appendix. After the account for *Stercorarius chilensis,* insert:

Larus genei Brème. Slender-billed Gull.

Larus Genei Brème, 1839, Rev. Zool., p. 321. (Sardinia.)

This species of the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean coasts was reportedly seen on Antigua, 24 April 1976 (Holland and Williams 1978, Raffaele et al. 1998:451).

p. 692. *Larus novaehollandiae* is added to Appendix, after *Larus genei.*

Larus novaehollandiae Stevens. Silver Gull.

Larus Novae-Hollandiae Stevens, 1826, in Shaw's General Zoology 13, pt. 1, p. 196. (New South Wales.)

This Southern Hemisphere species, also known as Red-billed Gull, is frequently kept in zoos in the United States. A specimen (August 1947) from the mouth of the Genessee River in New York (Beardslee and Mitchell 1965) was thought to be a wanderer but is now considered to have been an escapee (Bull 1974). A bird photographed (NAS Field Notes 51:33, 1997) in Salem County, New Jersey, in autumn 1996, was assumed to have escaped from captivity.

p. 694. *Phaethornis yaruqui* is added to the Appendix. Insert between *Coccyzus lansbergi* and *Anthracothorax viridigula*:

Phaethornis yaruqui (Bourcier). White-whiskered Hermit.

Trochilus Yaruqui Bourcier, 1851, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 32:187. (Vicinity of Yaruqui, Ecuador.)

This species of the Chocó region of western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador was reported at Manané, Darién, Panama, 10 July 1996 (Seutin 1998).

p. 696. *Tachycineta albiventer* is added to the Appendix. Insert between *Melanocorypha calandra* and *Parus major*:

Tachycineta albiventer (Boddaert). White-winged Swallow.

Hirundo albiventer Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 32. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 546. (Cayenne.)

This species, widespread in tropical South America, was reported from the Tuira River downstream from Unión Chocó, Darién, Panama, 6 July 1996 (Seutin 1998). There is also a sight report of this species at Schoelcher, Martinique, 10 August 1993 (Feldmann et al. 1999).

p. 698. *Oryzoborus angolensis* is added to the Appendix. Insert before *Icterus nigrogularis*:

Oryzoborus angolensis (Linnaeus). Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch.

Loxia angolensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1:303. Based on ''The Black Gros-Beak'' Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 3, p. 296, pl. 352. (Angola, error, eastern Brazil suggested by Hellmayr, 1906, Novit. Zool. 13:19.)

Caged birds of this South American species escaped on Martinique and established a small wild breeding population by 1984. Breeding has been reported in 1995 and 1996 (Feldmann et al. 1999), but the population is still small and localized. Photographs have been deposited in VIREO.

pp. 705–730. In the list of French Names for North American Birds:

Change the following scientific names, retaining the French names:
Daptrius americanus to *Ibycter americanus*
Caracara plancus to *Caracara cheriway*
Catharacta skua to *Stercorarius skua*
Catharacta maccormicki to *Stercorarius maccormicki*
Jacamerops aurea to *Jacamerops aureus*
Pica pica to *Pica hudsonia*
Poecile atricapillus to *Poecile atricapilla*
Poecile hudsonicus to *Poecile hudsonica*
Poecile cinctus to *Poecile cincta*
Baeolophus griseus to *Baeolophus ridgwayi*
Buarremon brunneinuchus to *Buarremon brunneinucha*
Scaphidura oryzivora to *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Change the French name that accompanies the following scientific name:
Spindalis zena to Zéna à tête rayée

Insert the following in the appropriate places, as indicated by preceding text:
Sula granti Fou de Grant
Ardeola bacchus Crabier chinois

Milvus migrans Milan noir
Caracara lutosa Caracara de Guadalupe
Centrocercus minimus Tétras du Gunnison
Glaucidium costaricanum Chevêchette du Costa Rica
Picoides arizonae Pic d'Arizona
Myrmotherula pacifica Myrmidon du Pacifique
Dendroica subita Paruline de Barbuda
Dendroica delicata Paruline de Sainte-Lucie
Spindalis nigricephala Zéna de Jamaïque
Spindalis dominicensis Zéna d'Hispaniola
Spindalis portoricensis Zéna de Porto Rico
Emberiza elegans Bruant élégant
Icterus prosthemelas Oriole monacal
Lonchura cantans Capucin bec-d'argent
Lonchura atricapilla Capucin à tête noire
Oceanodroma monorhis Océanite de Swinhoe.
Circus aeruginosus Busard des roseaux
Larus genei Goéland railleur
Larus novaehollandiae Mouette argentée
Phaethornis yaruqui Ermite yaruqui
Tachycineta albiventer Hirondelle à ailes blanches
Oryzoborus angolensis Sporophile curio

Move *Icterus bullockii* to position following *I. pustulatus*

Delete the entries for the following:
Glaucidium jardinii
Myrmotherula surinamensis

p. 742. Replace GRIFFITHS, C. 1994 with GRIFFITHS, C. S. 1994a.

The Committee has discussed most agenda items that have accumulated since the 7th edition. Changes in treatment were delayed on some items with the hope that more convincing evidence would be forthcoming. Proposals considered but not yet accepted by the Committee include the following: separation of *Pterodroma heraldica* from *P. arminjoniana*; separation of *Puffinus newelli* from *P. auricularis*; separation of *Numenius hudsonicus* from *N. phaeopus*; separation of *Cuculus optatus* from *C. saturatus*; separation of the extralimital population *magellanicus* from *Bubo virginianus*; separation of *Glaucidium gnoma* into two or more species; division of *Corvus palmarum* into two species; division of *Chasiempis sandwichensis* into three species; removal of *Troglodytes troglodytes* to the genus *Nannus*; merger of *Myadestes woahensis* into *M. lanaiensis*; separation of *Turdus graysoni* from *T. rufopalliatus*; separation of *Spizella taverneri* from *S. breweri*; revision of generic relationships in the Emberizidae; and separation of *Loxia megaplaga* from *L. leucoptera.* Several other matters published late in 1999 have been added to the agenda for consideration in the next two years.

Acknowledgments.—Michel Gosselin is serving the Committee as its authority for French names, and Normand David is serving as authority for classical languages, especially relative to gender of generic names. We thank all those who have called our attention to errors in the 7th edition and those who have helped in the preparation of this Supplement. This actually is almost everyone we have spoken with in the past two years, but we particularly thank D. G. Ainley, C. L. Braun, M. B. Braun, J. Choe, W. S. Clark, R. A. Erickson, D. D. Gibson, M. J. Iliff, M. L. Isler, P. R. Isler, J. R. Jehl, Jr., A. R. Keith, N. K. Klein, A. Knox, I. J. Lovette, S. L. Olson, M. A. Patten, R. B. Payne, J. N. Penhallurick, N. J. Pharris, H. D. Pratt, P. Pyle, R. L. Pyle, R. Restall, R. Righter, M. B. Robbins, P. W. Smith, S. O. Williams III, and J. R. Young.

LITERATURE CITED

ANDERSSON, M. 1973. Behaviour of the Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus* Temm. with comparative remarks on Stercorariinae. Ornis Scandinavica 4:1–16.

ANDERSSON, M. 1999. Phylogeny, behaviour, plumage evolution and neoteny in skuas Stercorariidae. Journal of Avian Biology 30:205–215.

BANKS, R. C. 2000. The Cuban Martin in Florida. Florida Field Naturalist 28: in press.

BEARDSLEE, C. S., AND H. D. MITCHELL. 1965. Birds of the Niagara Frontier Region. Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science Vol. 22.

BIRKHEAD, T. R. 1991. The magpies. T & A D Poyser, London.

BOND, J. 1936. Birds of the West Indies. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

BOND, J. 1947. Field guide to birds of the West Indies. Macmillan, New York.

BRAUN, M. J., AND R. T. BRUMFIELD. 1998. Enigmatic phylogeny of skuas: An alternative hypothesis. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B 265:995–999.

BRINKLEY, E. S. 1995. Dark-rumped storm-petrels in the North Atlantic. Birding 27:95–97.

BROWN, L., AND D. AMADON. 1968. Eagles, hawks, and falcons of the world. Country Life Books, Feltham, United Kingdom.

BULL, J. 1974. Birds of New York State. Doubleday / Natural History Press. Reissued in 1985, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

COHEN, B. L., A. J. BAKER, K. BLECHSCHMIDT, D. L. DITTMANN, R. W. FURNESS, J. A. GERWIN, A. J. HELBIG, J. DE KORTE, H. D. MARSHALL, R. L. PALMA, H.-U. PETER, R. RAMLI, I. SIEBOLD, M. S. WILLCOX, R. H. WILSON, AND R. M. ZINK. 1997. Enigmatic phylogeny of skuas (Aves: Stercorariidae). Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B 264:181–190.

CUBITT, M. G. 1995. Swinhoe's Storm-Petrels at Tynemouth: New to Britain and Ireland. British Birds 88:342–348.

CURSON, J., D. QUINN, AND D. BEADLE. 1994. Warblers of the Americas. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

DAVIS, J. 1965. Natural history, variation, and distri-

bution of the Strickland's Woodpecker. Auk 82: 537–590.

DOVE, C. J., AND R. C. BANKS. 1999. A taxonomic study of Crested Caracaras (Falconidae). Wilson Bulletin 111:330–339.

ENGGIST-DUBLIN, P., AND T. R. BIRKHEAD. 1992. Differences in the calls of European and North American Black-billed Magpies and the Yellow-billed Magpie. Bioacoustics 4:185–194.

FALKENMAYER, K. 1988. Problems of nomenclature and identification of introduced birds in Hawaii: A case study of two estrildid species. Elepaio 48: 91–93.

FELDMANN, P., E. BENITO-ESPINAL, AND A. R. KEITH. 1999. New bird records from Guadeloupe and Martinique, West Indies. Journal of Field Ornithology 70:80–94.

FREEMAN, S., AND R. M. ZINK. 1995. Phylogenetic study of the blackbirds based on variation in mitochondrial DNA restriction sites. Systematic Biology 44:409–420.

GARRIDO, O. H., K. C. PARKES, G. B. REYNARD, A. KIRKCONNELL, AND R. SUTTON. 1997. Taxonomy of the Stripe-headed Tanager, genus *Spindalis* (Aves: Thraupidae) of the West Indies. Wilson Bulletin 109:561–594.

GIBSON, D. D., AND B. KESSEL. 1997. Inventory of the species and subspecies of Alaska birds. Western Birds 28:45–95.

GRIFFITHS, C. S. 1994a. Monophyly of the Falconiformes based on syringeal morphology. Auk 111: 787–805.

GRIFFITHS, C. S. 1994b. Syringeal morphology and the phylogeny of the Falconidae. Condor 96:127–140.

GRIFFITHS, C. S. 1999. Phylogeny of the Falconidae inferred from molecular and morphological data. Auk 116:116–130.

HARRISON, C. J. O. 1964. The taxonomic status of the African Silverbill *Lonchura cantans* and the Indian Silverbill *Lonchura malabarica*. Ibis 106:462–468.

HEIDRICH, P., C. KÖNIG, AND M. WINK. 1995. Bioakustik, Taxonomie, und molekulare Systematik amerikanischer Sperlingskäuze (Strigidae: *Glaucidium* spp.). Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde Serie A (Biologie) 534:1–47.

HOLLAND, C. S., AND J. M. WILLIAMS. 1978. Observations on the birds of Antigua. American Birds 32:1095–1105.

HOYER, R. C., AND S. D. SMITH. 1997. Chinese Pond-Heron in Alaska. Field Notes 51:953–956.

HUPP, J. W., AND C. E. BRAUN. 1991. Geographic variation among Sage Grouse in Colorado. Wilson Bulletin 103:255–261.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. London.

ISLER, M. L., R. ISLER, AND B. M. WHITNEY. 1999. Species limits in antbirds (Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae): The *Myrmotherula surinamensis* complex. Auk 116:83–96.

JOHNSON, K. P., AND S. M. LANYON. 1999. Molecular systematics of the grackles and allies, and the effect of additional sequence (cyt *B* and ND2). Auk 116:759–768.

JOHNSON, R. R., L. T. HAIGHT, AND J. D. LIGON. 1999. Strickland's Woodpecker (*Picoides stricklandi*). *In* The birds of North America, no. 474 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

KAHN, N. W., C. E. BRAUN, J. R. YOUNG, S. WOOD, D. R. MATA, AND T. W. QUINN. 1999. Molecular analysis of genetic variation among large- and small-bodied Sage Grouse using mitochondrial control-region sequences. Auk 116:819–824.

KAKIZAWA, R., AND R. WATADA. 1985. The evolutionary genetics of the Estrildidae. Journal of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology 17:143–158.

KÖNIG, C. 1991. Zur Taxonomie und Ökologie der Sperlingskäuze (Strigidae: *Glaucidium* spp.) des Andenraumes. Ökologie der Vögel 13:15–76.

LANYON, S. M. 1994. Polyphyly of the blackbird genus *Agelaius* and the importance of assumptions of monophyly in comparative studies. Evolution 48:679–693.

LANYON, S. M., AND K. E. OMLAND. 1999. A molecular phylogeny of the blackbirds (Icteridae): Five lineages revealed by cytochrome-*B* sequence data. Auk 116:629–639.

LIGON, J. D. 1968. Observations on Strickland's Woodpecker, *Dendrocopos stricklandi*. Condor 70: 83–84.

LOVETTE, I. J., AND E. BERMINGHAM. 1999. Explosive speciation in the New World *Dendroica* warblers. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series B 266:1629–1636.

LOVETTE, I. J., E. BERMINGHAM, G. SEUTIN, AND R. E. RICKLEFS. 1998. Evolutionary differentiation in three endemic West Indian warblers. Auk 115: 890–903.

MAYR, E., AND G. W. COTTRELL (Eds.). 1979. Checklist of birds of the world, vol. 1, 2nd ed. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

O'BRIEN, M., J. B. PATTESON, G. L. ARMISTEAD, AND G. B. PEARCE. 1999. Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel. North American Birds 53:6–10.

OLSON, S. L. 1997. Avian biogeography in the islands of the Pacific coast of western Panama. Pages 69–82 *in* The era of Allan R. Phillips: A Festschrift (R. W. Dickerman, compiler). Albuquerque, New Mexico.

OMLAND, K. E., S. M. LANYON, AND S. J. FRITZ. 1999. A molecular phylogeny of the New World Orioles (*Icterus*): The importance of dense taxon

sampling. Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution 12:224–239.

OYLER-MCCANCE, S. J., N. W. KAHN, K. P. BURNHAM, C. E. BRAUN, AND T. W. QUINN. 1999. A population genetic comparison of large- and small-bodied Sage Grouse in Colorado using microsatellite and mitochondrial DNA markers. Molecular Ecology 8:1457–1466.

PAYNTER, R. J., Jr. (Ed.). 1968. Check-list of birds of the world, vol. 14. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

PHILLIPS, A. R. 1986. The known birds of North and Middle America. Part 1. Published by the author, Denver, Colorado.

PITMAN, R. L., AND J. R. JEHL, Jr. 1998. Geographic variation and reassessment of species limits in the ''Masked'' Boobies of the eastern Pacific Ocean. Wilson Bulletin 110:155–170.

PRATT, H. D., P. L. BRUNER, AND D. G. BERRETT. 1987. A field guide to the birds of Hawaii and the tropical Pacific. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

RAFFAELE, H., J. WILEY, O. GARRIDO, A. KEITH, AND J. RAFFAELE. 1998. A guide to the birds of the West Indies. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

RESTALL, R. 1995. Proposed additions to the genus *Lonchura* (Estrildinae). Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 115:140–157.

RESTALL, R. 1996. Munias and mannikins. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

ROBBINS, M. B., AND F. G. STILES. 1999. A new species of pygmy-owl (Strigidae: *Glaucidium*) from the Pacific slope of the northern Andes. Auk 116: 305–315.

ROBERSON, D. 1998. Sulids unmasked: Which large booby reaches California? Field Notes 52:276–297.

SEUTIN, G. 1998. Two bird species new for Panama and Central America: White-whiskered Hermit *Phaethornis yaruqui* and White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer.* Cotinga 9:22–23.

SHEDD, D. H., R. D. GETTINGER, B. L. SHEDD, and F. R. SCOTT. 1998. First record of a Western Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosis*) [*sic*] in Virginia. Raven 69:56.

SHORT, L. L., Jr. 1982. Woodpeckers of the world. Delaware Museum of Natural History, Greenville.

SIBLEY, C. G., AND B. L. MONROE, Jr. 1990. Distribution and taxonomy of birds of the world. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

SIBLEY, C. G., AND B. L. MONROE, Jr. 1993. A supplement to distribution and taxonomy of birds of the world. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

SYKES, P. W., Jr. 1998. Yellow-throated Bunting at Attu. Field Notes 52:398–403.

TYRBERG, T. 1998. The date of publication of Montin's description of *Lagopus mutus.* Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 118:56–57.

YOUNG, J. R., C. E. BRAUN, S. J. OYLER-MCCANCE, T. W. QUINN, AND J. W. HUPP. 2000. A new species of Sage Grouse (Phasianidae: *Centrocercus*) from southwestern Colorado, USA. Wilson Bulletin 112: in press.

YOUNG, J. R., J. W. HUPP, J. W. BRADBURY, AND C. E. BRAUN. 1994. Phenotypic divergence of secondary sexual traits among Sage Grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus,* populations. Animal Behaviour 47:1353–1362.

ZINK, R. M., S. ROHWER, A. V. ANDREEV, AND D. L. DITTMANN. 1995. Trans-Beringia comparisons of mitochondrial DNA differentiation in birds. Condor 97:639–649.

Committee:
RICHARD C. BANKS, *Chairman*
CARLA CICERO
JON L. DUNN
ANDREW W. KRATTER
HENRI OUELLET (deceased)
PAMELA C. RASMUSSEN
J. V. REMSEN, Jr.
JAMES A. RISING
DOUGLAS F. STOTZ

Preferred citation: American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds.* Auk 117:847–858.

AOU Check-list Supplement

The Auk 119(3):897–906, 2002

FORTY-THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

RICHARD C. BANKS,[1,10,11] CARLA CICERO,[2] JON L. DUNN,[3] ANDREW W. KRATTER,[4] PAMELA C. RASMUSSEN,[5,9] J. V. REMSEN, JR.,[6] JAMES D. RISING,[7] AND DOUGLAS F. STOTZ[8]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, Washington, DC 20560-0111, USA;*

[2]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA;*

[3]*RR2, Box 52R, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*

[4]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*

[5]*Department of Systematic Biology, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560-0116, USA;*

[6]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*

[7]*Department of Zoology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada; and*

[8]*Environmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496, USA*

This is the second Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2001. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). Changes in this Supplement fall into 10 categories: (1) four species are added to the main list or are transferred from the Appendix to the main list because of new distributional information (*Larus cirrocephalus*, *Larus dominicanus*, *Aratinga mitrata*, *Phylloscopus inornatus*); (2) four species are added to the main list because of splitting of species previously on the list (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*, *Gallinago delicata*, *Chaetura fumosa*, *Baeolophus atricristatus*); (3) two species replace others now on the list because of splitting from extralimital forms (*Phaethornis longirostris*, *Phaethornis striigularis*); (4) one species (*Amazilia cyanifrons*) is removed from the list because its only representative in our area has been reassigned status and moved to the Appendix; (5) five species names are changed because of generic reallocation (*Platalea ajaja*, *Porphyrio martinica*, *Porphyrio flavirostris*, *Allenia fusca*, *Passerina caerulea*); (6) spelling of the scientific names of two species is changed because of rules relating to agreement in gender with generic names (*Phalaropus fulicarius*, *Donacobius atricapilla*); (7) authorship and date of publication of one species are changed for nomenclatural reasons (*Centrocercus minimus*); (8) three English names are changed, one because of a species split (Galapagos Petrel), one to avoid implicit geographic limitations (Mariana Swiftlet), and one to reflect relationships more clearly (Eared Quetzal); (9) two species are added to the Appendix (*Agapornis roseicollis*, *Amazilia alfaroana*); and (10) species limits and statements of distribution are changed for two species because of splits of extralimital populations (*Zenaida asiatica*, *Carduelis flammea*). In addition, the distributional statements of some species already on the list are amended in instances where significant new information has become available, or where acceptance of distributional records modifies the list of birds known from north of the Mexico–United States border, essentially the southern limit of the AOU *Check-list* before the 6th edition. The additions to and deletion from the main list bring the number of species recognized as occurring in the *Check-list* area (main list) to 2,030. Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the

[9] Present address: Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1045, USA.

[10] Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

[11] E-mail: banks.rc@nmnh.si.edu, or richard_banks@usgs.gov

AOU *Check-list* area may be accessed at http://www.AOU.org/aou/birdlist.html.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. In the list of bird species known from the *Check-list* area, change 2023 (from 42nd Supplement) to 2030. In the list, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Pterodroma sandwichensis Hawaiian Petrel (H)
Gallinago delicata Wilson's Snipe
Larus cirrocephalus Gray-hooded Gull (A)
Larus dominicanus Kelp Gull
Aratinga mitrata Mitred Parakeet (I)
Chaetura fumosa Costa Rican Swift
Phaethornis longirostris Long-billed Hermit
Phaethornis striigularis Stripe-throated Hermit
Baeolophus atricristatus Black-crested Titmouse
Phylloscopus inornatus Yellow-browed Warbler (A)

Remove the following names:
Phaethornis superciliosus Long-tailed Hermit
Phaethornis longuemareus Little Hermit
Amazilia cyanifrons Indigo-capped Hummingbird

Change the following scientific names, with no change in English names:
Ajaia ajaja to ***Platalea ajaja***
Porphyrula martinica to ***Porphyrio martinica***
Porphyrula flavirostris to ***Porphyrio flavirostris***
Phalaropus fulicaria to ***Phalaropus fulicarius***
Donacobius atricapillus to ***Donacobius atricapilla***
Margarops fuscus to ***Allenia fusca***
Guiraca caerulea to ***Passerina caerulea***

Change the following English names:
Pterodroma phaeopygia Galapagos Petrel
Aerodramus bartschi Mariana Swiftlet
Euptilotis neoxenus Eared Quetzal

Rearrange the species (and English) names in *Passerina* into the following sequence:
Passerina caerulea
Passerina amoena
Passerina cyanea
Passerina rositae
Passerina leclancherii
Passerina versicolor
Passerina ciris

p. 10. The occurrence of *Thalassarche melanophris* in Atlantic waters off the United States has been verified by Patteson et al. (1999). In the paragraph beginning ''Casual,'' after the record for Martinique, insert: ''and Virginia (about 65 nautical miles east of Virginia Beach, 6 February 1999; Patteson et al. 1999).'' Change the last clause of the paragraph to ''earlier sight reports from off the coast of North America, from Newfoundland to Florida, remain unsatisfactory.''

p. 14. The occurrence of *Pterodroma cahow* in waters off the Atlantic coast of the United States has been verified by Wingate et al. (1998). Change the second paragraph in the Distribution statement for the species to read:

Ranges at sea, exact area unknown; at least 10 records, nearly all recent and many substantiated by photos, off the coast of North Carolina between late May and mid-August (Wingate et al. 1998, ABA 1999).

p. 15. *Pterodroma sandwichensis* is recognized as a species distinct from *P. phaeopygia* on the basis of differences in vocalizations and morphology (Tomkins and Milne 1991, Browne et al. 1997) that are comparable to species-level differences elsewhere in the genus.

Change the English name of *P. phaeopygia* to Galapagos Petrel.

Replace Distribution of *P. phaeopygia* with:
Breeds in the Galapagos Islands (Isabella, San Salvador, Santa Cruz, Floreana, and San Cristóbal).
Ranges at sea in the eastern Pacific Ocean from Clipperton Island and Costa Rica (Slud 1964) south to northern Peru, perhaps north to western Mexico (Howell and Webb 1995).

Replace the Notes under *P. phaeopygia* with: Under English name Dark-rumped Petrel, formerly included *P. sandwichensis*, now recognized as distinct. See comments under *P. hasitata* and *P. sandwichensis*.

Insert the following after *P. phaeopygia*:
Pterodroma sandwichensis (Ridgway). Hawaiian Petrel.
Œ[stralata] sandwichensis Ridgway, 1884, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 13, vol. 2, p. 395. (Sandwich Islands = Hawaii.)

Habitat.—Nests in burrows in rain forest; forages in tropical oceans.
Distribution.—As for *sandwichensis* group in *P. phaeopygia* account.
Notes.—Formerly included with *P. phaeopygia* as Dark-rumped Petrel but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations, morphology, and genetics (Tomkins and Milne 1991, Browne et al. 1997). A photograph and sight reports from California, and a sight report from Oregon, may be of either species.

p. 16. *Bulweria bulwerii* has been documented as occurring in waters of the United States. Delete the last phrase ''sight reports from Florida'' from the second

paragraph on Distribution and add a new paragraph as follows:

Accidental in summer off Outer Banks, North Carolina (LeGrand et al. 1999) and in Monterey Bay, California (Field Notes 52: 498, 1998; photo). There are sight reports from Florida (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992).

p. 50. The genus *Ajaia* is merged into *Platalea*, following most recent treatments (e.g. Matheu and del Hoyo *in* del Hoyo et al. 1992). Replace the generic heading with:

Genus ***PLATALEA*** Linnaeus

Platalea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., (ed. 10), 1: 139. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray 1840), *Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus.

Retain the citation for *Ajaia* as a synonym.

Change the species heading to: ***Platalea ajaja*** Linnaeus. Roseate Spoonbill. Change Notes to read: Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Ajaia*.

p. 112. Add to Notes under *Ortalis ruficauda*: For updated information on distribution, see Smith and Smith (1999).

p. 119. Replace the heading, citation, and type locality for *Centrocercus minimus* Bradbury and Vehrencamp, inserted by the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000) with:

Centrocercus minimus Young et al. Gunnison Sage-Grouse.
Centrocercus minimus Young, Braun, Oyler-McCance, Hupp, and Quinn, 2000, Wilson Bull. 112: 446. (Approximately 32 km southeast of Gunnison, Gunnison County, Colorado.)

The name was used by Bradbury and Vehrencamp only in a caption to identify a bird pictured on the cover of their 1998 book ''Principles of Animal Communication.'' It was not used in the text, and it does not appear in the second printing of the book. As a name proposed ''as a means of temporary reference and not for formal taxonomic use as a scientific name in zoological nomenclature,'' it is excluded from the provisions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature under Article 1(b)(6) of the third edition (ICZN 1985) and Article 1.3.5 of the fourth edition (ICZN 1999) of the Code. The first available name is that proposed by Young et al. (2000). In formal listings, as in the citation in this *Check-list*, all authors of the name *Centrocercus minimus* should be given; in less formal listings, as in the species heading, the authorship of *Centrocercus minimus* can be given merely as Young et al., 2000.

p. 136. Following Olson (1973) and others, the genus *Porphyrula* is merged into *Porphyrio*. Replace the generic heading with:

Genus ***PORPHYRIO*** Brisson

Porphyrio Brisson, 1760, Orn. 1, p. 48; 5, p. 522. Type by tautonomy, *Porphyrio* Brisson = *Fulica porphyrio* Linnaeus.

Retain the citation for *Porphyrula* as a synonym but delete Notes under generic heading.

Change species headings to ***Porphyrio martinica*** (Linnaeus). Purple Gallinule and ***Porphyrio flavirostris*** (Gmelin). Azure Gallinule. Under each species, add a Note: Formerly placed in the genus *Porphyrula*.

p. 177. Because of differences in the winnowing display sounds and morphology (Thönen 1969, Miller 1996), *Gallinago delicata* (Wilson's Snipe) is recognized as a species distinct from the Old World *G. gallinago*, which retains the name Common Snipe. Insert the following before the account for *G. gallinago*:

Gallinago delicata (Ord). Wilson's Snipe.
Scolopax delicata Ord, 1825, in reprint Wilson, American Ornithology, 9, p. ccxviii (Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Wet grassy areas, from tundra to temperate lowlands.
Distribution.—as the *delicata* group in account of *G. gallinago*.
Notes.—Formerly considered part of *G. gallinago* because of overall morphological similarities (Oberholser 1921), but now separated on the basis of differences in winnowing display sounds associated with differences in the outer tail feathers (Thönen 1969, Tuck 1972, Miller 1996) that are comparable to differences between other closely related species in the genus.

Modify the account of *Gallinago gallinago* by removing references to the *delicata* group. Change Notes to read: Formerly included *G. delicata*, now considered distinct. South American and African taxa also have been considered conspecific with, or closely related to, *G. gallinago* by some authors, but are now generally treated as distinct (e.g. Fjeldså and Krabbe 1990).

p. 180. The name of the Red Phalarope should be *Phalaropus fulicarius*, not *fulicaria*. The specific name is an adjective and must agree in gender with the generic name (David and Gosselin 2000).

p. 187. *Larus cirrocephalus*, the Gray-hooded Gull, is moved from the Appendix to the main list because of additional information on distribution. Before the

account for *Larus modestus*, insert the following account:

Larus cirrocephalus Vieillot. Gray-hooded Gull.

Larus cirrocephalus Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 21: 502. (Brésil = Rio de Janiero, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Bays, estuaries, and lagoons; fresh water marshes and lakes.

Distribution.—*Resident* in South America, from southern Ecuador to Peru on the Pacific coast and from Uruguay to central Argentina on the Atlantic coast; and in tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar. Eastern South American populations winter within their breeding range north to Paraguay and southern Brazil.

Accidental in the panhandle of Florida (Franklin County, 26 December 1998; McNair 1999) and in the Mediterranean region (Spain). There is a sight report for the Pacific coast of Panama (Ridgely 1976).

Notes.—Also known as Gray-headed Gull.

p. 193. The Kelp Gull, *Larus dominicanus*, is moved from the Appendix to the main list because of additional information on distribution. After the account for *Larus marinus*, insert the following:

Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein. Kelp Gull.

Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus., Berlin, p. 502. (Coasts of Brazil.)

Habitat.—Seacoasts, estuaries, rivers, and lakes, from sea level to 1,500 m.

Distribution.—*Resident* in South America from southwestern Ecuador and southeastern Brazil south to Tierra del Fuego; in Africa from central Namibia and eastern South Africa south to the Cape; in southern Australia; in New Zealand; and on islands in the southern oceans.

Casual since at least 1989 on Chandeleur Islands, St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana (specimen) where hybridization has occurred with *Larus argentatus* (Amer. Birds 44: 1147, 1990). Records from the Yucatan in 1991, 1993, and 1994 have been accompanied by photographs (Howell et al. 1993) as have reports from Texas and Indiana. One individual was present at the same site in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in January and February 1998 and 1999 (Kostenko 1999). In Africa, casual north to Senegal, Kenya and Mauritania (Pineau et al. 2001).

p. 222. Add to Notes under *Streptopelia decaocto*: For updated information on the rapidly changing distribution of this species, see Romagosa and McEneaney (1999) and Romagosa and Labisky (2000).

p. 223. On the basis of comparative genetic, morphological, and vocal evidence (Johnson and Clayton 2000, Gibbs et al. 2001), the *meloda* group of *Zenaida asiatica* is recognized as a species. From the citation for *Melopelia* in the synonymy of the genus *Zenaida*, remove the phrase ''=*Columba asiatica* Linnaeus.''

Remove information about the *meloda* group, and the words ''*asiatica* group,'' from the account of *Zenaida asiatica*. Change Notes to read: Formerly included *Zenaida meloda* (Tschudi, 1843) [Pacific Dove] of the Pacific coast of South America, now separated as a species on the basis of differences in nuclear and mitochondrial DNA, vocalizations, and morphology (Johnson and Clayton 2000, Tubaro and Mahler 1998, Gibbs et al. 2001). The two form a superspecies that is the sister group to the other species of *Zenaida*.

p. 235. *Aratinga mitrata*, established in southern California, is added to the *Check-list*. After the account for *Aratinga finschi*, insert:

Aratinga mitrata (Tschudi). Mitred Parakeet.

Conurus mitratus Tschudi, 1844, Arch. f. Naturg. 10, p. 304. (Peru; restricted to Chanchamayo Valley by Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 17: 263, 1930.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (1,000–3,400 m); urban areas where introduced.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the eastern Andes from central Peru south to central Bolivia and western Argentina.

Introduced and established in southern California (Los Angeles and Orange counties), where present since at least 1980 (Collins and Kares 1997, Garrett 1997); also reported (Garrett 1998) from elsewhere in California (San Francisco, Sacramento, and San Diego areas) and from peninsular Florida, where it has bred (Stevenson and Anderson 1994).

p. 243. Add the following paragraph to the Distribution of *Amazona viridigenalis*:

Introduced and established in southern California (Los Angeles and Orange counties) since the 1960s (Garrett 1997).

p. 264. *Asio stygius* is recognized as a species that occurs in the United States. Insert a new paragraph under Distribution as follows:

Accidental in southern Texas; single birds seen and photographed at Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo County, 9 December 1994 (Cooksey 1998) and 26 December 1996 (Wright and Wright 1997).

p. 278. On the basis of morphologic characters analyzed by Marín (2000), *Chaetura fumosa* is recognized as a species distinct from *C. spinicauda*. Remove the Costa Rican part of the distribution from the account of *C. spinicauda* (on p. 279), and insert ''central and eastern'' before ''Panama.'' To that account, add:

Notes.—Formerly included *C. fumosa* Salvin; see comments under that species.

p. 279. After the account of *Chaetura spinicauda*, insert:

Chaetura fumosa Salvin. Costa Rican Swift.

Chaetura fumosa Salvin, 1870. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, p. 204. (Bugaba, Chiriquí, Panama.)

Habitat.—Lowland Humid Tropical Forest (Tropical zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (El General, Térraba, and Golfo Dulce regions) and western Panama (Chiriquí).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. spinicauda*, but separated on morphological grounds by Marín (2000), who considers *C. spinicauda*, *C. fumosa*, and the South American *C. egregia* Todd, 1916 [Pale-rumped Swift] to form a superspecies with *C. martinica*, contra Sibley and Monroe (1990).

Add to Notes under *C. cinereiventris* and *C. martinica*: See comments under *C. fumosa*.

p. 280. The English name of *Aerodramus bartschi* is changed from Guam Swiftlet to Mariana Swiftlet, to express its distribution more accurately. Add to the note: Formerly known as Guam Swiftlet.

p. 283. We follow Hinkelmann (1996) and Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997) in separating the *Phaethornis longirostris* complex from *P. superciliosus* of South America on morphological grounds and because no satisfactory basis for their merger (Peters 1929) was ever given. Replace the account for *P. superciliosus* with the following:

Phaethornis longirostris (DeLattre). Long-billed Hermit.

Ornismaya longirostris DeLattre, 1843, Écho du Monde Savant, no. 45, col. 1070. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—as for *P. superciliosus*.

Distribution.—as for *griseoventer*, *mexicanus*, *longirostris*, and *baroni* groups in present account of *P. superciliosus*.

Notes.—Groups: *P. griseoventer* Phillips, 1962 [Jalisco Hermit], *P. mexicanus* Hartert, 1897 [Hartert's Hermit], *P. longirostris* (DeLattre, 1843) [Long-billed Hermit], and *P. baroni* Hartert, 1897 [Baron's Hermit]. Formerly treated as conspecific with *P. superciliosus* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Rusty-breasted Hermit] with the English name Long-tailed Hermit, but separated on the basis of coloration and size by Hinkelmann (1996) and Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997). Howell and Webb (1995) treated *mexicanus* and *griseoventer* as a species [Mexican Hermit] under the former name, distinct from *longirostris*.

p. 284. We follow Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997) in separating the *Phaethornis striigularis* complex from *P. longuemareus* of northern South America, both on morphological grounds and because no satisfactory basis for their merger (Griscom 1932) was ever given. Replace the account for *P. longuemareus* with the following:

Phaethornis striigularis Gould. Stripe-throated Hermit.

Phaëthornis striigularis Gould, 1854, Monogr. Trochil., pt. 8, pl. 15, = pl. 37 of Vol. 1. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Habitat.—as for *P. longuemareus*.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana Roo south through Belize and eastern Guatemala to Honduras, on both slopes in Nicaragua (rare on Pacific slope), Costa Rica (rare in dry northwest) and Panama, and in northern Venezuela, northern and western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Along with the western Amazonian *P. atrimentalis* Lawrence, 1858 [Black-throated Hermit], formerly included in *P. longuemareus* (Lesson, 1832) and known as Little Hermit, but the three were separated by Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997). Howell and Webb (1995) also suggested that *striigularis* should be recognized as a species but treated the complex in the genus *Pygmornis* Bonaparte; see Gill and Gerwin (1989). Populations from Mexico to northwestern Colombia and western Ecuador were treated as the *adolphi* group by AOU (1998) and recognized as a species *P. adolphi* Gould, 1857 [Boucard's Hermit] by Davis (1972). Here they are treated as part of *striigularis* and not considered to constitute a group. Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997) note the existence of hybrids between nominate *striigularis* and other taxa included in this species in northern Colombia.

p. 298. Weller (2001) proposed that the single specimen of *Amazilia cyanifrons* from the *Check-list* area, tentatively treated (AOU 1998) as the subspecies *A. c. alfaroana*, should be recognized as a species, *A. alfaroana* Underwood, 1896. We accept the removal of that unique specimen from the species *A. cyanifrons*, but place it in Part 2 of the Appendix on the basis that its status as a species rather than a hybrid individual has not been adequately demonstrated. As a result of this treatment, *Amazilia cyanifrons* becomes extralimital to the *Check-list* area and the account for that species is deleted.

p. 318. The English name of *Euptilotis neoxenus* is changed from Eared Trogon to Eared Quetzal, to indicate its affinities more precisely, following Howell and Webb (1995). Change the Notes under that species to:

Notes.—Formerly known as Eared Trogon.

p. 330. In the top line, *pleuricinctus* should be *pluricinctus*.

p. 410. Records of the Piratic Flycatcher, *Legatus leucophaius*, in the United States are recognized. Replace the last sentence in the species account (on p. 411) with: Accidental in southeastern New Mexico (Lea County, 1–7 September 1996 [NAS Field Notes 51: 100, 1997]), Texas (Big Bend National Park, 4 April 1998 [Field Notes 52: 356, 407, 1998] and on an oil rig off the coast of Kenedy County, 21–22 October 2000 [North American Birds 55: 72, 248, photo, 2001]), and southern Florida (15 March 1991). The latter record was initially published as a Variegated Flycatcher (Bradbury 1992). See ABA (2001).

p. 414. Add to the Notes under *Tyrannus caudifasciatus*: For updated information on distribution, see Smith et al. (2000). No records in the United States (Florida) are recognized. Delete the first clause of the second paragraph under Distribution.

p. 466. A reevaluation of the nature of the hybrid zone, genetics, and vocal differences in *Baeolophus bicolor* results in the two groups being separated as species.

Remove groups from *Baeolophus bicolor* account, and replace text with that for *bicolor* group. Change Notes for *B. bicolor* account to read: ''Formerly considered conspecific with *B. atricristatus*. These two species hybridize freely in a stable, narrow zone through east-central Texas (Dixon 1955, 1989, 1990), but they are distinct genetically (Braun et al. 1984, Avise and Zink 1988, Sheldon et al. 1992) and vocally (Dixon 1955, Coldren 1992).

p. 467: Insert the following account after *B. bicolor*.

Baeolophus atricristatus (Cassin). Black-crested Titmouse.

Parus atricristatus Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5: 103. (Texas, on the Rio Grande.)

Habitat.—As for *atricristatus* group in *bicolor* account.

Distribution.—As for *atricristatus* group in *bicolor* account.

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

p. 471. The name of the Black-capped Donacobius should be *Donacobius atricapilla*, not *atricapillus*. The specific name was originally used as a noun and does not change gender to agree with the generic name (David and Gosselin 2000).

p. 490. *Phylloscopus inornatus* is added to the main list because of a well-documented distributional record from Alaska. After the account for *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, insert:

Phylloscopus inornatus (Blyth). Yellow-browed Warbler.

Regulus inornatus Blyth, 1842, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 11: 191. (near Calcutta [India] fide Ticehurst, 1938, Syst. Rev. Genus *Phylloscopus*, p. 100.)

Habitat.—Open broadleaf, often riparian, forest.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in western Siberia from upper Pechora River district east across Siberia to north shore of Sea of Okhotsk and south to south-central Siberia, eastern Mongolia, northern Manchuria, Ussuriland, and possibly North Korea.

Winters in the lower Himalayas from central Nepal eastward, and in plains and hills of northeastern India and Bangladesh east to southeastern China and Taiwan (rare) and Hainan and south through all of southeast Asia.

Wanders, especially in fall, to Scandinavia and northern Europe, especially to northern European countries bordering the North Sea coasts. Much rarer or casual in central and southern Europe and other countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Very rare migrant to Japan and casual in Iceland. One sight report for Sumatra.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 23–24 September 1999, Lehman 2000a, b).

Notes.—Formerly included *Phylloscopus humei* (Brooks, 1878) [Hume's Leaf Warbler], recently separated as a species (see British Ornithologists' Union 1997).

p. 502. A record of *Catharus aurantiirostris* in the United States is accepted. Add the following paragraph to the section on Distribution:

Accidental in Texas (Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge), 8 April 1996 (photographs; Papish et al. 1997, ABA 1999).

p. 522. The genus *Allenia*, currently merged into *Margarops*, is separated on the basis of genetic differences (Hunt et al. 2001). Before the genus *Margarops*, insert the heading:

Genus ***ALLENIA*** Cory

Move the citation for *Allenia* from the synonymy of *Margarops*.

Move the species now called *Margarops fuscus* into *Allenia* as *Allenia fusca* (Müller). The Notes under that species should be changed to read: ''Sometimes placed in the genus *Margarops*.''

p. 636. The monotypic genus *Guiraca* is merged into *Passerina* as a result of an analysis of mtDNA (Klicka et al. 2001) which reveals a close relationship between *G. caerulea* and *P. amoena*. Other traits (e.g. behavior, molts, plumages) support this treatment (Phillips et al. 1964, Blake 1969, Mayr and Short 1970). Replace the heading of the genus *Guiraca* with the heading and citation for *Passerina* now on p. 637. Remove the note under *Guiraca*; move the citation of

Guiraca to the synonymy of the genus *Passerina*. Change the heading of the species *Guiraca caerulea* to:

Passerina caerulea (Linnaeus). Blue Grosbeak.

Insert at the end of the account for that species the following:

Notes.—Formerly in the monotypic genus *Guiraca*, but merged into *Passerina* because of similarities in mtDNA (Klicka et al. 2001) as well as in behavior, molts, and plumages (Phillips et al. 1964, Blake 1969).

p. 637 ff. The species in the genus *Passerina* are rearranged in the sequence *caerulea, amoena, cyanea, rositae, leclancherii, versicolor, ciris*. This sequence reflects strongly supported genetic data (Klicka et al. 2001) that suggests a close relationship between *P. caerulea* and *P. amoena* and between *P. versicolor* and *P. ciris*. The position of *P. cyanea* near *P. amoena* is maintained on the basis of other indications (hybridization, vocal similarity) of a close relationship.

p. 664. The populations of Common Redpoll in the British Isles and central Europe, constituting the subspecies *Carduelis flammea cabaret*, are separated as a distinct species (Knox et al. 2001) on the basis of differences in morphology, vocalizations, and behavior, and sympatric breeding of the two forms in southern Norway.

Delete the phrase ''the British Isles and central Europe (Alps),'' from the statement of breeding distribution of *Carduelis flammea*. To the Notes for that species, add: Formerly included *Carduelis cabaret* (Müller, 1776) [Lesser Redpoll], recently separated by Knox et al. (2001).

p. 692. *Larus cirrocephalus* and *Larus dominicanus* are moved from the Appendix to the main list.

p. 693. After the account for *Columba goodsoni*, insert:

Agapornis roseicollis (Vieillot). Peach-faced Lovebird.

Psittacus roseicollis Vieillot, 1817 (1818), Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. (nouv. éd.) 25: 377. (Interior of the Cape of Good Hope.)

This popular cage bird, native to dry country of southwestern Africa, is considered established in and around Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona (North American Birds 54: 85, 2000). It has been reported nesting in cavities in saguaro cactus and in palms (T. Corman pers. comm., G. Clark pers. comm.). Escapees have been reported in southern Florida (Stevenson and Anderson 1994).

p. 700. Insert the following after the account for *Amazilia bangsi*:

Amazilia alfaroana Underwood. Alfaro's Hummingbird.

Amazilia alfaroana Underwood, 1896, Ibis, 1896, p. 441 (Volcán de Miravalles, Costa Rica.)

This unique specimen has been treated (Stiles and Skutch 1989, AOU 1998) as a subspecies of *Amazilia cyanifrons* (Bourcier, 1843) following Carriker (1910). Weller (2001) thinks that the specimen was missexed, and that it is a distinct species because of color and size characters that do not quite match either *A. cyanifrons* or *A. saucerrottei*. The possibility of hybrid origin has not been ruled out convincingly.

p. 705–730. In the list of French names of North American Birds:

Insert the following in the appropriate places, as indicated by the preceding text:

Pterodroma sandwichensis Pétrel des Hawaï
Gallinago delicata Bécassine de Wilson
Aratinga mitrata Conure mitrée
Chaetura fumosa Martinet du Costa Rica
Phaethornis longirostris Ermite à longue queue
Phaethornis striigularis Ermite à gorge rayée
Baeolophus atricristatus Mésange à plumet noir
Phylloscopus inornatus Pouillot à grands sourcils
Agapornis roseicollis Inséparable rosegorge
Amazilia alfaroana Ariane d'Alfaro

Move the following from the Appendix list to the main list:

Larus cirrocephalus
Larus dominicanus

Change the following scientific names, retaining the French names:

Ajaia ajaja to *Platalea ajaja*
Porphyrula martinica to *Porphyrio martinica*
Porphyrula flavirostris to *Porphyrio flavirostris*
Phalaropus fulicaria to *Phalaropus fulicarius*
Donacobius atricapillus to *Donacobius atricapilla*
Margarops fuscus to *Allenia fusca*
Guiraca caerulea to *Passerina caerulea*

Delete the following from the list:

Phaethornis superciliosus
Phaethornis longuemareus
Amazilia cyanifrons

Change the French names of the following:

Caracara cheriway to Caracara du Nord
Campylopterus curvipennis to Campyloptère pampa
Euptilotis neoxenus to Quetzal oreillard
Philydor fuscipennis to Anabate à ailes sombres
Pica hudsonia to Pie d'Amérique
Calyptophilus tertius to Tangara d'Haïti
Icterus bullockii to Oriole de Bullock

Rearrange the species in the genus *Passerina* as follows:

Passerina caerulea
Passerina amoena
Passerina cyanea
Passerina rositae
Passerina leclancherii
Passerina versicolor
Passerina ciris

p. 760. Insert the following reference in the proper position:

Sealy, S. G., H. R. Carter, W. D. Shuford, K. D. Powers, and C. A. Chase, III. 1991. Long-distance vagrancy of the Asiatic Marbled Murrelet in North America, 1979–1989. Western Birds 22:145–155.

p. 768. In the citation to Zink and Blackwell, insert the date 1996.

Taxonomic proposals considered but not yet accepted by the Committee include: separation of *Calonectris borealis* from *C. diomedea*; splitting the genus *Anas* into two or three genera; separation of *Anas carolinensis* from *A. crecca*; separation of *Pyrrhura eisenmanni* from *P. picta*; separation of *Cynanthus doubledayi* from *C. latirostris*; separation of *Amazilia wagneri* from *A. viridifrons*; separation of *Petrochelidon pallida* from *P. fulva*; separation of *Toxostoma palmeri* from *T. curvirostre*; recognition of *Sporophila corvina* rather than *S. americana* in our area; and merger of *Cyanocompsa* into *Passerina*.

Acknowledgments

Michel Gosselin is serving the Committee as its authority for French names, and Normand David is serving as authority for classical languages, especially relative to gender of generic names. M. J. Braun, L. Bull, T. Corman, E. C. Dickinson, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, S. N. G. Howell, H. F. James, A. Knox, M. Michener, S. L. Olson, A. T. Peterson, H. D. Pratt, S. G. Sealy, A. Sheehey, J. M. Sheppard, F. C. Thompson, and G. Wiles either called matters to our attention or provided helpful advice, or both.

Literature Cited

ABA Checklist Committee. 1999. 1998–1999 ABA Checklist Committee Report. Birding 31:518–524.

ABA Checklist Committee. 2001. 2000–2001 ABA Checklist Committee Report. Birding 33:568–571.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Checklist of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds.* Auk 117:847–858.

Avise, J. C., and R. M. Zink. 1988. Molecular genetic divergence between avian sibling species: King and Clapper rails, Long-billed and Short-billed dowitchers, Boat-tailed and Great-tailed grackles, and Tufted and Black-crested titmice. Auk 105:516–528.

Blake, C. H. 1969. Notes on the Indigo Bunting. Bird-Banding 40:133–139.

Bradbury, R. C. 1992. First Florida record of Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*) at Garden Key, Dry Tortugas. Florida Field Naturalist 20: 42–44.

Braun, D., G. B. Kitto, and M. J. Braun. 1984. Molecular population genetics of tufted and black-crested forms of *Parus bicolor*. Auk 101:170–173.

British Ornithologists' Union. 1997. Records Committee: Twenty-third report (July 1996). Ibis 139:197–201.

Browne, R. A., D. J. Anderson, J. N. Houser, F. Cruz, K. J. Glasgow, C. N. Hodges, and G. Massey. 1997. Genetic diversity and divergence of endangered Galapagos and Hawaiian petrel populations. Condor 99:812–815.

Carriker, M. A., Jr. 1910. An annotated list of the birds of Costa Rica, including Cocos Island. Annals of the Carnegie Museum 6:314–915.

Coldren, C. L. 1992. A comparison of the songs of the Tufted and Black-crested titmice in Texas. M.S. thesis, Texas A&M University, College Station.

Collins, C. T., and L. M. Kares. 1997. Seasonal flock sizes of naturalized Mitred Parakeets (*Aratinga mitrata*) in Long Beach, California. Western Birds 28:218–222.

Cooksey, M. 1998. A pre-1996 North American record of Stygian Owl. Field Notes 52:265–266.

David, N., and M. Gosselin. 2000. The supposed significance of originally capitalized species-group names. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 120:261–266.

Davis, L. I. 1972. A Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Central America. University of Texas Press, Austin.

del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. 1992. Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 1. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Dixon, K. L. 1955. An ecological analysis of the interbreeding of crested titmice in Texas. University of California Publications in Zoology 54: 125–206.

Dixon, K. L. 1989. Contact zones of avian congeners on the southern Great Plains. Condor 91:15–22.

Dixon, K. L. 1990. Constancy of margins of the hybrid zone in titmice of the *Parus bicolor* complex in coastal Texas. Auk 107:184–188.

FJELDSÅ, J., AND N. KRABBE. 1990. Birds of the High Andes. Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

GARRETT, K. L. 1997. Population status and distribution of naturalized parrots in southern California. Western Birds 28:181–195.

GARRETT, K. L. 1998. Population trends and ecological attributes of introduced parrots, doves, and finches in California. Pages 46–54 *in* Proceedings of the 18th Vertebrate Pest Conference (R. O. Baker and A. C. Crabb, Eds.). University of California, Davis.

GIBBS, D., E. BARNES, AND J. COX. 2001. Pigeons and Doves. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

GILL, F. B., AND J. A. GERWIN. 1989. Protein relationships among hermit hummingbirds. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 141:409–421.

GRISCOM, L. 1932. The ornithology of the Caribbean coast of extreme eastern Panama. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 72:303–372.

GRUBB, T. C., AND V. V. PRAVOSUDOV. 1994. Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*). *In* The Birds of North America, no. 86 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

HINKELMANN, C. 1996. Systematics and geographic variation in Long-tailed Hermit Hummingbirds, the *Phaethornis superciliosus–malaris–longirostris* species group (Trochilidae), with notes on their biogeography. Ornitologia Neotropical 7:119–148.

HINKELMANN, C., AND K.-L. SCHUCHMANN. 1997. Phylogeny of the hermit hummingbirds (Trochilidae: Phaethornithinae). Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment 32:142–163.

HOWELL, S. N. G., J. CORREA. S., AND J. GARCIA. 1993. First records of the Kelp Gull in Mexico. Euphonia 2:71–80.

HOWELL, S. N. G., AND S. WEBB. 1995. A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford University Press, New York.

HUNT, J. S., E. BERMINGHAM, AND R. E. RICKLEFS. 2001. Molecular systematics and biogeography of Antillean thrashers, tremblers, and mockingbirds (Aves: Mimidae). Auk 118:35–55.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. 1985. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 3rd ed. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, London.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, London.

JOHNSON, K. P., AND D. H. CLAYTON. 2000. A molecular phylogeny of the dove genus *Zenaida*: Mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences. Condor 102:864–870.

KLICKA, J., A. J. FRY, R. M. ZINK, AND C. W. THOMPSON. 2001. A cytochrome-*b* perspective on *Passerina* bunting relationships. Auk 118:611–623.

KNOX, A. G., A. J. HELBIG, D. T. PARKIN, AND G. SANGSTER. 2001. The taxonomic status of Lesser Redpoll. British Birds 94:260–267.

KOSTENKO, J. 1999 [2001]. Kelp Gull visits St. Mary's County, Maryland. Part I. Maryland Birdlife 55: 3–6.

LEGRAND, H. E., JR., P. GURIS, AND M. GUSTAFSON. 1999. Bulwer's Petrel off the North Carolina Coast. North American Birds 53:113–115.

LEHMAN, P. 2000a. Pictorial highlights: Special supplement, fall 1999 birding highlights in the Bering Sea Region, Alaska. North American Birds 54:117–120.

LEHMAN, P. 2000b. First record of Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) in North America. Western Birds 31:57–60.

MARÍN, M. 2000. Species limits, distribution, and biogeography of some New World gray-rumped spine-tailed swifts (*Chaetura*, Apodidae). Ornitologia Neotropical 11:93–107.

MAYR, E., AND L. L. SHORT. 1970. Species taxa of North American birds. Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 9.

MCNAIR, D. B. 1999. The Gray-hooded Gull in North America: First documented record. North American Birds 53:337–339.

MILLER, E. H. 1996. Acoustic differentiation and speciation in shorebirds. Pages 241–257. *in* Ecology and Evolution of Acoustic Communication in Birds (D. E. Kroodsma and E. H. Miller, Eds.). Comstock/Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

OBERHOLSER, H. C. 1921. Notes on North American birds. X. Auk 38:79–82.

OLSON, S. L. 1973. A classification of the Rallidae. Wilson Bulletin. 85:381–416.

PAPISH, R., J. L. MAYS, AND D. BREWER. 1997. Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush: First record for Texas and the U.S. Birding 29:128–130.

PATTESON, J. B., M. A. PATTEN, AND E. S. BRINKLEY. 1999. The Black-browed Albatross in North America: First photographically documented record. North American Birds 53:228–231.

PETERS, J. L. 1929. An ornithological survey in the Caribbean lowlands of Honduras. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 69:397–478.

PHILLIPS, A., J. MARSHALL, AND G. MONSON. 1964. The Birds of Arizona. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

PINEAU, O., Y. KAYSER, M. SALL, A. GUEYE, AND H. HAFNER. 2001. The Kelp Gull at Banc d' Arguin:

A new western Palearctic bird. Birding World 14:110–111.

RIDGELY, R. S. 1976. A Guide to the Birds of Panama. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

ROBERTSON, W. B., JR., AND G. E. WOOLFENDEN. 1992. Florida bird species: An annotated list. Florida Ornithological Society, Special Publication, no. 6. Gainesville, Florida.

ROMAGOSA, C. M., AND R. F. LABISKY. 2000. Establishment and dispersal of the Eurasian Collared-Dove in Florida. Journal of Field Ornithology 71: 159–166.

ROMAGOSA, C. M., AND T. MCENEANEY. 1999. Eurasian Collared-Dove in North America and the Caribbean. North American Birds 53:348–353.

SHELDON, F. H., B. SLIKAS, M. KINNARNEY, F. B. GILL, E. ZHAO, AND B. SILVERIN. 1992. DNA-DNA hybridization evidence of phylogenetic relationships among major lineages of *Parus*. Auk 109: 173–185.

SIBLEY, C. G., AND B. L. MONROE, JR. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

SLUD, P. 1964. The birds of Costa Rica. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 128:1–430.

SMITH, P. W., AND S. A. SMITH. 1999. The Rufous-vented Chachalaca (*Ortalis ruficauda*) in the West Indies. El Pitirre 12:83–84.

SMITH, P. W., G. E. WOOLFENDEN, AND A. SPRUNT IV. 2000. The Loggerhead Kingbird in Florida: The evidence revisited. North American Birds 54: 235–240.

STEVENSON, H. M., AND B. H. ANDERSON. 1994. The Birdlife of Florida. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

STILES, F. G., AND A. F. SKUTCH. 1989. A Guide to the Birds of Costa Rica. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, New York.

THÖNEN, W. 1969. Auffallender Unterschied zwischen den instrumentalen Balzlauten der europäischen und nordamerikanischen Bekassine *Gallinago gallinago*. Ornithologische Beobachter 66:6–13.

TOMKINS, R. J., AND B. J. MILNE. 1991. Differences among Dark-rumped Petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia*) populations within the Galapagos Archipelago. Notornis 38:1–35.

TUBARO, P. L., AND B. MAHLER. 1998. Acoustic frequencies and body mass in New World doves. Condor 100:54–61.

TUCK, L. M. 1972. The snipes: a study of the genus *Capella*. Canadian Wildlife Service Monograph Series, no. 5. Ottawa, Ontario.

WELLER, A.-A. 2001. On types of trochilids in the Natural History Museum, Tring III. *Amazilia alfaroana* Underwood (1896), with notes on biogeography and geographical variation in the *Saucerottia saucerrottei* superspecies. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 121:98–107.

WINGATE, D. B., T. HASS, E. S. BRINKLEY, AND J. B. PATTESON. 1998. Identification of Bermuda Petrel. Birding 30:18–36.

WRIGHT, J. S., AND P.C. WRIGHT. 1997. Stygian Owl in Texas. Field Notes 51:950–952.

YOUNG, J. R., C. E. BRAUN, S. J. OYLER-MCCANCE, J. W. HUPP, AND T. W. QUINN. 2000. A new species of sage-grouse (Phasianidae: *Centrocercus*) from southwestern Colorado. Wilson Bulletin 112: 445–453.

This Supplement is a publication of the American Ornithologists' Union. Copies are available for $3.00 from Buteo Books, 3130 Laurel Road, Shipman, VA 22971, USA. Buteo Books is the official sales outlet for publications of the AOU.

DATE OF ISSUE (Vol. 119, No. 3): 10 September 2002

The Auk 120(3):923–931, 2003

FORTY-FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

RICHARD C. BANKS,[1,9,10] CARLA CICERO,[2] JON L. DUNN,[3] ANDREW W. KRATTER,[4] PAMELA C. RASMUSSEN,[5] J. V. REMSEN, JR.,[6] JAMES D. RISING,[7] AND DOUGLAS F. STOTZ[8]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, Washington, DC 20560-0111, USA;*
[2]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA;*
[3]*RR2, Box 52R, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[4]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P. O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[5]*Michigan State University Museum, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1045, USA;*
[6]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[7]*Department of Zoology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada; and*
[8]*Environmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496, USA*

This is the third Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between 1 January 2002 and 31 December 2002. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000), but will now publish Supplements annually so that changes accepted by the Committee may be publicized more quickly. Changes in this Supplement fall into the following categories: (1) one species is added to the main list because of splitting of a species previously on the list (*Loxia megaplaga*); (2) one species replaces another presently on the list because of splitting of an extralimital form (*Picoides dorsalis*); (3) two genera (*Euphonia* and *Chlorophonia*), with their 16 species in our area, are moved from the family Thraupidae and placed in the subfamily Euphoniinae in the Fringillidae; (4) three new generic names are inserted in the list because of splitting of genera previously included (*Patagioenas, Megascops*, and *Gymnoglaux*), with the consequent change in generic names of 21 species; (5) one genus is removed from the list (*Nyctea*) because of its merger with another on the list (*Bubo*), with the consequent change of the scientific name of one species; (6) two English names are changed without change in scientific name (Belcher's Gull and Rock Pigeon); (7) the distribution of one species is changed because of the merger with it of an extralimital form (*Butorides striatus*); (8) one species is added to part 2 of the Appendix (*Oenoenas chiriquensis*); and (9) changes are made in the endings of 9 species names to bring them into conformity with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (see David and Gosselin 2002). In addition, several minor changes are made to correct citations of generic names or other errors. The addition to the main list brings the number of species recognized as occurring in the *Check-list* area (main list) to 2,031. Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area may be accessed at http://www.AOU.org/aou/birdlist.html.

A significant decision by the Committee reflected in the list of species posted on the AOU web site but not yet in the text of the *Check-list* is the recognition of a major grouping of birds generally known as the Galloanseres and comprising the orders Anseriformes and Galliformes. Multiple lines of evidence show that the Galloanseres forms a sister group to the rest of the presently recognized Neognathae (p. 3); for a review see Cracraft and Clark (2001). Recognition of this group is based on immunological distances (Ho et al. 1976), amino-acid sequences from conservative alpha-crystallin genes (Caspers et al. 1997), DNA-DNA hybridization (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990), mitochondrial DNA gene sequences (Mindell et al. 1997, van Tuinen et al. 2000), nuclear gene sequences (Groth and Barrowclough 1999), and morphological characters (Dzerhinsky 1995, Livezey 1997, Cracraft 1998,

[9]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

[10]E-mail: banks.rc@nmnh.si.edu or richard_banks@usgs.gov

Cracraft and Clark 2001). We do not give formal nomenclatural recognition to this group at this time because of problems caused in the overall classification and because we anticipate that ongoing work in avian molecular genetics will result in additional changes in higher level classification. These changes will be incorporated into the next edition of the *Check-list* but cannot readily be incorporated into Supplements. The major present effect of recognition of the group Galloanseres is the move of the Anseriformes and Galliformes, in that sequence, from their present positions in the list of species on pp. xvii–liv to a position between the Tinamiformes and Gaviiformes. The rest of the ordinal sequence is unchanged.

A recent series of papers on genetic relationships of members of the nine-primaried oscines has shown that some species and genera long classified in established family groups actually, or probably, are more closely related to members of other family groups. It has long been recognized that the distinction between "tanagers" and "finches" is problematical; see Notes under Emberizidae in AOU 1998:591. Recent studies of mitochondrial DNA (Burns 1997, Burns et al. 2002, Klicka et al. 2000, García-Moreno et al. 2001, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Yuri and Mindell 2002) indicate that some species normally considered to be members of the Thraupidae are actually more closely related to the Cardinalidae, Emberizidae, or Fringillidae. Other groups of species seem not to belong in the Thraupidae, but relationships with other families are not obvious. Further, some species traditionally placed in the Emberizidae or Parulidae may make these families paraphyletic or polyphyletic in respect to other families in the nine-primaried oscines. In many instances these studies complement and support earlier morphological work that questioned traditional placement but that were inconclusive. The combination of several lines of evidence often provide compelling arguments that species and genera are misplaced in the current classification, but do not provide equally compelling arguments about where they should be placed. The primary reason for this is the limited sampling of taxa either within the misplaced groups or among the potential recipient groups. Another related reason is that different studies may lead to different placement, partly because of differences in taxon sampling. These studies leave us with varying degrees of uncertainty about the relationships of groups that have been studied—not to mention those that have not yet been tested. We anticipate that additional studies, some already under way, will lead eventually to definitive answers to questions raised by past studies. Meantime, we are faced with several options. First, we can leave the present classification alone, continuing with a system we know to be flawed but that is at least familiar. Second, we can remove genera from families where genetic data show that they do not belong and place them into a large and growing group of uncertain position (*incertae sedis*), which admits our ignorance but results in a mere list rather than a classification. Third, we can remove genera from families where they do not belong and place them tentatively in other families on the basis of genetic evidence, which risks an unstable classification that may change when more data become available. We have chosen what we believe is a middle ground, to retain the present sequence of families and species, but to mark those species that studies have shown or suggested should be transferred to another, but still indefinite, position. In the list of species on pp. xvii-liv of AOU (1998), and on the AOU web site, we suggest using the symbol * to mark such species. When additional studies resolve the relationship of these problematical taxa, formal changes will be proposed and acted on.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. In the list of bird species known from the *Check-list* area, change 2030 (from 43rd Supplement, Banks et. al. 2002) to 2031. Add to the Notes: The symbol * indicates a species that is probably misplaced in the current phylogenetic listing, but for which data indicating proper placement are not yet available.

In the list, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Gymnoglaux lawrencii Bare-legged Owl.
Picoides dorsalis American Three-toed Woodpecker.
Loxia megaplaga Hispaniolan Crossbill.

Remove the following names:
Otus lawrencii Cuban Screech-Owl.
Picoides tridactylus Three-toed Woodpecker.

Change the following scientific names, with no change in English names:
Neocrex colombianus to ***Neocrex colombiana***
Chlidonias hybridus to ***Chlidonias hybrida***
Columba cayennensis to ***Patagioenas cayennensis***
Columba speciosa to ***Patagioenas speciosa***
Columba squamosa to ***Patagioenas squamosa***
Columba leucocephala to ***Patagioenas leucocephala***
Columba flavirostris to ***Patagioenas flavirostris***
Columba inornata to ***Patagioenas inornata***
Columba fasciata to ***Patagioenas fasciata***
Columba caribaea to ***Patagioenas caribaea***
Columba subvinacea to ***Patagioenas subvinacea***
Columba nigrirostris to ***Patagioenas nigrirostris***
Otus kennicottii to ***Megascops kennicottii***
Otus asio to ***Megascops asio***
Otus seductus to ***Megascops seductus***

Otus cooperi to ***Megascops cooperi***
Otus trichopsis to ***Megascops trichopsis***
Otus choliba to ***Megascops choliba***
Otus barbarus to ***Megascops barbarus***
Otus guatemalae to ***Megascops guatemalae***
Otus clarkii to ***Megascops clarkii***
Otus nudipes to ***Megascops nudipes***
Nyctea scandiaca to ***Bubo scandiacus***
Chaetura spinicauda to ***Chaetura spinicaudus***
Ornithion brunneicapillum to ***Ornithion brunneicapillus***
Vireo atricapillus to ***Vireo atricapilla***
Poecile atricapilla to ***Poecile atricapillus***
Seiurus aurocapillus to ***Seiurus aurocapilla***
Chrysothlypis chrysomelaena to ***Chrysothlypis chrysomelas***

Change the following English names:
Larus belcheri Belcher's Gull.
Columba livia Rock Pigeon.

Move the species in Anseriformes and Galliformes to a position immediately following those in the Tinamiformes.

Move the species from ***Euphonia jamaica*** through ***Chlorophonia callophrys*** to a position following ***Fringilla montifringilla***, under the new heading **Euphoniinae**.

Change the following annotation:
Gracula religiosa Hill Myna. (I)

Add the symbol * before each of the following names:
Microligea palustris Green-tailed Warbler.
Teretistris fernandinae Yellow-headed Warbler.
Teretistris fornsi Oriente Warbler.
Zeledonia coronata Wrenthrush.
Icteria virens Yellow-breasted Chat.
Granatellus venustus Red-breasted Chat.
Granatellus sallaei Gray-throated Chat.
Xenoligea montana White-winged Warbler.
Coereba flaveola Bananaquit.
Nesospingus speculiferus 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.
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.
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.
Spindalis zena Western Spindalis.
Spindalis nigricephala Jamaican Spindalis.
Spindalis dominicensis Hispaniolan Spindalis.
Spindalis portoricensis Puerto Rican Spindalis.
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)
Calcarius mccownii McCown's Longspur.
Calcarius lapponicus Lapland Longspur.
Calcarius pictus Smith's Longspur.
Calcarius ornatus Chestnut-collared Longspur.
Plectrophenax nivialis Snow Bunting.
Plectrophenax hyperboreus McKay's Bunting.
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.

p. 16. In the account for *Pterodroma longirostris*, the California record should be 53 rather than 35 miles southwest of Point Reyes.

p. 45. *Butorides sundevalli* of the Galapagos Islands is considered to be conspecific with *B. striatus*, following Payne *in* Mayr and Cottrell (1979) and most other sources. In the Distribution section of *B. striatus*, insert "(*striatus* Group)" after the words *Resident* and Wanders. To the *Resident* paragraph, add: "and (*sundevalli* Group) in the Galapagos Islands." Change the last sentence of Notes to: Groups: *B. striatus* [Striated Heron] and *B. sundevalli* (Reichenow, 1877) [Lava Heron]. The latter Group is sometimes (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990) considered a distinct species. The extent of global variation in *B. striatus* suggests that more than one species may be involved.

p. 62. Remove the Notes section from *Cygnus olor* and place it at the end of the account for *Cygnus buccinator*. Change "the next three" to "the next two."

p. 108. Change the citation for *Planofalco*, in the synonymy of *Falco*, to: Oberholser, 1925, Amer. Midl. Nat. 9: 601, fn. Type, by original designation, *Falco mexicanus* Schlegel.

p. 135. *Neocrex colombianus* should be *N. colombiana* (fide David and Gosselin 2002).

p. 187. Change the English name of *Larus belcheri* from Band-tailed Gull to Belcher's Gull, a name parallel to that of Olrog's Gull for the sister species *L. atlanticus* and used for *L. belcheri* by Murphy (1936). Change the last sentence of the Notes to: Also known as Band-tailed Gull.

p. 205. *Chlidonias hybridus* should be *C. hybrida* (fide David and Gosselin 2002).

p. 218. In the synonymy of the genus *Columba*, *Ænoenas* should be *Œnoenas*.

p. 218. Change the English name of *Columba livia* to Rock Pigeon, to conform to the recent name change by the British Ornithologists' Union (1992), and modify the Notes accordingly.

On the basis of studies by Johnson and Clayton (2000) and Johnson et al. (2001) of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA, and a review of morphological (Ridgway 1916), serological (Cumley and Irwin 1944), and behavioral (Johnston 1962) characters, we place New World pigeons formerly included in *Columba* in a separate genus, *Patagioenas* Reichenbach, 1853.

p. 218. After the account of *Columba livia*, insert a heading:

Genus ***Patagioenas*** Reichenbach

Follow this heading with the citations for the generic names *Patagioenas, Chloroenas, Lepidoenas*, and *Oenoenas* presently listed as synonyms under *Columba* and remove these citations from the synonymy of *Columba*.

Delete the Notes under the generic synonymy of *Columba* and insert the following after the synonymy of *Patagioenas*:

Notes.—For the use of *Oenoenas* as a distinct genus, see Johnston (1962); for a contrary opinion, see Corbin (1968). Reichenbach (1853) simultaneously provided three new generic names for American species of pigeon, as indicated above. The name *Patagioenas* was used first and has priority if *Chloroenas* and *Lepidoenas* are considered synonyms of it, as here and as implied by Johnson et al. (2001).

Change the headings for the remaining species now listed in *Columba* as follows, and change generic names and abbreviations in Notes accordingly:

Patagioenas cayennensis (Bonnaterre). Pale-vented Pigeon.
Patagioenas speciosa (Gmelin). Scaled Pigeon.
Patagioenas squamosa (Bonnaterre). Scaly-naped Pigeon.
Patagioenas leucocephala (Linnaeus). White-crowned Pigeon.
Patagioenas flavirostris (Wagler). Red-billed Pigeon.
Patagioenas inornata (Vigors). Plain Pigeon.
Patagioenas fasciata (Say). Band-tailed Pigeon.
Patagioenas caribaea (Jacquin). Ring-tailed Pigeon.
Patagioenas subvinacea (Lawrence). Ruddy Pigeon.
Patagioenas nigrirostris (Sclater). Short-billed Pigeon.

p. 254. The subgenus *Megascops,* recognized for New World species of *Otus* except *O. flammeolus* (Marshall and King *in* Amadon and Bull 1988), is elevated to full generic status on the basis of mitochondrial DNA and vocal data (König et al. 1999). *Otus flammeolus* is retained within *Otus* because of vocal similarity with some Old World species.

After *Otus sunia,* insert:

Genus ***Megascops*** Kaup

Megascops Kaup, 1848, Isis 14:769. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray 1855), *Strix asio* Linnaeus.

Move the citation for *Gymnasio* from the synonymy of *Otus* (on p. 253) to the synonymy of *Megascops*. Add the following under the generic heading and synonymy:

Notes.—Formerly treated as a subgenus within *Otus* (Marshall and King *in* Amadon and Bull 1988), but mitochondrial DNA and vocal differences with Old World species indicate that generic status is warranted (König et al. 1999).

Change the headings for the following species now listed in *Otus* as follows, and change generic names and abbreviations in Notes accordingly:

Megascops kennicottii (Elliot). Western Screech-Owl.
Megascops asio (Linnaeus). Eastern Screech-Owl.
Megascops seductus (Moore). Balsas Screech-Owl.
Megascops cooperi (Ridgway). Pacific Screech-Owl.
Megascops trichopsis (Wagler). Whiskered Screech-Owl.
Megascops choliba (Vieillot). Tropical Screech-Owl.
Megascops barbarus (Sclater and Salvin). Bearded Screech-Owl.
Megascops guatemalae (Sharpe). Vermiculated Screech-Owl.
Megascops clarki (Kelso and Kelso). Bare-shanked Screech-Owl.
Megascops nudipes (Daudin). Puerto Rican Screech-Owl.

p. 256. In Notes under *Megascops guatemalae, M. atricapillus* should be *M. atricapilla* (fide David and Gosselin 2002).

p. 257. The monotypic genus *Gymnoglaux* is reinstated for *Otus lawrencii* on the basis of strong differences in morphology and vocal patterns, and because no justification was given for the merger of this species into *Otus*. Accordingly, the English name of this species is changed to Bare-legged Owl.

After *Otus nudipes,* insert the heading:

Genus ***Gymnoglaux*** Cabanis

Move the citation for the generic name from the top of p. 254, in synonymy of *Otus*.

Replace the species heading with:

Gymnoglaux lawrencii Sclater and Salvin. Bare-legged Owl.

Retain the species account for *Otus lawrencii* in 7th edition, but change Notes to: Formerly merged into *Otus*, following Marshall and King *in* Amadon and Bull (1988), as Cuban Screech-Owl, but separated on the basis of strong differences in morphology and vocal patterns. Also known as Cuban Bare-legged Owl or Cuban Screech-Owl.

p. 258. The genus *Nyctea* is merged into *Bubo* on the basis of genetic studies (Wink and Heidrich 1999). Move the heading and citation for *Nyctea* to the synonymy of the genus *Bubo* on p. 257.

Change the species heading ***Nyctea scandiaca*** (Linnaeus) to ***Bubo scandiacus*** (Linnaeus).

Add the following to the account of *Bubo scandiacus*: **Notes**.—Former treatment of this species in the monotypic genus *Nyctea* was based on distinct plumage and weak osteological differences (Ford 1967). Genetic studies, however, indicate that it is closely related to *Bubo* (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990) and in fact is nested within the genus (Wink and Heidrich 1999). The specific name is an adjective and changes to agree with the gender of the generic name.

p. 274. Following Cleere (2002), the citation for the genus *Steatornis* should be changed to: Humboldt, 1814, *in* Humboldt and Bonpland, Voy. Nouv. Cont., Pt. 1, 1:416. The type species remains unchanged.

p. 278. *Chaetura spinicauda* should be *C. spinicaudus* (fide David and Gosselin 2002).

p. 341. New World and Old World populations of Three-toed Woodpeckers are split on the basis of differences in mitochondrial DNA (Zink et al. 1995, 2002) and voice (Winkler and Short 1978, Short 1982). Ridgway (1914) considered New World and Old World populations to be separate species, and the merger of New World *dorsalis* into Old World *tridactylus* (e.g., AOU 1931, Peters 1948) was never explained. Replace the account for *Picoides tridactylus* with the following:

Picoides dorsalis Baird. American Three-toed Woodpecker.

Picoides dorsalis Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rep. Explor. and Surv. R. R. Pacific, vol. 9, pt. 2, xxviii, 97, 100. (Laramie Peak, Rocky Mountains = Albany County, Wyoming.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest, willows in riparian areas; favors areas with trees killed by fire or beetles.

Distribution.—As that listed for *P. tridactylus*, ending with "Nova Scotia," deleting the clause beginning "and in Eurasia . . . ."

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with the Old World *P. tridactylus* (Linnaeus) [Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker], but separated because of significant differences in mitochondrial DNA sequences (Zink et al. 1995, 2002) and call (Winkler and Short 1978, Short 1982).

p. 372. Add to the Notes under *Scytalopus panamensis*: Also known as Pale-throated Tapaculo.

p. 373. *Ornithion brunneicapillum* should be *O. brunneicapillus* (fide David and Gosselin 2002).

p. 432. *Vireo atricapillus* should be *V. atricapilla* (fide David and Gosselin 2002).

p. 463. *Poecile atricapilla* (as changed by AOU 2000) should be *P. atricapillus* (fide David and Gosselin 2002).

p. 508. In the account for *Turdus iliacus*, the date of the record at St. Anthony, Newfoundland, should be 1980 rather than 1950.

p. 554. *Seiurus aurocapillus* should be *S. aurocapilla* (fide David and Gosselin 2002).

p. 571. *Chrysothlypis chrysomelaena* should be *C. chrysomelas* (fide David and Gosselin 2002); remove Notes from the account.

p. 582–586, 659. Studies of mitochondrial DNA (Burns 1997, Klicka et al. 2000, Burns et al. 2002, Yuri and Mindell 2002) show some genera traditionally considered to be members of the Thraupidae are more closely related to members of other families. The genera *Euphonia* and *Chlorophonia*, always considered close to each other, are shown to fall well outside the limits of the Thraupidae and, among taxa sampled, closest to members of the Fringillidae (sensu AOU 1998). Because of incomplete sampling of species in the Fringillidae, placement of these genera within that family is uncertain. We resurrect the subfamily Euphoniinae (Cabanis 1847), previously used to separate these genera within the Thraupidae (Sclater 1886), and transfer it to the Fringillidae, where it is tentatively placed between the Fringillinae and Carduelinae.

Remove the genera *Euphonia* and *Chlorophonia*, and included species, from pages 582–586 and transfer them to a position in the Fringillidae on p. 659; see below.

p. 585. In the citation for the genus *Chlorophonia*, *Pipra cyanea* Vieillot should read *Pipra cyanea* Thunberg.

p. 659. After the account for *Fringilla montifringilla*, insert the following heading:

Subfamily EUPHONIINAE: Euphonious Finches

Insert the accounts for the genera *Euphonia* and *Chlorophonia*, and included species, from pages 582–586.

p. 663. Crossbills on the island of Hispaniola in the Greater Antilles are separated as a species on the basis of vocal and morphological differences that seem not to have been adequately considered when the species was merged with *Loxia leucoptera* many years ago (see Benkman 1994, Smith 1997). After the account for *Loxia curvirostra*, insert the following:

Loxia megaplaga Riley. Hispaniolan Crossbill.

Loxia megaplaga Riley, 1916, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 66, no. 15, p. 1. (El Rio, 4,000 feet, Santo Domingo [Dominican Republic].)

Habitat.—Pine forests.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola, in the mountains of the Dominican Republic and the Massif de La Selle of southeastern Haiti.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *L. leucoptera*, but separated on the basis of vocal and morphological differences (Benkman 1994, Smith 1997).

In the account for *Loxia leucoptera*, delete the Greater Antilles portion of the breeding distribution and the Hispaniola portion of the winter distribution. Add the following sentence to the Notes: "Formerly included populations resident on Hispaniola, now separated as *L. megaplaga.*"

p. 697. In the heading and account for *Garrulax caerulatus*, change Laughing-thrush to Laughingthrush, to agree with use elsewhere in the text.

p. 699. The following species, discussed under *Columba nigrirostris* in the 7th edition, is added to Part 2 of the Appendix. Insert the following after the account for *Larus nelsoni*:

Oenoenas chiriquensis Ridgway. Chiriqui Pigeon.

Oenoenas chiriquensis Ridgway, 1915, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 28:139. (Chiriquí, Panama; Volcán de Chiriquí suggested by Deignan, Bull. U. S. Nat'l. Mus. 221, 1961.)

This species was based on a unique type. Conover (*in* Hellmayr and Conover 1942) suggested that the locality was in error and that the bird was *Columba purpureotincta* of the Guianas. Johnston (1962) believed it to be an aberrant individual of *C. subvinacea*, but Wetmore (1968) declared it to be *C. nigrirostris*. A hybrid origin has not been ruled out. With the generic changes accepted above, the name would be *Patagioenas chiriquensis*.

pp. 705–730. In the list of French Names of North American Birds, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Picoides dorsalis Pic à dos rayé
Loxia megaplaga Bec-croisé d'Hispaniola

Delete the entry for the following name:
Picoides tridactylus

Change the following scientific names, with no change in French names:
Neocrex colombianus to *Neocrex colombiana*
Chlidonias hybridus to *Chlidonias hybrida*
Columba cayennensis to *Patagioenas cayennensis*
Columba speciosa to *Patagioenas speciosa*
Columba squamosa to *Patagioenas squamosa*
Columba leucocephala to *Patagioenas leucocephala*
Columba flavirostris to *Patagioenas flavirostris*
Columba inornata to *Patagioenas inornata*
Columba fasciata to *Patagioenas fasciata*
Columba caribaea to *Patagioenas caribaea*
Columba subvinacea to *Patagioenas subvinacea*
Columba nigrirostris to *Patagioenas nigrirostris*
Otus kennicottii to *Megascops kennicottii*
Otus asio to *Megascops asio*
Otus seductus to *Megascops seductus*
Otus cooperi to *Megascops cooperi*
Otus trichopsis to *Megascops trichopsis*
Otus choliba to *Megascops choliba*
Otus barbarus to *Megascops barbarus*
Otus guatemalae to *Megascops guatemalae*
Otus clarkii to *Megascops clarkii*
Otus nudipes to *Megascops nudipes*
Otus lawrencii to *Gymnoglaux lawrencii*
Nyctea scandiaca to *Bubo scandiacus*
Chaetura spinicauda to *Chaetura spinicaudus*
Ornithion brunneicapillum to *Ornithion brunneicapillus*
Vireo atricapillus to *Vireo atricapilla*
Poecile atricapilla to *Poecile atricapillus*
Seiurus aurocapillus to *Seiurus aurocapilla*
Chrysothlypis chrysomelaena to *Chrysothlypis chrysomelas*

Change the French name of one entry as follows:
Rhytipterna holerythra Tyran plaintif

Move the species in the Anatidae and in the Cracidae, Phasianidae, and Odontophoridae, in that sequence, to a position between the Tinamidae and Gaviidae.

Move the species from *Euphonia jamaica* through *Chlorophonia callophrys* to a position following *Fringilla montifringilla*.

Add the following to the list in Appendix, part 2:
Oenoenas chiriquensis Pigeon du Chiriqui

Taxonomic proposals considered but not yet accepted by the committee include the transfer of the species *clamator* from the genus *Pseudoscops* to *Asio*, the merger of *Ciccaba* into *Strix*, and the division of *Ammodramus maritimus* into two (or more) species. We considered and rejected suggestions to change the English names of the Nazca Booby (*Sula granti*; see AOU 2000) and the prairie-chickens. Still under consideration is the proper placement of the species now considered *incertae sedis* between the Tyrannidae and Cotingidae, and the proper classification of genera and species of Tetraoninae. We are aware of reports in our area of several species not now on our list, but are awaiting consideration of these reports by our sister committee of the American Birding Association.

Acknowledgments

M. Gosselin serves as the Committee's authority for French names, and N. David serves as authority for classical languages, especially relative to scientific names. N. Bahr, P. Davis, A. L. Edwards, D. D. Gibson, J. Heindel, S. N. G. Howell, I. Paulson, and T. S. Schulenberg either called matters to our attention or provided helpful advice, or both.

Literature Cited

Amadon, D., and J. Bull. 1988. Hawks and owls of the world: A distributional and taxonomic list. Proceedings of the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology 3:296–357.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1931. Check-list of North American Birds. 4th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds. 7th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2002. Forty–third Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 119:897–906.

Benkman, C. W. 1994. Comments on the ecology and status of the Hispaniolan Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera megaplaga*), with recommendations for its conservation. Caribbean Journal of Science 30:250–254.

British Ornithologists' Union. 1992. Checklist of

Birds of Britain and Ireland. 6th ed. British Ornithologists' Union, Tring, Hertsfordshire, United Kingdom.

BURNS, K. J. 1997. Molecular systematics of tanagers (Thraupidae): Evolution and biogeography of a diverse radiation of Neotropical birds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 8: 334–348.

BURNS, K. J., S. J. HACKETT, AND N. K. KLEIN. 2002. Phylogenetic relationships and morphological diversity in Darwin's finches and their relatives. Evolution 56:1240–1252.

CABANIS, J. 1847. Ornithologische notizen. Archiv für Naturgeschichte 13:308–352.

CASPERS, G.-J., D. U. DE WEERD, J. WATTEL, AND W. W. DE JONG. 1997. α-crystallin sequences support a galliform/anseriform clade. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 7:185–188.

CLEERE, N. 2002. Notes on the generic citation of the Oilbird *Steatornis caripensis* (Steatornithidae). Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 122: 71–73.

CORBIN, K. W. 1968. Taxonomic relationships of some *Columba* species. Condor 70:1–13.

CRACRAFT, J. 1998. The major clades of birds. Pages 339–361 *in* The Phylogeny and Classification of the Tetrapods. Volume 1, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds (M. J. Benton, Ed.). Clarendon Press, Oxford.

CRACRAFT, J., AND J. CLARK. 2001. The basal clades of modern birds. Pages 143–156 *in* New Perspectives on the Origin and Early Evolution of Birds: Proceedings of the International Symposium in honor of John H. Ostrom (J. Gauthier and L. F. Gall, Eds.). Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

CUMLEY, R. W., AND M. R. IRWIN. 1944. The correlation between antigenic composition and geographic range in the Old or the New World of some species of *Columba*. American Naturalist 78:238–256.

DAVID, N., and M. GOSSELIN. 2002. Gender agreement of avian species names. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 122:14–49.

DZERHINSKY, R. Y. 1995. Evidence for common ancestry of Galliformes and Anseriformes. Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 181: 325–336.

FORD, N. L. 1967. A systematic study of the owls based on comparative osteology. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

GARCÍA-MORENO, J., J. OHLSON, AND J. FJELDSÅ. 2001. MtDNA sequences support monophyly of *Hemispingus* tanagers. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 21:424–435.

GROTH, J. G., AND G. F. BARROWCLOUGH. 1999. Basal divergences in birds and the phylogenetic utility of the nuclear RAG-1 gene. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 12:115–123.

HELLMAYR, C. E., AND B. CONOVER. 1942. Catalogue of Birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, part 1, no. 1.

HO, C. Y.-K., E. M. PRAGER, A. C. WILSON, D. T. OSUGA, AND R. E. FEENEY. 1976. Penguin evolution: Protein comparisons demonstrate phylogenetic relationship to flying aquatic birds. Journal of Molecular Evolution 8:271–282.

JOHNSON, K. P., AND D. H. CLAYTON. 2000. Nuclear and mitochondrial genes contain similar phylogenetic signal for pigeons and doves (Aves: Columbiformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 14:141–151.

JOHNSON, K. P., S. DE CORT, K. DINWOODEY, A. C. MATEMAN, C. TEN CATE, C. M. LESSELLS, AND D. H. CLAYTON. 2001. A molecular phylogeny of the dove genera *Streptopelia* and *Columba*. Auk 118:874–887.

JOHNSTON, R. F. 1962. The taxonomy of pigeons. Condor 64:69–74.

KLICKA, J, K. P. JOHNSON, AND S. M. LANYON. 2000. New World nine-primaried oscine relationships: Constructing a mitochondrial DNA framework. Auk 117:321–336.

KÖNIG, C., F. WEICK, AND J.-H. BECKING. 1999. Owls: A Guide to the Owls of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

LIVEZEY, B. C. 1997. A phylogenetic analysis of basal Anseriformes, the fossil *Presbyornis*, and the interordinal relationships of waterfowl. Zoological Journal of the Linnaean Society 121:361–428.

LOVETTE, I. J., AND E. BERMINGHAM. 2002. What is a wood-warbler? Molecular characterization of a monophyletic Parulidae. Auk 119:695–714.

MAYR, E., and G. W. COTTRELL. (Eds.) 1979. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 1, 2nd ed. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MINDELL, D. P., M. D. SORENSON, C. J. HUDDLESTON, H. C. MIRANDA, JR., A. KNIGHT, S. J. SAWCHUK, and T. YURI. 1997. Phylogenetic relationships among and within select avian orders based on mitochondrial DNA. Pages 213–247 *in* Avian Molecular Evolution and Systematics (D. P. Mindell, Ed.). Academic Press, San Diego.

MURPHY, R. C. 1936. Oceanic Birds of South America. 2 vols. McMillan Co., New York.

PETERS, J. L. 1948. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 6. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

REICHENBACH, H. G. L. 1852 (1853). Handbuch der Speciellen Ornithologie, Die Vögel, part 3. Dresden.

RIDGWAY, R. 1914. The Birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, part 6.

RIDGWAY, R. 1916. The Birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, part 7.

SCLATER, P. L. 1886. Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum. Vol. XI. British Museum, London.

SHORT, L. L. 1982. Woodpeckers of the World. Monograph Series no. 4, Delaware Museum of Natural History. Greenville, Delaware.

SIBLEY, C. G., AND J. E. AHLQUIST. 1990. Phylogeny and Classification of Birds. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

SIBLEY, C. G., AND B. L. MONROE, JR. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

SMITH, P. W. 1997. The history and taxonomic status of the Hispaniolan Crossbill *Loxia megaplaga*. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 117:264–271.

VAN TUINEN, M., C. G. SIBLEY, AND S. B. HEDGES. 2000. The early history of modern birds inferred from DNA sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial ribosomal genes. Molecular Biology and Evolution 17:451–457.

WETMORE, A. 1968. The Birds of the Republic of Panamá, part 2. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 150.

WINK, M., AND P. HEIDRICH. 1999. Molecular evolution and systematics of the owls (Strigiformes). Pages 39–57 *in* Owls: A Guide to Owls of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

WINKLER, H., AND L. L. SHORT. 1978. A comparative analysis of acoustical signals in pied woodpeckers (Aves, *Picoides*). Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 160: 1–110.

YURI, T., AND D. P. MINDELL. 2002. Molecular phylogenetic analysis of Fringillidae, "New World nine-primaried oscines" (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 23: 229–243.

ZINK, R. M., S. ROHWER, A. V. ANDREEV, AND D. L. DITTMANN. 1995. Trans-Beringia comparisons of mitochondrial DNA differentiation in birds. Condor 97:639–649.

ZINK, R. M., S. ROHWER, S. DROVETSKI, R. C. BLACKWELL-RAGO, AND S. L. FARRELL. 2002. Holarctic phylogeography and species limits of three-toed woodpeckers. Condor 104: 167–170.

This Supplement is a publication of the American Ornithologists' Union. Copies are available for $3.00 from Buteo Books, 3130 Laurel Road, Shipman, VA 22971, USA. Buteo Books is the official sales outlet for publications of the AOU.

DATE OF ISSUE (Vol. 120, No. 3): 7 August 2003

The Auk 121(3):985–995, 2004
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2004.
Printed in USA.

FORTY-FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

Richard C. Banks,[1,9,10] Carla Cicero,[2] Jon L. Dunn,[3] Andrew W. Kratter,[4] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[5] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[6] James D. Rising,[7] and Douglas F. Stotz[8]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013-7012, USA;*
[2]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA;*
[3]*RR2, Box 52R, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[4]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[5]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1045, USA;*
[6]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[7]*Department of Zoology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3G5, Canada; and*
[8]*Environmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496, USA*

This is the fourth Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2003. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000) but is now publishing Supplements annually so that changes accepted by the Committee may be publicized more quickly. Changes in this Supplement fall into the following categories: (1) two species are added to the list because of splitting of species previously on the list (*Branta hutchinsii, Geotrygon leucometopia*); (2) five species are added to the list or are moved from the Appendix to the main list because of new distributional information (*Pterodroma macroptera, Charadrius leschenaultii, Phylloscopus trochilus, Sylvia curruca, Muscicapa striata*); (3) two species replace others currently on the list because of splitting from extralimital forms (*Myrmotherula ignota, Motacilla tschutschensis*); (4) seven English names are changed without change in the scientific name (Lesser Sand-Plover, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Gray-fronted Quail-Dove, Gray Nightjar, Yucatan Woodpecker, Dark-sided Flycatcher, Gray-streaked Flycatcher); (5) two species are added to Part 1 of the Appendix (*Luscinia sibilans, Monticola solitarius*); and (6) spelling changes are made in the endings of 28 species names to bring them into conformity with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (see David and Gosselin 2002b). In addition, several minor changes are made to correct citations of generic names or other errors. Most changes of English names are for Old World species that are vagrant or accidental in our area and for which the names we have been using differ from English names generally used in regional works covering those species' normal ranges (e.g., Brazil 1991, Inskipp et al. 1996, King 1997, Kennedy et al. 2000) One change (Gray-fronted Quail-Dove) is necessitated by the splitting of a species, and the other (Yucatan Woodpecker) is made to conform to usage by most authors in North America. The changes in spelling of the specific names reflect new determination of the gender of generic names (David and Gosselin 2002b) and are to cause gender agreement of specific with generic names; some affect names of extralimital species mentioned only in Notes for species on our list.

The additions to the main list bring the number of species recognized as occurring in the *Check-list* area (main list) to 2,038. Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area may be accessed at http://www.AOU.org/aou/birdlist.html.

pp. xvii–liv. In the list of bird species known

[9]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

[10]E-mail: banks.rc@nmnh.si.edu or richard_banks@usgs.gov

from the *Check-list* area, change 2,031 (from 44th Supplement) to 2,038. In the list, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Pterodroma macroptera Great-winged Petrel. (A)
Branta hutchinsii Cackling Goose.
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand-Plover. (A)
Geotrygon leucometopia White-fronted Quail-Dove.
Myrmotherula ignota Moustached Antwren.
Phylloscopus trochilus Willow Warbler. (A)
Sylvia curruca Lesser Whitethroat. (A)
Muscicapa striata Spotted Flycatcher. (A)
Motacilla tschutschensis Eastern Yellow Wagtail.

Remove the following names:
Myrmotherula brachyura Pygmy Antwren.
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail.

Change the following English names:
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand-Plover.
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus Spoon-billed Sandpiper.
Geotrygon caniceps Gray-fronted Quail-Dove.
Caprimulgus indicus Gray Nightjar.
Melanerpes pygmaeus Yucatan Woodpecker.
Muscicapa sibirica Dark-sided Flycatcher.
Muscicapa griseisticta Gray-streaked Flycatcher.

Make the following spelling changes:
Butorides striatus to ***Butorides striata***
Leucopternis plumbea to ***Leucopternis plumbeus***
Leucopternis semiplumbea to ***Leucopternis semiplumbeus***
Lagopus mutus to ***Lagopus muta***
Lagopus leucurus to ***Lagopus leucura***
Actitis macularia to ***Actitis macularius***
Ara severa to ***Ara severus***
Ara ambigua to ***Ara ambiguus***
Touit dilectissima to ***Touit dilectissimus***
Siphonorhis americanus to ***Siphonorhis americana***
Glaucis aenea to ***Glaucis aeneus***
Glaucis hirsuta to ***Glaucis hirsutus***
Lophornis brachylopha to ***Lophornis brachylophus***
Lampornis calolaema to ***Lampornis calolaemus***
Ceryle torquata to ***Ceryle torquatus***
Philydor fuscipennis to ***Philydor fuscipenne***
Philydor rufus to ***Philydor rufum***
Machetornis rixosus to ***Machetornis rixosa***
Conopias albovittata to ***Conopias albovittatus***
Schiffornis turdinus to ***Schiffornis turdina***
Procnias tricarunculata to ***Procnias tricarunculatus***
Delichon urbica to ***Delichon urbicum***
Saxicola torquata to ***Saxicola torquatus***
Helmitheros vermivorus to ***Helmitheros vermivorum***
Tiaris canora to ***Tiaris canorus***
Tiaris olivacea to ***Tiaris olivaceus***
Melozone biarcuatum to ***Melozone biarcuata***
Dives atroviolacea to ***Dives atroviolaceus***

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Branta* as follows:
Branta bernicla
Branta leucopsis
Branta hutchinsii
Branta canadensis
Branta sandvicensis

Make the following changes in annotations to species in the list:

Add (N) after *Pterodroma phaeopygia* Galapagos Petrel, which was changed from Dark-rumped Petrel in the 43rd Supplement (Banks et al. 2002:898); Remove (H) from *Bulweria bulwerii*, now known also from North Carolina (Banks et al. 2002:898);

Add (H, A) after *Milvus migrans* Black Kite, which was added to the list in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000:849);

For *Gracula religiosa*, change (H, I) to (I);

Add (A) after *Emberiza elegans* Yellow-throated Bunting, which was added to the list in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000:853).

p. 13. *Pterodroma macroptera* is added to the list, and to the list of birds known to occur in the United States, on the basis of a documented record from California. Before the account for *Pterodroma neglecta*, insert:

Pterodroma macroptera (Smith). Great-winged Petrel.

Procellaria macroptera A. Smith, 1840, Illus. Zool. South Africa, Aves, pl. 52. (Cape seas.)

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests on islands in burrows, scrapes, or crevices of rocks, under vegetation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the southern Atlantic and Indian, and southwestern Pacific, oceans on Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Prince Edward Islands, Crozet Islands, and Kerguelen Islands, islets off the south coast of western Australia, and on offshore islets and headlands of North Island, New Zealand.

Ranges at sea in southeastern Atlantic and southern Indian, and southwestern Pacific, oceans between about 25° and 50° S. Casual to southwestern Atlantic off Cape Horn.

Accidental off central California (videotaped and photographed at Cordell Bank, off Marin County, 21 July and 24 August, 1996 [NAS Field Notes 51: 114, 1997; Rottenborn and Morlan 2000]; another photographed at Monterey Bay, 18 October 1998 [North Amer. Birds 53(1): 99, cover, 1999; Rogers and Jaramillo 2002]).

Notes.—Both California birds showed features consistent with *P. m. gouldi*, the subspecies that breeds in New Zealand.

p. 13. In the account for *Pterodroma neglecta*, after the

citation of the Hawaiian Islands record in the second paragraph, remove "and Pennsylvania (Heintzelman 1961, now considered definite as to species identification)." Add to the Notes: Identification of a bird photographed and filmed on Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, 3 October 1959 (Heintzelman 1961) is no longer considered definitive after further consideration (Hess 1997).

p. 32. In the citation for *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*, change M. Brandt to J. F. Brandt, following Dickinson (2003).

p. 44. Throughout the account for *Bubulcus ibis*, change *coromanda* to *coromandus.*

p. 45. Change *Butorides striatus* to *Butorides striata* (in both heading and Notes); the generic name is feminine (fide David and Gosselin 2002b).

p. 58. In the heading and citation for *Chen canagica*, change the spelling of the author's name to Sewastianoff. Change the type locality of that species to: (l'Isle Canaga ou Kyktak = Kodiak Island, Alaska, [Gibson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 115: 706–707, 2002]).

pp. 59–60. Several genetic studies of geese, including recent work with mitochondrial DNA (van Wagner and Baker 1986, Shields and Wilson 1987, Quinn et al. 1991, Paxinos et al. 2002, Scribner et al. 2003) have verified previous suggestions based on differences in voice, nesting habits, habitat, and timing of migration, as well as in color and size (e.g. Brooks 1914, Aldrich 1946, Hellmayr and Conover 1948), that the forms treated as the single species *Branta canadensis* by all previous AOU Check-lists and most other works actually constitute at least two species, and further that each of the two species may be more closely related to another member of the genus than to each other. Thus, we divide *B. canadensis* by recognizing a set of smaller-bodied forms as the species *B. hutchinsii*, and rearrange our representatives of the genus in the sequence *bernicla, leucopsis, hutchinsii, canadensis, sandvicensis*. Additional analysis may result in further splitting.

Move the accounts for *Branta bernicla* and *B. leucopsis* to a position directly below the heading and citations for the genus *Branta*.

Under *Branta leucopsis* add the following:

Notes.—A study of mitochondrial DNA (Paxinos et al. 2002) has shown this species to be closely related to the group of small-bodied forms previously treated as subspecies of *B. canadensis* and here recognized as *B. hutchinsii*.

Following the account for *Branta leucopsis*, insert the following new acount:

Branta hutchinsii (Richardson). Cackling Goose.

Anser Hutchinsii Richardson, 1832, *in* Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana 2, p. 470. (Melville Peninsula [Canada].)

Habitat.—Near water on tundra; winters on inland lakes and marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally on the Aleutian Islands (where much reduced in 20th century with remnant populations on Buldir and Chagulak, at end of century populations restored on most of Near Islands and Amchitka), Semidi Islands (off Alaska Peninsula), formerly Bering Island and Kuriles; western and northern Alaska east to northern Yukon and Mackenzie Delta, south to Bristol Bay, the Alaska Peninsula, and central Yukon; and near the Arctic coast of Northwest Territories and Nunavut from Queen Maud Gulf east to Melville Peninsula, Southampton Island, and western Baffin Island.

Winters from British Columbia south to California, east to northern Mexico and western Louisiana. Formerly wintered in Japan.

Casual or accidental in Hawaii and east to the Florida panhandle, and the Atlantic coast of the United States from Maine to South Carolina.

Notes.—Formerly treated as part of *B. canadensis* but separated on the basis of studies listed in Notes under that species. The distribution of this small-bodied form includes that of the subspecies *B. c. hutchinsii, asiatica, leucopareia, taverneri*, and *minima* as recognized by Delacour (1956).

Under the heading and citation for *Branta canadensis* (Linnaeus). Canada Goose, substitute the following text:

Habitat.—Near water, from temperate regions to tundra; winters from tidewater to inland lakes and marshes, increasingly in urban areas with expanses of grass such as lawns and golf courses.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central and southeastern Alaska east across northern Canada and southern Victoria Island to western Melville Peninsula, northeastern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and southern Baffin Island (recently naturally established in western Greenland) south to southwestern British Columbia, northeastern California, northern Utah, south-central Wyoming, South Dakota, Kansas, northern Arkansas, western Kentucky, southern Ohio, Pennsylvania, northern Virginia, and Maryland. Breeding populations in the southern prairie states were extirpated, but many have become reestablished. Birds in eastern states south of Great Lakes and Massachusetts result from relatively recent natural southward extension of breeding range and to a great extent from introductions. Feral populations resulting from introductions may occur almost anywhere in the United States.

Winters from the southern part of the breeding range through most of United States and into northern Mexico.

Introduced and established in Great Britain, Iceland, southern Scandinavia, and New Zealand.

Accidental in Hawaii, Greater Antilles, and the Bahamas.

Notes.—Formerly included populations now separated as *B. hutchinsii* on the basis of genetic studies of geese, including recent work with mitochondrial DNA (van Wagner and Baker 1986, Shields and Wilson 1987, Quinn et al. 1991, Paxinos et al. 2002, Scribner et al. 2003) that confirm earlier suggestions (e.g., Brooks 1914, Aldrich 1946, Hellmayr and Conover 1948) that more than a single species is involved. The distribution of this large-bodied form includes that of the subspecies *B. c. canadensis, interior, maxima, moffitti, parvipes, fulva*, and *occidentalis* as recognized by Delacour (1956).

p. 96. Change *Leucopternis plumbea* to *Leucopternis plumbeus* in both heading and Notes to agree with the masculine gender of the generic name (fide David and Gosselin 2002b). In the Notes, also change *schistacea* to *schistaceus*.

Change *Leucopternis semiplumbea* to *Leucopternis semiplumbeus*.

In the Notes for *Leucopternis albicollis,* change *polionota* to *polionotus*.

p. 119–120. In the account for *Lagopus lagopus*, change *scoticus* to *scotica*.

p. 120. Change *Lagopus mutus* to *Lagopus muta*. Change *Lagopus leucurus* to *Lagopus leucura.*

p. 123. In Notes for *Numida meleagris*, change *galeata* to *galeatus* and *mitrata* to *mitratus*.

p. 145. Change the English name of *Charadrius mongolus* from Mongolian Plover to Lesser Sand-Plover to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Add to the account: **Notes**.—Formerly known as Mongolian Plover.

p. 145. *Charadrius leschenaultii* is added to the list (and to the list of species known to occur in the U.S.) on the basis of a documented record from California. After the account for *Charadrius mongolus*, insert:

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson. Greater Sand-Plover.

Charadrius Leschenaultii Lesson, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, 42, p. 36. (Pondicherry, India.)

Habitat.—*Breeds* mainly in bare or sparsely vegetated areas, normally near water in desert and semi-desert situations. *Winters* near coasts on sandy beaches and mudflats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Turkey and northern Jordan eastward locally through Kazakhstan to southeast of Lake Baikal in Siberia, southern Mongolia, and north-central China, and south to Afghanistan; probably also in northwestern India, where present in summer. Nested formerly in Armenia and suspected of nesting in Syria and Iran.

Winters to coasts of southern and eastern Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf region, the Indian Subcontinent, southeast Asia, Taiwan, the Philippines, Micronesia, northern Melanesia, New Guinea, and Australia; also on islands in the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, rarely or uncommonly to New Zealand, southeastern China, and southern Japan.

Migrates from interior breeding grounds to coastal wintering areas.

Casual in Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, Europe, northwestern and western Africa, and Kerguelen Islands.

Accidental in central coastal California (one photographed and measured at Bolinas Lagoon, Marin County, 29 January–8 April 2001; Abbott et al. 2001).

p. 158. Change *Actitis macularia* to *Actitis macularius* in the account for this species, and in the Notes for *A. hypoleucos* on p. 157.

p. 174. Change the English name of *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* from Spoonbill Sandpiper to Spoon-billed Sandpiper to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Add to the account: **Notes**.—Formerly known as Spoonbill Sandpiper.

p. 212. In the citation for the genus *Brachyramphus*, change M. Brandt to J. F. Brandt (following Dickinson 2003:155, footnote).

p. 213. In the citation for the genus *Synthliboramphus*, change M. Brandt to J. F. Brandt.

p. 214. In the citation for the genus *Ptychoramphus*, change M. Brandt to J. F. Brandt.

p. 231. We follow Garrido et al. (2002) in separating Hispaniolan and Cuban populations currently grouped as *Geotrygon caniceps*, on the basis of originally recognized morphological differences.

Change the English name for *Geotrygon caniceps* to Gray-fronted Quail-Dove. Substitute the following account for that species:

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the lowlands of Cuba, to middle elevations (see Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000).

Notes.—Formerly included *G. leucometopia* of Hispaniola, now separated on the basis of differences

in mensural characters, plumage, and habitat preference (Garrido et al. 2002). Formerly known as Gray-headed Quail-Dove, a name now available for the two forms if recombined. The mention of Moustached Quail-Dove (AOU 1998) as a name for this species is in error.

Following the revised account for *G. caniceps*, insert the following new account:

Geotrygon leucometopia (Chapman). White-fronted Quail-Dove.

Oreopelia leucometopius [sic] Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 37: 327. (Loma Tina, Province of Azua, Dominican Republic.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest with dense undergrowth (745–1,685 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola in the mountains of the Dominican Republic; not known from Haiti (but see Keith et al. 2003).

Notes.—Formerly combined with *G. caniceps*, but separated on the basis of differences in mensural characters, plumage, and habitat preference (Garrido et al. 2002) mentioned in the original description. No reasons were given for treatment as conspecific with *G. caniceps* by Peters (1937). For the spelling of the specific name, see David and Gosselin (2002b).

p. 235. In Notes under *Aratinga finschi*, change *leucophthalmus* to *leucophthalma*.

p. 236. Change *Ara severa* to *Ara severus*. In text for *Ara militaris*, change *ambigua* to *ambiguus*.

p. 237. Change *Ara ambigua* to *Ara ambiguus*.

p. 240. Change *Touit dilectissima* to *Touit dilectissimus*. Make this change also in the Notes under *T. costaricensis*, above.

p. 248. In the account for *Coccyzus melacoryphus*, replace the last sentence of the Notes with: A specimen record with little data, obtained from a wild bird rehabilitation center in southern Texas (Weslaco), is of uncertain origin (Robbins et al. 2003).

p. 269. Change *Siphonorhis americanus* to *Siphonorhis americana* in the heading and Notes. Make this change also in the Notes under *S. brewsteri*, below.

p. 273. Change the English name of *Caprimulgus indicus* from Jungle Nightjar to Gray Nightjar to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Change Notes to: Also known as Jungle Nightjar.

p. 280. Under *Apus pacificus*, change Notes to: Also known as Pacific Swift or White-rumped Swift, the latter name now generally restricted to the African species *A. cafer* (Lichtenstein, 1823).

p. 282. Change *Glaucis aenea* to *Glaucis aeneus*. Change *Glaucis hirsuta* to *Glaucis hirsutus*. Make these changes also in the Notes for these species.

p. 290. Change *Lophornis brachylopha* to *Lophornis brachylophus* in both heading and Notes.

p. 304. Change *Lampornis calolaema* to *Lampornis calolaemus*.

p. 305. In Notes under *Lampornis castaneoventris*, change *L. calolaema* to *L. calolaemus*.

p. 306. In Notes under *Heliothryx barroti*, change *H. aurita* to *H. auritus*.

p. 322. In the citation for the subgenus *Megaceryle*, change the statement of the type species from "*Alcedo guttata* Vigors = *Ceryle guttulata* Stejneger" to "*Alcedo guttata* Vigors = *Ceryle lugubris* Temminck."

Insert the following after the citations for the subgenus *Megaceryle*: **Notes**.—The subgenus *Megaceryle* is often (e.g., Fry 1980, Fry and Fry 1992, Woodall 2001) considered to be a distinct genus. The gender of the generic name *Ceryle* is masculine, whereas the gender of *Megaceryle* is feminine (David and Gosselin 2002b). Adjectival species names must agree in gender with the generic name. Thus, if *Megaceryle* is recognized as a distinct genus, adjectival specific names must have a feminine ending (e.g., *torquata*) but if it is considered a subgenus of *Ceryle*, as herein following Peters (1945) and Fry (1978), the adjectival species names must have masculine endings (e.g., *torquatus*).

p. 323. Change *Ceryle torquata* to *Ceryle torquatus*.

p. 335. Change the English name of *Melanerpes pygmaeus* from Red-vented Woodpecker to Yucatan Woodpecker to agree with general use in other references (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990, Howell and Webb 1995, Winkler et al. 1995). Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Red-vented Woodpecker. *Melanerpes pygmaeus* and *M. rubricapillus* were considered conspecific by Short (1982). They are treated as a superspecies by Sibley and Monroe (1990). See comments under *M. radiolatus*.

p. 351. Change *Philydor fuscipennis* to *Philydor fuscipenne*. Make that change also in the text of the account, and change *erythronotus* to *erythronotum* and *erythrocercus* to *erythrocercum* in the Distribution and Notes.

p. 352. Change *Philydor rufus* to *Philydor rufum*.

p. 364. Reanalysis of relationships of forms in the Pygmy Antwren complex (Isler and Isler 2003) has shown that the *Myrmotherula ignota* group in Panama and Colombia is conspecific with *M. obscura* rather than being closely related to *M. brachyura*; see the Notes under the latter in the seventh edition. Further, the name *ignota* Griscom, 1929 has priority over *obscura* Zimmer, 1932, and is the proper name of the species that occurs in the *Check-list* area. Therefore, replace the account for *Myrmotherula brachyura* with the following account for *M. ignota*.

Myrmotherula ignota Griscom. Moustached Antwren.

Myrmotherula brachyura ignota Griscom, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 69:167. (Jususito, eastern Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in central and eastern Panama south through western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes in southwestern Colombia, northeastern Peru, and northwestern Brazil.

Notes.—Isler and Isler (2003) demonstrated, on the basis of plumage and vocal characters, that the trans-Andean form *M. ignota* is distinct from *M. brachyura* (Hermann, 1783) [Pygmy Antwren], of which it has usually been considered a subspecies, and should be considered conspecific with *M. obscura* Zimmer, 1932 from upper Amazonia. This relationship was previously suggested by Hilty and Brown (1986) and Ridgely and Greenfield (2001a), who used the name Griscom's Antwren.

p. 368. In Notes of *Hylophylax naevioides*, change *H. naevia* to *H. naevius.*

p. 393. Acceptance of a Florida record of *Contopus caribaeus* adds this species to the list of those known to occur in the United States. At the end of the Distribution statement for that species, insert the following new paragraph:

Accidental in southern Florida (one photographed and videotaped near Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, 11 March–4 April 1995; [NAS Field Notes 49:242, 1995] and one seen on Key Largo, Monroe County, 16 February 2001).

Add to Notes under this species: Also known as Crescent-eyed Pewee (Raffaele et al. 1998).

p. 401. Change *Machetornis rixosus* to *Machetornis rixosa*.

p. 409. Change *Conopias albovittata* to *Conopias albovittatus* in the heading and text of the account. Also change *C. parva* to *C. parvus* in the same account.

p. 416. Change *Schiffornis turdinus* to *Schiffornis turdina* in both heading and text.

p. 423. Change *Procnias tricarunculata* to *Procnias tricarunculatus*.

p. 424. The account for *Manacus aurantiacus* mistakenly incorporates *M. vitellinus viridiventris* into that species. It is a weakly differentiated population allied with *M. vitellinus* (Haffer 1975). Correct the statement of Distribution by removing "[*aurantiacus* group]" and all mention of the *viridiventris* group. Delete the first sentence of Notes.

Change the Distribution of *M. vitellinus* to include the range of *viridiventris* by replacing "in northwestern Colombia" with "in western and northern Colombia." The previous citation of northwestern Ecuador in the range of *viridiventris* is in error (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001b).

p. 463. Change *Delichon urbica* to *Delichon urbicum.*

p. 490. *Phylloscopus trochilus* is moved from the Appendix to the main list because of a well-documented record from Alaska. It is also added to the list of species that occur in the United States. Before the account for *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*, insert:

Phylloscopus trochilus (Linnaeus). Willow Warbler.

Motacilla trochilus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 188. (Europa; restricted to England south of the Thames by Clancey, 1950, Brit. Birds 43:189.)

Habitat.—Scrub and woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the United Kingdom and Scandinavia across the Palearctic to the Anadyr River basin in eastern Siberia (Russia) south to northern Spain, southern France, Switzerland, northern Slovenia, northern Croatia, Hungary, Romania, central Ukraine, and northern Kazakhstan.

Winters in central and southern Africa from 11° to 12° N in western Africa to 1° to 2° N in eastern Africa; a few also to western and central Ethiopia and southeast Somalia, casually north to Europe where most recorded from the Mediterranean region, but recorded north to Great Britain.

Migrates through northern Africa, the Mediterranean region, southern Europe, the Balkans, and the Middle East. Eastern populations migrate north of the deserts of central Asia. Regular migrant on Madeira and on the Canary Islands, rarely to the Faeroes and to Iceland, and casually to the Cape Verde Islands, Bioko, Saõ Tomé, and the islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean.

Accidental in Japan and Kamchatka. Erroneously and dubiously reported from India.

Accidental in Greenland (specimen from Hold with Hope, Myggbukta, 18 September 1937 [Bird and Bird 1941]) and in western Alaska (at least one photographed at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 25–30 August 2002 [Lehman 2003]).

Notes.—The Greenland specimen was identified as the subspecies *P. t. acredula* and was treated as such by AOU (1957); it has since been assigned to the nominate race, *P. t. trochilus* (Williamson 1976). A specimen taken at Barrow, Alaska, on 15 June 1952 and identified as this species (Pitelka 1974) proved upon reexamination to be an example of *P. borealis* (Roberson and Pitelka 1983).

p. 491. *Sylvia curruca* is added to the list (and to the list of birds known to occur in the United States) on the basis of a well-documented record from Alaska. After the account for *Phylloscopus borealis*, insert:

Genus ***Sylvia*** Scopoli

Sylvia Scopoli, 1769, Annus I Hist. Nat., p. 154. Type, by subsequent designation (Bonaparte 1828), *Motacilla atricapilla* Linnaeus.

Sylvia curruca (Linnaeus). Lesser Whitethroat.

Motacilla Curruca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 184. (Europa; restricted to Sweden by Hartert, 1909, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 588.)

Habitat.—Breeds in semi-open country; thorn bushes often favored for nests. Winters in arid sites, from thorny bushes along wadis to scrub jungle.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*curruca* group] from Great Britain and Scandinavia east across the Palearctic to eastern Siberia (to about the Lena River) and south to central France, northern Italy, Greece, Turkey, northern Israel, northern Iraq, northwest Iran, northwest Kazakhstan, northwest Uzbekistan, and northern China; [*minula* group] from Kazakhstan and eastern Iran to western China (western Xinjiang); [*althaea* group] from north central Iran, central Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and extreme northwest China south to southeast Iran, Pakistan, and northwestern India; and [*margelanica* group] in north central China (eastern Xinjiang to Ningxia).

Winters [*curruca* group] mainly from central and northeastern Africa to southeastern Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, northern India, and southern Nepal; [*minula* group] from southern Pakistan to northwestern India and perhaps Iran; [*althaea* group] in hills of peninsular India and Sri Lanka; and [*margelanica* group] from Iran possibly to northwestern India.

Casual [*curruca* group] to Iceland and northwestern Africa, Madeira, and Thailand; [group unspecified] to Korea and Japan.

Accidental [group not certain] in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 8–9 September 2002; Lehman 2003).

Notes.—Groups: *S. curruca* [Lesser Whitethroat], *S. minula* (Hume, 1873) [Desert Whitethroat], *S. althaea* (Hume, 1878) [Hume's Whitethroat], and *S. margelanica* (Stolzmann, 1898) [Margelanic Whitethroat]. Treatments of this strongly polytypic species vary from two subspecies groups (Cramp 1992) to as many as three (King 1997) or even four allospecies (Shirihai et al. 2001). Although there are vocal differences between at least some of the groups, critical behavioral studies, especially where the groups overlap, are insufficient; further studies are needed (Shirihai et al. 2001).

p. 495. Change the English name of *Muscicapa sibirica* from Siberian Flycatcher to Dark-sided Flycatcher to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Add to Notes: Formerly known as Siberian Flycatcher.

p. 495. Change the English name of *Muscicapa griseisticta* from Gray-spotted Flycatcher to Gray-streaked Flycatcher to agree with general use in modern Old World literature. Add to account: **Notes**.—Formerly known as Gray-spotted Flycatcher.

p. 495. *Muscicapa striata* is added to the list (and to the list of birds known to occur in the United States) on the basis of a well-documented record from Alaska. After the account for *Muscicapa dauurica*, insert the following new account:

Muscicapa striata (Pallas). Spotted Flycatcher.

Motacilla striata Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 3. (Holland.)

Habitat.—Various types of open woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the United Kingdom and Scandinavia east across Siberia to about Lake Baikal and south to northwestern Africa, southern Italy, Greece, northern Turkey, central Israel, northwestern Jordan, Iran, Afghanistan, western and northern Pakistan, and extreme northwestern China (Xinjiang).

Winters in sub-Saharan Africa, from about 10° N south through the remainder of the continent, mostly south of the Equator; casual north to Egypt and to the Persian Gulf countries.

Migrates regularly through central and northern Africa and the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, western and (in fall) central Pakistan to northwestern India.

Casual to Spitsbergen, Iceland, the Faeroes, Madeira, and the Cape Verde and Guinea islands.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 14 September 2002; Lehman 2003).

p. 498. Change *Saxicola torquata* to *Saxicola torquatus.* Make this change also in the text, and change *S. maura* to *S. maurus*.

p. 525. Several recent genetic studies (Voelker 2002, Alström et al. 2003, Pavlova et al. 2003) indicate that *Motacilla flava* encompasses two or more species, of which only one occurs in our area. Therefore, we separate *M. tschutschensis* from others in the *M. flava* complex. Substitute the following account for that of *M. flava*:

Motacilla tschutschensis Gmelin. Eastern Yellow Wagtail.

Motacilla tschutschensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1, p. 962. (Coast of Chukotski Peninsula.)

Habitat.—Breeds in tundra with thickets of dwarf willow or birch; in Eurasia, also wet meadows, moorlands, edges of wetlands, and coastal scrub; in winter, cultivated fields, moist grassy fields, and mudflats. Habitat of *M. tschutschensis* in Old World not distinguished here from that of races of *M. flava*.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America in northern and western Alaska (south to St. Lawrence and Nunivak islands, and on the mainland to the Nushagak River) and extreme northwestern Canada (east to the Mackenzie River delta); and in the Palearctic from the Zaysan Depression, eastern Kazakhstan, central Siberia, and north-eastern Mongolia east to the Russian Far East, including northern Kamchatka.

Winters in the Old World from south-eastern Asia and the Philippines to the Greater Sundas and northern Australia. Also reported in the Andaman Islands and southern India, where status requires clarification.

Migrates regularly through coastal western Alaska and the western Aleutians, the Pribilof Islands, and in the Old World through eastern Asia from Japan to Taiwan; range of migrants elsewhere uncertain due to confusion with forms of *M. flava*.

Casual in central and southern coastal Alaska, central Yukon, British Columbia, western Washington, and California; sight reports (tentatively referred to this species) from Oregon, Nevada, Alabama, and Baja California (audiotaped).

Notes.—Formerly treated as a race of *Motacilla flava* Linnaeus, 1758 [Yellow Wagtail], but multiple independent genetic analyses show paraphyly and strong genetic differentiation between the *flava* group and *tschutschensis*, which are not sister taxa (Voelker 2002, Alström et al. 2003, Pavlova et al. 2003). These studies do not unequivocally demonstrate which, if any, other taxa should be considered conspecific with *tschutschensis*; *taivana* and *macronyx* together may form a third species. Pending further data, the present account includes only *tschutschensis* and *simillima* plus the following taxa recognized by some authors, *plexa, angarensis*, and *zaissanensis*; inclusion of *plexa* with *tschutschensis* is controversial, but does not affect range statement here. Sometimes called Alaska Yellow-Wagtail or Eastern Yellow-Wagtail, but given the non-monophyly of *Motacilla flava sensu lato*, we avoid hyphenation of the modifier "Yellow" as a group name.

p. 553. Change *Helmitheros vermivorus* to *Helmitheros vermivorum*.

p. 594. Change *Tiaris canora* to *Tiaris canorus*.

p. 595. Change *Tiaris olivacea* to *Tiaris olivaceus.*

p. 603. In the Notes under *Melozone kieneri*, change *M. biarcuatum* to *M. biarcuata*.

p. 604. Change *Melozone biarcuatum* to *Melozone biarcuata* in both heading and text.

p. 644. Change *Dives atroviolacea* to *Dives atroviolaceus*.

p. 696. Delete the account for *Phylloscopus trochilus*, moved to the main list.

p. 696. Before the account for *Copsychus saularis*, insert:

Luscinia sibilans (Swinhoe). Rufous-tailed Robin.

Larvivora sibilans Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 292. (Macao, south-eastern China.)

Identification of an individual believed to be of this Asian species photographed on Attu Island, western Aleutians, Alaska, on 4 June 2000 (North Amer. Birds 54:317, 2000), is not definitive (Gibson et al. 2003, Robbins et al. 2003).

p. 697, after the account for *Saxicola rubetra,* insert:

Monticola solitarius (Linnaeus). Blue Rock Thrush.

Turdus solitarius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 170. (Oriente = Italy; see Hartert, Vögel Pal. Fauna, p. 674, 1910.)

An adult male of this Eurasian species was photographed at Goldpan Provincial Park, about 6.5 miles west of Spences Bridge, in south-central British Columbia (McDonald 1997). Photos clearly show it to be of the east Asian race, *M. s. philippensis.* Although the identification is not questioned, the origin has been (Robbins et al. 2003). The location is along the Trans- Canada Highway.

p. 700. Change *Ara erythrocephala* to *Ara erythrocephalus* and *Ara erythrura* to *Ara erythrurus.*

pp. 705–730. In the list of French Names of North American Birds, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:
Pterodroma macroptera Pétrel noir
Branta hutchinsii Bernache de Hutchins
Charadrius leschenaultii Pluvier de Leschenault
Geotrygon leucometopia Colombe d'Hispaniola
Myrmotherula ignota Myrmidon de Griscom
Phylloscopus trochilus Pouillot fitis
Sylvia curruca Fauvette babillarde
Muscicapa striata Gobemouche gris
Motacilla tschutschensis Bergeronnette de Béringie
Luscinia sibilans Rossignol siffleur
Monticola solitarius Monticole bleu

Remove the following names:
Myrmotherula brachyura
Motacilla flava

Make the following spelling changes:
Butorides striatus to *Butorides striata*
Leucopternis plumbea to *Leucopternis plumbeus*
Leucopternis semiplumbea to *Leucopternis semiplumbeus*
Lagopus mutus to *Lagopus muta*
Lagopus leucurus to *Lagopus leucura*
Actitis macularia to *Actitis macularius*
Ara severa to *Ara severus*
Ara ambigua to *Ara ambiguus*
Touit dilectissima to *Touit dilectissimus*
Siphonorhis americanus to *Siphonorhis americana*
Glaucis aenea to *Glaucis aeneus*
Glaucis hirsuta to *Glaucis hirsutus*
Lophornis brachylopha to *Lophornis brachylophus*
Lampornis calolaema to *Lampornis calolaemus*
Ceryle torquata to *Ceryle torquatus*
Philydor fuscipennis to *Philydor fuscipenne*
Philydor rufus to *Philydor rufum*
Machetornis rixosus to *Machetornis rixosa*
Conopias albovittata to *Conopias albovittatus*
Schiffornis turdinus to *Schiffornis turdina*
Procnias tricarunculata to *Procnias tricarunculatus*
Delichon urbica to *Delichon urbicum*
Saxicola torquata to *Saxicola torquatus*
Helmitheros vermivorus to *Helmitheros vermivorum*
Tiaris canora to *Tiaris canorus*
Tiaris olivacea to *Tiaris olivaceus*
Melozone biarcuatum to *Melozone biarcuata*
Dives atroviolacea to *Dives atroviolaceus*
Ara erythrocephala to *Ara erythrocephalus*
Ara erythrura to *Ara erythrurus.*

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Branta* as follows:
Branta bernicla
Branta leucopsis
Branta hutchinsii
Branta canadensis
Branta sandvicensis

p. 739. The citation to a paper by David and Gosselin 2002 added by the 44th Supplement should be changed to 2002a.

Taxonomic proposals considered since 1 January 2003 but not yet accepted by the Committee include: separation of the genus *Basilinna* from *Hylocharis*; separation of the genus *Polyerata* from *Amazilia*; merger of *Amazilia decora* into *A. amabilis*; split of *Caprimulgus indicus* into two species; division of *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* into four species; split of the genus *Dryobates* from *Picoides*; separation of *Hyloctistes virgatus* from *H. subulatus*; merger of New World species of *Pica* into an enlarged *Pica pica*; merger of *Catharus bicknelli* with *C. minimus*; division of *Dendroica petechia* into two or more species; division of *Geothlypis aequinoctialis* into four species; division of *Ammodramus maritimus* into two or four species; division of *Passerella iliaca* into up to four species; and separation of *Icterus fuertesi* from *I. spurius*.

Moving *Mesophoyx intermedia* from the appendix to the main list on the basis of a report from Midway Island (North Amer. Birds 53:441–443, 1999) was rejected because published and archival photographs probably pertain to the Asian/Australasian subspecies of the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*). The transfer of *Tadorna ferruginea* to the main list from the Appendix was rejected because of uncertainty that the birds seen on Southampton Island, Nunavut (Allard et al. 2001) were natural vagrants rather than escapes. We are aware of other distributional reports that might add species to our list but have not yet had the opportunity to evaluate them fully.

We considered but rejected suggestions to change the English name of *Riparia riparia* from Bank Swallow to Sand Martin, and to change English names of species of *Myioborus* from Redstart to Whitestart.

Acknowledgments

Michel Gosselin serves as the Committee's authority for French names, and Normand David serves as the authority for classical languages, especially relative to scientific names. P. Alström, M. J. Braun, D. V. Derksen, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, J. M. Pearce, H. D. Pratt, S. L. Talbot, and K. T. Scribner provided important suggestions and assistance.

Literature Cited

Abbott, S., S. N. G. Howell, and P. Pyle. 2001. First North American record of Greater Sandplover. North American Birds 55:252–257.
Aldrich, J. W. 1946. Speciation in the white-cheeked geese. Wilson Bulletin 58:94–103.
Allard, K., K. McKay, and L. McKinnon. 2001.

Sighting of Ruddy Shelducks at East Bay, Southampton Island, Nunavut. Birders Journal 10:86–89.

ALSTRÖM, P., K. MILD, AND B. ZETTERSTRÖM. 2003. Pipits and Wagtails of Europe, Asia and North America. Christopher Helm, London.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1957. Checklist of North American Birds, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Baltimore, Maryland.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1998. Checklist of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

BANKS, R. C., C. CICERO, J. L. DUNN, A. W. KRATTER, P. C. RASMUSSEN, J. V. REMSEN, JR., J. D. RISING, AND D. F. STOTZ. 2002. Forty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 119:897–906.

BIRD, C. G., AND E. G. BIRD. 1941. The Birds of Northeast Greenland. Ibis 5 (14th series):118–161.

BRAZIL, M. A. 1991. The Birds of Japan. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

BROOKS, A. 1914. The races of *Branta canadensis*. Condor 16:123–124.

CRAMP, S. (Ed.). 1992. Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa: The Birds of the Western Palearctic, vol. VI: Warblers. Oxford University Press, New York.

DAVID, N., AND M. GOSSELIN. 2002b. Gender agreement of avian species names. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 122:14–49.

DELACOUR, J. 1956. Waterfowl of the World, vol. 1. Country Life Limited, London.

DICKINSON, E. C. (Ed.). 2003. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 3rd ed. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

FRY, C. H. 1978. Alcedinidae. Pages 292–302 *in* An Atlas of Speciation in African Non-passerine birds (D. W. Snow, Ed.). British Museum (Natural History), London.

FRY, C. H. 1980. The evolutionary biology of kingfishers (Alcedinidae). Living Bird 18:113–160.

FRY, C. H., AND K. FRY. 1992. Kingfishers, Bee-eaters and Rollers. A Handbook. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

GARRIDO, O. H., AND A. KIRKCONNELL. 2000. Field Guide to the Birds of Cuba. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

GARRIDO, O. H., G. M. KIRWAN, AND D. R. CAPPER. 2002. Species limits within Grey-headed Quail-Dove *Geotrygon caniceps* and implications for the conservation of a globally threatened species. Bird Conservation International 12: 169–187.

GIBSON, D. D. 2002. Correct type locality of the Emperor Goose (*Chen canagica*). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 115: 706–707.

GIBSON, D. D., S. C. HEINL, AND T. G. TOBISH, JR. 2003. Report of the Alaska Checklist Committee, 1997–2002. Western Birds 34: 122–132.

HAFFER, J. 1975. Avifauna of northwestern Colombia, South America. Bonner Zoologische Monographien, no. 7. Bonn, Germany.

HEINTZELMAN, D. S. 1961. Kermadec Petrel in Pennsylvania. Wilson Bulletin 73:262–267.

HELLMAYR, C. E., AND B. CONOVER. 1948. Catalogue of birds of the Americas, part 1, no. 2. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series 13.

HESS, P. 1997. The "Hawk Mountain Petrel": First Pennsylvania record, but which species? Pennsylvania Birds 11:2–5.

HILTY, S. L., AND W. L. BROWN. 1986. A Guide to the Birds of Colombia. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

HOWELL, S. N. G., AND S. WEBB. 1995. A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford University Press, New York.

INSKIPP, T., N. LINDSEY, AND W. DUCKWORTH. 1996. An Annotated Checklist of the Birds of the Oriental Region. Oriental Bird Club, Bedfordshire, United Kingdom.

ISLER, M. L. AND P. R. ISLER. 2003. Species limits in the Pygmy Antwren complex (Aves: Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae): 1. The taxonomic status of *Myrmotherula brachyura ignota*. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 116:23–28.

KEITH, A. R., J. W. WILEY, S. C. LATTA, AND J. A. OTTENWALDER. 2003. The Birds of Hispaniola. British Ornithologists' Union, Checklist No. 21. Tring, United Kingdom.

KENNEDY, R. S., P. C. GONZALES, E. C. DICKINSON, H. C. MIRANDA, JR., AND T. H. FISHER. 2000. A Guide to the Birds of the Philippines. Oxford University Press, New York.

KING, B. F. 1997. Checklist of the Birds of Eurasia. Ibis Publishing Company, Vista, California.

LEHMAN, P. 2003. Gambell, Alaska, Autumn 2002: First North American records of Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*), Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*) and Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*). North American Birds 57:4–11.

MCDONALD, I. 1997. A Blue Rock-Thrush *Monticola solitarius* in British Columbia. Birders Journal 6:162–163.

PAVLOVA, A., R. M. ZINK, S. V. DROVETSKI, Y. RED'KIN, and S. ROHWER. 2003. Phylogeographic patterns in *Motacilla flava* and *Motacilla citreola*:

Species limits and population history. Auk 120: 744–758.

Paxinos, E. E., H. F. James, S. L. Olson, M. D. Sorenson, J. Jackson, and R. C. Fleischer. 2002. MtDNA from fossils reveals a radiation of Hawaiian geese recently derived from the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*). Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 99: 1399–1404.

Peters, J. L. 1937. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 3. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. 1945. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 5. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pitelka, F. A. 1974. An avifaunal review from the Barrow region and north slope of Arctic Alaska. Arctic and Alpine Research 6:161–184.

Quinn, T. W., G. F. Shields, and A. C. Wilson. 1991. Affinities of the Hawaiian Goose based on two types of mitochondrial DNA data. Auk 108:585–593.

Raffaele, H., J. Wiley, O. Garrido, A. Keith, and J. Raffaele. 1998. A Guide to the Birds of the West Indies. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield. 2001a. The Birds of Ecuador, vol. II. Field Guide. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield. 2001b. The Birds of Ecuador, vol. I. Status, Distribution, and Taxonomy. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Robbins, M. B., D. L. Dittmann, J. L. Dunn, K. L. Garrett, S. Heinl, A. W. Kratter, G. Lasley, and B. Mactavish. 2003. ABA Checklist Committee 2002 Annual Report. Birding 35: 138–144.

Roberson, D., and F. A. Pitelka. 1983. Occurrence of Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) in North America refuted. Condor 85:258.

Rogers, M. M., and A. Jaramillo. 2002. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1999 records. Western Birds 33:1–33.

Rottenborn, S. C., and J. Morlan. 2000. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1997 records. Western Birds 31:1–37.

Scribner, K. T., S. L. Talbot, J. M. Pearce, B. J. Pierson, K. S. Bollinger, and D. V. Derksen. 2003. Phylogeography of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) in western North America. Auk 120:889–907.

Shields, G. F., and A. C. Wilson. 1987. Subspecies of the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) have distinct mitochondrial DNAs. Evolution 41: 662–666.

Shirihai, H., G. Gargallo, and A. J. Helbig. 2001. *Sylvia* Warblers: Identification, Taxonomy and Phylogeny of the Genus *Sylvia*. Christopher Helm, A. and C. Black, London.

Short, L. L. 1982. Woodpeckers of the World. Delaware Museum of Natural History, Greenville, Delaware.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

van Wagner, C. E., and A. J. Baker. 1986. Genetic variation in populations of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*). Canadian Journal of Zoology 64:940–947.

Voelker, G. 2002. Systematics and historical biogeography of wagtails: Dispersal versus vicariance revisited. Condor 104:725–739.

Williamson, K. 1976. Identification for Ringers 2. The Genus *Phylloscopus*. British Trust for Ornithology, Norfolk, United Kingdom.

Winkler, H., D. A. Christie, and D. Nurney. 1995. Woodpeckers. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts.

Woodall, P. F. 2001. Family Alcedinidae (kingfishers). Pages 130–249 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 6: Mousebirds to Hornbills (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliot and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

This Supplement is a publication of the American Ornithologists' Union. Copies (and earlier Supplements) are available for $3.00 each from Buteo Books, 3130 Laurel Road, Shipman, Virginia 22971, USA. Buteo Books is the official sales outlet for publications of the AOU.

The Auk 122(3):1026–1031, 2005
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2005.
Printed in USA.

FORTY-SIXTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

Richard C. Banks,[1,9,10] Carla Cicero,[2] Jon L. Dunn,[3] Andrew W. Kratter,[4] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[5] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[6] James D. Rising,[7] and Douglas F. Stotz[8]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P. O. Box 37012, Washington, DC 20013-7012, USA;*
[2]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA;*
[3]*RR2, Box 52R, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[4]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P. O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[5]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1045, USA;*
[6]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[7]*Department of Zoology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3G5, Canada; and*
[8]*Environmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496, USA*

This is the fifth Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between 1 January and 31 December 2004. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). Changes in this Supplement fall into the following categories: (1) two species replace others presently on the list because of splitting of extralimital forms (*Leptotila plumbeiceps* replaces *L. rufaxilla* and *Hylocharis humboldtii* replaces *H. grayi*); (2) one species is removed from the Appendix and added to the main list because of new distributional information (*Circus aeruginosus*); (3) one species is removed from the list because of its merger with another species on the list (*Motacilla lugens*); (4) one species is removed from the main list and placed in the Appendix (*Acridotheres cristatellus*); (4) two species are removed from the families in which they were previously treated and placed in *incertae sedis* categories (*Donacobius atricapilla* and *Coereba flaveola*), and one family is removed from the list (Coerebidae); (6) one genus is removed from the list (*Mimodes*) because of its merger with another on the list (*Mimus*), with the consequent change of the scientific name of one species; and (7) the distribution of one species is restricted because of the removal of an extralimital population now treated as distinct (*Melanerpes chrysauchen*). Further, one species is added to the list of birds known to occur in the United States (*Tachycineta albilinea*). A few recent references are added to statements of distribution. Minor corrections are made in several citations or notes.

There is one more deletion from the main list than additions to it, so the number of species in the main list becomes 2,037. Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area may be accessed at http://www.aou.org/checklist/index.php3.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page

[9]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

[10]E-mail: banksr@si.edu

numbers refer thereto) and its Supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Circus aeruginosus Western Marsh Harrier
Leptotila plumbeiceps Gray-headed Dove
Hylocharis humboldtii Humboldt's Sapphire
Mimus graysoni Socorro Mockingbird

Remove the following names:
Leptotila rufaxilla Gray-fronted Dove
Hylocharis grayi Blue-headed Sapphire
Mimodes graysoni Socorro Mockingbird
Acridotheres cristatellus Crested Myna
Motacilla lugens Black-backed Wagtail
Coerebidae

Insert the term Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** above, and place an asterisk before, the following names (moving the entry for *Donacobius* to precede the family name Troglodytidae):
****Donacobius atricapilla*** Black-capped Donacobius
****Coereba flaveola*** Bananaquit

Remove the annotation (H):
Gygis alba White Tern

p. 60. In the citation of the original description of *Branta sandvicensis*, change the reference for Olson (1989) to 'Elepaio 49:49–51.

p. 93. Because of new distributional information, *Circus aeruginosus* is added to the *Check-list*. After the account for *Circus cyaneus*, insert the following new account:

Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus). Western Marsh Harrier.

Falco aeruginosus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1:91. (Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Marshes and open grasslands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Europe and Asia from England to western Mongolia south to the Mediterranean, Caucasus, Iran, and northern Afghanistan, and *winters* in Africa south to Angola and the Transvaal, and from Iran through the Indian subcontinent south to Sri Lanka and east to Myanmar; *resident* in northwestern Africa.

Casual to Madeira, and the Canary, Cape Verde, and Seychelles islands.

Accidental on Guadeloupe, 28 Nov. 2002–14 Apr. 2003 (Levesque and Malglaive 2004; photographs).

Notes.—The report of this species in Virginia (Shedd et al. 1998) that led to its inclusion in the Appendix (AOU 2000) is still considered unsatisfactory. Many authorities consider *C. aeruginosus* conspecific with *C. spilonotus* Kaup, 1847 [Eastern Marsh Harrier].

p. 108. In the account for *Falco tinnunculus*, add to Distribution: See Pranty et al. (2004) for additional detailed information.

p. 123. In the account for *Numida meleagris*, in the last line of Distribution, change Trinidad to Trindade.

p. 141. In the account for *Burhinus bistriatus*, add to first paragraph of Distribution: Recently reported breeding on Great Inagua, Bahamas (North American Birds 57:418, photo p. 432, 2003).

p. 207. The individual of *Gygis alba* photographed on Bermuda was originally identified as being of the *candida* group (Wingate and Watson 1974), and it was so listed in the 6th edition (AOU 1983). There is no evidence supporting its change to the *alba* group in the 7th edition (AOU 1998). Change the paragraph beginning "Accidental" in the distribution of this species by eliminating the mention of the *alba* group, and Tobago, which is out of the *Check-list* area.

p. 228. Genetic data (Johnson 2004) lead us to treat *Leptotila plumbeiceps* as a species distinct from *L. rufaxilla*, a treatment that follows traditional classifications (e.g. Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Goodwin 1983, Sibley and Monroe 1990, Baptista et al. 1997, Gibbs et al. 2001). The AOU (1983) considered *plumbeiceps* conspecific with *L. rufaxilla*, but did not provide or cite rationale. Remove the account of *L. rufaxilla* and insert the following in its place:

Leptotila plumbeiceps Sclater and Salvin. Gray-headed Dove

Leptotila plumbeiceps Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 59 (Prov. Verae Pacis in rep. Guatemalensi, et Mexico = Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1,000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—As for the *plumbeiceps* and *battyi* groups in the account for *L. rufaxilla*.

Notes.—Groups: *L. plumbeiceps* [Gray-headed Dove]; *L. battyi* Rothschild, 1901 [Brown-backed Dove]. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *L. rufaxilla* (Richard and Bernard, 1792) [Gray-fronted Dove] of South America but now treated as a separate species on the basis of genetic data (Johnson 2004) that supports the traditional classification (e.g. Goodwin 1983, Gibbs et al. 2001). The *battyi* group, which Wetmore (1968) recognized as a distinct species, has generally been included with *plumbeiceps* (e.g. Goodwin 1983, Ridgely and Gwynne 1989, Gibbs et al. 2001), which we continue to do here in the absence of published analyses. Reported vocal differences between *L. plumbeiceps* and *L. battyi* suggest that, with further study, they may merit status as separate species.

p. 295. *Hylocharis humboldtii* is separated from *H. grayi*, following Stiles (2003); see also Ridgely and Greenfield (2001). The two differ in habitat, elevation, coloration (especially males), and measurements (not only size but proportions), and they were treated as species until Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific without explanation. The population in the *Check-list* area is *H. humboldtii*, so the account for *H. grayi* is replaced by the following:

Hylocharis humboldtii (Bourcier and Mulsant). Humboldt's Sapphire

Trochilus humboldtii Bourcier and Mulsant, 1852, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Lyon (2) 4:142. (River Mira, Esmeraldas [Ecuador]; perhaps southwestern Colombia as suggested by Ridgely and Greenfield 2001:353.)

Habitat.—Mangroves and adjacent lowlands (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* along the Pacific coast from extreme southeastern Panama (near Jaqué in southern Darién) to northern Ecuador (Esmeraldas).

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with *H. grayi* (DeLattre and Bourcier, 1845) [Blue-headed Sapphire] of the Pacific foothills and drier valleys of the Andean Pacific slope in Colombia and northern Ecuador, but Stiles (2003) showed that differences in habitat, color of males, size, and proportions are consistent with treatment as separate species; see also Ridgely and Greenfield (2001).

p. 333–334. The South American *Melanerpes pulcher* is recognized as a species distinct from *M. chrysauchen,* following the treatment by Wetmore (1968) and Stiles and Skutch (1989), who considered the plumage differences to be comparable to species level differences in other *Melanerpes*. Authors who have treated them as conspecific (e.g. Peters 1948, Sibley and Monroe 1990, Winkler et al. 1995) have not provided a specific rationale for so doing.

Remove the phrase (*chrysauchen* group) and all mention of the *pulcher* group from the paragraph on Distribution. Replace the first sentence of the Notes with: Formerly included *M. pulcher* Sclater, 1870 [Beautiful Woodpecker] of the Magdalena Valley of Colombia, now treated as distinct following Wetmore (1968) and Stiles and Skutch (1989). Add *M. pulcher* Sclater, 1870 to the species in the presumed superspecies.

p. 457. Sykes et al. (2004) documented the first Mangrove Swallow (*Tachycineta albilinea*) in the United States. To the statement of distribution of that species, add a paragraph: Accidental in Florida (Viera Wetlands, Brevard County, 18–25 Nov. 2002; Sykes et al. 2004).

p. 469-470. In the account for *Sitta pusilla*, add to Distribution: See Renfrow (2003) for additional information.

p. 471. Genetic data (Barker 2004) show that *Donacobius* is neither a wren nor a mimid, as previously treated, but belongs in some Old World sylvioid group. Remove the account for *Donacobius atricapilla* from the family Troglodytidae and place it ahead of that family under a new centered heading Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS***.

Replace the Notes under the genus *Donacobius* with the following: This enigmatic taxon was formerly treated in the Mimidae (Davis and Miller *in* Mayr and Greenway 1960) and then the Troglodytidae (AOU 1983, 1998), but recent genetic analysis indicates that it is closest to members of an Old World sylvioid assemblage (Barker 2004). Its proper placement is yet to be determined by a more complete taxonomic sampling.

p. 516–518. An analysis of mtDNA sequence data (Barber et al. 2004) shows that the species known as *Mimodes graysoni* is actually embedded within the genus *Mimus* and is most closely related to *Mimus polyglottos* and *M. gilvus*. This necessitates the following changes: Remove the heading for the genus *Mimodes* from p. 518; move the citation for *Mimodes* to p. 516, under the citation for *Mimus*; move the account for the species *Mimus graysoni* to a position following that of *M. gilvus* on p. 517; add to the Notes under *M. graysoni*: Formerly treated in the monotypic genus *Mimodes*, but now shown by genetic data (Barber et al. 2004) to be embedded in *Mimus*.

p. 524. *Acridotheres cristatellus* has become extirpated in North America (Self 2003), nearly a century after its introduction. Remove the species from the main list, and add an account for it in the Appendix (see p. 697, below).

p. 526–527. Reevaluation of the evidence for considering *Motacilla lugens* a species distinct from *M. alba*, of which it had long been considered a subspecies (AOU 1982, 1983), has led to its merger back into that species, in agreement with most recent treatments (e.g. Voelker 2002, Alström and Mild 2003). Incorporate the appropriate sections of the Distribution in the present *M. lugens* account into the account of *M. alba*, as the [*lugens* group], after the *alba* group. In the Notes for *M. alba*, insert: "*M. lugens* Gloger, 1829 [Black-backed Wagtail]" after the *alba* group and change the sentence following the listing of groups to read: *Motacilla lugens* was separated as a distinct species by AOU (1982, 1983, 1998) and some Russian workers (Stepanyan 1978, Kistchinski 1980) on the basis of contact with supposedly only limited hybridization in areas of overlap in Ussuriland with *M. a. leucopsis* Nazarenko (1968) and in northern Kamchatka with *M. a. ocularis* (Kistchinski and Lobkov 1979). Most European authorities did not separate the forms as species, however. Alström and Mild (2003) suggested that the amount of hybridization had been underestimated, and they treated *lugens* as a subspecies of *alba*, a treatment also indicated by Voelker (2002) on the basis of genetic analysis.

p. 569. Two genetic data sets (Sato et al. 1999, Burns et al. 2002, 2003) have shown that the genus *Coereba* is embedded in a clade of "island" taxa, most of which were formerly classified as sparrows (Emberizidae/Emberizinae). Therefore, maintaining the family Coerebidae, as constituted solely by *Coereba*, is untenable. The familial placement of *Coereba* is yet to be determined. Remove the heading for the Family Coerebidae and replace it with the centered heading Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS***.

p. 691. In the citation for *Buteo buteo*, change the page number from 1 to 50.

p. 697. Before the account for *Acridotheres javanicus*, insert the following account for *A. cristatellus*:

Acridotheres cristatellus (Linnaeus). Crested Myna.

Gracula cristatellus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) I: 109. Based on "The Chinese Starling or Blackbird" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds I: 19, pl. 19. (In Chinese.)

A population of this native of China and southeastern Asia was introduced and seemingly well established in southwestern British Columbia (Vancouver region) from the late 1800s until February 2003, when it was extirpated (Self 2003). Individuals from that population ranged to Vancouver Island (nesting attempted) and northwestern Washington. A bird seen in Portland, Oregon, in 1922 may have been from that population or may have escaped locally (Gabrielson and Jewett 1940, Marshall et al. 2003). Reports from Florida (Miami-Dade and Brevard counties) are based on escaped birds. Also reported in Puerto Rico, but status uncertain.

p. 705 ff. In the list of French names of North American Birds, make the following changes:

Insert in the appropriate place in main list:
Circus aeruginosus Busard des roseaux
Leptotila plumbeiceps Colombe à calotte grise
Hylocharis humboldtii Saphir de Humboldt
Mimus graysoni Moqueur de Socorro

Delete the entries for the following:
Leptotila rufaxilla
Hylocharis grayi
Mimodes graysoni
Motacilla lugens
COEREBIDAE
Circus aeruginosus Busard des roseaux (from Appendix portion of list, where added by AOU (2000)

Insert the term ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** above, and place an asterisk before, each of the following names (moving the name Troglodytidae to follow *Donacobius* and changing the name of the latter):
Donacobius atricapilla Donacobe à miroir
Coereba flaveola

Move the entry for *Acridotheres cristatellus* from the main list to the Appendix.

The committee considered several other taxonomic changes, but did not make changes because of insufficient or conflicting information. Included were several proposals concerning generic and specific limits and relationships in the Parulidae. Action on these proposals awaits further genetic data from studies that include more complete coverage of the taxa involved.

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the Committee's authority for classical languages relative to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin serves as the authority for French names. We also thank D. D. Gibson, Sir C. Lever, J. O'Donahue, A. P. Peterson, and F. G. Stiles.

Literature Cited

ALSTRÖM, P., AND K. MILD. 2003. Pipits and Wagtails. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1982. Thirty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 99:1CC–16CC.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

BAPTISTA, L. F., P. W. TRAIL, AND H. M. HORBLIT. 1997. Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves). Pages 60–243 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 4: Sandgrouse to Cuckoos (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

BARBER, B. R., J. E. MARTINEZ-GÓMEZ, AND A. T. PETERSON. 2004. Systematic position of the Socorro Mockingbird *Mimodes graysoni*. Journal of Avian Biology 35:195–198.

BARKER, F. K. 2004. Monophyly and relationships of wrens (Aves: Troglodytidae): A congruence analysis of heterogeneous mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequence data. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32: 486–504.

BURNS, K. J., S. J. HACKETT, AND N. K. KLEIN. 2002. Phylogenetic relationships and morphological diversity in Darwin's finches and their relatives. Evolution 56:1240–1252.

BURNS, K. J., S. J. HACKETT, AND N. K. Klein. 2003. Phylogenetic relationships of Neotropical honeycreepers and the evolution of feeding morphology. Journal of Avian Biology 34: 360–370.

GABRIELSON, I. N., AND S. G. JEWETT. 1940. Birds of Oregon. Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.

GIBBS, D., E. BARNES, AND J. COX. 2001. Pigeons and Doves: A Guide to the Pigeons and Doves of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

GOODWIN, D. 1983. Pigeons and Doves of the World, 3rd ed. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

JOHNSON, K. P. 2004. Deletion bias in avian introns over evolutionary timescales. Molecular Biology and Evolution 21:599–602.

Kistchinski, A. A. 1980. [Birds of the Koryak Highlands.] Nauka, Moscow.

Kistchinski, A. A., and E. G. Lobkov. 1979. [Spatial relationships between some bird subspecies in the Beringian forest-tundra.] [Bulletin of Moscow Society of Naturalists, Biological Series] 84(5):11–23.

Levesque, A., and L. Malglaive. 2004. First documented record of Marsh Harrier for the West Indies and the New World. North American Birds 57:564–565. [2003 vol.]

Marshall, D. B., M. G. Hunter, and A. L. Contreras, Eds. 2003. Birds of Oregon: A General Reference. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis.

Mayr, E., and J. C. Greenway, Jr., Eds. 1960. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 9. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1970. A Guide to the Birds of South America. Livingston Publishing Company, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.

Nazarenko, A. A. 1968. [On the character of interrelations of the two forms of Pied Wagtails.] (In Russian with English summary.) Problemy Evoliutsii 1:195–201.

Olson, S. L. 1989. David Douglas and the original description of the Hawaiian Goose. 'Elepaio 49:49–51.

Peters, J. L. 1945. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 5. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. 1948. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 6. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pranty, B., E. Kwater, H. Weatherman, and H. P. Robinson. 2004. Eurasian Kestrel in Florida: First record for the southeastern United States, with a review of its status in North America. North American Birds 58: 168–169.

Renfrow, F. 2003. Notes on vagrancy in Brown-headed Nuthatch, with attention to recent range expansion and long-term habitat changes. North American Birds 57:422–428.

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield. 2001. The Birds of Ecuador, vol. 1: Status, Distribution, and Taxonomy. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, New York.

Ridgely, R. S., and J. A. Gwynne, Jr. 1989. A Guide to the Birds of Panama, with Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras, 2nd ed. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Sato, A., C. O'hUigin, F. Figueroa, P. R. Grant, B. R. Grant, H. Tichy, and J. Klein. 1999. Phylogeny of Darwin's finches as revealed by mtDNA sequences. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 96: 5101–5106.

Self, B. 2003. Vancouver Crested Mynas gone. Winging It 15:7.

[Shedd, D. H., R. D. Gettinger, B. L. Shedd, and F. R. Scott.] 1998. First record of a Western Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosis*) [*sic*] in Virginia. Raven 69:56.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Stepanyan, L. 1978. [Composition and Distribution of the Avifauna of the Soviet Union—Passeriformes.] Nauka, Moscow.

Stiles, F. G. 2003. Notas taxonómicas sobre aves colombianas. I. El rango taxonómico de *Hylocharis humboldtii* (Trochilidae). Ornitología Colombiana 1:68–70.

Stiles, F. G., and A. Skutch. 1989. A Guide to the Birds of Costa Rica. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Sykes, P. W., Jr., L. S. Atherton, M. Gardler, and J. H. Hintermister, V. 2004. The first Mangrove Swallow recorded in the United States. North American Birds 58:4–11.

Voelker, G. 2002. Systematics and historical biogeography of wagtails: Dispersal versus vicariance revisited. Condor 104:725–739.

Wetmore, A. 1968. The Birds of the Republic of Panamá, part 2. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 150.

Wingate, D. B., and G. E. Watson. 1974. First North Atlantic record of the White Tern. Auk 91:614–617.

Winkler, H., D. A. Christie, and D. Nurney. 1995. Woodpeckers: A Guide to the Woodpeckers of the World. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts.

This Supplement is a publication of the American Ornithologists' Union. Copies (and earlier Supplements) are available for $3.00 each from Buteo Books, 3130 Laurel Road, Shipman, Virginia 22971, USA. Buteo Books is the official sales outlet for publications of the AOU.

The Auk 123(3):926–936, 2006
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2006.
Printed in USA.

FORTY-SEVENTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

Richard C. Banks,[1,9,10] Carla Cicero,[2] Jon L. Dunn,[3] Andrew W. Kratter,[4] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[5] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[6] James D. Rising,[7] and Douglas F. Stotz[8]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P. O. Box 37012, Washington, DC 20013-7012, USA;*
[2]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA;*
[3]*RR2, Box 52R, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[4]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P. O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[5]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1045, USA;*
[6]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[7]*Department of Zoology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3G5, Canada; and*
[8]*Environmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496, USA*

This is the sixth Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North America between 1 January and 31 December 2005. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). Changes in this Supplement fall into the following categories: (1) three species are added because of splits from species already on the list (*Calonectris edwardsii, Dendragapus fuliginosus, Loxigilla barbadensis*); (2) one species is added because of new distributional information (*Fregetta tropica*); (3) two species replace others presently on the list because of splitting of extralimital forms (*Cuculus optatus, Ficedula albicilla*); (4) one species name (*Streptopelia risoria*) is changed because of recognition of its status as a feral form of *S. roseogrisea*; (5) one family is merged into another (Dendrocolaptidae into Furnariidae), with no resultant nomenclatural changes; (6) one subfamily is elevated to status of family (Stercorariidae), with no resultant nomenclatural changes; (7) one genus (*Asturina*) is merged with another (*Buteo*), resulting in a new name combination (*B. nitidus*); (8) one species (*sissonii*) is transferred from one genus (*Thryomanes*) to another (*Troglodytes*); and (9) two species (*Myiozetetes similis, Catharus mexicanus*), in addition to three of the four added to the entire list [see (1) and (2) above], are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

More sweeping changes are involved in reclassifications of entire tribes or subfamilies because of new data on relationships, with resultant changes in several well-known scientific names in each group. In the shorebird tribe Tringini, the genera *Heteroscelus* and *Catoptrophorus* are merged into *Tringa*, with resultant new name combinations for their three included species. In the tern subfamily Sterninae, five previously recognized generic names are resurrected for species placed in *Sterna* in the 7th edition (AOU 1998)—*Onychoprion, Sternula, Gelochelidon, Hydroprogne*, and *Thalasseus*—with resultant new name combinations for 13 species on the list. The cuckoo subfamily Coccyzinae is merged with Cuculinae, one old generic

[9]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[10]E-mail: banksr@si.edu

name (*Coccycua*) is resurrected, and two genera (*Saurothera* and *Hyetornis*) are merged into *Coccyzus*, with resultant new name combinations for seven species. Changes of classification of entire genera, tribes, subfamilies, and even families will become more frequent as DNA evidence continues to provide new or confirm old concepts of relationships.

The addition of four species to the list brings the total known to occur in the Check-list area to 2,041. This Supplement presents new name combinations for 28 species and replacements for three species on the list. Five generic names go out of use, but six others are revived. One new family name is used, and one family name and one subfamily name go out of use.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU Check-list area may be found at <http://www.AOU.org/aou/checklist/index.php3>.

The following changes to the 7th edition (to which page numbers refer) and its Supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Calonectris edwardsii Cape Verde Shearwater (A)
Fregetta tropica Black-bellied Storm-Petrel (A)
Buteo nitidus Gray Hawk
Dendragapus fuliginosus Sooty Grouse
Streptopelia roseogrisea African Collared-Dove (I)
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo (A)
Troglodytes sissonii Socorro Wren
Ficedula albicilla Taiga Flycatcher (A)
Loxigilla barbadensis Barbados Bullfinch

Remove the following names:
Asturina nitida Gray Hawk
Streptopelia risoria Ringed Turtle-Dove (I)
Thryomanes sissonii Socorro Wren
Ficedula parva Red-breasted Flycatcher (A)
Cuculus saturatus Oriental Cuckoo (A)
DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

Change ***Dendragapus obscurus*** from Blue Grouse to Dusky Grouse

Change **Stercorariinae** to **STERCORARIIDAE** and move the entire family to follow *Rynchops niger*.

Rearrange the first 15 names in the family Scolopacidae to the following sequence:
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper (N)
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper (N)
Actitis macularius Spotted Sandpiper
Tringa ochropus Green Sandpiper (A)
Tringa solitaria Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa brevipes Gray-tailed Tattler (N)
Tringa incana Wandering Tattler
Tringa erythropus Spotted Redshank (N)
Tringa melanoleuca Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank (N)
Tringa semipalmata Willet
Tringa flavipes Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper (A)
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper
Tringa totanus Common Redshank (A)

Rearrange the names in the subfamily Sterninae to the following sequence:
Anous stolidus Brown Noddy
Anous minutus Black Noddy
Procelsterna cerulea Blue-gray Noddy (H)
Gygis alba White Tern
Onychoprion fuscatus Sooty Tern
Onychoprion lunatus Gray-backed Tern (H)
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern
Onychoprion aleuticus Aleutian Tern
Sternula albifrons Little Tern (H, A)
Sternula antillarum Least Tern
Sternula superciliaris Yellow-billed Tern (A)
Phaetusa simplex Large-billed Tern (A)
Gelochelidon nilotica Gull-billed Tern
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern
Larosterna inca Inca Tern (A)
Chlidonias niger Black Tern
Chlidonias leucopterus White-winged Tern (A)
Chlidonias hybrida Whiskered Tern (A)
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern
Sterna hirundo Common Tern
Sterna paradisaea Arctic Tern
Sterna forsteri Forster's Tern
Thalasseus maximus Royal Tern
Thalasseus bergii Great Crested Tern (H, A)
Thalasseus sandvicensis Sandwich Tern
Thalasseus elegans Elegant Tern

Remove the subfamily name **Coccyzinae** and rearrange the species in it to the following sequence:
Coccycua minuta Little Cuckoo
Piaya cayana Squirrel Cuckoo
Coccyzus melacoryphus Dark-billed Cuckoo (A)
Coccyzus americanus Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus euleri Pearly-breasted Cuckoo (A)
Coccyzus minor Mangrove Cuckoo
Coccyzus ferrugineus Cocos Cuckoo
Coccyzus erythropthalmus Black-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus pluvialis Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo
Coccyzus rufigularis Bay-breasted Cuckoo
Coccyzus vetula Jamaican Lizard-Cuckoo
Coccyzus vieilloti Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo
Coccyzus merlini Great Lizard-Cuckoo
Coccyzus longirostris Hispaniolan Lizard-Cuckoo

pp. 17–18. *Calonectris edwardsii* is recognized as a species distinct from *C. diomedea* and is added to the list of species known to occur in the geographic limits of this Check-list. No explicit reasons were given for merging *C. edwardsii* into *C. diomedea* by Murphy (1924) and Peters (1931), who have been followed by most later authors. *Calonectris edwardsii* is considerably smaller than *C. diomedea*, has a thinner bill that is basally gray or pinkish rather than yellow or ivory, and is darker and grayer brown on the upperparts; see Patteson and Armistead (2004) for a synopsis of the rationale for treating *edwardsii* as a separate species.

p. 18. After the account for *Calonectris diomedea*, insert the following new account:

Calonectris edwardsii (Oustalet). Cape Verde Shearwater.

Puffinus Edwardsii Oustalet, 1883, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., Paris, ser. 6, art. 5, p. 1. (Branco, Cape Verde Islands.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Cape Verde Islands in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Ranges at sea in the North Atlantic Ocean, mainly near the breeding grounds.

Accidental off the coast of North Carolina (48 km southeast of Hatteras Inlet, 15 August 2004; photos; Patteson and Armistead 2004).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. diomedea*; see Patteson and Armistead (2004) for a synopsis of the rationale for treatment as separate species.

p. 23. Because of new distributional information, a genus and species are added to the Check-list. After the account for *Hydrobates pelagicus*, insert the following new generic name and species account:

Genus ***FREGETTA*** Bonaparte

Fregetta Bonaparte, 1855, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, 41:1113. Type, by original designation, *Thalassidroma leucogaster* Gould = *Procellaria grallaria* Vieillot.

Fregetta tropica (Gould). Black-bellied Storm-Petrel.

Thalassidroma tropica Gould, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 13:366. (equatorial regions of Atlantic Ocean = lat. 6°33′N, long. 18°6′W, from "*a*" type preserved in the British Museum (Natural History).

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the subantarctic zone circumpolarly from South Shetland Islands (Deception, Elephant), South Orkney Islands (Signy, Larsen, and Laurie), South Georgia, Gough, Prince Edward Islands, Iles Crozet, Iles Kerguelen, Auckland Islands, and Antipodes Islands. May breed on South Sandwich Islands, Bouvet, Heard, and the Bounty islands.

Ranges at sea north to subtropical and tropical waters north to Equatorial waters in Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans (recorded north to nearly 18 degrees north).

Accidental off North Carolina (77 km southeast of Oregon Inlet, 31 May 2004; photos; Guris et al. 2004).

Notes.—A previous report from St. Marks, Florida (AOU 1957), was relegated to the Appendix (AOU 1983, AOU 1998:687) under White-bellied Storm-Petrel (*Fregetta grallaria*).

pp. 96–100. Analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Riesing et al. 2003) shows that the genus *Asturina* is embedded within the genus *Buteo.* Remove the entry for the genus

Asturina from p. 96. The citation for *Asturina* should be placed in the synonymy of *Buteo* on p. 99, immediately following the citation for *Buteo*. Add to the Notes under the genus *Buteo*: Includes *Asturina*, formerly (AOU 1998) treated as distinct.

Move the account for *Asturina nitida* from p. 97 and insert it on p. 100 following the account for *Buteo platypterus*, under the name "***Buteo nitidus*** (Latham). Gray Hawk."

Add the following to Notes under *Buteo nitidus*: Riesing et al. (2003) suggested that the groups should be recognized as distinct species, but did not provide supporting data. Formerly (AOU 1998) treated in the genus *Asturina*, but Riesing et al. (2003) showed from mitochondrial DNA sequence data that recognition of the genus *Asturina* renders *Buteo* paraphyletic.

p. 121. The two groups of Blue Grouse are recognized as species on the basis of evidence from mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Barrowclough et al. 2004) that supports the previous separation (AOU 1931, Hellmayr and Conover 1942) based on behavior, plumage, and vocalizations (e.g., Brooks 1929).

Replace the heading for the Blue Grouse with:

Dendragapus obscurus (Say). Dusky Grouse.

The citation remains as it is. Habitat is as for the *obscurus* group. Distribution is as for *obscurus* group with the deletion of "from southeastern Alaska (except coastal areas)," and comma following Yukon. Change Notes to: Previously included *D. fuliginosus* and called Blue Grouse, but now separated on the basis of genetic evidence (Barrowclough et al. 2004) and differences in voice (hooting), behavior, and plumage (Brooks 1929). Barrowclough et al. (2004) also found a lesser genetic difference between northern and southern populations of *D. obscurus* that does not correspond to currently recognized subspecific boundaries.

Following the account for *D. obscurus*, insert the following:

Dendragapus fuliginosus (Ridgway). Sooty Grouse.

Canace obscura var. *fuligniosa* [*sic*] Ridgeway [*sic*], 1873, Forest and Stream 1(19):289. (Cascade Mountains, at foot of Mount Hood, Oregon, and Chiloweyuck Depot, Washington = beneath Mount Hood, Hood River County, Oregon.) See Banks and Browning (1979) for citation and Deignan (1961) and Browning (1979) for type locality.

Habitat and Distribution as for *fuliginosus* group in AOU (1998) account for *D. obscurus*.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *D. obscurus* as Blue Grouse, but separated on the basis of genetic evidence (Barrowclough et al. 2004) and differences in voice (hooting), behavior, and plumage (Brooks 1929).

pp. 152 ff. Analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences in members of the shorebird tribe Tringini (Pereira and Baker 2005) has shown that the species in the genera *Catoptrophorus* and *Heteroscelus* are embedded within *Tringa* and should be merged into it, and that the genera *Xenus* and *Actitis* are basal in the tribe. The resultant phylogeny necessitates a rearrangement of the species accounts in our list, with some new combinations of generic and specific names (but no changes in English names), to the following sequence:

Xenus cinereus (Güldenstädt)
Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus)
A. macularius (Linnaeus)
Tringa ochropus Linnaeus
T. solitaria Wilson
T. brevipes (Vieillot)
T. incana (Gmelin)
T. erythropus (Pallas)
T. melanoleuca (Gmelin)
T. nebularia (Gunnerus)
T. semipalmata (Gmelin)
T. flavipes (Gmelin)
T. stagnatilis (Bechstein)
T. glareola Linnaeus
T. totanus (Linnaeus)

Following the heading "Tribe TRIGININI: Tringinine Sandpipers" insert the following:

Notes.—*Tringa incana* and *T. brevipes* were formerly placed in the genus *Heteroscelus* Baird, and *T. semipalmata* was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Catoptrophorus* Gmelin (AOU 1998). Sequence here follows Pereira and Baker (2005).

Remove the headings for the genera *Catoptrophorus* and *Heteroscelus* from p. 156, and

move the citations for these names into the synonymy of the genus *Tringa* on pp. 152–153.

p. 181. The subfamily Stercorariinae is elevated to family status as a result of analyses of DNA sequence data that show the family is sister to the Alcidae and not part of Laridae (Ericson et al. 2003, Paton et al. 2003, Fain and Houde 2004). Replace the subfamily heading with Family **STERCORARIIDAE**: Skuas and Jaegers. Remove the entire new family (pp. 181–183) from the Laridae and place it following the larid subfamily Rynchopinae and before the family Alcidae (p. 208).

Following the heading "Family **STERCORARIIDAE**: Skuas and Jaegers" insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered a subfamily of the Laridae (AOU 1998), but analyses of sequence data indicate that it is more closely related to the Alcidae (Ericson et al. 2003, Paton et al. 2003, Fain and Houde 2004).

pp. 196–207. Bridge et al. (2005) analyzed mitochondrial DNA of terns (except *Procelsterna*) and correlated the results with plumage characters. The data show that the genus *Sterna* as currently defined by AOU (1983, 1998) is paraphyletic, and that to keep it monophyletic would require the merger of *Phaetusa*, *Larosterna*, and *Chlidonias* into *Sterna*. Further, members of several distinct genetic clusters share crown patterns that correspond with formerly recognized genera. Because of the new phylogenetic data and because these genera were merged without comment or explanation, a generic revision is warranted. Rather than merge additional genera into *Sterna*, we follow the recommendation by Bridge et al. (2005) to resurrect four generic names currently placed in the synonymy of *Sterna* (p. 196) with the citations given—*Thalasseus* Boie, *Sternula* Boie, *Hydroprogne* Kaup, and *Gelochelidon* C. L. Brehm. One other generic name is revived—Genus *Onychoprion* Wagler, 1832, Isis 25, col. 277. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna serrata* Wagler = *Sterna fuscata* Linnaeus. This revised classification results in a new sequence of genera and species as follows:

Genus *Anous* Stephens
- *Anous stolidus* (Linnaeus)
- *Anous minutus* Boie

Genus *Procelsterna* Lafresnaye
- *Procelsterna cerulea* (Bennett)

Genus *Gygis* Wagler
- *Gygis alba* (Sparrman)

Genus *Onychoprion* Wagler
- *Onychoprion fuscatus* (Linnaeus)
- *Onychoprion lunatus* (Peale)
- *Onychoprion anaethetus* (Scopoli)
- *Onychoprion aleuticus* (Baird)

Genus *Sternula* Boie
- *Sternula albifrons* (Pallas)
- *Sternula antillarum* Lesson
- *Sternula superciliaris* (Vieillot)

Genus *Phaetusa* Wagler
- *Phaetusa simplex* (Gmelin)

Genus *Gelochelidon* C. L. Brehm
- *Gelochelidon nilotica* (Gmelin)

Genus *Hydroprogne* Kaup
- *Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas)

Genus *Larosterna* Blyth
- *Larosterna inca* (Lesson)

Genus *Chlidonias* Rafinesque
- *Chlidonias niger* (Linnaeus)
- *Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck)
- *Chlidonias hybrida* (Pallas)

Genus *Sterna* Linnaeus
- *Sterna dougallii* Montagu
- *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus
- *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan
- *Sterna forsteri* Nuttall

Genus *Thalasseus* Boie
- *Thalasseus maximus* (Boddaert)
- *Thalasseus bergii* (Lichtenstein)
- *Thalasseus sandvicensis* (Latham)
- *Thalasseus elegans* (Gambel)

Under the generic headings and citations for the genera *Onychoprion, Sternula, Gelochelidon, Hydroprogne,* and *Thalasseus*, insert the following: **Notes**.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in the genus *Sterna* but separated on the basis of genetic data that correspond to plumage patterns (Bridge et al. 2005).

p. 221. The name *Streptopelia risoria* is applied to a long-domesticated (often feral) form of *S. roseogrisea* (Goodwin 1983, Sibley and Monroe 1990, Baptista et al. 1997). We follow these authors in using the name of the wild species (*roseogrisea*) in place of the name based on domesticated birds. This follows the principle set forth in Opinion 2027 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (2003) that conserved the usage of specific names based on wild species of mammals that

are predated by or contemporary with names based on domesticated forms.

In the citation for the generic name *Streptopelia*, add to the designation of the type species "= *Columba roseogrisea* Sundevall."

Replace the account of *S. risoria* with the following account:

Streptopelia roseogrisea (Sundevall). African Collared-Dove.

Columbam roseogriseam (accusative case) Sundevall, 1857, Kongl. Sv. Vet.-Akad, Handl. (n.s.) no. 1, art. 3, p. 54. (Nubia.)

Habitat.—Arid country with trees and shrubs, often near human habitation. Feral populations occur mainly in urban and suburban parks.

Distribution.—*Resident* in northeastern Africa and southwestern Arabia.

Introduced and established as feral populations of domesticated stock in west-central Florida (Pinellas County), the Bahamas (New Providence), and Puerto Rico. Other introduced populations in North America have failed to become established.

Notes.—Also known as Ringed Turtle-Dove and Barbary Dove. The widely domesticated and locally introduced populations (Goodwin 1983) have been known as *S. risoria* (Linnaeus, 1758). Present North American feral populations may be entirely human-dependent and not self-sustaining.

p. 246. We follow Payne (2005) in separating *Cuculus optatus* and *C. lepidus* from *C. saturatus* on the basis of differences in vocalizations and minor morphological features. Records from our area are of *C. optatus*. The account for *Cuculus saturatus* should be replaced with the following:

Cuculus optatus Gould. Oriental Cuckoo.

Cuculus optatus Gould 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845: 18. (Port Essington, northern Australia.)

Habitat.—Forested regions, in coniferous, mixed, and deciduous woodlands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Finland and Komi, western Russia, east through Russia south of the Arctic Circle to Anadyrland and Kamchatka, and south from Kazakhstan through Mongolia, northern China and South Korea to Japan and the Nansei-shoto Islands.

Winters from the Malay Peninsula and Vietnam to the Philippines, Micronesia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, northern and eastern Australia, and Lord Howe Island.

Wanders casually to the western Aleutian Islands (Attu, Rat Islands), the Pribilof Islands (St. Paul), St. Lawrence Island, and (once) to the western Alaskan mainland (Cape Prince of Wales).

Notes.—Previously considered conspecific with *C. saturatus* Blyth, 1843 [Himalayan Cuckoo] and *C. lepidus* S. Müller, 1845 [Sunda Cuckoo] but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations and morphological characters (Payne 2005). Formerly known as *C. s. horsfieldi* and as Horsfield's Cuckoo.

pp. 246–250. An analysis of mitochondrial DNA and ribosomal RNA sequences (Sorenson and Payne 2005) produced a phylogeny for the family Cuculidae in which the subfamily Cuculinae is paraphyletic with respect to the Coccyzinae. Therefore, we merge the Coccyzinae into the Cuculinae. Delete the heading Subfamily COCCYZINAE: New World Cuckoos.

The study by Sorenson and Payne (2005) further showed that the species now (AOU 1998) in the genera *Saurothera* and *Hyetornis* are embedded within *Coccyzus*, and that the genus *Piaya* is not monophyletic if *minuta* is included, the latter forming a monophyletic group with two South American species to be recognized as the genus *Coccycua.* The resultant phylogeny necessitates a rearrangement of the species accounts in our list, with some new combinations of generic and specific names (but no changes in English names), to the following sequence:

Coccycua minuta (Vieillot)
Piaya cayana (Linnaeus)
Coccyzus melacoryphus Vieillot
Coccyzus americanus (Linnaeus)
Coccyzus euleri Cabanis
Coccyzus minor (Gmelin)
Coccyzus ferrugineus Gould
Coccyzus erythropthalmus (Wilson)
Coccyzus pluvialis (Gmelin)
Coccyzus rufigularis Hartlaub
Coccyzus vetula (Linnaeus)
Coccyzus vieilloti (Bonaparte)

Coccyzus merlini (d'Orbigny)
Coccyzus longirostris (Hermann)

Following the account for *Cuculus optatus* (see above), before the account for *Coccycua minuta* (formerly *Piaya minuta*), insert the generic citation:

Genus ***COCCYCUA*** Lesson

Coccycua Lesson, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, p. 142. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus monachus* Lesson = *Coccyzus minutus* Vieillot.

Notes.—Includes two extralimital species usually placed in *Coccyzus* (e.g., Payne 1997) and *minuta*, formerly (AOU 1998) placed in *Piaya*. Analysis of DNA sequence data showed this former arrangement to be paraphyletic (Sorenson and Payne 2005).

Remove the generic headings and notes for *Saurothera* and *Hyetornis*, and place the names and citations in the synonymy of the genus *Coccyzus*. Following the heading and citation for the genus *Coccyzus*, insert the following: **Notes**.—Includes species formerly placed in the genera *Saurothera* (*vetula, vieilloti, merlini*, and *longirostris*) and *Hyetornis* (*pluvialis* and *rufigularis*), now included in *Coccyzus* on the basis of DNA sequence data (Sorenson and Payne 2005).

p. 354. Two independent genetic data sets (Irestedt et al. 2002, Chesser 2004) strongly indicate that the Furnariidae is paraphyletic with respect to the Dendrocolaptidae because the furnariid genera *Sclerurus* and *Geositta* (extralimital) are basal to Dendrocolaptidae and the rest of the Furnariidae. This confirms suspicions dating back to at least Ihering (1915), and is consistent with morphological data (e.g., Ames 1971, Feduccia 1973). Therefore, we merge the Family Dendrocolaptidae into the Furnariidae. Remove the heading and Notes for the Family Dendrocolaptidae. There are no changes in sequence or names at this time.

p. 408. A new distributional record adds a species to the list of birds known to occur in the United States. In the account for *Myiozetetes similis*, add to the Distribution:

Accidental in Texas (near Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo County, 7–14 January 2004; photo in North American Birds 59:368, 2004).

pp. 479, 481. An analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Martinez Gómez et al. 2005) showed that *Thryomanes sissonii* is embedded in the *Troglodytes* clade and is a member of the *Troglodytes aedon* species complex. Remove the species account from its present position and move it to p. 481 following the account for *Troglodytes aedon*, as follows:

Troglodytes sissonii (Grayson). Socorro Wren.

The citation (synonymy), habitat, and distribution remain unchanged. Change the Notes to read as follows:

Notes.—Placed in the genus *Thryomanes* by Oberholser (1898) because of similarities to *Thryomanes bewickii* in bill structure. Phillips (1986) used the specific name *insularis* Lawrence and placed the species in *Troglodytes*; see Banks and Browning (1995) for comments on nomenclature. It is here placed in *Troglodytes* because analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Martinez Gómez et al. 2005) revealed that it is part of the *T. aedon* complex. Howell and Webb (1995) treated the species in *Troglodytes* on the basis of voice, behavior, and plumage.

p. 494. *Ficedula albicilla* is recognized as distinct from *F. parva* (Svensson et al. 2005) on the basis of differences in song, plumage pattern and molt sequence, and divergent mtDNA. Replace the account for *F. parva* with the following:

Ficedula albicilla (Pallas). Taiga Flycatcher.

Muscicapa Albicilla Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiat., 1, p. 462. (Dauriya, near the Onon [Russia].)

Habitat.—Deciduous and mixed taiga forest.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Russia east across Siberia to Anadyrland, the Sea of Okhotsk, and Kamchatka, south to the Altai, northern Mongolia, and Ussuriland.

Winters from west-central India through Bangladesh and south-east Asia to the upper Malay Peninsula.

Casual in Alaska in the western Aleutian Islands (Attu, Shemya) and St. Lawrence Island.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *F. parva* (Bechstein, 1792) [Red-breasted Flycatcher] but recognized as distinct on the basis of differences in voice, plumage pattern, molt sequence, and mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Svensson et al. 2005). Also known as Red-throated Flycatcher.

p 503. A new distributional record adds a species to the list of birds known to occur in the United States. In the account for *Catharus mexicanus*, add to the Distribution:

Accidental in Texas (Pharr, Hidalgo County, 28 May-early August, 19–29 October 2004; photograph in Lockwood and Bates 2005).

p. 596. The Barbados population of *Loxigilla noctis* differs from populations on other islands in the Lesser Antilles by being sexually monochromatic, in several behavioral characters, and genetically (Buckley and Buckley 2004), and is recognized as a species. Insert the following account after that of *L. noctis*:

Loxigilla barbadensis Cory. Barbados Bullfinch.

Loxigilla barbadensis Cory, 1886, Auk 3:382. (Barbados.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–300 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Barbados in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—Formerly considered a subspecies of *L. noctis*, but treated here as a separate species because of differences in plumage (sexual monochromatism), behavioral traits (e.g., foraging behavior), and genetics (summarized by Buckley and Buckley 2004) consistent with specific status.

p. 705 ff. In the list of French names of North American Birds, make the following changes:

Insert in the appropriate place in main list:
Calonectris edwardsii Puffin du Cap-Vert
Fregetta tropica Océanite à ventre noir
Dendragapus fuliginosus Tétras fuligineux
Streptopelia roseogrisea Tourterelle rieuse
Cuculus optatus Coucou oriental
Troglodytes sissonii Troglodyte de Socorro
Ficedula albicilla Gobemouche de la taïga
Loxigilla barbadensis Sporophile de Barbade

Delete the entries for the following:
Streptopelia risoria
Cuculus saturatus
Thryomanes sissonii
Ficedula parva

Move the species from *Stercorarius skua* through *Stercorarius longicaudus* to a position following *Rynchops niger*.

Rearrange, with appropriate changes, the first 15 scientific names in the family Scolopacidae to the following sequence, with no change in French names:
Xenus cinereus
Actitis hypoleucos
Actitis macularius
Tringa ochropus
Tringa solitaria
Tringa brevipes
Tringa incana
Tringa erythropus
Tringa melanoleuca
Tringa nebularia
Tringa semipalmata
Tringa flavipes
Tringa stagnatilis
Tringa glareola
Tringa totanus

Rearrange, with appropriate changes, the scientific names from *Sterna nilotica* through *Gygis alba* to the following sequence, with no change in French names:
Gygis alba
Onychoprion fuscatus
Onychoprion lunatus
Onychoprion anaethetus
Onychoprion aleuticus
Sternula albifrons
Sternula antillarum
Sternula superciliaris
Phaetusa simplex
Gelochelidon nilotica
Hydroprogne caspia
Larosterna inca
Chlidonias niger
Chlidonias leucopterus
Chlidonias hybrida
Sterna dougallii
Sterna hirundo

Sterna paradisaea
Sterna forsteri
Thalasseus maximus
Thalasseus bergii
Thalasseus sandvicensis
Thalasseus elegans

Rearrange, with appropriate changes, the scientific names from *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* through *Piaya minuta* to the following sequence, with no change in French names:
Coccycua minuta
Piaya cayana
Coccyzus melacoryphus
Coccyzus americanus
Coccyzus euleri
Coccyzus minor
Coccyzus ferrugineus
Coccyzus erythropthalmus
Coccyzus pluvialis
Coccyzus rufigularis
Coccyzus vetula
Coccyzus vieilloti
Coccyzus merlini
Coccyzus longirostris

The committee considered several other taxonomic changes, but did not make changes because of insufficient or conflicting information. Included were proposals to recognize *Sitta pusilla insularis* of the Bahamas as a species (Hayes et al. 2005), to split the Gray Hawk *Buteo nitidus* into two species (Riesing et al. 2003), to recognize the genus *Rupornis* for the Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris* (Riesing et al. 2003), to move *Calcarius mccownii* to the genus *Plectrophenax* (Klicka et al. 2003), and to elevate *Loxigilla portoricensis grandis* to specific rank (Garrido and Wiley 2003). Action on these proposals awaits further studies that include additional data. Various records committees are still evaluating several distributional reports that would add species to the list

Acknowledgments

N. David serves as the Committee's authority for classical languages relative to scientific names, and M. Gosselin serves as the authority for French names. We also thank J. C. Arvin, M. R. Browning, T. L. Eubanks, D. D. Gibson, A. P. Peterson, and F. G. Stiles for assistance, suggestions and comments.

Literature Cited

American Ornithologists' Union. 1931. Check-list of North American Birds, 3rd ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1957. Check-list of North American Birds, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Baltimore, Maryland.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Ames, P. L. 1971. The morphology of the syrinx in passerine birds. Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History, no. 37.

Banks, R. C., and M. R. Browning. 1979. Correct citations for some North American bird taxa. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 92:195–203.

Banks, R. C., and M. R. Browning. 1995. Comments on the status of revived old names for some North American birds. Auk 112:633–648.

Baptista, L. F., P. W. Trail, and H. M. Horblit. 1997. Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves). Pages 60–243 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 4: Sandgrouse to Cuckoos (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Barrowclough, G. F., J. G. Groth, L. A. Mertz, and R. J. Gutiérrez. 2004. Phylogeographic structure, gene flow and species status in Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*). Molecular Ecology 13:1911–1922.

Bridge, E. S., A. W. Jones, and A. J. Baker. 2005. A phylogenetic framework for the terns (Sternini) inferred from mtDNA sequences: Implications for taxonomy and plumage evolution. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 35:459–469.

Brooks, A. 1929. On *Dendragapus obscurus obscurus*. Auk 46:111–113.

Browning, M. R. 1979. Type specimens of birds collected in Oregon. Northwest Science 53: 132–140.

Buckley, P. A., and F. G. Buckley. 2004. Rapid speciation by a Lesser Antillean endemic, Barbados Bullfinch *Loxigilla barbadensis*. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 124:108–123.

Chesser, R. T. 2004. Molecular systematics of New World suboscine birds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:11–24.

Deignan, H. G. 1961. Type specimens of birds in the United States National Museum. United States National Museum Bulletin, no. 221.

Ericson, P. G. P., I. Envall, M. Irestedt, and J. A. Norman. 2003. Inter-familial relationships of the shorebirds (Aves: Charadriiformes) based on nuclear DNA sequence data. BMC Evolutionary Biology 3:16–29.

Fain, M. G., and P. Houde. 2004. Parallel radiations in the primary clades of birds. Evolution 58:2558–2573.

Feduccia, A. 1973. Evolutionary trends in the Neotropical ovenbirds and woodhewers. Ornithological Monographs, no. 13.

Garrido, O. H., and J. W. Wiley. 2003. The taxonomic status of the Puerto Rican Bullfinch (*Loxigilla portoricensis*) (Emberizidae) in Puerto Rico and St. Kitts. Ornitología Neotropical 14:91–98.

Goodwin, D. 1983. Pigeons and Doves of the World, 3rd ed. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Guris, P. A., M. D. Overton, M. H. Tove, and R. Wiltraut. 2004. First North American record of Black-bellied Storm-Petrel (*Fregetta tropica*). North American Birds 58:618–621.

Hayes, W. H., R. X. Barry, Z. McKenzie, and P. Barry. 2005. Grand Bahama's Brown-headed Nuthatch: A distinct and endangered species. Bahamas Journal of Science 12:21–28.

Hellmayr, C. E., and B. Conover. 1942. Catalogue of Birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, pt. 1, no. 1.

Howell, S. N. G., and S. Webb. 1995. A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Ihering, H. V. 1915. The classification of the family Dendrocolaptidae. Auk 32:145–153.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 2003. Opinion 2027 (Case 3010). Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 60:81–84.

Irestedt, M., J. Fjeldså, U. S. Johansson, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2002. Systematic relationships and biogeography of the tracheophone suboscines (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 23:499–512.

Klicka, J., R. M. Zink, and K. Winker. 2003. Longspurs and Snow Buntings: Phylogeny and biogeography of a high-latitude clade (*Calcarius*). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 26:165-175.

Lockwood, M. W., and R. A. Bates. 2005. First record of Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus mexicanus*) for the United States. North American Birds 59:350–351.

Martinez Gómez, J. E., B. R. Barber, and A. T. Peterson. 2005. Phylogenetic position and generic placement of the Socorro Wren (*Thryomanes sissonii*). Auk 122:50–56.

Murphy, R. C. 1924. The marine ornithology of the Cape Verde Islands, with a list of all the birds of the archipelago. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 50: 211–278.

Oberholser, H. C. 1898. A revision of the wrens of the genus *Thryomanes* Sclater. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 21: 421–450.

Paton, T. A., A. J. Baker, J. G. Groth, and G. F. Barrowclough. 2003. RAG-1 sequences resolve phylogenetic relationships within charadriiform birds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 29: 268–278.

Patteson, J. B., and G. L. Armistead. 2004. First record of Cape Verde Shearwater (*Calonectris edwardsii*) for North America. North American Birds 58:468–473.

Payne, R. B. 1997. Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos). Pages 508–607 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 4: Sandgrouse to Cuckoos (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Payne, R. B. 2005. The Cuckoos. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Pereira, S. L., and A. J. Baker. 2005. Multiple gene evidence for parallel evolution and retention of ancestral morphological states in the shanks (Charadriiformes: Scolopacidae). Condor 107:514–526.

Peters, J. L. 1931. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 1. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Phillips, A. R. 1986. The Known Birds of North and Middle America: Distribution and Variation, Migrations, Changes, Hybrids,

etc. Part 1: Hirundinidae to Mimidae, Certhiidae. Published by the author, Denver, Colorado.

RIESING, M. J., L. KRUCKENHAUSER, A. GAMAUF, AND E. HARING. 2003. Molecular phylogeny of the genus *Buteo* (Aves: Accipitridae) based on mitochondrial marker sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 27:328–342.

SIBLEY, C. G., AND B. L. MONROE, JR. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

SORENSON, M. D., AND R. B. PAYNE. 2005. A molecular genetic analysis of cuckoo phylogeny. Pages 68–94 *in* The Cuckoos (by R. B. Payne). Oxford University Press, Oxford.

SVENSSON, L., M. COLLINSON, A. G. KNOX, D. T. PARKIN, AND G. SANGSTER. 2005. Species limits in the Red-breasted Flycatcher. British Birds 98:538–541.

This Supplement is a publication of the American Ornithologists' Union. Copies are available for $3.00 from Buteo Books, 3130 Laurel Road, Shipman, Virginia 22971, USA. Buteo Books is the official sales outlet for publications of the AOU. E-mail: customerservice@buteobooks.com

The Auk 124(3):1109–1115, 2007
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2007.
Printed in USA.

FORTY-EIGHTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

Richard C. Banks,[1,11,12] R. Terry Chesser,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] and Douglas F. Stotz[10]

[1,2]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[3]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[4]*RR2, Box 52R, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[5]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[6]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850 USA;*
[7]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[8]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[9]*Department of Zoology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3G5, Canada; and*
[10]*Evironmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA*

This is the seventh Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North America between 1 January and 31 December 2006. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). Two new members were added to the committee in 2006—R. Terry Chesser and Irby J. Lovette. Changes in this Supplement fall into the following categories: (1) two species are added because of splits in species already on the list (*Anser serrirostris*, *Buteogallus gundlachii*); (2) three species are added (two transferred from the Appendix) because of new distributional information (*Oceanodroma hornbyi*, *Mesophoyx intermedia*, *Falco vespertinus*); (3) the name of one species is changed because of a split from an extralimital species (*Larus michahellis*); (4) three generic names are changed, one because of a merger of genera (*Spizastur* into *Spizaetus*), two because of a splitting of genera (*Megaceryle* from *Ceryle*); (5) one English name is changed because of a split of the species (*Anser fabalis*) and (6) one species is added to the Appendix (*Threskiornis aethiopicus*). Further, one family (Cathartidae) is removed from the Order Ciconiiformes and returned provisionally to the Order Falconiformes, its traditional placement before 1998, although its true phylogenetic position remains uncertain.

The addition of five species to the main list (four of which are also added to the list of species known to occur in the United States) brings the total known to occur in the *Check-list* area to 2,046.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area may be found at <http://www.AOU.org/checklist/index.php3>.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its Supplements result from the Committee's actions:

[11]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature–North America of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

[12]E-mail: banksr@si.edu

p. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,046. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Anser serrirostris Tundra Bean-Goose. (A)
Oceanodroma hornbyi Ringed Storm-Petrel. (A)
Mesophoyx intermedia Intermediate Egret. (A)
Buteogallus gundlachii Cuban Black-Hawk.
Falco vespertinus Red-footed Falcon. (A)

Change the following scientific names, retaining the English names:
Spizastur melanoleucus to ***Spizaetus melanoleucus***
Larus cachinnans to ***Larus michahellis* (A)**
Ceryle torquatus to ***Megaceryle torquata***
Ceryle alcyon to ***Megaceryle alcyon***

Change the following English name:
Anser fabalis from Bean Goose to Taiga Bean-Goose.

Move the **Cathartidae*** and its included species from the Ciconiiformes to the beginning of the Falconiformes. The asterisk indicates uncertainty as to exact placement (see Banks et al. 2003:924).

p. 24. Because of new distributional information, *Oceanodroma hornbyi* is removed from the Appendix and added to the main list. Before the account of *Oceanodroma leucorhoa,* insert:

Oceanodroma hornbyi (Gray). Ringed Storm-Petrel.

Thalassidroma Hornbyi G. R. Gray, 1854, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1853), p. 62. (north-west coast of America, error = west coast of South America, *fide* Murphy, 1936, Oceanic Birds South Amer., p. 741.)

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nesting unknown.

Distribution.—*Breeding* grounds unknown, but interior records suggest an inland nesting area in the coastal desert from central Peru to northern Chile.

Ranges at sea in the Humboldt Current off northern Chile, Peru, and southern Ecuador from about 33° to 1° south latitude.

Casual north to Colombia (Isla Gorgona, specimen).

Accidental off California (22.2 km west-southwest of west end of San Miguel Island, 2 August 2005, photos; Pyle et al. 2006).

Notes.—Also widely known by the alternative name Hornby's Storm-Petrel.

p. 41. Because of new distributional information, *Mesophoyx intermedia* is removed from the Appendix and added to the main list. Following the account for *Ardea alba* and before the genus *Egretta*, insert:

Genus ***MESOPHOYX*** Sharpe

Mesophoyx Sharpe, 1894, Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club, 3, p. xxxviii. Type, by original designation, *Herodias intermedia* = *Ardea intermedia* Wagler.

Notes.—Placement of this genus is uncertain. It is often merged with *Egretta*, but genetic studies (Sheldon 1987) suggest a closer relationship to *Ardea.*

Mesophoyx intermedia (Wagler). Intermediate Egret.

Ardea intermedia Wagler, 1829, Isis von Oken, col. 659. (Java.)

Habitat.—Marshes, flooded fields, swamps, estuaries, and mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Africa south of the Sahara, and from India east through China and Southeast Asia, to Japan and the Philippines, and south through Indonesia and western New Guinea to northern and eastern Australia.

Winters throughout much of the breeding range, but in eastern Asia only from southeastern China and Taiwan south.

Casual in Cape Verde Islands, northern China, Russian Far East (Ussuriland and Sakhalin Island), the Ogaswara, Iwo, and Daito Islands (Japan), Norfolk Island, and New Zealand.

Accidental on Marion Island, Prince Edward Islands, Egypt (Sinai), Jordan (Dead Sea), and central Asia.

Accidental in Alaska (Buldir Island, Aleutians; one found dead, specimen preserved and identified as *E. i. intermedia*, 30 May 2006; Lorenz and Gibson 2007).

Notes.—Also known as Yellow-billed Egret and Plumed Egret. A specimen reportedly taken 29 May 1879 at Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, British Columbia, may have been obtained elsewhere

(Godfrey 1986). A bird photographed on Midway Island on 25 June 1997 and identified as an Intermediate Egret (Richardson 1999) was probably the Asian subspecies of the Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Banks et al. 2004).

p. 51. Reconsideration of the evidence for moving the family Cathartidae from the order Falconiformes to the order Ciconiiformes (AOU 1998), re-evaluation of the analysis of Griffiths (1994), and preliminary information from continuing genetic studies (e.g., Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain and Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006) indicate that the move was in error, although the true relationships and thus placement of the family are still not fully resolved.

Move the entries for the family Cathartidae and the included species (pp. 51-53) to a position in the Order **FALCONIFORMES** just before the Suborder ACCIPITRES (p. 86) under the heading Suborder CATHARTAE: American Vultures. Under the heading for the Family Cathartidae, insert the following:

Notes.—This family was moved to the order Ciconiiformes (AOU 1998) but is now tentatively returned to the order Falconiformes after re-evaluation of the reasons for the earlier change. Further, some genetic studies (Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain and Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006) have shown that the New World vultures are not closely related to the storks, although their precise phylogenetic relationship to the Falconiformes is yet undetermined.

p. 56. *Anser serrirostris* is separated from *A. fabalis* on the basis of studies of morphology (size and proportions, color), behavior (vocalizations, activity pattern), and banding returns that reveal two distinct winter groups that disperse to allopatric breeding grounds. Both groups show clinal variation in size and bill color. There is no large zone of intermediates as previously believed (Sangster and Oreel 1996). Sangster and Oreel (1996) considered variation in both species to be clinal and considered both species monotypic. Because subspecific identifications of most North American bean geese are based on sight reports rather than specimens, allocation to the proper species when split is problematic. *Anser fabalis* includes the formerly recognized (Delacour 1954) subspecies *fabalis*, *johanseni*, and *middendorffii*, and *A. serrirostris* includes *serrirostris* and *rossicus*.

Revise the account of *A. fabalis* and follow it with a new account for *A. serrirostris* as follows:

Anser fabalis (Latham). Taiga Bean-Goose.

The citation is unchanged.

Habitat.—Swamps and lakes of northern forested areas, in winter in open country, marshes, and agricultural lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia east to eastern Siberia.

Winters in Great Britain, Europe, the Middle East, and southern Asia to eastern China and Japan.

Accidental in Alaska in the Pribilof Islands (specimen, St. Paul Island; reported as *A. f. sibiricus*, now = *middendorffii*, by Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959). Birds seen at the Iowa-Nebraska border (Amer. Birds 39:172, 182, 1985), at Cap-Tourmente, Quebec (Amer. Birds 42:46, 1988), Phelps County [Funk Lagoon], Nebraska (Field Notes 52:350, 1998), and Hoquiam, Washington (Mlodinow 2004) were believed to be of the subspecies *A. f. middendorffii*.

Notes.—Formerly included *A. serrirostris* and called Bean Goose, but separated by Sangster and Oreel (1996). The closely related *A. brachyrhynchus* is also part of this complex.

Anser serrirostris Swinhoe. Tundra Bean-Goose.

Anser segetum var. *serrirostris* Swinhoe, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 417. (Near Amoy, China.)

Habitat.—Arctic tundra, in winter in open country, marshes, and agricultural lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the tundra zone from Novaya Zemlya and the Taimyr Peninsula east across northern Siberia to the Chukotski Peninsula.

Winters in northern Europe, Russia, Turkestan, China, and Japan.

Accidental in Alaska in the Aleutian Islands (Amchitka), Pribilofs (St. Paul Island), and St. Lawrence Island (Palmer 1976), and in Quebec (Cap-Tourmente; Amer. Birds 37: 158-160, 1983); also reported from Whitehorse, Yukon (Eckert 2000).

Notes.—Formerly included in *A. fabalis*, but see Sangster and Oreel (1996). Identification of the Quebec record to the subspecies *rossicus*, included in *serrirostris*, was based on measurements of a

bird shot by a hunter (Amer. Birds 37:159, 1983). See comments under *A. fabalis*.

p. 97. *Buteogallus gundlachii* is recognized as a species rather than a subspecies of *B. anthracinus* because the Cuban population differs from mainland birds in size, plumage coloration and pattern, and voice (Wiley and Garrido 2005). This returns to previous classifications (Hellmayr and Conover 1949, Friedmann 1950).

Revise the account for *Buteogallus anthracinus* by removing the phrases [*anthracinus* group] and the text concerning the *gundlachii* group from the Distribution section, and by replacing the first clause of the second sentence of the Notes with: Formerly included *B. gundlachii*, now separated because of differences in size, plumage, and voice (Wiley and Garrido 2005).

Insert the following entry after the account of *B. anthracinus*:

Buteogallus gundlachii (Cabanis). Cuban Black-Hawk.

Hypomorphnus Gundlachii Cabanis, 1855, Journ. Ornith. 2 Suppl.:80. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Mangroves.

Distribution.—As for the *gundlachii* group in present *B. anthracinus* account.

Notes.—Formerly included in *B. anthracinus*, but separated on the basis of differences in size, plumage coloration and pattern, and voice (Wiley and Garrido 2005). This returns to previous classifications (Hellmayr and Conover 1949, Friedmann 1950), for which no convincing evidence for change has been published. Also known as Cuban Crab Hawk.

p. 104. Genetic studies (Helbig et al. 2005) indicate that the genus *Spizastur* should be merged into *Spizaetus*, and that the species *melanoleucus* is closely related to *S. ornatus*.

Delete the heading for the genus *Spizastur*; move the citation for that generic name to the synonymy of *Spizaetus*, below the citation for that name. Move the account for *S. melanoleucus* to follow that for *S. ornatus*, with the heading:

Spizaetus melanoleucus (Vieillot). Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle.

Add the following to the account of *S. melanoleucus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Spizastur*, but merged with *Spizaetus* because DNA sequence data show that *melanoleucus* is the sister species to *Spizaetus ornatus* (Helbig et al. 2005).

p. 109. Because of new distributional information, a species is added to the *Check-list*. After the account for *Falco sparverius*, insert:

Falco vespertinus Linnaeus. Red-footed Falcon.

Falco vespertinus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 129. (Ingria [former district of early Russia, now in Saint Petersburg Oblast] = western Russia.)

Habitat.—Open country with trees.

Distribution.–—*Breeds* mainly from Belarus south to Hungary, northern Serbia, Romania, Moldova, and eastern Bulgaria eastward through the Ukraine and northwestern and southern Russia, northern Kazakhstan and extreme northwestern China and Siberia (upper Lena River), occasionally west to western France and north to Sweden and central Finland.

Winters mainly in southwestern Africa from southern Angola and southwestern Zambia and Zimbabwe south to northern South Africa.

Migrates through the Mediterranean region, the fall route being more easterly than the spring route. Relatively few noted in the northern half of Africa (mostly west of the Rift Valley). Regular (especially spring) to northwestern Europe, including the United Kingdom.

Casual to Morocco, the Canary Islands, Spain, Portugal, and Iceland.

Accidental in Massachusetts (second calendar-year male at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, 8–24 August 2004, photos; Laux 2004, Sibley 2004).

Notes.–Also known as Western Red-footed Falcon.

p. 190. *Larus michahellis* (including *atlantis*) has been separated from *L. cachinnans*. Birds in our area were identified (Wilds and Czaplak 1994) as belonging to the *michahellis* group, which retains the English name Yellow-legged Gull. Delete the account for *L. cachinnans* and replace it with the following:

Larus michahellis Naumann. Yellow-legged Gull.

L[*arus*] *Michahellis* Naumann, 1840, Naturgesch. Vögel. Deutschl. 10:382. (Coast of Dalmatia.)

Habitat.—Sea cliffs, rocky islands, coastal wetlands, cultivated areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* along Atlantic coasts of France, Portugal, and Morocco, coasts and islands of Mediterranean, Aegean, and Black seas, and some inland lakes in southern Europe.

Winters in the breeding range and north to Great Britain, southern Scandinavia, and the southern coast of the Baltic Sea.

Resident in Azores, Madeira, and Canary Islands.

Accidental in Quebec (Fatima, Madeleine Islands; specimen), Newfoundland (St. John's; photograph), Maryland (Sandy Point), and District of Columbia (photographs); see Wilds and Czaplak (1994).

Notes.—*Larus michahellis* was formerly considered a subspecies of *L. cachinnans* Pallas, 1811 [now Caspian Gull]. Both were previously considered races of *L. argentatus.* Separation of the forms in the *argentatus* complex is largely based on differences in haplotype in mitochondrial DNA (Crochet et al. 2002, Pons et al. 2005). *Larus michahellis* and *L. cachinnans* differ in plumage, morphology, and nesting behavior (Klein and Buchheim 1997), as well as in mtDNA (Crochet et al. 2002). The specimen from Quebec was reported as a probable hybrid between *L. argentatus* and *L. fuscus* (Gosselin et al. 1986) but was re-identified as *L. cachinnans atlantis* (Wilds and Czaplak 1994) and is now allocated to *L. michahellis atlantis*.

p. 291. New information on synonymy (Pacheco and Whitney 2006) indicates that a phrase must be added to the citation of the genus *Chlorostilbon*. To that citation, add: = *Trochilus lucidus* Shaw.

p. 322. The subgenus *Megaceryle* is raised to generic status on the basis of evidence from DNA (Moyle 2006) and osteology (Pascotto et al. 2006); the generic names of the two species in our area are changed.

Remove the heading and citation for the genus *Ceryle*. Change the heading for the subgenus *MEGACERYLE* to genus ***MEGACERYLE*** Kaup. Change the Notes added under the subgeneric name *Megaceryle* in the 45th Supplement (Banks et al. 2004) to follow the generic citations, as: **Notes**.—*Megaceryle* was formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) treated as a subgenus of *Ceryle* Boie, but is returned to earlier generic status (AOU 1957) on the basis of evidence from mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Moyle 2006).

Change the headings of the two species as follows:

Megaceryle torquata (Linnaeus). Ringed Kingfisher.

Megaceryle alcyon (Linnaeus). Belted Kingfisher.

p. 387. Steinheimer et al. (2006) have shown that some generic names attributed to Darwin should instead be attributed to G. R. Gray.

Change the heading of the Genus *Myiobius* to: Genus ***Myiobius*** G. R. Gray. Change the citation to:

Myiobius G. R. Gray *in* Gould, 1839, Zool. Voy. Beagle 3(9): 46. New name for *Tyrannula* Swainson, preoccupied.

p. 688. Delete the account for *Oceanodroma hornbyi*, now moved to the main list.

p. 689. Delete the account for *Mesophoyx intermedia*, now moved to the main list.

p. 689. One species is added to the Appendix. Before the account for *Platalea leucorodia*, insert the following:

Threskiornis aethiopicus (Latham). Sacred Ibis.

Tantalus aethiopicus Latham, 1790, Index Ornith., p. 706. (Aethiopia =?Egypt.)

Feral individuals have been seen in Florida since about 1992, apparently having escaped following Hurricane Andrew. Breeding has been known in the Miami area since shortly after 1992, and that population has grown to about 40 individuals. In 2005, two nests were found in the Everglades in mixed-species heron colonies (Herring et al. 2006) and the species seems to be on the way to establishment.

p. 705. Make the following changes in the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position in the main list as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Anser serrirostris Oie de la toundra
Oceanodroma hornbyi Océanite de Hornby
Mesophoyx intermedia Héron intermédiaire
Buteogallus gundlachii Buse de Gundlach
Falco vespertinus Faucon kobez
Threskiornis aethiopicus Ibis sacré

Change the following scientific names, retaining the French names:
Spizastur melanoleucus to *Spizaetus melanoleucus*
Larus cachinnans to *Larus michahellis*
Ceryle torquatus to *Megaceryle torquata*
Ceryle alcyon to *Megaceryle alcyon*

Move the Cathartidae and its included species to a position preceding Accipitridae.

Remove the following from the list of the Appendix (p. 729):
Oceanodroma hornbyi
Mesophoyx intermedia

The committee considered several other taxonomic changes, but did not make changes because of insufficient or conflicting information. Among these were the separation of *Melanitta fusca* and *M. nigra* into two species each; the separation of *Pyrrhura eisenmanni* from *P. picta*; moving *Accipiter superciliosus* to the genus *Hieraspiza*; and the division of *Icterus dominicanus* into up to four species. Action on these proposals awaits further studies that include additional data. Various records committees are still evaluating several distributional reports that would add species to the list.

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the Committee's authority for classical languages relative to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We also thank W. S. Clark, D. D. Gibson, C. S. Griffiths, and K. Winker for assistance, suggestions and comments.

Literature Cited

American Ornithologists' Union. 1957. Check-list of North American Birds, 5th ed. Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847-858.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2003. Forty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 120:923–931.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2004. Forty-fifth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 121:985–995.

Cracraft, J., F. K. Barker, M. Braun, J. Harshman, G. J. Dyke, J. Feinstein, S. Stanley, A. Cibois, P. Schikler, P. Beresford, and others. 2004. Phylogenetic relationships among modern birds (Neornithes): Toward an avian tree of life. Pages 468–489 *in* Assembling the Tree of Life (J. Cracraft and M. J. Donoghue, Eds.). Oxford University Press, United Kingdom.

Crochet, P.-A., J.-D. Lebreton, and F. Bonhomme. 2002. Systematics of large white-headed gulls: Patterns of mitochondrial DNA variation in western European taxa. Auk 119:603–620.

Delacour, J. 1954. The Waterfowl of the World, vol. 1. Country Life, London.

Eckert, C. D. 2000. Bean Goose: A Yukon first at Whitehorse. Birders Journal 8:305–309.

Ericson, P. G. P., C. L. Anderson, T. Britton, A. Elzanowski, U. S. Johansson, M. Källerrsjö, J. I. Ohlson, T. J. Parsons, D. Zuccon, and G. Mayr. 2006. Diversification of Neoaves: Integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. Biology Letters 2:543–547.

Fain, M. G., and P. Houde. 2004. Parallel radiations in the primary clades of birds. Evolution 58:2558–2573.

Friedmann, H. 1950. The Birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, no. 50, pt. 11.

Gabrielson, I. N., and F. C. Lincoln. 1959. The Birds of Alaska. Stackpole, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D.C.

Godfrey, W. E. 1986. The Birds of Canada, revised ed. National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Gosselin, M., N. David, and P. Laporte. 1986. Hybrid Yellow-legged Gull from the Madeleine Islands. American Birds 40:58–60.

Griffiths, C. S. 1994. Monophyly of the Falconiformes based on syringeal morphology. Auk 111:787–805.

Helbig, A. J., A. Kocum, I. Seibold, and M. J. Braun. 2005. A multi-gene phylogeny of aquiline eagles (Aves: Accipitriformes) reveals extensive paraphyly at the genus level. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 35:147–164.

Hellmayr, C. E., and B. Conover. 1949. Catalogue of Birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, pt. 1, no. 4.

Herring, G., E. M. Call, and M. D. Johnston. 2006. A non-indigenous wading bird breeding in the Florida Everglades: The Sacred Ibis. Florida Field Naturalist 34:4–12.

Klein, R., and A. Buchheim. 1997. Die westliche Schwarzmeerküste als Kontaktgebiet zweier Grossmöwenformen der *Larus cachinnans*-Grupe. Vögelwelt 118:61–70.

Laux, E. V. 2004. A tale of discovery: The Americas' first Red-footed Falcon. Bird Observer 32:350–354.

Lorenz, S., and D. D. Gibson. 2007. Intermediate Egret (*Egretta intermedia*) in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Western Birds 38:57–59.

Mlodinow, S. G. 2004. Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*) at Hoquiam, Washington: A first state record. North American Birds 58:298–300.

Moyle, R. G. 2006. A molecular phylogeny of kingfishers (Alcedinidae) with insights into early biogeographic history. Auk 123: 487–499.

Pacheco, J. F., and B. M. Whitney. 2006. Mandatory changes to the scientific names of three Neotropical birds. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 126:242–244.

Palmer, R. S. 1976. Handbook of North American Birds, vol. 2: Waterfowl (Part 1). Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Pascotto, M. C., E. Höfling, and R. J. Donatelli. 2006. The Ringed Kingfisher, *Ceryle* or *Megaceryle torquata* (Cerylinae, Alcedinidae, Coraciiformes)? An osteological view. Ornitologia Neotropical 17:481–490.

Pons, J.-M., A. Hassanin, and P.-A. Crochet. 2005. Phylogenetic relationships within the *Laridae* (Charadriiformes: *Aves*) inferred from mitochondrial markers. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 37:686–699.

Pyle, P., G. Friedrichsen, T. Staudt, C. Oedekoven, and L. T. Balance. 2006. First record of Ringed Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma hornbyi*) for North America. North American Birds 60:162–163.

Richardson, S. 1999. Intermediate Egret at Midway Atoll. North American Birds 53: 441–443.

Sangster, G., and G. J. Oreel. 1996. Progress in taxonomy of Taiga and Tundra Bean Geese. Dutch Birding 18:310–316.

Sheldon, F. H. 1987. Phylogeny of herons estimated from DNA–DNA hybridization data. Auk 104:97–108.

Sibley, D. A. 2004. Identification of the Martha's Vineyard Red-footed Falcon. Bird Observer 32:355–357.

Steinheimer, F. D., E. C. Dickinson, and M. Walters. 2006. The Zoology of the Voyage of *HMS Beagle*, Part III. Birds: New avian names, their authorship and their dates. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 126:171–193.

Wilds, C., and D. Czaplak. 1994. Yellow-legged Gulls (*Larus cachinnans*) in North America. Wilson Bulletin 106:344–356.

Wiley, J. W., and O. H. Garrido. 2005. Taxonomic status and biology of the Cuban Black-Hawk, *Buteogallus anthracinus gundlachii* (Aves: Accipitridae). Journal of Raptor Research 39:351–364.

This Supplement is a publication of the American Ornithologists' Union. Copies are available for $3.00 from Buteo Books, 3130 Laurel Road, Shipman, Virginia 22971, USA. Buteo Books is the official sales outlet for publications of the AOU. E-mail: customerservice@buteobooks.com

BioOne RESEARCH EVOLVED

Forty-Ninth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-List of North American Birds*

Author(s): Richard C. Banks, R. Terry Chesser, Carla Cicero, Jon L. Dunn, Andrew W. Kratter, Irby J. Lovette, Pamela C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen Jr., James D. Rising, Douglas F. Stotz, and Kevin Winker
Source: The Auk, 125(3):758-768. 2008.
Published By: The American Ornithologists' Union
DOI: 10.1525/auk.2008.9708
URL: http://www.bioone.org/doi/full/10.1525/auk.2008.9708

BioOne (www.bioone.org) is an electronic aggregator of bioscience research content, and the online home to over 160 journals and books published by not-for-profit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Web site, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/page/terms_of_use.

Usage of BioOne content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non-commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

The Auk 125(3):758–768, 2008
© The American Ornithologists' Union, **2008.**
Printed in USA.

FORTY-NINTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

RICHARD C. BANKS,[1,11,12] R. TERRY CHESSER,[1] CARLA CICERO,[2] JON L. DUNN,[3] ANDREW W. KRATTER,[4] IRBY J. LOVETTE,[5] PAMELA C. RASMUSSEN,[6] J. V. REMSEN, JR.,[7] JAMES D. RISING,[8] DOUGLAS F. STOTZ,[9] AND KEVIN WINKER[10]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[2]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[3]*Rural Route 2, Box 52R, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[4]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[5]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;*
[6]*Museum and Department of Zoology, Michigan State, University, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[7]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[8]*Department of Zoology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Toronto, 25 Harbord Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;*
[9]*Environmental and Conservation Programs, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and*
[10]*University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA*

This is the eighth Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature–North and Middle America between 1 January and 31 December 2007. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). Kevin Winker became a member of the Committee in 2007. Changes in this Supplement fall into the following categories: (1) one genus (*Creagrus*) and three species (*Creagrus furcatus*, *Phylloscopus proregulus*, and *Turdus philomelos*) are added to the main list (including one transferred from the Appendix) because of new distributional information; (2) one species is removed from the list (*Buteogallus subtilis*) by being merged with another on the list; (3) two species are changed by being split from extralimital species (*Anas zonorhyncha* and *Nonnula frontalis*); (4) six genera are added (*Helicolestes*, *Chroicocephalus*, *Hydrocoloeus*, *Leucophaeus*, *Epinecrophylla*, and *Magumma*) and one is replaced (*Pyrilia*) because of generic splits; (5) two genera (*Lysurus* and *Buarremon*) are lost by merger (with *Arremon*); (6) 18 scientific names are changed by transfer from one genus to another (*Helicolestes hamatus*, *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*, *C. cirrocephalus*, *C. ridibundus*, *Hydrocoloeus minutus*, *Leucophaeus modestus*, *L. atricilla*, *L. pipixcan*, *Pyrilia pyrilia*, *P. haematotis*, *Colaptes rubiginosus*, *C. auricularis*, *Epinecrophylla fulviventris*, *Arremon crassirostris*, *A. brunneinucha*, *A. virenticeps*, *A. torquatus*, and *Magumma parva*); (7) 13 English names are changed (*Phoenicopterus ruber* becomes American Flamingo, two species of *Colibri* become Violetear rather than Violet-ear, *Goethalsia bella* becomes Pirre [rather than Rufous-cheeked] Hummingbird, *Cnipodectes subbrunneus* becomes Brownish Twistwing rather than Brownish Flycatcher, six species of *Turdus* become Thrush rather than Robin, *Chlorothraupis carmioli* becomes Carmiol's [rather than Olive] Tanager, and Troupial becomes Venezuelan Troupial); (8) distribution statements of four species are changed by splits of extralimital taxa (*Pelecanus occidentalis*, *Phoenicopterus ruber*, *Conopias albovittatus*, and *Icterus icterus*); and (9) one generic name in the Appendix is changed (*Columba goodsoni* becomes *Patagioenas goodsoni*).

Additionally, a new classification and sequence of genera and species is adopted for gulls of the subfamily Larinae. A new sequence is adopted for the species of tinamous (Tinamidae) and for

[11]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature–North and Middle America, of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[12]E-mail: banksr@si.edu

The Auk, Vol. 125, Number 3, pages 758–768. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic **ISSN 1938-4254.** © 2008 by The American Ornithologists' Union. All rights reserved. Please direct all requests for permission to photocopy or reproduce article content through the University of California Press's Rights and Permissions website, http://www.ucpressjournals.com/reprintInfo.asp. **DOI: 10.1525/auk.2008.9708**

species in the genus *Tangara*. The flamingos (Phoenicopteridae) are moved to a position immediately following the grebes (Podicipedidae). In higher-level classification, a suborder (Eurylaimi) and family (Eurylaimidae) are added to our list for the species *Sapayoa aenigma*, previously *incertae sedis*. The family Furnariidae is divided into three subfamilies. The family Formicariidae is limited to antthrushes of the genera *Formicarius* and (extralimital) *Chamaeza*; the genus *Pittasoma* is transferred to the family Conopophagidae (adding a family to the *Check-list* area), and the genera *Grallaria*, *Hylopezus*, and *Grallaricula* are placed in a newly recognized family, Grallariidae.

Several of the changes in this Supplement were made so that the North and Middle American and South American (Remsen et al. 2008) lists will conform. The species changed belong to groups that are primarily South American.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area can be found at www.AOU.org/checklist/index.php3.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its Supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,048. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Anas zonorhyncha Eastern Spot-billed Duck. (A)
Helicolestes hamatus Slender-billed Kite.
Creagrus furcatus Swallow-tailed Gull. (A)
Pyrilia haematotis Brown-hooded Parrot.
Pyrilia pyrilia Saffron-headed Parrot.
Nonnula frontalis Gray-cheeked Nunlet.
Colaptes rubiginosus Golden-olive Woodpecker.
Colaptes auricularis Gray-crowned Woodpecker.
EURYLAIMIDAE
Sclerurinae
Furnariinae
Dendrocolaptinae
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
Epinecrophylla fulviventris Checker-throated Antwren.
Phylloscopus proregulus Pallas's Leaf-Warbler. (A)
Turdus philomelos Song Thrush. (A)
Magumma parva Anianiau.

Delete the following names:
Anas poecilorhyncha Spot-billed Duck. (A)
Rostrhamus hamatus Slender-billed Kite.
Buteogallus subtilis Mangrove Black-Hawk.
Pionopsitta pyrilia Saffron-headed Parrot.
Pionopsitta haematotis Brown-hooded Parrot.
Nonnula ruficapilla Gray-cheeked Nunlet.
Piculus rubiginosus Golden-olive Woodpecker.
Piculus auricularis Gray-crowned Woodpecker.
Myrmotherula fulviventris Checker-throated Antwren.
Hemignathus parvus Anianiau.

Change the generic names and position:
Lysurus crassirostris to ***Arremon crassirostris***
Buarremon brunneinucha to ***Arremon brunneinucha***
Buarremon virenticeps to ***Arremon virenticeps***
Buarremon torquatus to ***Arremon torquatus***

Change the English names of the following species:
Phoenicopterus ruber to American Flamingo.
Colibri delphinae to Brown Violetear.
Colibri thalassinus to Green Violetear.
Goethalsia bella to Pirre Hummingbird.
Cnipodectes subbrunneus to Brownish Twistwing.
Turdus nigrescens to Sooty Thrush.
Turdus infuscatus to Black Thrush.
Turdus plebejus to Mountain Thrush.
Turdus grayi to Clay-colored Thrush.
Turdus nudigenis to Bare-eyed Thrush.
Turdus assimilis to White-throated Thrush.
Chlorothraupis carmioli to Carmiol's Tanager.
Icterus icterus to Venezuelan Troupial.

Reverse the sequence of:
Nothocercus bonapartei Highland Tinamou.
Tinamus major Great Tinamou.

Move **PHOENICOPTERIFORMES** and ***Phoenicopterus ruber*** to follow **PODICIPEDIFORMES.**

Replace the listing of the Larinae with the following:
Creagrus furcatus Swallow-tailed Gull. (A)
Rissa tridactyla Black-legged Kittiwake.
Rissa brevirostris Red-legged Kittiwake.
Pagophila eburnea Ivory Gull.
Xema sabini Sabine's Gull.
Chroicocephalus philadelphia Bonaparte's Gull.
Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus Gray-hooded Gull. (A)
Chroicocephalus ridibundus Black-headed Gull.
Hydrocoloeus minutus Little Gull.
Rhodostethia rosea Ross's Gull.
Leucophaeus modestus Gray Gull. (A)
Leucophaeus atricilla Laughing Gull.
Leucophaeus pipixcan Franklin's Gull.
Larus belcheri Belcher's Gull. (A)
Larus crassirostris Black-tailed Gull. (A)
Larus heermanni Heermann's Gull.
Larus canus Mew Gull.
Larus delawarensis Ring-billed Gull.
Larus occidentalis Western Gull.
Larus livens Yellow-footed Gull.
Larus californicus California Gull.
Larus argentatus Herring Gull.
Larus michahellis 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 glaucescens Glaucous-winged Gull.
Larus hyperboreus Glaucous Gull.
Larus marinus Great Black-backed Gull.
Larus dominicanus Kelp Gull.

Reverse the sequence of:
Pyrilia pyrilia Saffron-headed Parrot.
Pyrilia haematotis Brown-hooded Parrot.

Move ***Sapayoa aenigma*** to follow **EURYLAIMIDAE**.

Move the three species of ***Sclerurus*** to follow the newly inserted **Sclerurinae**.

Rearrange the species in ***Tangara*** to the following sequence:
Tangara palmeri
Tangara cabanisi
Tangara cucullata
Tangara larvata
Tangara guttata
Tangara fucosa
Tangara dowii
Tangara inornata
Tangara lavinia
Tangara gyrola
Tangara florida
Tangara icterocephala

p. 1. After the family Tinamidae insert the following: **Notes**.—The sequence of genera and species in this family is based on the phylogeny indicated by the data of Bertelli et al. (2002) and Bertelli and Porzecanski (2004).

Reverse the sequence of the tinamou genera (and included species) *Tinamus* and *Nothocercus*.

p. 9. Insert the Order Phoenicopteriformes and its included account, as modified below, after the account for *Aechmophorus clarkii*, transferring it from p. 54. Under the heading for the order, insert: **Notes**.—To recognize the close relationship to the order Podicipediformes shown by several genetic studies (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Chubb 2004, Cracraft et al. 2004, Ericson et al. 2006), the Phoenicopteriformes are placed next to the Podicipediformes in the linear sequence of orders. They were formerly considered more closely related to the Ciconiiformes.

p. 17. *Procellaria parkinsoni* is added to the list of species known from the United States because of an accepted record off California. Add the following paragraph to the section on Distribution:

Accidental off central California (one photographed about 18 miles [29 km] off Pt. Reyes, Marin County, 1 October 2005; Stallcup and Preston 2006).

p. 31. *Pelecanus thagus* is recognized as distinct from *P. occidentalis*. No reasons were given for the merger by Peters (1931) or subsequent authors who continued to treat them as conspecific.

In the account for *P. occidentalis*, delete information on the *thagus* group and the words "[*occidentalis* group]." Change Notes to read: Formerly included *P. thagus* Molina, 1782 [Peruvian Pelican], now considered distinct (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990, Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) on the basis of much larger size, differences in color of plumage and soft parts (Wetmore 1945), and absence of interbreeding.

p. 40. *Ardea cinerea* is added to lists of bird species known to occur in Canada and in the United States because of records in Newfoundland and the Pribilof Islands. Add the following paragraph to the section on Distribution:

Accidental in Canada (Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland, 11 October 1996; Renner and Linegar 2007) and Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 1 August 1999 and 1–2 October 2007; Gibson et al., in press); a sight record for Bermuda (7 October 2005; Dobson 2005).

p. 54. Greater Flamingo of the Old World, *Phoenicopterus roseus*, is recognized as a species distinct from American birds, *P. ruber*. No convincing evidence was cited for their merger (AOU 1983).

Change the name of *Phoenicopterus ruber* to American Flamingo.

In the Distribution section of the account for *P. ruber*, delete the phrase "[*ruber* group]" and all information for the *roseus* group. Change the Notes to read: Formerly included *P. roseus* Pallas, 1811 [Greater Flamingo], separated on the basis of differences in color of plumage and bill, and in displays and vocalizations (Sangster 1997).

p. 54. To recognize the apparent close relationship to the order Podicipediformes shown by several genetic studies (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Chubb 2004, Cracraft et al. 2004, Ericson et al. 2006), the order Phoenicopteriformes is moved ahead in the sequence to follow the grebes and should be moved from p. 54 to p. 9, following the account of *Aechmophorus clarkii*.

p. 69. *Anas zonorhyncha* is treated as a separate species from *Anas poecilorhyncha*. Replace the account of the latter with the following:

Anas zonorhyncha Swinhoe. Eastern Spot-billed Duck.

Anas zonorhyncha Swinhoe, 1866, Ibis 2 (sec. ser.):394. (Ningpo, China.)

Habitat.—Small streams and ponds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Transbaikalia and the Amur River south through the eastern half of China and *winters* in southeastern China.

Casual in Alaska in the Aleutians (Attu, Adak; photographs; Gibson and Byrd 2007) and on Kodiak Island (specimen; Trapp and MacIntosh 1978).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. poecilorhyncha* J. R. Forster, 1781 [Indian Spot-billed Duck] but separated by Leader (2006) on the basis of sympatric breeding at Hong Kong in southern China.

pp. 89, 90. The genus *Helicolestes*, now in the synonymy of *Rostrhamus*, is restored for the species *hamatus*, because most of the evidence for merging the genera (Amadon 1964) is now suspected to be the result of convergence. Remove the citation for *Helicolestes* from *Rostrhamus* and insert it at the top of p. 90 under the heading:

Genus ***HELICOLESTES*** Bangs and Penard

Notes.—Formerly merged with the genus *Rostrhamus*, following Amadon (1964), but now treated as a separate genus because of lack of evidence of relationship.

Change ***Rostrhamus hamatus*** (Temminck) to ***Helicolestes hamatus*** (Temminck). At the end of that species account, add: **Notes**.—Formerly treated in the genus *Rostrhamus*.

pp. 97–98. *Buteogallus subtilis* is treated as a subspecies of *B. anthracinus*. Add Mangrove Forest to the Habitat section of the *B. anthracinus* account.

Modify the Distribution section of *B. anthracinus* as modified in the previous Supplement (Banks et al. 2007) by inserting "[*anthracinus* group]" after the words "Resident" and "accidental," and by adding "[*subtilis* group]" and the distribution statement now under *B. subtilis* to the end of the first paragraph. Change the Notes to read: **Notes**.—Formerly known as Black Hawk. Groups: *B. anthracinus* [Common Black-Hawk] and *B. subtilis* (Thayer and Bangs, 1905) [Mangrove Black-Hawk]. An analysis of morphological characters (Clark 2007) has shown that *B. subtilis* is better treated as a subspecies of *B. anthracinus* than as a separate species. See notes after *B. gundlachii*.

Delete the account for *Buteogallus subtilis*.

p. 184 et seq. Pons et al. (2005) proposed a genus-level reclassification of the subfamily Larinae on the basis of studies of mitochondrial DNA; they found that the existing broadly defined genus *Larus* was paraphyletic. Their classification included the splitting of the present genus *Larus* into four genera and the merging of *Rhodostethia* into *Hydrocoloeus*. We accept that classification in principle but disagree with the merging of *Rhodostethia* into *Hydrocoloeus.* The phylogeny of Pons et al. (2005, fig. 1) also suggests that many relationships within the subfamily are best represented by a new linear arrangement of genera and species. We have accepted this new linear sequence except in the case of the white-headed gull group in *Larus*. Support for the perceived relationships of most species in this group is poor, and we prefer to retain the sequence of species currently in use until their relationships are better resolved.

Under the heading Subfamily LARINAE: Gulls, insert **Notes**.—The recognition and sequence of genera largely follows that of Pons et al. (2005).

Remove the citations for *Hydrocoloeus* and *Chroicocephalus* from the synonymy of *Larus*; these will be used later for newly recognized genera. Rearrange the genera and the accounts for the species in Larinae (from the 7th edition and Supplements) as follows, with new generic names, headings, and notes inserted as indicated. The first species was previously in the Appendix and is newly placed on the main list.

Genus ***CREAGRUS*** Bonaparte

Creagrus Bonaparte, 1854, Naumannia 1854, p. 213. Type, by original designation, *Larus furcatus* Néboux.

Creagrus furcatus (Néboux). Swallow-tailed Gull.

Larus furcatus Néboux, 1846, Voy. Vénus, Atlas, Zool., Ois., pl. 10. (rade de Monterey, Haute-Californie [error = Galapagos Islands].)

Habitat.—Breeds on rocky islands, nesting on cliffs, crevices and caves; otherwise pelagic (feeds at night).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Galapagos Islands and Malpelo Island, Colombia.

Ranges along the Pacific coast of South America south to central Peru and, uncommonly, to central Chile. Casual well off the coast of Panama and Costa Rica (recent records documented with photos; North American Birds 60:452–454, 2006). Also reported at Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica, 14 March 2003 (North American Birds 57:415, 2003). Accidental in California (Monterey Bay, 6–8 June 1985; photo; Heindel and Garrett 1995, and west of the Farallon Islands, 3 March 1996, McCaskie and San Miguel 1999).

Genus ***RISSA***

Rissa tridactyla Black-legged Kittiwake

Rissa brevirostris Red-legged Kittiwake

Genus ***PAGOPHILA***

Pagophila eburnea Ivory Gull

Genus ***XEMA***

Xema sabini Sabine's Gull

Genus ***CHROICOCEPHALUS*** Eyton, 1836

Insert the citation for this name now in the synonymy of *Larus*.

Insert: **Notes**.—Formerly included in *Larus* but separated on the basis of genetic data (Pons et al. 2005) that indicate that that genus would be paraphyletic if the following species were included.

Chroicocephalus philadelphia Bonaparte's Gull

Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus (Vieillot) Gray-hooded Gull

Chroicocephalus ridibundus (Linnaeus) Black-headed Gull

Genus ***HYDROCOLOEUS*** Kaup, 1829

Insert the citation for this name now in the synonymy of *Larus*.

Insert: **Notes**.—Formerly included in *Larus* but separated on the basis of genetic data (Pons et al. 2005) that indicate that that genus would be paraphyletic if the following species were included.

Hydrocoloeus minutus (Pallas) Little Gull

Genus ***RHODOSTETHIA***

Notes.—Merged with *Hydrocoloeus* by Pons et al. (2005).

Rhodostethia rosea Ross's Gull

Genus ***LEUCOPHAEUS*** Bruch, 1853

Leucophaeus Bruch, 1853, Journ. für Ornithol. 1853, p. 108. Type by original designation, *Larus scoresbii* Traill.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Larus* but separated on the basis of genetic data (Pons et al. 2005) that indicate that that genus would be paraphyletic if the following species were included.
Leucophaeus modestus (Tschudi) **Gray Gull**
Leucophaeus atricilla **(Linnaeus) Laughing Gull**
Leucophaeus pipixcan **(Wagler) Franklin's Gull**

Genus ***LARUS***
Larus belcheri Belcher's Gull
Larus crassirostris Black-tailed Gull
Larus heermanni Heermann's Gull
Larus canus Mew Gull
Larus delawarensis Ring-billed Gull
Larus occidentalis Western Gull
Larus livens Yellow-footed Gull
Larus californicus California Gull
Larus argentatus Herring Gull

Insert at beginning of notes: Includes the North American *L. smithsonianus* Coues, 1862, separated as a species by Pons et al. (2005) and the Siberian *L. vegae* Palmen, 1887, separated as a distinct species by Crochet et al. (2002).
Larus michahellis Yellow-legged Gull
Larus thayeri Thayer's Gull
Larus glaucoides Iceland Gull
Larus fuscus Lesser Black-backed Gull
Larus schistisagus Slaty-backed Gull
Larus glaucescens Glaucous-winged Gull
Larus hyperboreus Glaucous Gull
Larus marinus Great Black-backed Gull
Larus dominicanus Kelp Gull

p. 194. *Creagrus furcatus* is moved from the Appendix to the main list. A report of a bird in Monterey Bay in 1985 was rejected by the California Bird Records Committee (CBRC) on the basis of uncertain origin of the bird (DeBenedictis 1996). More recent reports resulted in reevaluation of that report, and it is now accepted by the CBRC and the American Birding Association Checklist Committee (Rottenborn and Morlan 2000, Pranty et al. 2007). It would have followed *Xema sabini* in the 7th edition; its proper position is indicated in the listing above.

pp. 240–241. On the basis of mtDNA sequence data, Ribas et al. (2005) removed several species of South and Middle American parrots from the genus *Pionopsitta* Bonaparte, 1854 and placed them in the genus *Gypopsitta* Bonaparte, 1856 (type species *Psittacus vulturinus* Kuhl, 1820). Among these species was *P. pyrilia* (Bonaparte, 1853), which is the type species of the genus *Pyrilia* Bonaparte, 1856. Most citations for these generic names (e.g., Cory 1918, Peters 1937) indicate that they originate from the same paper, but *Pyrilia* was named earlier in 1856 in a different paper and must be used when the two type species are placed in the same genus.

Replace the heading for the genus *Pionopsitta* with:

Genus ***PYRILIA*** Bonaparte

Pyrilia Bonaparte, 1856 (2 June), Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris 42:956. Type, by original designation and tautonomy, *Psittacula pyrilia* Bonaparte.

Gypopsitta Bonaparte, 1856 (August), Naumannia, Beilage no. 1, Consp. Psitt., genus 25. Type, by monotypy, *Psittacus vulturinus* Wagler = *Psittacus vulturinus* Kuhl.

Notes.—Formerly merged with the South American genus *Pionopsitta* Bonaparte, 1854, but separated on the basis of mitochondrial DNA sequence data by Ribas et al. (2005), who removed several species of South and Middle American parrots from *Pionopsitta* and placed them in the genus *Gypopsitta* Bonaparte, 1856, but *Pyrilia* Bonaparte, 1856 has priority.

Replace the name *Pionopsitta pyrilia* (Bonaparte) with *Pyrilia pyrilia* (Bonaparte).

Replace the name *Pionopsitta haematotis* (Sclater and Salvin) with *Pyrilia haematotis* (Sclater and Salvin). Reverse the sequence of those species so that *pyrilia* follows *haematotis*.

p. 286. Remove the hyphen in the English name of *Colibri delphinae*, changing it to Brown Violetear (as in Remsen et al. 2008).

p. 287. Remove the hyphen in the English name of *Colibri thalassinus*, changing it to Green Violetear (as in Remsen et al. 2008). In the Notes, change Mountain Violet-ear to Mountain Violetear.

p. 296. Change the English name of *Goethalsia bella* to Pirre Hummingbird (as in Wetmore 1968, Ridgely 1976, Dickinson 2003, and Remsen et al. 2008). Change notes accordingly.

p. 326. *Nonnula frontalis* is separated from the allopatric *N. ruficapilla*. No evidence was presented for their merger and most classifications (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990, Rasmussen and Collar 2002, Dickinson 2003, Remsen et al. 2008) treat them as distinct. The English name is retained for the form in our area.

Change the species name and citation of *N. ruficapilla* to:

Nonnula frontalis (Sclater). Gray-cheeked Nunlet.
Malacoptila frontalis Sclater, 1854, Ann. Mag. Nat. **Hist. (2)** 13:479. (Nova Grenada = interior of Colombia.)

Change the Distribution by removing the term "[*frontalis* group]" and all mention of the *ruficapilla* group. Change the Notes to: Formerly treated as conspecific with *N. ruficapilla* (Tschudi, 1844) [Rufous-capped Nunlet] of South America. Because most sources treat the two as distinct species (Hilty and Brown 1986, Rasmussen and Collar 2002, Dickinson 2003, Remsen et al. 2008), and no evidence supporting a close relationship has ever been presented, we consider that treating *ruficapilla* and *frontalis* as distinct species is the best course.

p. 343. The species now listed as *Piculus rubiginosus* and *P. auricularis* are transferred to the genus *Colaptes*. Move the accounts of these two species to precede that of *Colaptes punctigula* under the heading of the genus *Colaptes*, under the names:
Colaptes rubiginosus (Swainson). Golden-olive Woodpecker.
Colaptes auricularis (Salvin and Godman). Gray-crowned Woodpecker.

In the Notes of each species, change the generic name or abbreviation to *Colaptes* or *C.*, and add the statement: Formerly placed in the genus *Piculus*, but studies of morphological and genetic characters (Benz et al. 2006, Moore et al. 2006) indicate that they are members of *Colaptes*.

To the synonymy of the genus *Colaptes*, after the citation for *Chrysoptilus*, insert:

Chloronerpes Swainson, 1837, Classif. Birds, 2, p. 307. Type by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *C. rubiginosus* Swainson = *Picus rubiginosus* Swainson.

p. 347. The species *Sapayoa aenigma* has been shown by DNA sequence data to be more closely related to Old World suboscines than to any New World group (Fjeldså et al. 2003, Chesser 2004), and to be embedded in the Old World broadbill family Eurylaimidae (Irestedt et al. 2006, Moyle et al. 2006). After the heading for the Order Passeriformes, insert headings:

Suborder EURYLAIMI: Broadbills, Asities, and Pittas

Family **EURYLAIMIDAE**: Broadbills

Move the heading for the genus *Sapayoa* and the account for *Sapayoa aenigma* from p. 416 to follow this newly added family.

p. 347 et seq. Independent genetic data sets (Irestedt et al. 2002, 2006; Fjeldså et al. 2003; Chesser 2004) indicate that the family Furnariidae (including the former Dendrocolaptidae, merged into Furnariidae in an earlier Supplement [Banks et al. 2006]) should be divided into three subfamilies: (1) Sclerurinae, containing the genus *Sclerurus* and the South American genus *Geositta*; (2) Furnariinae, containing the remaining genera in the Furnariidae; and (3) Dendrocolaptinae, including the genera in the former family Dendrocolaptidae. The sequence of the genera in the two latter subfamilies does not change.

Change the heading Family **FURNARIIDAE**: Ovenbirds to Family **FURNARIIDAE**: Ovenbirds, Woodcreepers, and Leaftossers.

Delete the Notes and insert a center heading:

Subfamily SCLERURINAE: Leaftossers and Miners

Move the accounts of the genus *Sclerurus* and the included species from pages 353–354 to follow this new subfamily heading.

After the account of *Sclerurus guatemalensis*, insert a center heading:

Subfamily FURNARIINAE: Ovenbirds

Following the account for *Lochmias nematura* on p. 354, insert a center heading:

Subfamily DENDROCOLAPTINAE: Woodcreepers

pp. 364–365. Isler et al. (2006) found that the genus *Myrmotherula* is not monophyletic and named a new genus, *Epinecrophylla*, for the stipple-throated species, to include the species *fulviventris* of our area and seven species endemic to South America.

Delete the Notes under the genus *Myrmotherula*. Before the heading of the genus *Herpsilochmus* on p. 365, insert the heading:

Genus ***EPINECROPHYLLA*** Isler and Brumfield

Epinecrophylla Isler and Brumfield, 2006, *in* Isler et al., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 116: 523. Type species *Formicivora haematonota* Sclater, 1857.

Insert the account for *Myrmotherula fulviventris*, moved from p. 364, with the heading:

Epinecrophylla fulviventris (Lawrence). Checker-throated Antwren.

Add the following: **Notes**.—Formerly placed in the genus *Myrmotherula*, but separated on the basis of genetic data and morphological, vocal, and ecological characters (Isler et al. 2006).

pp. 370–371. Strong genetic evidence (Irestedt et al. 2002; Chesser 2004; Rice 2005a, b) indicates that the family Formicariidae should be limited to antthrushes of the genera *Formicarius* and (extralimital) *Chamaeza*. The genus *Pittasoma* is closely related to the South American *Conopophaga* and belongs with it in the family Conopophagidae. The genera *Grallaria*, *Hylopezus*, and *Grallaricula* are now placed in a newly recognized family Grallariidae. Both of the latter two families, new to our list, were established by Sclater and Salvin (1873).

Remove the words "and Antpittas" from the heading of the family Formicariidae.

After the account of *Formicarius rufipectus* and before the genus *Pittasoma*, insert:

Family **CONOPOPHAGIDAE**: Gnateaters.

After the citation of the genus *Pittasoma*, add: **Notes**.—Formerly treated as part of the family Formicariidae, but now moved to the Conopophagidae to reflect relationships with the genus *Conopophaga* (Krabbe and Schulenberg 2003, Rice 2005a).

After the account of *Pittasoma michleri* and before the genus *Grallaria*, insert:

Family **GRALLARIIDAE**: Antpittas.

Insert: **Notes**.—Members of this family were previously included in the family Formicariidae but are placed in their own family because genetic data (Irestedt et al. 2002) indicate that their inclusion in the Formicariidae would make it non-monophyletic.

p. 383. Change the English name of *Cnipodectes subbrunneus* to Brownish Twistwing, as in most recent South American works, e.g., Remsen et al. 2008. Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Brownish Flycatcher.

p. 409. *Conopias parvus* is considered a species distinct from *C. albovittatus*. Remove the term "[*albovittatus* group]" and all mention of the *parvus* group from the section on Distribution. Change the Notes to read: **Notes**.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. parvus* (Pelzeln, 1868) [Yellow-throated Flycatcher] of South America, but separated because of vocal differences (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Fitzpatrick 2004). Sometimes placed in the genus *Coryphotriccus*.

p. 414. A new record of *Tyrannus caudifasciatus* in Florida places the species back on the list of birds known to occur in the

United States, from which it was removed by Banks et al. (2002). Replace the second paragraph of the Distribution section with:

Accidental in Florida (Key West, Monroe County, 8–27 March 2007; North American Birds 61:432, 2007). Analysis of photos (J. S. Greenlaw *in litt.*) indicates that the subspecies was likely *caudifasciatus* or perhaps *caymanensis*. All prior reports from south Florida are considered questionable (Smith et al. 2000). A sight report for the central Bahamas (Long Island).

Delete last two sentences in notes.

p. 416. Delete the word "seven" from the first sentence and the entire second sentence in the Notes under the heading Genera *INCERTAE SEDIS*.

p. 463. The page number in the citation of the genus *Poecile* should be 114, not 92.

p. 490. *Phylloscopus proregulus* is added to the main list on the basis of a new distributional record. Following the account of *P. fuscatus*, before that of *P. inornatus* (added to the list by Banks et al. 2002), insert the following:

Phylloscopus proregulus (Pallas). Pallas's Leaf-Warbler.

Motacilla Proregulus Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiat. 1:490. (Ingoda River, southern Transbaikalia.)

Habitat.—Breeds in mature coniferous and mixed forest, usually with dense scrub undergrowth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southwestern Siberia east to Transbaikalia, northern Mongolia, northern Manchuria, Amurland, Ussuriland, and Sakhalin.

Winters in southeastern China and northern Indochina. Frequent in fall migration to Scandinavia and northwest Europe, particularly the United Kingdom, and casually to the Mediterranean region and Iceland.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 25 September 2006; photos; Lehman and Rosenberg 2007).

Notes.—We follow Alström and Olsson (1990) in treating this species as monotypic.

p. 508. Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) is added to the main list because of new distributional records. Following the account for *Turdus iliacus*, insert the following:

Turdus philomelos Brehm. **Song Thrush.**

Turdus philomelos Brehm, 1831, Handb. Naturgesch. **Vög.** Deutschl., p. 382. (Mitteldeutschland.**)**

Habitat.—Breeds in a variety of woodland types.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from British Isles and Europe east across Siberia to Lake Baikal and south to northern Iran.

Winters in the Mediterranean Basin and southern Asia with small numbers to North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

Wanders to Iceland in late fall.

Accidental in northeastern Greenland (specimen) at Clavering Ø in 1982; (Boertmann 1994) and Canada (11–17 November 2006, Saint-Fulgence, Quebec; Auchu et al. 2007; photos).

pp. 508–512. The English group names of several American species in the genus *Turdus* are changed from Robin to Thrush, to agree with the treatments by Ridgely and Tudor (1989), Sibley and Monroe (1990), Gill and Wright (2006), and Remsen et al. (2008). These changes are as follows:

Turdus nigrescens Sooty Robin becomes Sooty Thrush
Turdus infuscatus Black Robin becomes Black Thrush
Turdus plebejus Mountain Robin becomes Mountain Thrush
Turdus grayi Clay-colored Robin becomes Clay-colored Thrush
Turdus nudigenis Bare-eyed Robin becomes Bare-eyed Thrush (We are awaiting proposals for a potential name change for this species because African *T. tephronotus* typically bears the same English name)
Turdus assimilis White-throated Robin becomes White-throated Thrush

p. 573. Change the English name of *Chlorothraupis carmioli* to Carmiol's Tanager (as in Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Dickinson 2003, Remsen et al. 2008), from Olive Tanager to avoid confusion with *C. olivacea*.

pp. 586–589. A gene-based phylogeny (Burns and Naoki 2004) has indicated that relationships in the genus *Tangara* are best expressed by a new linear arrangement of the species. Rearrange the species in our list to the following sequence:

Tangara palmeri
Tangara cabanisi
Tangara cucullata
Tangara larvata
Tangara guttata
Tangara fucosa
Tangara dowii
Tangara inornata
Tangara lavinia
Tangara gyrola
Tangara florida
Tangara icterocephala

Add the following after the citation for the genus *Tangara*: **Notes.—**The sequence of species in this genus is based on the phylogeny indicated by the genetic data of Burns and Naoki (2004).

pp. 600–602. The genera *Lysurus* and *Buarremon* are merged into the genus *Arremon* to reflect relationships found by study of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Cadena et al. 2007).

Delete the headings for the genera *Lysurus* and *Buarremon*; move their citations to follow the citation for the genus *Arremon*. Move the account for *Lysurus crassirostris* to follow that of *Arremon aurantiirostris*, and the accounts of the three species of *Buarremon* to follow that of *crassirostris*, with the new headings:

Arremon crassirostris (Cassin)
Arremon brunneinucha (Lafresnaye)
Arremon virenticeps (Bonaparte)
Arremon torquatus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

In the Notes under *A. crassirostris*, change the generic name *Lysurus* to *Arremon* and the initial *L.* to *A.*; add: Formerly treated in the genus *Lysurus* but merged into *Arremon* to reflect relationships found by Cadena et al. (2007).

In the Notes under those species formerly in *Buarremon* (creating a new Note for *A. virenticeps*) insert: Formerly treated in the genus *Buarremon*. Cadena et al. (2007) found that genetic data indicate that *Buarremon* as traditionally defined is paraphyletic with respect to *Arremon* and also probably *Lysurus*. Change the generic abbreviations from *B.* to *A.*

p. 607. Remove the parentheses around the names of the authors of *Aimophila humeralis* and *A. sumichrasti*. The Code, Article 51.3.1 (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999) states that "Parentheses are not used when the species-group name was originally combined with an incorrect spelling or an emendation of the generic name. . . ."

p. 623. The page numbers in the citation for *Zonotrichia leucophrys* should be 403, 426, not 340.

p. 652. The species *Icterus icterus* is divided into three species; the two populations separated, currently called groups, are extralimital to our area.

Change the English name of *Icterus icterus* (Linnaeus) to Venezuelan Troupial. From the Distribution, remove the phrases "[*icterus* group]" and the sections on the *croconotus* and *jamacaii* groups. Change Notes to: Formerly included two South American populations now separated as the species *Icterus croconotus* (Wagler, 1829) [Orange-backed Troupial] and *I. jamacaii* (Gmelin, 1788) [Campo Troupial] on the basis of limited sympatry without signs of interbreeding between *jamacaii* and *croconotus* (Pacheco and Olmos 2006) and pronounced vocal differences among the three (Jaramillo and Burke 1999, Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2002). Retain the last sentence.

pp. 674–675. The species listed as *Hemignathus parvus* is transferred to the monotypic genus *Magumma* on the basis of studies of mtDNA (Tarr and Fleischer 1993, Fleischer et al. 2001) and morphology (Conant et al. 1998, Pratt 2005). After the account for *Hemignathus munroi* and before the genus *Oreomystis*, insert:

Genus ***MAGUMMA*** Mathews

Rothschildia Perkins *in* Wilson and Evans, 1899, Aves Hawaiiensis, p. xxi. Type, by monotypy, *Himatione parva* Stejneger.

Magumma Mathews, 1925, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 45: 93. New name for *Rothschildia* Perkins, preoccupied.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Hemignathus* Lichtenstein, but separated on the basis of genetic and morphological differences (Tarr and Fleischer 1993, Fleischer et al. 2001, Pratt 2005).

Insert the account of *Hemignathus parvus* (p. 674) with the heading:

Magumma parva (Stejneger). Anianiau.

The account remains the same, but change Notes to: Formerly included in the genus *Hemignathus*, but see above.

p. 692. Delete the account for ***Creagrus furcatus***, now moved to the main list.

p. 693. Change ***Columba goodsoni*** Hartert to ***Patagioenas goodsoni*** (Hartert).

p. 705 et seq. In the list of French names for North American Birds, make the following changes:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Anas zonorhyncha	Canard de Chine
Helicolestes hamatus	
Creagrus furcatus	
Pyrilia haematotis	
Pyrilia pyrilia	
Nonnula frontalis	Barbacou à joues grises
Colaptes rubiginosus	
Colaptes auricularis	
EURYLAIMIDAE	
CONOPOPHAGIDAE	
GRALLARIIDAE	
Epinecrophylla fulviventris	
Phylloscopus proregulus	Pouillot de Pallas
Turdus philomelos	Grive musicienne
Magumma parva	Anianiau de Kauai

Delete the following names:

Anas poecilorhyncha
Rostrhamus hamatus
Buteogallus subtilis
Pionopsitta pyrilia
Pionopsitta haematotis
Nonnula ruficapilla
Piculus rubiginosus
Piculus auricularis
Myrmotherula fulviventris
Hemignathus parvus

Change the French names of the following species:

Phoenicopterus ruber	Flamant des Caraïbes
Geotrygon veraguensis	Colombe de Veraguas
Aratinga nana	Conure aztèque
Coccyzus pluvialis	Tacco de pluie
Coccyzus rufigularis	Tacco cabrite
Threnetes ruckeri	Ermite de Rücker
Anthracothorax veraguensis	Mango de Veraguas
Melanerpes hoffmannii	Pic de Hoffmann
Pittasoma michleri	Pittasome à tête noire
Baoelophus ridgwayi	Mésange des genévriers
Saltator grossus	Saltator ardoisé
Pterodroma defilippiana	Pétrel de De Filippi

Reverse the sequence of *Tinamus major* and *Nothocercus bonapartei*.

Change the generic names and position:

Lysurus crassirostris to *Arremon crassirostris*
Buarremon brunneinucha to *Arremon brunneinucha*
Buarremon virenticeps to *Arremon virenticeps*
Buarremon torquatus to *Arremon torquatus*

Move PHOENICOPTERIDAE and *Phoenicopterus ruber* to follow PODICIPEDIDAE.

Replace the listing of the Laridae from *Larus atricilla* to *Pagophila eburnea* with the following, with no change in French names:
Creagrus furcatus
Rissa tridactyla
Rissa brevirostris
Pagophila eburnea
Xema sabini
Chroicocephalus philadelphia
Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus
Chroicocephalus ridibundus
Hydrocoloeus minutus
Rhodostethia rosea
Leucophaeus modestus
Leucophaeus atricilla
Leucophaeus pipixcan
Larus belcheri
Larus crassirostris
Larus heermanni
Larus canus
Larus delawarensis
Larus occidentalis
Larus livens
Larus californicus
Larus argentatus
Larus michahellis
Larus thayeri
Larus glaucoides
Larus fuscus
Larus schistisagus
Larus glaucescens
Larus hyperboreus
Larus marinus
Larus dominicanus

Move *Sapayoa aenigma* to follow the newly inserted EURYLAIMIDAE.

Move the three species of *Sclerurus* to the beginning of the FURNARIIDAE.

Rearrange the species in *Tangara* to the following sequence:
Tangara palmeri
Tangara cabanisi
Tangara cucullata
Tangara larvata
Tangara guttata
Tangara fucosa
Tangara dowii
Tangara inornata
Tangara lavinia
Tangara gyrola
Tangara florida
Tangara icterocephala

Delete *Creagrus furcatus* from its listing in the appendix.

Change *Columba goodsoni* to *Patagioenas goodsoni.*

Taxonomic proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include: recognition of *Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii* of Cuba as a species (Johnson et al. 2007); resurrection of the genus *Rupornis* for the Roadside Hawk (Riesing et al. 2003); the merger of *Rhodostethia* into *Hydrocoloeus* (Pons et al. 2005); the separation of *Larus smithsonianus* and *L. vegae* from *L. argentatus* (Crochet et al. 2002, Pons et al. 2005, Olson and Banks 2007); the separation of *Pionopsitta* (now *Pyrilia*) *h. coccinicollaris* from *P. haematotis (*Ribas et al. 2005*);* the transfer of *Veniliornis fumigatus* to *Picoides* (Moore et al. 2006), held in anticipation of further changes in *Picoides*; the division of *Icterus spurius* into two species (Kiere et al. 2007); and the transfer of the New World species of *Carpodacus* to the genus *Burrica* (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007). Proposals to change the English names of *Gallinula chloropus, Brotogeris versicolurus,* and *Microbates cinereiventris* were rejected. Finally, a broad proposal to alter the hyphenation of English names was not accepted for reasons outlined elsewhere (Auk 124:1472, 2007).

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We also thank K. J. Burns, C. D. Cadena, T. Donegan, R. Fraga, D. D. Gibson, M. J. Iliff, A. Jaramillo, M. Mendenhall, A. P. Peterson, H. D. Pratt, F. G. Stiles, J.Tobias, and K. J. Zimmer for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

Literature Cited

Alström, P., and U. Olsson. 1990. Taxonomy of the *Phylloscopus proregulus* complex. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 110:38–43.

Amadon, D. 1964. Taxonomic notes on birds of prey. American Museum Novitates 2166:1–24.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Arnaiz-Villena, A., J. Moscoso, V. Ruiz-del-Valle, J. Gonzalez, R. Reguera, M. Wink, and J. I. Serrano-Vela. 2007. Bayesian phylogeny of Fringillinae birds: Status of the singular African Oriole Finch *Linurgus olivaceus* and evolution and heterogeneity of the genus *Carpodacus.* Acta Zoologica Sinica 53:826–834.

Auchu, C., C. Girard, and G. Savard. 2007. First record of Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) in North America. North American Birds 61:166–168.

Banks, R. C., R. T. Chesser, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2007. Forty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 124:1109–1115.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2002. Forty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 119:897–906.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2006. Forty-seventh supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 123:926–936.

Benz, B. W., M. B. Robbins, and A. T. Peterson. 2006. Evolutionary history of woodpeckers and allies (Aves: Picidae): Placing key taxa on the phylogenetic tree. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution: 40:389–399.

Bertelli, S., N. P. Giannini, and P. A. Goloboff. 2002. A phylogeny of the tinamous (Aves: Palaeognathiformes) based on integumentary characters. Systematic Biology 51:959–979.

Bertelli, S., and A. L. Porzecanski. 2004. Tinamou (Tinamidae) systematics: A preliminary combined analysis of morphology and molecules. Ornitologia Neotropical 15 (Supplement):293–299.

Boertmann, D. 1994. An annotated checklist to the birds of Greenland. Meddelelser om Grønland, Bioscience, no. 38.

Burns, K. J., and K. Naoki. 2004. Molecular phylogenetics and biogeography of Neotropical tanagers in the genus *Tangara*. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:838–854.

Cadena, C. D., J. Klicka, and R. E. Ricklefs. 2007. Evolutionary differentiation in the Neotropical montane region: Molecular phylogenetics and phylogeography of *Buarremon* brush-finches (Aves, Emberizidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 44: 993–1016.

Chesser, R. T. 2004. Molecular systematics of New World suboscine birds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:11–24.

Chubb, A. L. 2004. New nuclear evidence for the oldest divergence among neognath birds: The phylogenetic utility of ZENK (i). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 30:140–151.

Clark, W. S. 2007. Taxonomic status and distribution of Mangrove Black Hawk *Buteogallus* (*anthracinus*) *subtilis*. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 127:110–117.

Conant, S., H. D. Pratt, and R. J. Shallenberger. 1998. Reflections on a 1975 expedition to the lost world of the Alaka`i and other notes on the natural history, systematics, and conservation of Kaua`i birds. Wilson Bulletin 110:1–22.

Cory, C. B. 1918. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, pt. 2, no. 1.

Cracraft, J., F. K. Barker, M. Braun, J. Harshman, G. J. Dyke, J. Feinstein, S. Stanley, A. Cibois, P. Schikler, P. Beresford, and others. 2004. Phylogenetic relationships among modern birds (Neornithes): Toward an avian tree of life. Pages 468–489 *in* Assembling the Tree of Life (J. Cracraft and M. J. Donoghue, Eds.). Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Crochet, P.-A., J.-D. Lebreton, and F. Bonhomme. 2002. Systematics of large white-headed gulls: Patterns of mitochondrial DNA variation in western European taxa. Auk 119:603–620.

DeBenedictis, P. A. 1996. 1995 ABA Checklist report. Birding 28: 399–405.

Dickinson, E. C., Ed. 2003. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 3rd ed. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Dobson, A. 2005. Grey Heron—New to Bermuda. Bermuda Audubon Society Newsletter 16, no. 3.

Ericson, P. G. P., C. L. Anderson, T. Britton, A. Elzanowski, U. S. Johansson, M. Källersjö, J. I. Ohlson, T. J. Parsons, D. Zuccon, and G. Mayr. 2006. Diversification of Neoaves: Integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. Biology Letters 2:543–547.

Fitzpatrick, J. W. 2004. Family Tyrannidae (tyrant-flycatchers). Pages 170–462 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 9: Cotingas to Pipits and Wagtails (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and D. Christie, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Fjeldså, J., M. Irestedt, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2005. Molecular data reveal some major adaptational shifts in the early evolution of the most diverse avian family, the Furnariidae. Journal of Ornithology 146:1–13.

Fjeldså, J., D. Zuccon, M. Irestedt, U. S. Johansson, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2003. *Sapayoa aenigma*: A New World representative of 'Old World suboscines'. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B (Supplement) 270:S238–S241.

Fleischer, R. C., C. L. Tarr, H. F. James, B. Slikas, and C. E. McIntosh. 2001. Phylogenetic placement of the Po'ouli, *Melamprosops phaeosoma*, based on mitochondrial DNA sequence and osteological characters. Pages 98–103 *in* Evolution, Ecology, Conservation, and Management of Haiwaiian Birds: A Vanishing Avifauna (J. M. Scott, S. Conant, and C. Van Riper III, Eds.). Studies in Avian Biology, no. 22.

Gibson, D. D., and G. V. Byrd. 2007. Birds of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Series in Ornithology, no.1.

Gibson, D. D., S. C. Heinl, and T. G. Tobish, Jr. in press. Report of the Alaska Checklist Committee, 2003–2007. Western Birds.

Gill, F., and M. Wright. 2006. Birds of the World: Recommended English Names. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Heindel, M. T., and K. L. Garrett. 1995. Sixteenth Annual Report of the California Bird Records Committee. Western Birds 26:1–33.

Hilty, S. L. 2002. Birds of Venezuela, 2nd ed. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Hilty, S. L., and W. L. Brown. 1986. A Guide to the Birds of Colombia. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Irestedt, M., J. Fjeldså, U. S. Johansson, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2002. Systematic relationships and biogeography of the tracheophone suboscines (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 23:499–512.

Irestedt, M., J. I. Ohlson, D. Zuccon, M. Källersjö, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2006. Nuclear DNA from old collections of avian study skins reveals the evolutionary history of the Old World suboscines (Aves, Passeriformes). Zoologica Scripta 35:567–580.

Isler, M. I., D. R. Lacerda, P. R. Isler, S. J. Hackett, K. V. Rosenberg, and R. T. Brumfield. 2006. *Epinecrophylla*, a new genus of antwrens (Aves: Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 119:522–527.

Jaramillo, A., and P. Burke. 1999. New World Blackbirds: The Icterids. A. & C. Black, London.

Johnson, J. A., R. Thorstrom, and D. P. Mindell. 2007. Systematics and conservation of the Hook-billed Kite including the island taxa from Cuba and Grenada. Animal Conservation 10:349–359.

Kiere, L. M., C. M. Hofmann, I. E. Tracy, T. W. Cronin, J. Leips, and K. E. Omland. 2007. Using color to define species boundaries: Quantitative analysis in the Orchard Oriole complex supports the recognition of two species. Condor 109:692–697.

Krabbe, N., and T. S. Schulenberg. 2003. Family Formicariidae (ground-antbirds). Pages 682–731 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 8: Broadbills to Tapaculos (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and D. Christie, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Leader, P. J. 2006. Sympatric breeding of two Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha* taxa in southern China. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 126:248–252.

Lehman, P.E., and G. H. Rosenberg. 2007. First North American record of Pallas's Warbler (*Phylloscopus proregulus*) at Gambell, Alaska. North American Birds 61:4–8.

McCaskie, G., and M. San Miguel. 1999. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1996 records. Western Birds 30:57–85.

Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1970. A Guide to the Birds of South America. Livingston, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.

Moore, W. S., A. C. Weibel, and A. Agius. 2006. Mitochondrial DNA phylogeny of the woodpecker genus *Veniliornis* (Picidae, Picinae) and related genera implies convergent evolution of plumage patterns. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 87: 611–624.

Moyle, R. G., R. T. Chesser, R. O. Prum, P. Schikler, and J. Cracraft. 2006. Phylogeny and evolutionary history of Old World suboscine birds (Aves: Eurylaimides). American Museum Novitates 3544.

Olson, S. L., and R. C. Banks. 2007. Leptotypification of *Larus smithsonianus* Coues, 1862 (Aves: Laridae). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 120:382–386.

Peters, J. L. 1931. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 1. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. 1937. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 3. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pons, J.-M., A. Hassanin, and P.-A. Crochet. 2005. Phylogenetic relationships within the *Laridae* (Charadriiformes: *Aves*) inferred from mitochondrial markers. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 37:686–699.

Pranty, B., J. L. Dunn, S. C. Heinl, A. W. Kratter, P. E. Lehman, M. W. Lockwood, B. Mactavish, and K. J. Zimmer. 2007. Annual Report of the ABA Checklist Committee: 2007. Birding 39(6):24–31.

Pratt, H. D. 2005. The Hawaiian Honeycreepers: Drepanidinae. Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Rasmussen, P. C., and N. J. Collar. 2002. Family Bucconidae (puffbirds). Pages 102–139 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 7: Jacamars to Woodpeckers (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Saragtal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., C. D. Cadena, A. Jaramillo, M. Nores, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, T. S. Schulenberg, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. 2008. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C. [Online.] Available at www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html.

Renner, M., and P. D. Linegar. 2007. The first specimen record of Gray Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) for North America. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 119:134–136.

Ribas, C. C., R. Gaban-Lima, C. Y. Miyaki, and J. Cracraft. 2005. Historical biogeography and diversification within the Neotropical parrot genus *Pionopsitta* (Aves: Psittacidae). Journal of Biogeography 32:1409–1427.

Rice, N. H. 2005a. Further evidence for paraphyly of the Formicariidae (Passeriformes). Condor 107:910–915.

Rice, N. H. 2005b. Phylogenetic relationships of antpitta genera (Passeriformes: Formicariidae). Auk 122:673–683.

Ridgely, R. S. 1976. A Guide to the Birds of Panama. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield. 2001. The Birds of Ecuador, vol. 1: Status, Distribution, and Taxonomy. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Ridgely, R. S., and G. Tudor. 1989. The Birds of South America, vol. 1: The Oscine Passerines. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Riesing, M. J., L Kruckenhauser, A. Gamauf, and E. Haring. 2003. Molecular phylogeny of the genus *Buteo* (Aves: Accipitridae) based on mitochondrial marker sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 27:328–342.

Rottenborn, S., and J. Morlan. 2000. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1997 Records. Western Birds 31:1–37.

Sangster, G. 1997. Species limits in flamingos, with comments on lack of consensus in taxonomy. Dutch Birding 19:193–198.

Sclater, P. L., and O. Salvin. 1873. Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium. J. W. Elliot, London.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Smith, P. W., G. E. Woolfenden, and A. Sprunt IV. 2000. The Loggerhead Kingbird in Florida: The evidence revisited. North American Birds 54:235–240.

Stallcup, R., and E. W. Preston. 2006. First record of Parkinson's Petrel (*Procellaria parkinsoni*) for the continental United States. North American Birds 60:166–169.

Tarr, C. L., and R. C. Fleischer. 1993. Mitochondrial-DNA variation and evolutionary relationships in the Amakihi complex. Auk 110:825–831.

Trapp, J. L., and R. A. MacIntosh. 1978. First North American specimen of the Spotbill Duck. Western Birds 9:127–128.

Van Tuinen, M., D. B. Butvill, J. A. W. Kirsch, and S. B. Hedges. 2001. Convergence and divergence in the evolution of aquatic birds. Proceedings of the Royal Society London, Series B 268:1345–1350.

Wetmore, A. 1945. A review of the forms of the Brown Pelican. Auk 62:577–586.

Wetmore, A. 1968. The Birds of the Republic of Panamá, part 2. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 150.

The Auk 126(3):705–714, 2009
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2009.
Printed in USA.

FIFTIETH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,12,13] Richard C. Banks,[1] F. Keith Barker,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[2]*Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108, USA;*
[3]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[4]*52 Nevada Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[5]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[6]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;*
[7]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[8]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[9]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;*
[10]*Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and*
[11]*University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA*

This is the ninth Supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 1 January and 31 December 2008 by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). Terry Chesser became chair of the Committee and Keith Barker became a member of the Committee in 2008.

Changes in this Supplement include the following: (1) seven species are added to the main list (including one transferred from the Appendix) on the basis of new distributional information (*Anser anser*, *Patagioenas plumbea*, *Ninox scutulata*, *Tolmomyias flaviventris*, *Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*, *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, and *Emberiza chrysophrys*), one of which (*Ninox*) also represents a new genus for the main list; (2) the distributional statement of one species (*Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*) is changed by a split of extralimital taxa; (3) one species is changed (to *Notharchus hyperrhynchus*) by being split from an extralimital species (*N. macrorhynchos*); (4) three generic names (*Acanthis*, *Spinus*, and *Chloris*) are added as a result of splits from the genus *Carduelis*; (5) one genus (*Cichlherminia*) is lost by merger (into *Turdus*), and the scientific name of one species (*Turdus lherminieri*) is thereby changed; (6) the gender of the adjectival names of two species (*Poecile hudsonicus* and *P. cinctus*) is changed, owing to correction of the gender of the generic name; (7) the citation for one genus (*Dives*) is changed; (8) three English names are changed (*Vireo caribaeus* becomes San Andres [rather than Saint Andrew] Vireo, *Ammodramus nelsoni* becomes Nelson's [rather than Nelson's Sharp-tailed] Sparrow, and *A. caudacutus* becomes Saltmarsh [rather than Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed] Sparrow); and (9) one species is added to the Appendix (*Circus buffoni*). In addition, the scientific names of two species in the Appendix are changed (to *Chroicocephalus genei* and *C. novaehollandiae* [rather than *Larus genei* and *L. novaehollandiae*]); this change, based on a committee decision from 2007, was overlooked in the Supplement published in 2008 (Banks et al. 2008).

A new sequence is adopted for species in the genus *Trogon*, the Numididae are recognized at the family level, and the sequence of families within the Galliformes is rearranged. A newly recognized family, the Mohoidae (Hawaiian honeyeaters), is added to the main list. The five species in this new family (all extinct) were formerly considered part of the Meliphagidae (honeyeaters); the latter family is now deleted from the Check-list. The family placement of six passerine genera (*Chlorothraupis*, *Habia*, *Piranga*, *Granatellus*, *Amaurospiza*, and *Saltator*) is changed on the basis of new information on their phylogenetic relationships. The offshore limit for acceptable records is changed to 200 miles [320 km] to conform to international convention. Finally, a system of regional consultants for bird distribution in North America and Middle America is established and is being implemented.

[12]The authors are members of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[13]E-mail: chessert@si.edu

The Auk, Vol. 126, Number 3, pages 705–714. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254. © 2009 by The American Ornithologists' Union. All rights reserved. Please direct all requests for permission to photocopy or reproduce article content through the University of California Press's Rights and Permissions website, http://www.ucpressjournals.com/reprintInfo.asp. DOI: 10.1525/auk.2009.8709

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the seventh edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area is available at www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php.

The following changes to the seventh edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its Supplements result from the Committee's actions:

p. xii. The offshore limit for acceptable records is changed to 200 nautical miles (370 km). This change brings the *Check-list* into conformity with international convention regarding the jurisdictional limits of nations over offshore natural resources. Delete the last sentence under Geographic Coverage and insert the following: Records of occurrence within 200 nautical miles offshore from any coast, including islands, in the *Check-list* area are included unless such records are within territory or territorial waters of a country or other geographical entity outside the AOU *Check-list* area (e.g., Russia).

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,055. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Anser anser Graylag Goose. (A)
NUMIDIDAE
Patagioenas plumbea Plumbeous Pigeon.
Ninox scutulata Brown Hawk-Owl. (A)
Notharchus hyperrhynchus White-necked Puffbird.
Tolmomyias flaviventris Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.
Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher. (A)
Poecile hudsonicus Boreal Chickadee.
Poecile cinctus Gray-headed Chickadee.
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus Sedge Warbler. (A)
Turdus lherminieri Forest Thrush.
MOHOIDAE
Emberiza chrysophrys Yellow-browed Bunting. (A)
Acanthis flammea Common Redpoll.
Acanthis hornemanni Hoary Redpoll.
Spinus spinus Eurasian Siskin.
Spinus pinus Pine Siskin.
Spinus atriceps Black-capped Siskin.
Spinus notatus Black-headed Siskin.
Spinus xanthogastrus Yellow-bellied Siskin.
Spinus cucullatus Red Siskin.
Spinus dominicensis Antillean Siskin.
Spinus psaltria Lesser Goldfinch.
Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's Goldfinch.
Spinus tristis American Goldfinch.
Chloris sinica Oriental Greenfinch.

Delete the following names:
Numidinae
Notharchus macrorhynchos White-necked Puffbird.
MELIPHAGIDAE
Poecile hudsonica Boreal Chickadee.
Poecile cincta Gray-headed Chickadee.
Cichlherminia lherminieri Forest Thrush.
Carduelis flammea Common Redpoll.
Carduelis hornemanni Hoary Redpoll.
Carduelis spinus Eurasian Siskin.
Carduelis pinus Pine Siskin.
Carduelis atriceps Black-capped Siskin.
Carduelis notata Black-headed Siskin.
Carduelis xanthogastra Yellow-bellied Siskin.
Carduelis cucullata Red Siskin.
Carduelis dominicensis Antillean Siskin.
Carduelis psaltria Lesser Goldfinch.
Carduelis lawrencei Lawrence's Goldfinch.
Carduelis tristis American Goldfinch.
Carduelis sinica Oriental Greenfinch.

Change the English names of the following species:
Vireo caribaeus to San Andres Vireo.
Ammodramus nelsoni to Nelson's Sparrow.
Ammodramus caudacutus to Saltmarsh Sparrow.

Change the sequence of families and subfamilies of **GALLIFORMES** to:
CRACIDAE
NUMIDIDAE
ODONTOPHORIDAE
PHASIANIDAE
Phasianinae
Tetraoninae
Meleagridinae

Rearrange the species in ***Trogon*** to the following sequence:
Trogon clathratus
Trogon massena
Trogon melanurus
Trogon melanocephalus
Trogon citreolus
Trogon viridis
Trogon bairdii
Trogon violaceus
Trogon rufus
Trogon elegans
Trogon mexicanus
Trogon collaris
Trogon aurantiiventris

Move the four species of ***Moho*** and ***Chaetoptila angustipluma*** to follow the newly inserted **MOHOIDAE**.

Move the two species of ***Chlorothraupis***, the three species of ***Habia***, and the eight species of ***Piranga*** to the beginning of the **CARDINALIDAE** in the order *Piranga*, *Habia*, *Chlorothraupis*. Remove the asterisks from these species.

Move the two species of ***Granatellus*** and ***Amaurospiza concolor*** to follow ***Pheucticus melanocephalus***. Remove the asterisks from these species.

Move the six species of ***Saltator*** to **Genus *INCERTAE SEDIS*** following ***Tersina viridis***. Remove the asterisks from these species.

p. 58. After the account for *Anser erythropus*, insert the following new account:

Anser anser (Linnaeus). Graylag Goose.

Anas Anser Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 123. Based on "The Laughing-Goose" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 3: 153, pl. 153. (in Europa & America maxime boreali = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Breeds in arctic, boreal, and temperate habitats from tundra through a variety of wetlands, usually with extensive open fresh water with adjacent dense emergent vegetation. Winters in estuaries, lakes, and marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Iceland, the British Isles, and Scandinavia east through central Europe and Russia to central and southern Siberia and southern Russian Far East and south to Turkey, Iraq, Iran, possibly extreme western Afghanistan, and northern China. Northernmost populations are migratory. *Winters* south to North Africa, Israel, Iraq, northern India, central Myanmar, northern Vietnam, and southern China.

Casual north to Svalbard, Jan Mayen, east to Japan, and south to the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Egypt, Kuwait, and Sri Lanka.

Casual north to Greenland where there are at least seven sight records (Boertmann 1994, D. Boertmann in litt.).

Accidental off Newfoundland; one landed and was photographed aboard a ship 167 nautical miles off St. John's, from 24 April to 2 May 2005 (Pranty et al. 2008).

This species is widely kept domestically, and most if not all reports from mainland North America likely represent escapes from captivity. A report from Attu Island (1987, Amer. Birds 41:476) pertains to either *Anser fabalis* or *A. serrirostris* (1988, Amer. Birds 42:121; D.D. Gibson in litt.).

p. 112. Within Galliformes, elevate Numidinae to family status and change the sequence of families and subfamilies, with their included species (Cox et al. 2007) to:

CRACIDAE
NUMIDIDAE
ODONTOPHORIDAE
PHASIANIDAE
  Phasianinae
  Tetraoninae
  Meleagridinae

Under the heading Order **GALLIFORMES**: Gallinaceous Birds, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence and taxonomic rank of families follow Cox et al. (2007).

p. 220. Before the account for *Patagioenas subvinacea*, known as *Columba subvinacea* until the 44th Supplement (Banks et al. 2003), insert the following new account:

Patagioenas plumbea (Vieillot). Plumbeous Pigeon.

Columba plumbea Vieillot, 1818, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 26: 358. (Brésil = vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2,100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme eastern Panama (Serranía de Jungurudó and Cerro Pirre, Darién) to northwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador, and east of the Andes from Venezuela and the Guianas south through Amazonia to central Bolivia, southern Brazil, and eastern Paraguay.

Notes.—Considered a fairly common resident on Cerro Pirre and Serranía de Jungurudó, Panama (Angehr et al. 2004, Angehr 2006). Vocal differences among populations suggest that *P. plumbea* as currently recognized may contain multiple species (Donegan et al. 2007, Whittaker 2009).

p. 266. After the account for *Aegolius ridgwayi*, insert the following new account:

Genus ***NINOX*** Hodgson

Ninox Hodgson, 1837, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., 5, p. 23. Type, by monotypy, *Ninox nipalensis* Hodgson = *Strix lugubris* Tickell.

Ninox scutulata (Raffles). Brown Hawk-Owl.

Strix scutulata Raffles, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, pt. 2, p. 280. (Sumatra.)

Habitat.—Forest and a variety of woodland habitats.

Distribution.—*Found* (both resident and migratory populations) from western India south to Sri Lanka, east to southern China, Siberian Russia, Korea, and Japan and south to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, southeast Asia, Indonesia east to the Moluccas, and the Philippines. Northeastern populations are migratory; the species *winters* from southeast Asia south to the limits of the resident range.

Accidental on Ashmore Reef, Australia.

Accidental in Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, 27 August–3 September 2005; photos; Yerger and Mohlmann 2008; and Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 1 August 2008; photos of desiccated carcass; I. L. Jones in litt.).

Notes.—Also known as Brown Boobook.

pp. 315–317. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Moyle 2005, DaCosta and Klicka 2008) has shown that relationships among North American members of the genus *Trogon* are not reflected accurately in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of species, as follows:

Trogon clathratus
Trogon massena
Trogon melanurus
Trogon melanocephalus
Trogon citreolus
Trogon viridis
Trogon bairdii
Trogon violaceus
Trogon rufus
Trogon elegans

Trogon mexicanus
Trogon collaris
Trogon aurantiiventris

Under the heading Genus ***TROGON***, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of species follows Moyle (2005) and DaCosta and Klicka (2008).

p. 325. *Notharchus hyperrhynchus* is recognized as distinct from *N. macrorhynchos*, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2009). The *hyperrhynchus* subspecies group, which also includes *N. h. paraensis* of Amazonian Brazil, was formerly considered a separate species, but was merged, along with *N. swainsoni*, into the single species *N. macrorhynchos* by Peters (1948), who did not provide a rationale for the change. *Notharchus swainsoni* was recently re-elevated to species status, and it was suggested that the *hyperrhynchus* group might also warrant species rank (Rasmussen and Collar 2002, Remsen et al. 2009). Vocal (e.g., Hilty 2003) and morphological differences between *macrorhynchos* and the *hyperrhynchus* group are typical of species differences in this genus, and the two are not known to intergrade where their distributions are parapatric.

Replace the account of *N. macrorhynchos* with the following:

Notharchus hyperrhynchus (Sclater). White-necked Puffbird.

Bucco hyperrhynchus Sclater, 1856, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 23, p. 193, pl. 105. (Upper Amazon.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Mexico (west-central Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and Quintana Roo) south along both slopes of Middle America, and in South America from Colombia and northern and northeastern Venezuela south, west of the Andes to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to central Bolivia and western and southern Amazonian Brazil (east to Rios Branco and Negro and Maranhão and south to Mato Grosso).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *N. macrorhynchos* (Gmelin, 1788) [Guianan Puffbird] of southeastern Venezuela, the Guianas, and northeastern Amazonian Brazil, and with *N. swainsoni* (Gray, 1846) [Buff-bellied Puffbird] of southeastern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina, but separated on the basis of morphological and vocal differences (Rasmussen and Collar 2002, Hilty 2003). Further, no justification was provided by Peters (1948) for his treatment of these taxa as conspecific, despite their previous treatment as three species by Ridgway (1914), Cory (1919), and Pinto (1938).

p. 360. *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger* is recognized as distinct from *L. affinis*. Although many recent authors, following Peters (1951), have treated South American *lacrymiger* as conspecific with *L. affinis*, this merger was never supported by an explicit rationale, and many authors have retained them as distinct species. The plumage patterns of the two groups differ strongly, more so than those of some pairs of woodcreeper species with similar distributions. Ridgely and Tudor (1994) stated that the vocalizations of the two groups differ strongly, although no analysis of these characters has been published.

In the account for *L. affinis*, delete information on the *lacrymiger* group and the words "[*affinis* group]." Change **Notes** to read: Formerly included *L. lacrymiger* (Des Murs, 1849) [Montane Woodcreeper], here considered specifically distinct on the basis of larger size, differences in plumage, and apparent differences in vocalizations, following Cory and Hellmayr (1925), Zimmer (1934), Eisenmann (1955), Ridgely and Tudor (1994), and Marantz et al. (2003).

p. 385. After the account for *Tolmomyias assimilis*, insert the following new account:

Tolmomyias flaviventris (Wied). Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.

Muscipeta flaviventris Wied, 1831, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, 3(2), p. 929. (Mucuri and Alcobaca, southern Bahia, Brazil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest edge, Riveredge Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from extreme eastern Panama and northern Colombia, northern Venezuela, and Trinidad and Tobago south, east of the Andes to central Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Known in Panama only from near El Real, Darién (Angehr 2006).

p. 411. After the account for *Empidonomus varius,* insert the following new account:

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher.

T[yrannus] aurantio-atro cristatus [sic] d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 45. (Valle Grande, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest; also winters in Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest edge and Secondary Forest (0–1,800 m; Lower Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southern South America from eastern Bolivia and Brazil to central Argentina. *Resident* in central Brazil. *Winters* in Amazonia from southern Colombia and southern Venezuela south to Peru and Brazil.

Accidental in Cerro Azul, Panama, 1–4 December 2007 (photos; 2008, North Amer. Birds 62:332–336; Robb et al. 2009).

Notes.—Sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Griseotyrannus* Lanyon, 1984 (e.g., Fitzpatrick 2004).

pp. 427, 530. Recent genetic work (Fleischer et al. 2008) indicates that *Chaetoptila angustipluma* and the four species of the genus *Moho*, extinct Hawaiian species traditionally included in the family Meliphagidae, form a distinct clade unrelated to the Meliphagidae. Further studies of the phylogenetic position of this family, endemic to Hawaii, are in progress. The Mohoidae are

most likely sister to the Ptilogonatidae (R. Fleischer pers. comm.) and are provisionally placed between the Bombycillidae and the Ptilogonatidae.

Change Family **MELIPHAGIDAE**: Honeyeaters to Family **MOHOIDAE**: Hawaiian Honeyeaters and move family and included genera and species to a position following the account for *Bombycilla cedrorum*, p. 530.

Under the heading Family **MOHOIDAE**, insert the following:

Notes.—The genera *Chaetoptila* and *Moho* were formerly placed in the Meliphagidae. Genetic studies (Fleischer et al. 2008) indicate that these two genera form a clade unrelated to the meliphagids, and that morphological and behavioral similarities to the meliphagids are the result of convergent evolution. The Mohoidae are closely related to the Bombycillidae–Ptilogonatidae–Dulidae clade within the Passerida and are placed between the Bombycillidae and the Ptilogonatidae pending further data.

p. 431. Change the English name of *Vireo caribaeus* to San Andres Vireo (following Hilty and Brown 1986, Salaman et al. 2001, BirdLife International 2004, Gill and Wright 2006). Under **Notes**, add before first sentence: Previously known as St. Andrew Vireo.

p. 463. The generic name *Poecile* is masculine (David and Gosselin 2008). The committee adopted *Poecile* (replacing *Parus*) in the seventh edition and retained the masculine endings for the species names that are adjectival. In the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000), we concluded that *Poecile* is feminine and changed the endings of all adjectival species names. *Poecile atricapilla* was subsequently changed to *P. atricapillus* because the species epithet is a noun. Reversing an earlier determination, David and Gosselin (2008) have shown that *Poecile* is in fact masculine, necessitating changing the gender of two adjectival names to *hudsonicus* and *cinctus*.

Change the names *Poecile hudsonica* and *P. cincta* (which were treated as feminine by AOU 2000) to *Poecile hudsonicus* and *P. cinctus*.

p. 490. After the account for *Acrocephalus familiaris*, insert the following new account:

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (Linnaeus). Sedge Warbler.

Motacilla Schoenobaenus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 184. (Europe; restricted to southern Sweden by Hartert, 1909, Vogel Pal. Fauna, p. 566, referring to Linnaeus, 1746, Fauna Svecica, p. 84.)

Habitat.—Shrubby vegetation, usually near fresh water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the British Isles and over most of continental Europe east to Siberia (to about Yenisey River), and south to Turkey, northwestern Iran, Kazakhstan, and northwestern China.

Winters in Africa south of the Sahara from Senegal east to Ethiopia and south to northern Namibia and South Africa.

Casual or accidental to Iceland, Spitsbergen, Faeroes, and Madeira.

Accidental to western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Is., 30 September 2007; photos, Rosenberg and Lehman 2008).

p. 512. The genus *Cichlherminia* is merged into *Turdus* on the basis of genetic studies (Klicka et al. 2005, Pan et al. 2007, Voelker et al. 2007). Delete the heading for the genus *Cichlherminia* and move the citation for it to the synonymy of the genus *Turdus* on p. 507, immediately following the citation for *Turdus*. Change the heading for the species to ***Turdus lherminieri*** Lafresnaye. Forest Thrush. Add the following to the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Cichlherminia*, but genetic studies indicate a position within *Turdus* (Klicka et al. 2005, Pan et al. 2007, Voelker et al. 2007).

pp. 568, 636. Remove the genus *Granatellus* and included species from the family Parulidae on p. 568 and transfer them to a position in the Cardinalidae on p. 636, following the account for *Pheucticus melanocephalus*. Substitute the following for the **Notes** under the generic name:

Notes.—Recent mitochondrial genetic data (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klicka et al. 2007) show that the genus *Granatellus* is not a member of the Parulidae and instead indicate strong support for placement in the Cardinalidae (Klicka et al. 2007). Although *Granatellus* was traditionally included in the Parulidae, this placement had been questioned on morphological grounds (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Lowery and Monroe 1968, Storer 1970).

pp. 573, 576–577, 631. Remove the genera *Chlorothraupis*, *Habia*, and *Piranga*, and their included species, from the family Thraupidae on pp. 573, 576–577 and transfer them to a position at the beginning of the Cardinalidae on p. 631, in the order *Piranga*, *Habia*, *Chlorothraupis*. No changes in English names are implemented at this time. Substitute the following for the **Notes** under each generic name:

Notes.—Mitochondrial genetic data from several studies (Burns 1997; Burns et al. 2002, 2003; Klicka et al. 2000, 2007) provide strong evidence that this genus, previously placed in the Thraupidae, is a member of the Cardinalidae.

pp. 594, 636. Remove the genus *Amaurospiza* and included species from the family Emberizidae on p. 594 and transfer them to a position in the Cardinalidae on p. 636, preceding the account for *Cyanocompsa* and following the account for *Granatellus sallaei* (as repositioned above). On p. 591, in the **Notes** under the family Emberizidae, change 16 genera to 15 genera.

Substitute the following for the **Notes** under the generic name:

Notes.—Recent mitochondrial genetic data show that this genus is not a member of the Emberizidae, and instead indicate strong support for placement in the Cardinalidae (Klicka et al. 2007). Although *Amaurospiza* had been placed near the emberizid genera *Sporophila* and *Oryzoborus* (e.g., Hellmayr 1938, Meyer

de Schauensee 1970, Paynter 1970), this placement had been questioned on the basis of morphology and habitat (Ridgway 1901, Paynter 1970).

p. 618. Change the English name of *Ammodramus nelsoni* to Nelson's Sparrow. Under **Notes**, add before the first sentence: Previously known as Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (as in AOU 1998), but this name was widely considered unnecessarily cumbersome.

p. 619. Change the English name of *Ammodramus caudacutus* to Saltmarsh Sparrow. Under **Notes**, add before the first sentence: Previously known as Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow (as in AOU 1998), but this name was widely considered unnecessarily cumbersome.

p. 628. After the account for *Emberiza leucocephalos,* insert the following new account:

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas. Yellow-browed Bunting.

Emberiza chrysophrys Pallas, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 698. (Daurian Range, southern Chita, southeastern Siberia.)

Habitat.—Breeds in lowland mixed forests with extensive pines and larches, often near water; also second growth. Winters in scrubby and weedy areas, often near forest edge.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Russia from the Lake Baikal region east to Vilyui River, Yakutsk, and Stanovoy Range.

Winters in central and southeastern China.

Migrates through Mongolia, northeastern China, and Korea, rarely to Japan.

Accidental in the Ukraine, Sweden, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Accidental in western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 15 September 2007; photos, Lehman 2008).

pp. 631, 591. Remove the genus *Saltator* and included species from the family Cardinalidae on p. 631 and transfer them to a position under the heading Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** on p. 591, following the account for *Tersina viridis*. Under the **Notes** for the generic name, add before the first sentence: Recent genetic data (Klicka et al. 2007) suggest that the genus *Saltator* is a member of the Thraupidae rather than the Cardinalidae. This is likely its correct placement, but additional data are needed.

p. 644. Change Genus ***DIVES*** Deppe to Genus ***DIVES*** Cassin. Delete the first citation to *Dives* and replace it with *Dives* Cassin, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 18 (1866 = 20 July 1867): 413. Type, by tautonomy, *Lampropsar dives* Bonaparte = *Icterus dives* (Lichtenstein) Deppe.

Under **Notes** add after the last sentence: Previous attribution of *Dives* to Deppe, 1830 by AOU (1983, 1998) followed Blake (1968), who was in error. Deppe did not use the name in a generic sense.

pp. 664–668. The subgenera *Acanthis* and *Spinus* are elevated to genera, and the genus *Chloris* is split from the genus *Carduelis*. *Acanthis* and *Spinus* were considered genera before merger into *Carduelis* (AOU 1983), in part following Mayr and Short (1970), although they continued to be listed as subgenera. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2008) indicate that *Carduelis* is polyphyletic and that *Acanthis* spp., *Spinus* spp., *Carduelis carduelis*, and *Chloris sinica* belong to different clades.

Move Genus ***CARDUELIS*** Brisson and its citation (p. 664) to p. 668 to replace Subgenus *CARDUELIS* Brisson.

Under the heading for the genus *Carduelis* insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Acanthis*.

Change Subgenus *ACANTHIS* Borkhausen (p. 664) to Genus ***ACANTHIS*** Borkhausen, and add the following:

Notes.—The following two species were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) listed in *Carduelis*. *Acanthis* and *Spinus* were considered separate genera prior to their merger into *Carduelis* (AOU 1983), in part following Mayr and Short (1970), although they continued to be listed as subgenera. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2008) indicate that *Carduelis* is polyphyletic and that *Acanthis* spp., *Spinus* spp., *Carduelis carduelis*, and *Chloris sinica* belong to different clades.

Change the following names previously listed in *Carduelis* as follows, and change generic names and abbreviations in **Notes** for *A. hornemanni* accordingly:

Acanthis flammea (Linnaeus). Common Redpoll.
Acanthis hornemanni (Holböll). Hoary Redpoll.

Substitute the following for the **Notes** for *A. flammea*:

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as the Redpoll. *Acanthis flammea* and *A. hornemanni* appear to constitute a superspecies (Mayr and Short 1970). See comments under *A. hornemanni*. Formerly included *Acanthis cabaret* (Müller, 1776) [Lesser Redpoll], recently treated as a separate species by Knox et al. (2001).

Change Subgenus *SPINUS* Koch (p. 665) to Genus ***SPINUS*** Koch, and add the following:

Notes.—The following ten species were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) listed in *Carduelis*. See comments under *Acanthis*.

Change the following names previously listed in *Carduelis* as follows, and change generic names and abbreviations in **Notes** accordingly:

Spinus spinus (Linnaeus). Eurasian Siskin.
Spinus pinus (Wilson). Pine Siskin.
Spinus atriceps (Salvin). Black-capped Siskin.
Spinus notatus (Du Bus de Gisignies). Black-headed Siskin.
Spinus xanthogastrus (Du Bus de Gisignies). Yellow-bellied Siskin.
Spinus cucullatus (Swainson). Red Siskin.
Spinus dominicensis (Bryant). Antillean Siskin.
Spinus psaltria (Say). Lesser Goldfinch.
Spinus lawrencei (Cassin). Lawrence's Goldfinch.
Spinus tristis (Linnaeus). American Goldfinch.

Substitute the following for the **Notes** for *S. pinus*:
Notes.—See comments under *S. spinus*.

Delete the **Notes** in the accounts for *S. atriceps*, *S. notatus*, *S. xanthogastrus*, *S. cucullatus*, *S. lawrencei*, and *S. tristis*.

Substitute the following for the **Notes** for *S. dominicensis*:
Notes.—This species is sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Loximitris*.

Delete the last sentence in the **Notes** for *S. psaltria*.

Following the account for *Carduelis carduelis* (p. 668), insert the following:

Genus ***CHLORIS*** Cuvier

Chloris Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Anat. Comp., 1, tab. 2. Type, by tautonomy, *Chloris* Cuvier = *Loxia chloris* Linnaeus.

Change the following name previously listed in *Carduelis* as follows:
Chloris sinica (Linnaeus). Oriental Greenfinch.
Under **Notes**, insert preceding the first sentence: Formerly placed in the genus *Carduelis*. See comments under *Acanthis*.

p. 689. Delete the account for *Anser anser* from the Appendix.

p. 690. Insert the following before the account for *Accipiter nisus*:

Circus buffoni (Gmelin). Long-winged Harrier.

Falco buffoni Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 277. Based on "Cayenne Ringtail" Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds 1, p. 91. (Cayenne = French Guiana.)

This widespread South American species is considered a vagrant in Panama by Angehr (2006) on the basis of sight records at Tocumen Marsh, east of Panama City, 28 August 1995, and El Real, Darién, 1 January 2001.

p. 692. Change ***Larus genei*** Brème and ***Larus novaehollandiae*** Stevens (both added as Appendix species in AOU 2000) to ***Chroicocephalus genei*** (Brème) and ***Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*** (Stevens), respectively. These species were formerly included in *Larus* but were separated on the basis of genetic data (Pons et al. 2005) that indicate that *Larus* would be paraphyletic if these species were included.

p. 697. Move the species account for *Piranga rubriceps* to follow the account for *Sporophila bouvronides*.

p. 698. Change ***Carduelis magellanica*** (Vieillot) to ***Spinus magellanicus*** (Vieillot), and change ***Carduelis chloris*** (Linnaeus) to ***Chloris chloris*** (Linnaeus).

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Anser anser	Oie cendrée
NUMIDIDAE	
Patagioenas plumbea	Pigeon plombé
Ninox scutulata	Ninoxe hirsute
Notharchus hyperrhynchus	Tamatia à front blanc
Tolmomyias flaviventris	Platyrhynque à poitrine jaune
Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus	Tyran oriflamme
Poecile hudsonicus	Mésange à tête brune
Poecile cinctus	Mésange lapone
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Phragmite des joncs
Turdus lherminieri	Grive à pieds jaunes
MOHOIDAE	
Chaetoptila angustipluma	Kioéa d'Hawaï
Emberiza chrysophrys	Bruant à sourcils jaunes
Piranga roseogularis	Piranga à gorge rose
Piranga flava	Piranga orangé
Piranga rubra	Piranga vermillon
Piranga olivacea	Piranga écarlate
Piranga ludoviciana	Piranga à tête rouge
Piranga bidentata	Piranga à dos rayé
Piranga leucoptera	Piranga bifascié
Piranga erythrocephala	Piranga érythrocéphale
Habia rubica	Habia à couronne rouge
Habia fuscicauda	Habia à gorge rouge
Habia atrimaxillaris	Habia à joues noires
Chlorothraupis carmioli	Habia olive
Chlorothraupis olivacea	Habia à lunettes
Granatellus venustus	Granatelle multicolore
Granatellus sallaei	Granatelle à plastron
Amaurospiza concolor	Évêque bleu
Acanthis flammea	Sizerin flammé
Acanthis hornemanni	Sizerin blanchâtre
Spinus spinus	Tarin des aulnes
Spinus pinus	Tarin des pins
Spinus atriceps	Tarin sombre
Spinus notatus	Chardonneret à tête noire
Spinus xanthogastrus	Chardonneret à ventre jaune
Spinus cucullatus	Chardonneret rouge
Spinus dominicensis	Chardonneret des Antilles
Spinus psaltria	Chardonneret mineur
Spinus lawrencei	Chardonneret gris
Spinus tristis	Chardonneret jaune
Chloris sinica	Verdier de Chine
Circus buffoni	Busard de Buffon
Chroicocephalus genei	Goéland railleur
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	Mouette argentée
Piranga rubriceps	Piranga à capuchon
Spinus magellanicus	Chardonneret de Magellan
Chloris chloris	Verdier d'Europe

Delete the following names:
Numidinae
Notharchus macrorhynchos
MELIPHAGIDAE
Chaetoptila angustipluma
Poecile hudsonica

Poecile cincta
Cichlherminia lherminieri
Granatellus venustus
Granatellus sallaei
Chlorothraupis carmioli
Chlorothraupis olivacea
Habia rubica
Habia fuscicauda
Habia atrimaxillaris
Piranga roseogularis
Piranga flava
Piranga rubra
Piranga olivacea
Piranga ludoviciana
Piranga bidentata
Piranga leucoptera
Piranga erythrocephala
Amaurospiza concolor
Carduelis flammea
Carduelis hornemanni
Carduelis spinus
Carduelis pinus
Carduelis atriceps
Carduelis notata
Carduelis xanthogastra
Carduelis cucullata
Carduelis dominicensis
Carduelis psaltria
Carduelis lawrencei
Carduelis tristis
Carduelis sinica
Anser anser
Larus genei
Larus novaehollandiae
Piranga rubriceps
Carduelis magellanica
Carduelis chloris

Rearrange, with appropriate changes, the sequence of families and subfamilies from CRACIDAE to ODONTOPHORIDAE to the following sequence, with no change in French names:
CRACIDAE
NUMIDIDAE
ODONTOPHORIDAE
PHASIANIDAE
  Phasianinae
  Tetraoninae
  Meleagridinae

Rearrange the species in *Trogon* to the following sequence, with no change in French names:
Trogon clathratus
Trogon massena
Trogon melanurus
Trogon melanocephalus
Trogon citreolus
Trogon viridis
Trogon bairdii
Trogon violaceus
Trogon rufus
Trogon elegans
Trogon mexicanus
Trogon collaris
Trogon aurantiiventris

Move the species from *Moho braccatus* to *M. nobilis* to a position following the newly inserted heading MOHOIDAE, with no change in French names.

Move the species from *Saltator albicollis* to *S. grossus* to a new heading INCERTAE SEDIS in a position following *Tersina viridis*, with no change in French names.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee include: transfer of White-chinned Petrel (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*) to the main list (Pranty et al. 2008); division of Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) into two species (Proudfoot et al. 2006); transfer of Straight-billed Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus picus*) to the genus *Dendroplex* (Aleixo et al. 2007); merger of Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher (*Myiobius sulphureipygius*) into *M. barbatus*; change of Ptilogonatidae, Dulidae, and Mohoidae to subfamilies within the Bombycillidae (Spellman et al. 2008); change of the family-level placement of several genera currently placed in the Emberizidae (e.g., Klicka et al. 2007); division of *Passerculus sandwichensis* into as many as four species (Rising 2007); and division of *Spinus* into three genera (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, 2008). Proposals to change the English names of Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) and to remove the hyphen from the English names of Mountain-gem (*Lampornis* spp.) were rejected. Any of these proposals may be reconsidered pending further data or discussion. The status of current proposals under consideration by the Committee can be followed at www.aou.org/committees/nacc/proposals/pending.php3.

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank A. Aleixo, G. Angehr, D. Arendt, D. Boertmann, K. J. Burns, S. W. Carothers, J. DaCosta, T. Donegan, R. C. Fleischer, D. D. Gibson, R. R. Johnson, J. Klicka, K. Larsen, R. Robb, M. B. Robbins, P. Sherrell, N. A. Smith, G. Voelker, and K. J. Zimmer for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

Literature Cited

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Aleixo, A., S. M. S. Gregory, and J. Penhallurick. 2007. Fixation of the type species and revalidation of the genus *Dendroplex* Swainson, 1827 (Dendrocolaptidae). Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 127:242–246.

Angehr, G. R. 2006. Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Panama. Panama Audubon Society, Panama, Panama.

Angehr, G. R., D. G. Christian, and K. M. Aparicio. 2004. A survey of the Serranía de Jungurudó, an isolated mountain range in eastern Panama. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 124:51–62.

Arnaiz-Villena, A., J. Moscoso, V. Ruiz-del-Valle, J. Gonzalez, R. Reguera, A. Ferri, M. Wink, and J. I. Serrano-Vela. 2008. Mitochondrial DNA phylogenetic definition of a group of "arid-zone" Carduelini finches. Open Ornithology Journal 1:1–7.

Arnaiz-Villena, A., J. Moscoso, V. Ruiz-del-Valle, J. Gonzalez, R. Reguera, M. Wink, and J. I. Serrano-Vela. 2007. Bayesian phylogeny of Fringillinae birds: Status of the singular African Oriole Finch *Linurgus olivaceus* and evolution and heterogeneity of the genus *Carpodacus*. Acta Zoologica Sinica 53:826–834.

Banks, R. C., R. T. Chesser, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2008. Forty-ninth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 125:758–768.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2003. Forty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 120:923–931.

BirdLife International. 2004. Threatened Birds of the World 2004. [CD-ROM.] BirdLife International, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Blake, E. R. 1968. Family Icteridae. Pages 138–202 *in* Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 14 (R. A. Paynter, Jr., Ed.). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Boertmann, D. 1994. An Annotated Checklist to the Birds of Greenland. Meddelelser om Grønland, Bioscience, no. 38.

Burns, K. J. 1997. Molecular systematics of tanagers (Thraupinae): Evolution and biogeography of a diverse radiation of Neotropical birds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 8:334–348.

Burns, K. J., S. J. Hackett, and N. K. Klein. 2002. Phylogenetic relationships and morphological diversity in Darwin's finches and their relatives. Evolution 56:1240–1252.

Burns, K. J., S. J. Hackett, and N. K. Klein. 2003. Phylogenetic relationships of Neotropical honeycreepers and the evolution of feeding morphology. Journal of Avian Biology 34:360–370.

Cory, C. B. 1919. Catalogue of Birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, pt. 2.

Cory, C. B., and C. E. Hellmayr. 1925. Catalogue of Birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, pt. 4.

Cox, W. A., R. T. Kimball, and E. L. Braun. 2007. Phylogenetic position of the New World quail (Odontophoridae): Eight nuclear loci and three mitochondrial regions contradict morphology and the Sibley-Ahlquist tapestry. Auk 124:71–84.

DaCosta, J. M., and J. Klicka. 2008. The Great American Interchange in birds: A phylogenetic perspective with the genus *Trogon*. Molecular Ecology 17:1328–1343.

David, N., and M. Gosselin. 2008. Grammatical gender of *Poecile* and *Leptopoecile*. Dutch Birding 30:19.

Donegan, T. M., J. E. Avendaño-C., E. R. Briceño-L., and B. Huertas. 2007. Range extensions, taxonomic and ecological notes from Serranía de los Yariguíes, Colombia's new national park. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 127:172–212.

Eisenmann, E. 1955. The species of Middle American birds. Transactions of the Linnaean Society of New York 7:1–128.

Fitzpatrick, J. W. 2004. Family Tyrannidae (tyrant-flycatchers). Pages 170–462 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 9: Cotingas to Pipits and Wagtails (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and D. A. Christie, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Fleischer, R. C., H. F. James, and S. L. Olson. 2008. Convergent evolution of Hawaiian and Australo-Pacific honeyeaters from distant songbird ancestors. Current Biology 18:1927–1931.

Gill, F. B., and M. Wright. 2006. Birds of the World: Recommended English Names. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Hellmayr, C. E. 1938. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, pt. 11.

Hilty, S. L. 2003. Birds of Venezuela. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Hilty, S. L., and W. L. Brown. 1986. A Guide to the Birds of Colombia. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Klicka, J., K. Burns, and G. M. Spellman. 2007. Defining a monophyletic Cardinalini: A molecular perspective. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 45:1014–1032.

Klicka, J., K. P. Johnson, and S. M. Lanyon. 2000. New World nine-primaried oscine relationships: Constructing a mitochondrial DNA framework. Auk 117:321–336.

Klicka, J., G. Voelker, and G. M. Spellman. 2005. A molecular phylogenetic analysis of the "true thrushes" (Aves: Turdinae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 34:486–500.

Knox, A. G., A. J. Helbig, D. T. Parkin, and G. Sangster. 2001. The taxonomic status of Lesser Redpoll. British Birds 94:260–267.

Lehman, P. 2008. First North American record of Yellow-browed Bunting (*Emberiza chrysophrys*) at Gambell, Alaska. North American Birds 62:10–13.

Lovette, I. J., and E. Bermingham. 2002. What is a wood-warbler? Molecular characterization of a monophyletic Parulidae. Auk 119:695–714.

Lowery, G. H., Jr., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1968. Family Parulidae. Pages 3–93 *in* Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 14 (R. A. Paynter, Jr., Ed.). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Marantz, C. A., A. Aleixo, L. R. Bevier, and M. A. Patten. 2003. Family Dendrocolaptidae (woodcreepers). Pages 358–447 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 8: Broadbills to Tapaculos (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and D. A. Christie, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Mayr, E., and L. L. Short, Jr. 1970. Species Taxa of North American Birds: A Contribution to Comparative Systematics. Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 9, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1966. The Species of Birds of South America and their Distribution. Livingston, Narberth, Pennsylvania.

Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1970. A Guide to the Birds of South America. Livingston, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.

Moyle, R. G. 2005. Phylogeny and biogeographical history of the Trogoniformes, a pantropical bird order. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 84:725–738.

Pan, Q.-P., F.-M. Lei, Z.-H. Yin, A. Kristín, and P. Kanuch. 2007. Phylogenetic relationships between *Turdus* species: Mitochondrial cytochrome *b* gene analysis. Ornis Fennica 84:1–11.

Paynter, R. A., Jr. 1970. Subfamily Emberizinae. Pages 3–214 *in* Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 13 (R. A. Paynter, Jr., Ed.). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. 1948. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 6. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. 1951. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 7. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pinto, O. M. O. 1938. Catalogo das Aves do Brazil, Pt. I. Revista do Museu Paulista 22:1–566.

Pons, J.-M., A. Hassanin, and P.-A. Crochet. 2005. Phylogenetic relationships within the Laridae (Charadriiformes: Aves) inferred from mitochondrial markers. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 37:686–699.

Pranty, B., J. L. Dunn, S. C. Heinl, A. W. Kratter, P. E. Lehman, M. W. Lockwood, B. Mactavish, and K. J. Zimmer. 2008. Annual Report of the ABA Checklist Committee: 2007–2008. Birding 40:32–38.

Proudfoot, G. A., R. L. Honeycutt, and R. D. Slack. 2006. Mitochondrial DNA variation and phylogeography of the Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*). Conservation Genetics 7:1–12.

Rasmussen, P. C., and N. J. Collar. 2002. Family Bucconidae (puffbirds). Pages 102–138 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 7: Jacamars to Woodpeckers (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., C. D. Cadena, A. Jaramillo, M. Nores, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, T. S. Schulenberg, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. 2009. A Classification of the Bird Species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C. [Online.] Available at www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html.

Ridgely, R. S., and G. Tudor. 1994. The Birds of South America, vol. 2: The Suboscine Passerines. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Ridgway, R. 1901. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, pt. 1.

Ridgway, R. 1914. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, pt. 6.

Rising, J. D. 2007. Named subspecies and their significance in contemporary ornithology. Pages 45–54 *in* Festschrift for Ned K. Johnson: Geographic Variation and Evolution in Birds (C. Cicero and J. V. Remsen, Jr., Eds.). Ornithological Monographs, no. 63.

Robb, R. R., D. Arendt, K. Larsen, and P. Sherrell. 2009. First North American record of Crowned Slaty Flycatcher *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus*, at Cerro Azul, Panama. Cotinga 31:50–52.

Rosenberg, G. H., and P. E. Lehman. 2008. First North American record of Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*) at Gambell, Alaska. North American Birds 62:178–181.

Salaman, P., T. Cuadros, J. G. Jaramillo, and W. H. Weber. 2001. Lista de Chequeo de las Aves de Colombia. Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitologia, Medellín, Colombia.

Spellman, G. M., A. Cibois, R. G. Moyle, K. Winker, and F. K. Barker. 2008. Clarifying the systematics of an enigmatic avian lineage: What is a bombycillid? Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 49:1036–1040.

Storer, R. W. 1970. Subfamily Thraupinae. Pages 246–408 *in* Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 13 (R. A. Paynter, Jr., Ed.). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Voelker, G., S. Rohwer, R. C. K. Bowie, and D. C. Outlaw. 2007. Molecular systematics of a speciose, cosmopolitan songbird genus: Defining the limits of, and relationships among, the *Turdus* thrushes. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 42:422–434.

Whittaker, A. 2009. Pousada Rio Roosevelt: a provisional avifaunal inventory in south-western Amazonian Brazil, with information on life history, new distributional data and comments on taxonomy. Cotinga 31:20–43.

Yerger, J. C., and J. D. Mohlmann. 2008. First North American record of Brown Hawk Owl (*Ninox scutulata*) on Saint Paul Island, Alaska. North American Birds 62:4–8.

Zimmer, J. T. 1934. Studies of Peruvian birds. XIV. Notes on the genera *Dendrocolaptes*, *Hylexetastes*, *Xiphocolaptes*, *Dendroplex*, and *Lepidocolaptes*. American Museum Novitates 753:1–26.

The Auk 127(3):726–744, 2010
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2010.
Printed in USA.

FIFTY-FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,12,13] Richard C. Banks,[1] F. Keith Barker,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[2]*Bell Museum of Natural History, 10 Church Street, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA;*
[3]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[4]*52 Nevada Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[5]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[6]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;*
[7]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[8]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[9]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;*
[10]*Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and*
[11]*University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA*

This is the 10th supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 1 January 2009 and 31 March 2010 by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). There were no changes to committee membership in 2009.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) one genus (*Chrysomus*) and eight species (*Oceanodroma monorhis*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Glareola pratincola*, *Elaenia albiceps*, *Luscinia sibilans*, and *Chrysomus icterocephalus*) are added to the main list (including three species transferred from the Appendix) on the basis of new distributional information; (2) the distributional statement of one species (*Trogon melanurus*) is changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (3) three species are changed (to *Melanitta americana*, *Trogon caligatus*, and *T. chionurus*) by being split from extralimital species; (4) six species (*Caprimulgus arizonae*, *Chasiempis sclateri*, *C. ibidis*, *Icterus northropi*, *I. melanopsis*, and *I. portoricensis*) are added as a result of splits from species already on the list; (5) two species (*Troglodytes hiemalis* and *T. pacificus*) are added by being split both from an extralimital taxon (*T. troglodytes*) and from each other; (6) five species (*Melozone fusca*, *M. albicollis*, *M. crissalis*, *M. aberti*, and *Amphispiza quinquestriata*) are transferred to currently recognized genera; (7) five genera (*Psilorhinus*, *Peucaea*, *Oreothlypis*, *Parkesia*, and *Rhynchophanes*) are added because of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 20 scientific names; (8) a new scientific name (*Vermivora cyanoptera*) is adopted for one species because of a nomenclatural problem with the previous scientific name (*V. pinus*); (9) the citation for one species (*Dendroica pinus*) is changed; (10) the endings of the specific or subspecific names of two taxa (*Acanthidops bairdi* and *Vireo gilvus swainsoni*) are corrected; (11) the English names of three species (*Caprimulgus vociferus*, *Chasiempis sandwichensis*, and *Icterus dominicensis*) are modified as a result of taxonomic changes, the English name of one species (*Puffinus gravis*) is modified for global conformity, and the hyphen is removed from the English name of one species (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*); and (12) two species (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus* and *Thryothorus sinaloa*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

Numerous changes are made at higher levels of the classification on the basis of new genetic data. Four newly recognized orders (Phaethontiformes, Suliformes, Accipitriformes, and Eurypygiformes) are added to the main list by being split from existing

[12]The authors are members of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[13]E-mail: chessert@si.edu

The Auk, Vol. 127, Number 3, pages 726–744. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254. © 2010 by The American Ornithologists' Union. All rights reserved. Please direct all requests for permission to photocopy or reproduce article content through the University of California Press's Rights and Permissions website, http://www.ucpressjournals.com/reprintInfo.asp. DOI: 10.1525/auk.2010.127.3.726.

orders, and 11 newly recognized or restored families (Pandionidae, Capitonidae, Semnornithidae, Polioptilidae, Cettiidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Donacobiidae, Megaluridae, Calcariidae, and Viduidae) are added to the main list by splits from existing families. Two families (Ardeidae and Threskiornithidae) are transferred from the order Ciconiiformes to the order Pelecaniformes. New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera *Cyanolyca*, *Aimophila*, and *Pipilo*, and the sequences of genera within the Cotingidae and portions of the Corvidae and Emberizidae are rearranged to reflect new findings on relationships. One genus (*Lipaugus*) is moved from *Incertae Sedis* to the Cotingidae. The family placement of one species (*Chamaea fasciata*) is changed on the basis of new information on its phylogenetic relationships. The English group names of three orders (Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes, and Falconiformes), one suborder (Pelecani), and three families (Ramphastidae, Sylviidae, and Cardinalidae) are modified because of changes to the composition of these groups.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the seventh edition (with supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area is available at www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php.

The following changes to the seventh edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,070. Insert the following names in the proper positions as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Melanitta americana American Scoter
Puffinus gravis Great Shearwater
Oceanodroma monorhis Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel (A)
PHAETHONTIFORMES
SULIFORMES
Ixobrychus minutus Little Bittern (A)
Ardea purpurea Purple Heron (A)
Platalea leucorodia Eurasian Spoonbill (A)
ACCIPITRIFORMES
PANDIONIDAE
EURYPYGIFORMES
Glareola pratincola Collared Pratincole (A)
Caprimulgus vociferus Eastern Whip-poor-will
Caprimulgus arizonae Mexican Whip-poor-will
Trogon chionurus White-tailed Trogon
Trogon caligatus Gartered Trogon
CAPITONIDAE
SEMNORNITHIDAE
Elaenia albiceps White-crested Elaenia (A)
Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus Crowned Slaty Flycatcher (A)
Psilorhinus morio Brown Jay
Chasiempis sclateri Kauai Elepaio (H)
Chasiempis ibidis Oahu Elepaio (H)
Chasiempis sandwichensis Hawaii Elepaio (H)
Troglodytes pacificus Pacific Wren
Troglodytes hiemalis Winter Wren
POLIOPTILIDAE
CETTIIDAE
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE
ACROCEPHALIDAE
DONACOBIIDAE
MEGALURIDAE
Luscinia sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin (A)
Vermivora cyanoptera Blue-winged Warbler
Oreothlypis peregrina Tennessee Warbler
Oreothlypis celata Orange-crowned Warbler
Oreothlypis ruficapilla Nashville Warbler
Oreothlypis virginiae Virginia's Warbler
Oreothlypis crissalis Colima Warbler
Oreothlypis luciae Lucy's Warbler
Oreothlypis gutturalis Flame-throated Warbler
Oreothlypis superciliosa Crescent-chested Warbler
Parkesia noveboracensis Northern Waterthrush
Parkesia motacilla Louisiana Waterthrush
****Acanthidops bairdi*** Peg-billed Finch
Melozone fusca Canyon Towhee
Melozone albicollis White-throated Towhee
Melozone crissalis California Towhee
Melozone aberti Abert's Towhee
Peucaea sumichrasti Cinnamon-tailed Sparrow
Peucaea carpalis Rufous-winged Sparrow
Peucaea ruficauda Stripe-headed Sparrow
Peucaea humeralis Black-chested Sparrow
Peucaea mystacalis Bridled Sparrow
Peucaea botterii Botteri's Sparrow
Peucaea cassinii Cassin's Sparrow
Peucaea aestivalis Bachman's Sparrow
Amphispiza quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow
CALCARIIDAE
Rhynchophanes mccownii McCown's Longspur
Chrysomus icterocephalus Yellow-hooded Blackbird (A)
Icterus northropi Bahama Oriole
Icterus melanopsis Cuban Oriole
Icterus dominicensis Hispaniolan Oriole
Icterus portoricensis Puerto Rican Oriole
VIDUIDAE

Delete the following names:
Melanitta nigra Black Scoter
Puffinus gravis Greater Shearwater
Pandioninae
Accipitrinae
Caprimulgus vociferus Whip-poor-will
Trogon viridis White-tailed Trogon
Trogon violaceus Violaceous Trogon
Capitoninae
Semnornithinae
Ramphastinae
Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher (A)
Cyanocorax morio Brown Jay
Chasiempis sandwichensis Elepaio (H)

Troglodytes troglodytes Winter Wren
Sylviinae
Polioptilinae
Vermivora pinus Blue-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
Seiurus noveboracensis Northern Waterthrush
Seiurus motacilla Louisiana Waterthrush
****Acanthidops bairdii*** Peg-billed Finch
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 quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow
****Calcarius mccownii*** McCown's Longspur
Icterus dominicensis Greater Antillean Oriole
Estrildinae
Viduinae

Recognize new orders **PHAETHONTIFORMES**, **SULIFORMES**, and **ACCIPITRIFORMES**, elevate **Pandioninae** to **PANDIONIDAE**, and move several families between orders, rearranging and reconstituting the orders between **PROCELLARIIFORMES** and **GRUIFORMES** as follows, with **PHAETHONTIFORMES** immediately following ***Oceanodroma microsoma***:

PHAETHONTIFORMES
  PHAETHONTIDAE
CICONIIFORMES
  CICONIIDAE
SULIFORMES
  FREGATIDAE
  SULIDAE
  PHALACROCORACIDAE
  ANHINGIDAE
PELECANIFORMES
  PELECANIDAE
  ARDEIDAE
  THRESKIORNITHIDAE
ACCIPITRIFORMES
  CATHARTIDAE
  PANDIONIDAE
  ACCIPITRIDAE
FALCONIFORMES
  FALCONIDAE

Other than the elevation of **Pandioninae** and the transfer of ***Pandion haliaetus*** from **ACCIPITRIDAE** to **PANDIONIDAE**, all subfamilies and species in these families remain in the current sequence within their current family.

Move **EURYPYGIDAE** and its included species to the newly inserted **EURYPYGIFORMES**, to follow ***Falco mexicanus***.

Move ***Lipaugus unirufus*** to **COTINGIDAE** to precede ***Procnias tricarunculatus***.

Change the sequence of genera of **COTINGIDAE** to:
Querula
Cephalopterus
Cotinga
Lipaugus
Procnias
Carpodectes

Change the sequence of genera from ***Cyanocitta*** to ***Gymnorhinus*** to:
Cyanolyca
Calocitta
Psilorhinus
Cyanocorax
Gymnorhinus
Cyanocitta
Aphelocoma

Rearrange the species in ***Cyanolyca*** to the following sequence:
Cyanolyca mirabilis
Cyanolyca nana
Cyanolyca pumilo
Cyanolyca argentigula
Cyanolyca cucullata

Move newly inserted family **POLIOPTILIDAE** and its included species to follow ***Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus***.

Change the sequence of families from **SYLVIIDAE** to **ZOSTEROPIDAE**, including newly inserted families **CETTIIDAE**, **PHYLLOSCOPIDAE**, **ACROCEPHALIDAE**, **DONACOBIIDAE**, and **MEGALURIDAE**, to:

CETTIIDAE
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE
SYLVIIDAE
ZOSTEROPIDAE
TIMALIIDAE
ACROCEPHALIDAE
DONACOBIIDAE
MEGALURIDAE
MUSCICAPIDAE
TURDIDAE

Move ***Cettia diphone*** to follow the newly inserted **CETTIIDAE**.

Move the six species of ***Phylloscopus*** to follow the newly inserted **PHYLLOSCOPIDAE**.

Move ***Chamaea fasciata*** to **SYLVIIDAE**, following ***Sylvia curruca***.

Move the two species of ***Acrocephalus*** to follow the newly inserted **ACROCEPHALIDAE**.

Move ***Donacobius atricapilla*** to follow the newly inserted **DONACOBIIDAE**, and delete the asterisk in front of the name.

Move the two species of ***Locustella*** to follow the newly inserted **MEGALURIDAE**.

Rearrange the species remaining in ***Pipilo*** to the following sequence:
Pipilo ocai
Pipilo chlorurus
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo erythrophthalmus

Rearrange the species remaining in ***Aimophila*** to the following sequence:
Aimophila rufescens
Aimophila ruficeps
Aimophila notosticta

Change the sequence of genera from ***Atlapetes*** to ***Aimophila*** to:
Arremon
Arremonops
Atlapetes
Pipilo
Aimophila
Melozone
Peucaea

Move ***Amphispiza quinquestriata*** to precede ***Amphispiza bilineata***.

Move the three species of ***Calcarius***, ***Rhynchophanes mccownii***, and the two species of ***Plectrophenax*** to follow the newly inserted **CALCARIIDAE**. Remove the asterisks in front of the three species of ***Calcarius, Rhynchophanes mccownii,*** and the two species of ***Plectrophenax***.

p. 18. Change the English name for *Puffinus gravis* to Great Shearwater (as in Marchant and Higgins 1990a, Sibley and Monroe 1990, Carboneras 1992, Dudley et al. 2006). Change Notes to read: Formerly known as Greater Shearwater (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 24. Before the account for *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, insert the following new account:

Oceanodroma monorhis (Swinhoe). Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel.

Thalassidroma monorhis Swinhoe, 1867, Ibis, p. 386. (near Amoy, China.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands of the North Pacific from the Verhovsky Islands off southern Kamchatka, Russian Far East, south on islands close to the Asian continent including those in the Yellow and South China seas and around the Sea of Japan south to islands off China (Shandong) and Taiwan.

Winters in the northern Indian Ocean and possibly the western Pacific.

Rare or casual (mainly in summer) at sea and on islands in the North Atlantic, the North Sea, the western Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Casual off Hatteras, North Carolina, where photographed on 8 August 1998 (O'Brien et al. 1999) and on 2 June 2008 (Howell and Patteson 2008, Patteson et al. 2009). Another was seen off Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, on 20 August 1993 (Brinkley 1995). Video of a "dark-rumped" storm-petrel thought to be this species was obtained off Kodiak, Alaska, on 5 August 2003; after review by the Alaska Checklist Committee it was added to their unsubstantiated list (D. D. Gibson in litt.).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Appendix (AOU 2000) on the basis of the 1998 record. Clarification of the status of this species in the eastern North Atlantic (Flood 2009) and the excellent photographic documentation of the 2008 individual warrant adding the species to the main list; see also Pranty et al. (2009). The relationship of *O. monorhis* to other "dark-rumped" storm-petrels is uncertain (Dawson 1992). Palmer (1962) treated it as a subspecies of *O. leucorhoa*, whereas Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered the two species to probably constitute a superspecies.

In the Notes for *O. leucorhoa*, change the first sentence to: *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* and *O. monorhis* probably constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990), although Mayr and Short (1970) considered *O. leucorhoa* and *O. castro* to constitute a superspecies. Replace the last sentence in these Notes with the following: See comments under *O. monorhis*.

p. 26. After the account for *Oceanodroma microsoma*, insert the heading:

Order **PHAETHONTIFORMES**: Tropicbirds

After this heading insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the tropicbirds are distantly related to the other families in the traditional order Pelecaniformes (Kennedy and Spencer 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008).

Delete the heading Suborder PHAETHONTES: Tropicbirds and move the heading Family **PHAETHONTIDAE**: Tropicbirds and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from pp. 26–27 to a position following this newly inserted order.

p. 26. Change the heading Order **PELECANIFORMES**: Totipalmate Birds to Order **PELECANIFORMES**: Pelicans, Herons, Ibises, and Allies and insert the new heading in a position following the account for *Mycteria americana* on p. 51. Change the heading Suborder PELECANI: Boobies, Pelicans, Cormorants, and Darters to Suborder PELECANI: Pelicans, and insert this heading under the newly inserted order. Move the heading Family **PELECANIDAE**: Pelicans and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from pp. 30–31 to a position following the newly changed suborder. Move the headings Suborder ARDEAE: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies, and Family **ARDEIDAE**: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies, and the genera and species accounts included under these headings, from pp. 36–47 to a position following the account for *Pelecanus occidentalis*. Move the headings Suborder THRESKIORNITHES: Ibises and Spoonbills, Family **THRESKIORNITHIDAE**: Ibises and Spoonbills, Subfamily THRESKIORNITHINAE: Ibises, and Subfamily PLATALEINAE: Spoonbills, and the genera and species accounts included under these headings, from pp. 47–50 to a position following the account for *Cochlearius cochlearius*.

Replace the Notes under the heading Order **PELECANIFORMES** with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Pelecaniformes is not a monophyletic group, even when the family Phaethontidae is removed (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Families Balaenicipitidae, Scopidae (both outside of the AOU area), Ardeidae, and Threskiornithidae, all traditionally placed in the Ciconiiformes, are more closely related to the Pelecanidae than are other groups traditionally placed in the Pelecaniformes.

p. 38. After the account for *Ixobrychus exilis*, insert the following new account:

Ixobrychus minutus (Linnaeus). Little Bittern.

Ardea minuta Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), 1:240. ("Helvetia, Aleppo"; restricted to Switzerland by Vaurie, 1965, Birds Pal. Fauna, Non-Pass., p. 57.)

Habitat.—Primarily freshwater marshes; also mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in much of Europe and locally in northern Africa east across Russia to south-central Siberia, Iran, northwestern India, and Madagascar. *Resident* or locally nomadic in sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar (possibly), southern and eastern Australia, and formerly on South Island, New Zealand. Small numbers also found annually in southern New Guinea.

Winters mainly in Africa south of the Sahara.

Rare or casual in the United Kingdom (has bred), the Faeroes, Scandinavia, the Azores, Madeira, and western China. Accidental in Iceland and the Cape Verde Islands.

Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; 10–31 December 1995, photograph; Buckley et al. 2009).

Notes.—The isolated subspecies in Australia (*dubius*) differs vocally from the European and African subspecies (Rasmussen and Anderton 2005) and may be a separate species. The New Zealand subspecies, *novaezelandiae*, now considered extinct, has been treated as a separate species (Marchant and Higgins 1990b). See comments under *I. exilis*.

p. 40. After the account for *Ardea cocoi*, insert the following new account:

Ardea purpurea Linnaeus. Purple Heron.

Ardea purpurea Linnaeus, 1766. Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), 1:236. ("in Oriente"; restricted to France by Stresemann, 1920, Avifauna Macedonica, p. 226.)

Habitat.—Shallow freshwater marshes with extensive bordering vegetation, especially *Phragmites*; also mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and southern Europe east through central Asia, very locally in northwestern Africa, and in the Russian Far East and Japan south to eastern China. *Resident* in eastern and southern Africa, Mauritania, the Cape Verde Islands, Madagascar, the Indian Subcontinent, southeastern Asia and Taiwan, the Philippines, and eastern Indonesia.

Winters in sub-Saharan Africa, rarely north to northern Africa, Israel, and the Arabian Peninsula.

Casual or accidental north to Iceland, the Faeroes, Scandinavia, and Hokkaido; also the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Brazil, and Trinidad.

Casual in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; 21 November 1998–28 April 1999, photograph; 4 December 2005–11 January 2006, photograph; ca. 7–28 September 2008, sight report; Buckley et al. 2009).

p. 50. Before the account for *Platalea ajaja*, known as *Ajaia ajaja* until the 43rd Supplement (Banks et al. 2002), insert the following new account:

Platalea leucorodia Linnaeus. Eurasian Spoonbill.

Platalea Leucorodia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10), p. 139; based on "The Spoonbill" of Albin, 1734, Nat. Hist. Birds 2:61, pl. 66. (Europe; restricted to Sweden by Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica, ed. 2, p. 57.)

Habitat.—Open shallow marshes; nests in dense reedbeds or other similar vegetation, often with some shrubs or trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from the Netherlands and southern Europe east across southern Russia to the Russian Far East and northern China. *Resident* in Mauritania, Iran, the Red Sea region, and the Indian Subcontinent.

Winters around the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf, northern Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, southeast China, and Taiwan.

Rare or casual in Iceland, the Faeroes, Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, northeastern Europe, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, Japan, and southeastern Asia.

Casual in the Lesser Antilles (Antigua, St. Lucia, Barbados).

Accidental in western Greenland (specimen, 4 October 1936; Boertmann 1994).

Notes.—Also known by the English names European Spoonbill, White Spoonbill, Common Spoonbill, and Spoonbill.

p. 50. Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Ciconiiformes is not a monophyletic group (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Following removal of families more closely related to the Pelecanidae than to the Ciconiidae (see above), the Ciconiiformes consists of the single family Ciconiidae.

Change the heading Order **CICONIIFORMES**: Herons, Ibises, Storks, and Allies to Order **CICONIIFORMES**: Storks. Change the Notes under the new heading to: See comments under Order PELECANIFORMES. Delete the heading Suborder CICONIAE: Storks.

p. 51. After the account for *Mycteria americana*, and preceding the newly positioned Pelecaniformes (see above), insert the heading:

Order **SULIFORMES**: Frigatebirds, Boobies, Cormorants, Darters, and Allies

Under this heading insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that several families traditionally placed in the order Pelecaniformes (Fregatidae, Sulidae, Phalacrocoracidae, and Anhingidae) form the sister taxon to a group consisting of the Pelecanidae and several families traditionally placed in the Ciconiiformes (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008).

Move the headings Suborder FREGATAE: Frigatebirds and Family **FREGATIDAE**: Frigatebirds and the included genera and species from pp. 35–36 to a position following the newly inserted order.

After the account for *Fregata ariel*, insert the heading Suborder SULAE: Boobies, Cormorants, and Darters. Move the headings Family **SULIDAE**: Boobies and Gannets, Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE**: Cormorants, and Family **ANHINGIDAE**: Darters and the included genera and species from pp. 28–30 and 32–34 to a position following the newly inserted suborder.

p. 81. *Melanitta americana* is treated as a separate species from the allopatric *Melanitta nigra*. Change the scientific name, English name, and citation to:

Melanitta americana (Swainson). American Scoter.

Oidemia Americana Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana, 2 (1831):450. (Hudson Bay.)

Change the Distribution by removing the term "[*americana* group]" and all mention of the *nigra* group. Change the Notes to: Formerly treated as conspecific with *M. nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Black Scoter] of Eurasia, but separated on the basis of courtship calls (Sangster 2009) and color, form, and feathering of the bill in adult males and most adult females (Collinson et al. 2006).

p. 86. Before the heading **FALCONIFORMES**, insert the heading:

Order **ACCIPITRIFORMES**: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies

After this heading, insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Falconiformes is not a monophyletic group and that the Falconidae is not closely related to the Cathartidae, Pandionidae, and Accipitridae (Ericson et al. 2006, Griffiths et al. 2007, Hackett et al. 2008). Some morphological data (Jollie 1976–1977) also provide support for this view.

Delete the heading Suborder ACCIPITRES: Kites, Eagles, Hawks, Secretarybirds, and Allies. Move the headings Family **CATHARTIDAE**: New World Vultures and Family **ACCIPITRIDAE**: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies and the genera and species accounts included under these headings from pp. 51–53 and 86–105 to a position following the newly inserted order. Change the heading Order **FALCONIFORMES**: Diurnal Birds of Prey to Order **FALCONIFORMES**: Caracaras and Falcons. After this heading, insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under Accipitriformes.

Delete the heading Subfamily ACCIPITRINAE: Kites, Eagles, and Hawks from p. 87, and delete the heading Suborder FALCONES: Caracaras and Falcons from p. 105.

pp. 86–87. Change the heading Subfamily PANDIONINAE: Ospreys to Family: **PANDIONIDAE**: Ospreys. After the new heading, insert the following:

Notes.—Previously considered a subfamily of the Accipitridae (AOU 1998), the Osprey is returned to family status because of its genetic and morphological distinctiveness (Helbig et al. 2005, Lerner and Mindell 2005, Ericson et al. 2006, Griffiths et al. 2007, Hackett et al. 2008).

Move the new family and its included genus and species accounts from pp. 86–87 to a position following the account for *Sarcoramphus papa*.

pp. 111–112. After the account for *Falco mexicanus*, insert the heading:

Order **EURYPYGIFORMES**: Sunbittern and Kagu

After this heading, insert the following:

Notes.—Genetic data indicate that the Sunbittern and Kagu, previously considered part of the Gruiformes, form a relatively ancient lineage not closely related to any other group of extant birds (Fain and Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Morphological data (Livezey and Zusi 2007) also provide support for a sister relationship between these species.

Move the heading Family **EURYPYGIDAE**: Sunbitterns and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from p. 139 to a position following the newly inserted order.

p. 181. Before the account for *Glareola maldivarum*, insert the following new account:

Glareola pratincola (Linnaeus). Collared Pratincole.

Hirundo Pratincola Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., (ed. 12) 1:345. (Shores of southern Europe and in Austria; restricted to Austria, B.O.U. 1915.)

Habitat.—Nests on extensive flat, dry terrain with low or no vegetation; outside breeding season, also salt pans, moist meadows, fallow fields, lagoons.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from southwestern Europe east to Moldavia, southern Ukraine, eastern Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, and in northern Africa and the Middle East. *Resident* locally in Africa south of the Sahara.

Migratory Eurasian populations *winter* mainly in Africa north of the Equator.

Rare or casual in central and northern Europe, including the United Kingdom and Scandinavia, and in Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, southwestern India, and southern Sri Lanka.

Accidental in Iceland and possibly Brazil.

Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; 3 November 1996–24 June 1997, photograph; Buckley et al. 2009).

p. 272. *Caprimulgus arizonae* is separated from *C. vociferus*. Revise the account for *C. vociferus* as follows: Change English name to Eastern Whip-poor-will. Change Habitat to: Mainly deciduous and mixed forest with open understory; in migration and winter in mixed and evergreen forests and woodland (Tropical to Temperate zones). Distribution is as for *vociferus* group, except: in winter distribution change "from northern Mexico (Sonora eastward)" to "from northeastern Mexico," deleting mention of Sonora, and add "and in Arizona" to the end of the sentence on accidental occurrence. Change Notes to: Formerly included *C. arizonae* under the English name Whip-poor-will, but now separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Hardy et al. 1988, Cink 2002) and mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Han et al. 2010); the two species also differ in morphology (Phillips et al. 1964, Cink 2002) and egg pigmentation (Phillips et al. 1964).

Following the account for *C. vociferus*, insert the following:

Caprimulgus arizonae Brewster. Mexican Whip-poor-will.

Caprimulgus vociferus arizonae Brewster, 1881, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club 6:69. (Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest; in winter also Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (1,400–3,000 m; locally to 500 m in winter; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the mountains of southern California (probably in San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Clark mountains) and from southern Nevada (Sheep Mountains and possibly Spring Mountains), northern Arizona, central New Mexico, and extreme western Texas south through the highlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador to Honduras, also (probably) in southern Baja California.

Winters from central Mexico south through the breeding range to Honduras; northern and southern limits of wintering range of migratory population poorly known.

Reports from northwestern California, northwestern Montana, and central Colorado may represent this species but require confirmation.

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

p. 315. *Trogon chionurus* is recognized as distinct from *T. viridis*, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). Replace the account for *T. viridis* with the following:

Trogon chionurus Sclater and Salvin. White-tailed Trogon.

Trogon chionurus Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1870), p. 843. (Lion Hill, Canal Zone, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1,300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama, on the Caribbean slope from near the Costa Rican border east through San Blas, and on the Pacific slope east from the Tuira Valley to Colombia (west of the Eastern Andes) and Ecuador west of the Andes.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. viridis* Linnaeus, 1766 [Green-backed Trogon] but considered a separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that *chionurus* is more closely related to *T. bairdii* than to *T. viridis* (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

pp. 315–316. *Trogon caligatus* is recognized as distinct from *T. violaceus*, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). Replace the account for *T. violaceus* with the following:

Trogon caligatus Gould. Gartered Trogon.

Trogon caligatus Gould, 1838, Monogr. Trogonidae, pt. 3, pl. [1] and text [= pl. 7 of volume]. (No type locality, but plate agrees with specimens from the Magdalena Valley, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1,800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Mexico from San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama and northern Colombia, east to northwestern Venezuela, and south to northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. violaceus* Gmelin, 1788 [Violaceous Trogon] but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that *T. caligatus* and *T. violaceus* are not sister taxa (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

p. 317. The extralimital species *Trogon mesurus* is recognized as distinct from *T. melanurus*, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). In the account for *T. melanurus*, remove "and west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru" from the Distribution of

the *melanurus* group, and add the following sentence to the end of the Notes: Formerly included *T. mesurus* Cabanis and Heine, 1863 [Ecuadorian Trogon] of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that *T. mesurus* and *T. melanurus* are not sister species (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

p. 328. Change the heading Family **RAMPHASTIDAE**: New World Barbets and Toucans to Family **RAMPHASTIDAE**: Toucans, and move the new heading to p. 329 to replace the heading Subfamily RAMPHASTINAE: Toucans. Change the Notes under this heading to read: See comments under Semnornithidae. Change the heading Subfamily CAPITONINAE: New World Barbets to Family **CAPITONIDAE**: New World Barbets, and change the heading Subfamily SEMNORNITHINAE: Toucan-Barbets to Family **SEMNORNITHIDAE**: Toucan-Barbets. Under the heading Family **SEMNORNITHIDAE**: Toucan-Barbets, insert the following:

Notes.—Genetic data (Barker and Lanyon 2000, Moyle 2004) indicate that *Semnornis* cannot be placed reliably in either the Capitonidae or Ramphastidae, is roughly as old as either group, and may even be the sister to both.

Under the heading Family **CAPITONIDAE**: Toucan-Barbets, insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under Semnornithidae.

p. 377. After the account for *Elaenia flavogaster*, insert the following new account:

Elaenia albiceps (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). White-crested Elaenia.

M[uscipeta] albiceps d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 47. (part, Yungas, Bolivia; types from Yungas, Bolivia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1925, Novit. Zool. 32:28.)

Habitat.—Southern Temperate Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub (0–3,500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*albiceps* group] in the Andes from southern Colombia to western Bolivia.

Breeds [*modesta* group] in western Peru and northern Chile; [*chilensis* group] from central and southern Chile and central Argentina south to Tierra del Fuego.

Winters [*modesta* group] mostly in Andean foothills and base of the Andes in eastern Peru, some also resident in northern Chile; [*chilensis* group] lower Andean slopes from western Bolivia north to Ecuador, a few to Amazonia and eastern Brazil, possibly eastern Colombia; *chilensis* group is highly migratory.

Casual [*chilensis* group] to the Falkland Islands; recorded at sea in the Drake Channel.

Accidental [*chilensis* group] at South Padre Island, Cameron County, Texas (9–10 February 2008; photos, spectrograms of calls; Reid and Jones 2009).

Notes.—Vocalizations indicate that multiple species are likely involved, as do the genetic data of Rheindt et al. (2009), who recommended that the *albiceps* and *chilensis* groups be treated as separate species.

p. 411. A record of the Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, *Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*, in the United States is recognized, and the hyphen is removed from the name, following Remsen et al. (2010). This species was added to the list in the 50th supplement (Chesser et al. 2009). After the paragraph detailing the Panama record add the following new paragraph: Accidental in southwestern Louisiana (Peveto Beach Woods, near Johnsons Bayou, Cameron Parish, 3 June 2008; Conover and Myers 2009).

pp. 420–423. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Ohlson et al. 2007) has shown that relationships among North American genera of the family Cotingidae are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications, and that the genus *Lipaugus*, previously considered *incertae sedis*, is a member of the Cotingidae. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of genera, as follows:

Querula
Cephalopterus
Cotinga
Lipaugus
Procnias
Carpodectes

Under the heading Family **COTINGIDAE**: Cotingas, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of genera follows Ohlson et al. (2007).

p. 436. Throughout the account for *Vireo gilvus*, change the spelling of *swainsonii* to *swainsoni*. This follows the finding of David et al. (2009) that the latter is the correct spelling under Article 24.2.4 of the Code (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

pp. 443–444. The genus *Psilorhinus*, now in the synonymy of *Cyanocorax*, is restored for the species *morio*. Remove the citation for *Psilorhinus* from *Cyanocorax* and insert the following after the account for *Calocitta formosa*:

Genus ***PSILORHINUS*** Rüppell

Psilorhinus Rüppell, 1837, Mus. Senckenb. 2(2):188. Type, by monotypy, *Psilorhinus mexicanus* Rüppell = *Pica morio* Wagler.

Notes.—Formerly merged with the genus *Cyanocorax* (Hardy 1969; AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic (Saunders and Edwards 2000, Bonaccorso and Peterson 2007) and morphological (Sutton and Gilbert 1942) data.

Change ***Cyanocorax morio*** (Wagler) to ***Psilorhinus morio*** (Wagler) and move the account to follow the heading Genus ***PSILORHINUS*** Rüppell and its citation and Notes.

pp. 442–448. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Bonaccorso and Peterson 2007) has shown

that relationships among New World genera of jays (family Corvidae) are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of genera, as follows:

Cyanolyca
Calocitta
Psilorhinus
Cyanocorax
Gymnorhinus
Cyanocitta
Aphelocoma

Under the heading Family **CORVIDAE**: Crows and Jays on p. 441, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of New World genera of jays follows Bonaccorso and Peterson (2007).

pp. 445–446. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Bonaccorso 2009) has shown that relationships among members of the genus *Cyanolyca* are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Her conclusions result in a new sequence of species, as follows:

Cyanolyca pumilo
Cyanolyca argentigula
Cyanolyca mirabilis
Cyanolyca nana
Cyanolyca cucullata

Under the heading Genus ***CYANOLYCA*** Cabanis, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of species derived from phylogenetic data in Bonaccorso (2009).

pp. 452–453. *Chasiempis sclateri* and *C. ibidis* are separated from *C. sandwichensis*. Insert new accounts for *C. sclateri* and *C. ibidis* and revise the account for *C. sandwichensis* as follows:

Chasiempis sclateri Ridgway. Kauai Elepaio.

Chasiempis sclateri Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 4:337–338. (Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.)

Habitat.—Montane wet and mesic forest, primarily in areas dominated by native vegetation.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the island of Kauai in the Hawaiian Islands.

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

Chasiempis ibidis Stejneger. Oahu Elepaio.

Chasiempis ibidis Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 10:75–102. (Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.)

Chasiempis gayi Wilson, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 164–166.

Habitat.—Lowland and montane wet and mesic forest, often in areas dominated by alien vegetation.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the island of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—See comments under *C. sandwichensis*. Formerly known as *C. gayi* Wilson.

Chasiempis sandwichensis (Gmelin). Hawaii Elepaio.

Muscicapa sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2):945. Based on the "Sandwich Fly-catcher" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1):344. (in insulis Sandwich = Hawaii.)

Turdus sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2):813. Based on the "Sandwich Thrush" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1):39. Subjective synonym of *Muscicapa sandwichensis* Gmelin, 1789; see Olson, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102:555–558.

Habitat.—Lowland and montane wet, mesic, and dry forest, primarily in areas dominated by native vegetation.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the island of Hawaii in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Formerly included *C. sclateri* and *C. ibidis*, now treated as separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations (VanderWerf 2007); morphology, ecology, and behavior (Pratt et al. 1987, Conant et al. 1998, VanderWerf 1998); and mtDNA (VanderWerf et al. 2010).

p. 477. Records of the Sinaloa Wren, *Thryothorus sinaloa*, in the United States are recognized. After the last sentence in the Distribution account, add the following new paragraph: Casual in southeastern Arizona (near Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, 25 August 2008 through August 2009, Brown and Baxter 2009, photo; near Fort Huachuca, Cochise County, 14–18 April 2009 [North American Birds 63:479, photo]).

p. 482. *Troglodytes pacificus* and *T. hiemalis* are separated from *T. troglodytes*. Delete the account for *T. troglodytes* and replace it with new accounts for *T. pacificus* and *T. hiemalis* as follows:

Troglodytes pacificus Baird. Pacific Wren.

Troglodytes hyemalis, var. pacificus Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1:145. (Simiahmoo, Puget Sound, Washington.)

Habitat.—Coniferous (including spruce, Douglas-fir, hemlock, and redwood) and mixed forests, primarily with dense understory, often near water, and maritime heath near seaside cliffs in southwestern Alaska.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the Alaska Pacific coast (from the Aleutians east, including the Pribilof Islands) and coastal and central British Columbia (including Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands) south to central California (San Luis Obispo County, and the western slope of the central Sierra Nevada), northeastern Oregon, central Idaho, northern Utah, western Montana, and southwestern Alberta. Reports of singing birds in northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains of Colorado are presumed to refer to this species, but confirmation is required.

Winters in breeding area and south to southern California, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico (rare). Sight reports

from Sonora probably represent *pacificus* rather than *hiemalis*, but confirmation is required.

Accidental in northern Alaska (Point Barrow).

Notes.—Formerly included in *T. troglodytes* (Linnaeus 1758) [Eurasian Wren], but here considered specifically distinct on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Kroodsma 1980, Hejl et al. 2002) and mitochondrial DNA (Drovetski et al. 2004). Formerly considered conspecific with *T. hiemalis* but separated on the basis of the absence of free interbreeding and maintenance of genetic integrity in their contact zone (Toews and Irwin 2008).

Troglodytes hiemalis Vieillot. Winter Wren.

Troglodytes hiemalis Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34:514. (Nova Scotia and New York; restricted to Nova Scotia by Oberholser, 1902, Auk 19:178.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest (especially spruce and fir) and mixed forests, primarily with dense understory; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest and woodland with dense undergrowth and tree-falls, dense hedgerows, and brushy fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, extreme southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southeastern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio, in the Appalachians through eastern West Virginia, western Maryland, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to northeastern Georgia, and to northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southeastern New York.

Winters from eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, eastern Iowa, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts (casually farther north to southern Quebec and Newfoundland) south to California (casual), Arizona (casual) and southern New Mexico, Nuevo Leon (casual in Coahuila), southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central (perhaps casually southern) Florida.

Notes.—See comments under *T. pacificus*.

p. 489. The Sylviidae as currently classified is not a monophyletic group (Cibois 2003, Barker 2004, Barker et al. 2004, Alström et al. 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Fregin et al. 2009, Gelang et al. 2009). Below we follow Alström et al. (2006) in recognizing several new families primarily composed of species formerly considered sylviid. These actions result in the addition of five families (Cettiidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Donacobiidae, Megaluridae) to the check-list, the elevation of one subfamily to family (Polioptilidae), and changes to the composition of two existing families (Sylviidae, Timaliidae):

After the account for *Regulus calendula* on p. 488, insert the heading:

Family **CETTIIDAE**: Bush Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move the heading Genus ***CETTIA*** Bonaparte, its citation, and its included species from p. 489 to follow this newly inserted family.

After the account for *Cettia diphone*, insert the heading:

Family **PHYLLOSCOPIDAE**: Leaf Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus ***PHYLLOSCOPUS*** Boie, its citation, and its included species from pp. 490–491 to follow this newly inserted family.

Change the heading Family **SYLVIIDAE**: Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers to Family **SYLVIIDAE**: Sylviid Warblers, delete the heading Subfamily SYLVIINAE: Old World Warblers, and move the modified heading from p. 489 to a position following the account for *Phylloscopus borealis*. Change the Notes under this family heading to:

Notes.—The family Sylviidae formerly included members of the Cettiidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Megaluridae, and Polioptilidae (AOU 1998). Results of several genetic studies (Cibois 2003, Barker 2004, Barker et al. 2004, Alström et al. 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Fregin et al. 2009, Gelang et al. 2009) indicated that the former Sylviidae is not a monophyletic group. The well-sampled phylogeny of Alström et al. (2006) showed that many taxa formerly classified as sylviid are more closely related to species from other families (e.g., Timaliidae) than to other groups in the former Sylviidae.

Move Genus ***SYLVIA*** Scopoli, its citation, and its included species from p. 491 to follow this newly modified family. Move Genus ***CHAMAEA*** Gambel, its citation, and its included species from p. 514 to a position following the account for *Sylvia curruca*. Change Notes for Genus ***CHAMAEA*** Gambel to the following: Formerly placed in the monotypic family Chamaeidae (AOU 1957) and in the Timaliidae (AOU 1998); see Alström et al. (2006) for placement in the Sylviidae.

Move the heading Family **ZOSTEROPIDAE**: White-eyes and the genus and species included under this heading from p. 515 to a position following the account for *Chamaea fasciata*.

Move the heading Family **TIMALIIDAE**: Babblers and the genera and species included under this heading (except for *Chamaea*) from pp. 513–514 to a position following the account for *Zosterops japonicus*. Delete Notes under this family heading.

After the account for *Leiothrix lutea*, insert the heading:

Family **ACROCEPHALIDAE**: Reed Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus ***ACROCEPHALUS*** Naumann and Naumann, its citation, and its included species from p. 490 to follow this newly inserted family.

After the account for *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, insert the heading:

Family **DONACOBIIDAE**: Donacobius

Move Genus ***DONACOBIUS*** Swainson, its citation, and its included species from Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** to follow this newly inserted family. Insert the following at the end of the account for *Donacobius atricapilla*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Mimidae (Mayr and Greenway 1960) or Troglodytidae (AOU 1983, 1998) or considered *incertae sedis*, this New World endemic forms part of the sylvioid radiation (Alström et al. 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Gelang et al. 2009). We follow Aleixo and Pacheco (2006) and Remsen et al. (2010) in placing this biogeographically and biologically distinctive species in the monotypic family Donacobiidae.

After the account for *Donacobius atricapilla*, insert the heading:

Family **MEGALURIDAE**: Grassbirds

Insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus ***LOCUSTELLA*** Kaup, its citation, and its included species from p. 489 to follow this newly inserted family.

Change the heading Subfamily POLIOPTILINAE: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens to Family **POLIOPTILIDAE**: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens, and delete Notes under the subfamily heading. Insert the following under the new heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move this newly inserted family and its included genera and species from pp. 491–494 to a position following the account for *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus.*

p. 495. Before the account for *Luscinia calliope*, insert the following new account:

Luscinia sibilans (Swinhoe). Rufous-tailed Robin.

Larvivora sibilans Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 292. (Macao, southeastern China.)

Habitat.—Breeds in mesic deciduous and coniferous woods with dense undergrowth. Winters in undergrowth of forest and dense secondary growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Asia as far west as the upper Yenisey River and the Altai Mountains and east across Siberia and Russian Far East to the Amur River basin, Khabarovsk Kray, Sakhalin, and central eastern Kamchatka, and south to Transbaikalia and northern Manchuria.

Winters primarily in southeastern China, mainly from the Yangtze valley south, and rarely or uncommonly south to Vietnam, Laos, and eastern Thailand.

Migrates primarily in continental eastern Asia in Mongolia, eastern China, and Korea; rarely to Japan and Taiwan.

Accidental in the United Kingdom and Poland.

Casual in western Alaska (Attu Island, western Aleutians, 4 June 2008, specimen; and St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 8–9 June 2008, photos; DeCicco et al. 2009). An earlier record from Attu Island on 4 June 2000 is now deemed acceptable, given the well-documented 2008 records (DeCicco et al. 2009).

Notes.—Also known as Swinhoe's Robin or Swinhoe's Pseudorobin.

pp. 532–534, 547. The name *Vermivora pinus* is changed to *V. cyanoptera*, following Olson and Reveal (2009). The following actions result from this information:

Modify the citation for Genus ***VERMIVORA*** Swainson on p. 532 to:

Vermivora Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1:434. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia solitaria* Wilson = *Vermivora cyanoptera* Olson and Reveal.

pp. 533–534. Change ***Vermivora pinus*** (Linnaeus) to ***Vermivora cyanoptera*** Olson and Reveal, and change the citation for the species to:

Vermivora cyanoptera Olson and Reveal, 2009. Wilson Journ. Ornithol. 121:620. (eastern Pennsylvania.)

Insert the following at the end of the Notes for this account: Formerly *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus), but see Olson and Reveal (2009), who showed that the 1766 Linnaean name *Certhia pinus* is a composite name based on illustrations of birds of two species, the Pine Warbler, now known as *Dendroica pinus*, and the Blue-winged Warbler, until now *Vermivora pinus*. They concluded that the name *Certhia pinus* applies to the Pine Warbler, and that the name *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus) is not available for the Blue-winged Warbler, nor is *Sylvia solitaria* (Wilson) or any other name. They proposed the new name *Vermivora cyanoptera* for this species.

p. 547. Change ***Dendroica pinus*** (Wilson) to ***Dendroica pinus*** (Linnaeus) and change the citation for this species to:

Certhia Pinus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1:187. Based largely on "The Pine Creeper" of Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, vol. 1, part 4, pl. and text 61. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina; see Olson and Reveal 2009.)

pp. 534–538. The genus *Oreothlypis*, now in the synonymy of *Parula*, is restored for the species *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* and newly used for the following species formerly placed in *Vermivora*: *peregrina*, *celata*, *ruficapilla*, *virginiae*, *crissalis*, and *luciae*. Remove the citation for *Oreothlypis* from *Parula* and insert the following after the account for *Vermivora chrysoptera* under the heading:

Genus ***OREOTHLYPIS*** Ridgway

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

Notes.—Molecular studies (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006) indicate that *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* are not closely related to true *Parula* (*americana* and *pitiayumi*), that the six species formerly placed in *Vermivora* are not closely related to true *Vermivora* (*bachmanii*, *cyanoptera*, and *chrysoptera*), and that the two former *Parula* species and six former *Vermivora* species form closely related sister groups.

Change the generic names of ***Vermivora peregrina***, ***Vermivora celata***, ***Vermivora ruficapilla***, ***Vermivora virginiae***, ***Vermivora crissalis***, ***Vermivora luciae***, ***Parula gutturalis***, and ***Parula superciliosa*** to ***Oreothlypis*** and place those accounts in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Oreothlypis*. For *O. peregrina*, *O. celata*, and *O. luciae*, add the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Vermivora*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*.

In the Notes for *O. ruficapilla*, *O. virginiae*, and *O. crissalis*, make the appropriate changes in the generic abbreviations and add the following sentence at the end: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Vermivora*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*.

Change the Notes for *O. gutturalis* to: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Parula*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*. Change the Notes for *O. superciliosa* to: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Parula*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*. Also known as Hartlaub's Warbler or Spot-breasted Warbler.

pp. 555–556. Two species formerly placed in *Seiurus*, *noveboracensis* and *motacilla*, are transferred to the new genus *Parkesia*.

After the account for *Seiurus aurocapilla*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus ***PARKESIA*** Sangster

Parkesia Sangster, 2008, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club 128:213. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla noveboracensis* Gmelin.

Notes.—Genetic data (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006) indicate that *P. noveboracensis* and *P. motacilla*, formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) placed in *Seiurus*, are not closely related to and do not form a monophyletic group with the type species of the genus, *S. aurocapilla.*

Change ***Seiurus noveboracensis*** to ***Parkesia noveboracensis*** and ***Seiurus motacilla*** to ***Parkesia motacilla*** and place those accounts in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Parkesia*. Add the following to the accounts for both species:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Seiurus*.

p. 597. Change the spelling *Acanthidops bairdii* to *Acanthidops bairdi*, in the citation for the genus, the heading for the species, and the citation for the species. Add the following to the end of the species account:

Notes.—The original spelling of the species name was *bairdi* (Ridgway 1882). The spelling *bairdii* (Paynter 1970) was an incorrect subsequent spelling (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999, Article 33.4) followed by most subsequent authors.

p. 603. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) have shown that relationships among a portion of the North American genera of the family Emberizidae are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Remove the genera *Atlapetes*, *Pipilo*, *Aimophila*, and *Melozone*, their citations, and the following species accounts from their current placement on pp. 601, 603–606, and 608–609, and insert them in the following sequence after the account for *Arremonops conirostris*:

Atlapetes albinucha
Atlapetes pileatus
Pipilo ocai
Pipilo chlorurus
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Aimophila rufescens
Aimophila ruficeps
Aimophila notosticta
Melozone leucotis
Melozone biarcuata
Melozone kieneri

Under the heading for the genus *Atlapetes*, insert the following:

Notes.—The sequence of species from *Atlapetes* through *Melozone* is derived from the phylogenetic analysis of DaCosta et al. (2009).

Add the following sentence to the Notes under the genus *Pipilo*: See comments under *Atlapetes* and *Melozone*.

p. 606. Transfer four species of *Pipilo* (*fuscus*, *albicollis*, *crissalis*, and *aberti*) to the genus *Melozone* and insert them in the following sequence after the account for *Melozone kieneri*:

Melozone fusca
Melozone albicollis
Melozone crissalis
Melozone aberti

Under the heading for the genus *Melozone*, add the following:

Notes.—Mitochondrial genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) have shown that the genus *Pipilo* comprised two unrelated groups, one consisting of *ocai*, *chlorurus*, *maculatus*, and *erythrophthalmus*, the other of the "brown towhee" group: *fuscus*, *albicollis*, *crissalis*, and *aberti*. The same study revealed that *Melozone kieneri* forms a monophyletic group with the brown towhees, and that *M. leucotis* and *M. biarcuata* are closely related to this group. Although DaCosta et al. (2009) suggested that *kieneri*, *fuscus*, *albicollis*, *crissalis*, and *aberti* be transferred to the genus *Pyrgisoma*, thereby splitting *Melozone kieneri* from its congeners, we have taken a more conservative approach, consistent with phenotypic similarities between *M. kieneri* and *M. biarcuata* (e.g, they were treated as conspecific by Hellmayr [1938]), and merged the brown towhees into *Melozone*.

Insert the following sentence at the beginning of the Notes for *M. albicollis*, *M. crissalis*, and *M. fusca*: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Pipilo*. Insert the following at the end of the account for *M. aberti*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Pipilo.*

pp. 606. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) have shown that the North American species of the broadly defined genus *Aimophila* belong to four distinct lineages: (1) *notosticta*, *ruficeps*, and *rufescens*; (2) *aestivalis*, *cassinii*, *botterii*, *humeralis*, *mystacalis*, and *ruficauda*; (3) *carpalis* and *sumichrasti*; and (4) *quinquestriata*. This arrangement is generally consistent with previous work on morphology and vocalizations (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977).

The type species of *Aimophila* is *rufescens*, so the name *Aimophila* stays with lineage 1 above. Some analyses of DaCosta et al. (2009) placed lineages 2 and 3 above as sisters, and the authors suggested that they remain congeneric pending further data. The genus name *Peucaea* has priority for this clade. Genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) indicate that *Aimophila quinquestriata* forms a clade with *Amphispiza bilineata*, and DaCosta et al. (2009) proposed that this species be returned to *Amphispiza*.

The genus *Peucaea* is resurrected for the species *aestivalis*, *cassinii*, *botterii*, *humeralis*, *mystacalis*, *ruficauda*, *carpalis*, and *sumichrasti*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Melozone aberti*:

Genus ***PEUCAEA*** Audubon

Peucaea Audubon, 1839, Syn. Bds. N. Amer., p. 112. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1841, List Gen. Bds., p. 60), *Peucaea bachmanii* Audubon = *Fringilla aestivalis* Lichtenstein.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Aimophila* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic (DaCosta et al. 2009) and morphological and vocal (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977) data. The sequence of species in *Peucaea* is derived from DaCosta et al. (2009).

Transfer *Aimophila aestivalis*, *cassinii*, *botterii*, *humeralis*, *mystacalis*, *ruficauda*, *carpalis*, and *sumichrasti* (pp. 607–608) to the genus *Peucaea*, and insert them in the following sequence:

Peucaea sumichrasti
Peucaea carpalis
Peucaea ruficauda
Peucaea humeralis
Peucaea mystacalis
Peucaea botterii
Peucaea cassinii
Peucaea aestivalis

For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes and add the following sentence to the end of the Notes: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Aimophila*; see comments under *Peucaea*. Under the genus *Aimophila* replace the Notes with the following: See comments under *Peucaea*, *Atlapetes*, and *Amphispiza quinquestriata.*

Move *Aimophila quinquestriata* (p. 609) to the genus *Amphispiza*, and move the account for this species to a position preceding the account for *Amphispiza bilineata*. Replace the Notes with: Formerly merged with *Aimophila* (e.g., AOU 1998), but now separated on the basis of genetic (DaCosta et al. 2009) and morphological and vocal (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977) data. Genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) indicate that this species forms a clade with *Amphispiza bilineata*.

pp. 626–627. Return *Calcarius mccownii* to the monotypic genus *Rhynchophanes*, delete the Notes under *Calcarius* and under the account for this species, remove the citation for *Rhynchophanes* from *Calcarius,* and insert the following heading and Notes prior to the account for *R. mccownii*:

Genus ***RHYNCHOPHANES*** Baird

Rhynchophanes Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., 9: xx, xxxviii, 432. Type, by monotypy, *Plectrophanes maccowni* [sic] Lawrence.

Notes.—Through the fifth edition of the check-list, the AOU (1957) recognized the monotypic genus *Rhynchophanes* for *Calcarius mccownii*. Subsequently (Paynter 1970; AOU 1983, 1998), *Rhynchophanes* was merged with *Calcarius*, evidently on the basis of a hybrid *R. mccownii* × *C. ornatus* (Sibley and Pettingill 1955). Klicka et al. (2003), using mitochondrial data, found *Calcarius* as presently recognized to be paraphyletic: *mccownii* is more closely related to the *Plectrophenax* buntings than to the other species in *Calcarius*, consistent with some evidence of morphological differences among these three groups (Baird 1858).

pp. 626–628, 630. After the account for *Peucedramus taeniatus* on p. 532, insert the following heading and Notes:

Family **CALCARIIDAE**: Longspurs and Snow Buntings

Notes.—Analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Yuri and Mindell 2002, Klicka et al. 2003, Alström et al. 2008) have shown that *Calcarius*, *Rhynchophanes*, and *Plectrophenax* are not closely allied to buntings in the genus *Emberiza*, nor to other members of the Emberizidae, where they were formerly placed (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998). Instead, species in these genera were found to form a well-supported clade that diverged early in the radiation of the New World nine-primaried oscines.

Move Genus ***CALCARIUS*** Bechstein, Genus ***RHYNCHOPHANES*** Baird, and Genus ***PLECTROPHENAX*** Stejneger, and their included species, from pp. 626–628 and 630 to follow this newly inserted family, in the following sequence:

Calcarius lapponicus
Calcarius ornatus
Calcarius pictus
Rhynchophanes mccownii
Plectrophenax nivalis
Plectrophenax hyperboreus

p. 631. Change Family **CARDINALIDAE**: Cardinals, Saltators, and Allies to Family **CARDINALIDAE**: Cardinals and Allies. A modified English group name is needed because of the removal of the saltators (genus *Saltator*) from this family (Chesser et al. 2009).

p. 642. After the account for *Nesopsar nigerrimus*, insert the following genus heading and species account:

Genus ***CHRYSOMUS*** Swainson

Chrysomus Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Classif. Bds. 2:274. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus icterocephalus* Linnaeus.

Chrysomus icterocephalus (Linnaeus). Yellow-hooded Blackbird.

Oriolus icterocephalus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), 1:163; based on "le Carouge à teste jaune de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 2:124, pl. 12, fig. 5. (Cayenne, French Guiana.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* and resident with local seasonal movements in lowlands of northwestern Colombia, where recorded nearly to border with Panama (also an isolated highland population near Bogotá), east through Venezuela, the Guianas, and Trinidad south to the mouth of the Amazon, Brazil, then west up the Amazon to its headwaters in northeastern Peru. A small introduced population has become established south of Lima, Peru.

Casual in the Netherlands Antilles, where recorded on Bonaire and Curaçao.

Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; September 1887, specimen; Feilden 1889).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Agelaius*, but Lanyon and Omland (1999) showed that *Agelaius* as formerly constituted was not monophyletic and resurrected *Chrysomus* for the South American taxa. The Barbados specimen was correctly reported by Feilden (1889) but was inexplicably changed to *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* by Clark (1905) and subsequent authors. The specimen was believed lost but was relocated at the Cambridge University Museum, where its original identification was confirmed (Massiah and Frost 1997, Buckley et al. 2009).

In the Casual section for the account of *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* on p. 644, remove mention of Barbados. Insert the following at the end of this account:

Notes.—Formerly considered casual in Barbados (AOU 1998), but the identification of the voucher specimen has been confirmed as *Chrysomus icterocephalus* (Massiah and Frost 1997, Buckley et al. 2009).

pp. 649–650. *Icterus northropi*, *I. melanopsis*, and *I. portoricensis* are treated as separate species from *I. dominicensis*. Revise the account of *I. dominicensis* and add new accounts for *I. northropi*, *I. melanopsis*, and *I. portoricensis* as follows:

Icterus northropi Allen. Bahama Oriole.

Icterus northropi Allen, 1890, Auk 7:344. (Andros Island, Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Pine woodland.

Distribution.—*Resident* on northern Bahama Islands of Andros, Great Abaco, and Little Abaco (believed extirpated on the latter two islands; White 1998).

Notes.—See comments under *I. dominicensis*.

Icterus melanopsis (Wagler). Cuban Oriole.

Icterus virescens (not of Daudin, 1800), Vigors, 1827, Zool. Journ. 3:441. (near Havana, Cuba.)

Ps.[arocolius] melanopsis Wagler, 1929, Isis von Oken 22, col. 759.

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1,300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba, Isla de Pinos, and some northern keys (cayos Guillermo, Coco, Paredon Grande).

Notes.—See comments under *I. dominicensis*.

Icterus dominicensis (Linnaeus). Hispaniolan Oriole.

Oriolus dominicensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 163. (Based on "Le Carouge de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 121, pl. 12, fig. 3. (in Dominica = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1,100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola, including Île de la Gonâve, Île de la Tortue, Île à Vache, and Isla Saona.

Notes.—Formerly included *I. northropi*, *I. melanopsis*, and *I. portoricensis* (AOU 1983, 1998), now treated as separate species because phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences suggest that they do not form a monophyletic group (Omland et al. 1999, Sturge et al. 2009); vocalizations also evidently differ strongly (Garrido et al. 2005:455).

Icterus portoricensis Bryant. Puerto Rican Oriole.

Icterus dominicensis, var. *portoricensis* Bryant, 1866, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 10:254. (Porto Rico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–850 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Puerto Rico.

Notes.—See comments under *I. dominicensis*.

p. 684. Replace the heading Subfamily VIDUINAE: Whydahs with Family **VIDUIDAE**: Whydahs, and insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) considered a subfamily of Estrildidae, but forms a distinct mtDNA clade and differs dramatically in behavioral and ecological traits, especially those related to breeding biology (Sorenson and Payne 2001). Family status follows their treatment in most recent worldwide lists (e.g., Dickinson 2003).

Remove the heading Subfamily ESTRILDINAE: Estrildine Finches from p. 680. Insert the following under the heading Family **ESTRILDIDAE**: Estrildid Finches on p. 680:

Notes.—See comments under Family Viduidae.

p. 688. Delete the account for *Oceanodroma monorhis* from the Appendix (AOU 2000).

p. 689. Delete the account for *Platalea leucorodia* from the Appendix.

p. 696. Delete the account for *Luscinia sibilans* from the Appendix (Banks et al. 2004).

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Melanitta americana	Macreuse à bec jaune
Oceanodroma monorhis	Océanite de Swinhoe
Ixobrychus minutus	Blongios nain
Ardea purpurea	Héron pourpré
Platalea leucorodia	Spatule blanche
PANDIONIDAE	
Glareola pratincola	Glaréole à collier
Caprimulgus arizonae	Engoulevent d'Arizona
Trogon chionurus	Trogon de Sclater
Trogon caligatus	Trogon pattu
CAPITONIDAE	
SEMNORNITHIDAE	
Elaenia albiceps	Élénie à cimier blanc
Chasiempis sclateri	Monarque de Kauai
Chasiempis ibidis	Monarque d'Oahu
Chasiempis sandwichensis	Monarque d'Hawaï
Troglodytes pacificus	Troglodyte de Baird
Troglodytes hiemalis	Troglodyte des forêts
POLIOPTILIDAE	
CETTIIDAE	
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE	
ACROCEPHALIDAE	
DONACOBIIDAE	
MEGALURIDAE	
Luscinia sibilans	Rossignol siffleur
CALCARIIDAE	
Calcarius lapponicus	Plectrophane lapon
Calcarius ornatus	Plectrophane à ventre noir
Calcarius pictus	Plectrophane de Smith
Rhynchophanes mccownii	Plectrophane de McCown
Plectrophenax nivalis	Plectrophane des neiges
Plectrophenax hyperboreus	Plectrophane blanc
Aimophila rufescens	Tohi roussâtre
Aimophila ruficeps	Tohi à calotte fauve
Aimophila notosticta	Tohi d'Oaxaca
Chrysomus icterocephalus	Carouge à capuchon
Icterus northropi	Oriole des Bahamas
Icterus melanopsis	Oriole de Cuba
Icterus dominicensis	Oriole d'Hispaniola
Icterus portoricensis	Oriole de Porto Rico
VIDUIDAE	

Delete the following names:

Melanitta nigra	Macreuse noire
Trogon viridis	Trogon à queue blanche
Trogon violaceus	Trogon violacé
Chasiempis sandwichensis	Monarque élépaïo
Troglodytes troglodytes	Troglodyte mignon
Aimophila rufescens	Bruant roussâtre
Aimophila ruficeps	Bruant à calotte fauve
Aimophila notosticta	Bruant d'Oaxaca
Calcarius mccownii	Bruant de McCown
Calcarius lapponicus	Bruant lapon
Calcarius pictus	Bruant de Smith
Calcarius ornatus	Bruant à ventre noir
Plectrophenax nivalis	Bruant des neiges
Plectrophenax hyperboreus	Bruant blanc
Icterus dominicensis	Oriole à capuchon

Delete the following species from the APPENDIX (Part 1):
Oceanodroma monorhis
Platalea leucorodia
Luscinia sibilans

Change the following scientific names, retaining the French names:
Cyanocorax morio to *Psilorhinus morio*
Vermivora pinus to *Vermivora cyanoptera*
Vermivora peregrina to *Oreothlypis peregrina*
Vermivora celata to *Oreothlypis celata*
Vermivora ruficapilla to *Oreothlypis ruficapilla*
Vermivora virginiae to *Oreothlypis virginiae*
Vermivora crissalis to *Oreothlypis crissalis*
Vermivora luciae to *Oreothlypis luciae*
Parula gutturalis to *Oreothlypis gutturalis*
Parula superciliosa to *Oreothlypis superciliosa*
Seiurus noveboracensis to *Parkesia noveboracensis*
Seiurus motacilla to *Parkesia motacilla*
Acanthidops bairdii to *Acanthidops bairdi*
Pipilo albicollis to *Melozone albicollis*
Pipilo fuscus to *Melozone fusca*
Pipilo crissalis to *Melozone crissalis*
Pipilo aberti to *Melozone aberti*
Aimophila sumichrasti to *Peucaea sumichrasti*
Aimophila carpalis to *Peucaea carpalis*
Aimophila ruficauda to *Peucaea ruficauda*
Aimophila humeralis to *Peucaea humeralis*
Aimophila mystacalis to *Peucaea mystacalis*
Aimophila botterii to *Peucaea botterii*
Aimophila cassinii to *Peucaea cassinii*
Aimophila aestivalis to *Peucaea aestivalis*
Aimophila quinquestriata to *Amphispiza quinquestriata*

Change the sequence of families from PHAETHONTIDAE to CICONIIDAE (including in APPENDIX [Part 1]) to the following sequence, with no change in French names:
PHAETHONTIDAE
CICONIIDAE
FREGATIDAE
SULIDAE
PHALACROCORACIDAE

ANHINGIDAE
PELECANIDAE
ARDEIDAE
THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Move *Pandion haliaetus* to the newly inserted family PANDIONIDAE.

Move family EURYPYGIDAE and its included species, to follow *Falco mexicanus*.

Move *Lipaugus unirufus* to COTINGIDAE to precede *Procnias tricarunculatus*.

Change the sequence of genera of COTINGIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera from *Cyanocitta* to *Gymnorhinus* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in *Cyanolyca* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Move newly inserted family POLIOPTILIDAE and its included species to follow *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus*.

Change the sequence of families from SYLVIIDAE to ZOSTEROPIDAE, including newly inserted families CETTIIDAE, PHYLLOSCOPIDAE, ACROCEPHALIDAE, DONACOBIIDAE, and MEGALURIDAE, to:
CETTIIDAE
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE
SYLVIIDAE
ZOSTEROPIDAE
TIMALIIDAE
ACROCEPHALIDAE
DONACOBIIDAE
MEGALURIDAE
MUSCICAPIDAE
TURDIDAE
and insert the species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species remaining in *Pipilo* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera from *Atlapetes* to *Aimophila* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Move *Amphispiza quinquestriata* to a position before *Amphispiza bilineata*.

Move the three species of *Calcarius*, *Rhynchophanes mccownii*, and the two species of *Plectrophenax* to follow the newly inserted CALCARIIDAE.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included: recognition of multiple orders within the existing order Caprimulgiformes, division of *Aphelocoma californica* (Western Scrub-Jay) into three species, division of *Toxostoma curvirostre* (Curve-billed Thrasher) into two species, recognition of a new genus of warbler (*Leiothlypis*) for six species now included in *Oreothlypis*, and recognition of a new species of Red Crossbill, *Loxia sinesciurus* (South Hills Crossbill).

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank M. R. Browning, P. A. Buckley, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, F. B. Gill, S. N. G. Howell, D. E. Irwin, A. G. Knox, H. D. Pratt, M. R. Price, T. S. Schulenberg, D. P. L. Toews, E. A. VanderWerf, and J. M. Wunderle for assistance, suggestions, and comments. We are especially grateful to S. Billerman for preparing a number of detailed proposals on higher-level classification.

Literature Cited

Aleixo, A., and J. F. Pacheco. 2006. A family name for the monotypic oscine passerine genus *Donacobius*. Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia 14:172–173.

Alström, P., P. G. P. Ericson, U. Olsson, and P. Sundberg. 2006. Phylogeny and classification of the avian superfamily Sylvioidea. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 38:381–397.

Alström, P., U. Olsson, F. Lei, H. Wang, W. Gao, and P. Sundberg. 2008. Phylogeny and classification of the Old World Emberizini (Aves, Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 47:960–973.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1957. Check-list of North American Birds, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Avise, J. C., J. C. Patton, and C. F. Aquadro. 1980. Evolutionary genetics of birds: Comparative molecular evolution in New World warblers and rodents. Journal of Heredity 71:303–310.

Baird, S. F. 1858. Pages 431–438 *in* Reports of explorations and surveys, to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, vol. 9 (S. F. Baird, J. Cassin, and G. N. Lawrence, Eds.). Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2002. Forty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 119:897–906.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2004. Forty-fifth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 121:985–995.

Barker, F. K. 2004. Monophyly and relationships of wrens (Aves: Troglodytidae): A congruence analysis of heterogeneous mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequence data. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 31:486–504.

Barker, F. K., A. Cibois, P. Schikler, J. Feinstein, and J. Cracraft. 2004. Phylogeny and diversification of the largest avian radiation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 101:11040–11045.

Barker, F. K., and S. M. Lanyon. 2000. The impact of parsimony weighting schemes on inferred relationships among toucans and Neotropical barbets (Aves: Piciformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 15:215–234.

Boertmann, D. 1994. An annotated checklist to the birds of Greenland. Meddelelser om Grønland, Bioscience 38:1–63.

Bonaccorso, E. 2009. Historical biogeography and speciation in the Neotropical highlands: Molecular phylogenetics of the jay genus *Cyanolyca*. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 50:618–632.

Bonaccorso, E., and A. T. Peterson. 2007. A multilocus phylogeny of New World jay genera. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 42:467–476.

Brinkley, E. S. 1995. Dark-rumped petrels in the North Atlantic. Birding 27:95–97.

Brown, M. C., and R. A. Baxter. 2009. First United States record of Sinaloa Wren (*Thryothorus sinaloa*). North American Birds 63:196–201.

Buckley, P. A., E. B. Massiah, M. B. Hutt, F. G. Buckley, and H. F. Hutt. 2009. The Birds of Barbados. B.O.U Check-list No. 24. British Ornithologists' Union, Tring.

Carboneras, C. 1992. Family Procellariidae (petrels and shearwaters). Pages 216–257 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 1: Ostrich to Ducks (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2009. Fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 126:705–714.

Cibois, A. 2003. Mitochondrial DNA phylogeny of babblers (Timaliidae). Auk 120:35–54.

Cink, C. L. 2002. Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*). *In* The Birds of North America, no. 620 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Birds of North America, Philadelphia.

Clark, A. H. 1905. Birds of the southern Lesser Antilles. Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History 32:203–312.

Collinson, M., D. T. Parkin, A. G. Knox, G. Sangster, and A. J. Helbig. 2006. Species limits within the genus *Melanitta*, the scoters. British Birds 99:183–201.

Conant, S., H. D. Pratt, and R. J. Shallenberger. 1998. Reflections on a 1975 expedition to the lost world of the Alaka'i and other notes on the natural history, systematics, and status of Kaua'i birds. Wilson Bulletin 110:1–22.

Conover, P. E., and B. M. Myers. 2009. First United States record of Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*) from Louisiana. North American Birds 62:638–639.

DaCosta, J. M., and J. Klicka. 2008. The Great American Interchange in birds: A phylogenetic perspective with the genus *Trogon*. Molecular Ecology 17:1328–1343.

DaCosta, J. M., G. M. Spellman, P. Escalante, and J. Klicka. 2009. A molecular systematic revision of two historically problematic songbird clades: *Aimophila* and *Pipilo*. Journal of Avian Biology 40:206–216.

David, N., E. C. Dickinson, and S. M. S. Gregory. 2009. Contributions to a list of first reviser actions: Ornithology. Zootaxa 2085:1–24.

Dawson, R. J. G. 1992. Blood, sweat and petrels. Birding World 5:443–444.

DeCicco, L. H., S. C. Heinl, and D. W. Sonneborn. 2009. First North American records of the Rufous-tailed Robin (*Luscinia sibilans*). Western Birds 40:237–241.

Dickinson, E. C., Ed. 2003. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 3rd ed. Christopher Helm, London.

Drovetski, S. V., R. M. Zink, S. Rohwer, I. V. Fadeev, E. V. Nesterov, I. Karagodin, E. A. Koblik, and Y. A. Red'kin. 2004. Complex biogeographic history of a Holarctic passerine. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B 271: 545–551.

Dudley, S. P., M. Gee, C. Kehoe, T. M. Melling, and the British Ornithologists' Union Records Committee. 2006. The British List: A Checklist of Birds of Britain, 7th ed. Ibis 148:526–563.

Ericson, P. G. P., C. L. Anderson, T. Britton, A. Elzanowski, U. S. Johansson, M. Källersjö, J. I. Ohlson, T. J. Parsons, D. Zuccon, and G. Mayr. 2006. Diversification of Neoaves: Integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. Biology Letters 2:543–547.

Fain, M. G., and P. Houde. 2004. Parallel radiations in the primary clades of birds. Evolution 58:2558–2573.

Feilden, H. 1889. On the birds of Barbados. Ibis 1889:477–503.

Flood, R. L. 2009. 'All-dark' *Oceanodroma* storm-petrels in the Atlantic and neighbouring seas. British Birds 102:365–385.

Fregin, S., M. Haase, U. Olsson, and P. Alström. 2009. Multi-locus phylogeny of the family Acrocephalidae (Aves: Passeriformes)—The traditional taxonomy overthrown. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 52:866–878.

Garrido, O. H., J. W. Wiley, and A. Kirkconnell. 2005. The genus *Icterus* in the West Indies. Ornitologia Neotropical 16: 449–470.

Gelang, M., A. Cibois, E. Pasquet, U. Olsson, P. Alström, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2009. Phylogeny of babblers (Aves, Passeriformes): Major lineages, family limits and classification. Zoologica Scripta 38:225–236.

Griffiths, C. S., G. F. Barrowclough, J. G. Groth, and L. A. Mertz. 2007. Phylogeny, diversity, and classification of the Accipitridae based on DNA sequences of the RAG-1 exon. Journal of Avian Biology 38:587–602.

Hackett, S. J., R. T. Kimball, S. Reddy, R. C. K. Bowie, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, J. L. Chojnowski, W. A. Cox, K.-L. Han, J. Harshman, and others. 2008. A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320:1763–1768.

Han, K.-L., M. B. Robbins, and M. J. Braun. 2010. A multi-gene estimate of phylogeny in the nightjars and nighthawks (Caprimulgidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 55:443–453.

Hardy, J. W. 1969. A taxonomic revision of the New World jays. Condor 71:360–375.

Hardy, J. W., B. B. Coffey, Jr., and G. B. Reynard. 1988. Voices of the New World Nightbirds, Owls, Nightjars, and Their Allies, 3rd ed. ARA Records, Gainesville, Florida.

Hejl, S. J., J. A. Holmes, and D. E. Kroodsma. 2002. Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*). *In* The Birds of North America, no. 623 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Birds of North America, Philadelphia.

Helbig, A. J., A. Kocum, I. Seibold, and M. J. Braun. 2005. A multi-gene phylogeny of aquiline eagles (Aves: Accipitriformes) reveals extensive paraphyly at the genus level. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 35:147–164.

Hellmayr, C. E. 1938. Catalogue of birds of the Americas and the adjacent islands. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, vol. 13, part 11.

Howell, S. N. G., and J. B. Patteson. 2008. A Swinhoe's Petrel off North Carolina, USA and a review of dark storm-petrel identification. Birding World 21:255–262.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Johansson, U. S., J. Fjeldså, and R. C. K. Bowie. 2008. Phylogenetic relationships within Passerida (Aves: Passeriformes): A review and a new molecular phylogeny based on three nuclear intron markers. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 48: 858–876.

Jollie, M. 1976–1977. A contribution to the morphology and phylogeny of the Falconiformes. Evolutionary Theory 1:285–298, 2:115–300, 3:1–142.

Kennedy, M., and H. G. Spencer. 2004. Phylogenies of the frigatebirds (Fregatidae) and tropicbirds (Phaethontidae), two divergent groups of the traditional order Pelecaniformes, inferred from mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 31:31–38.

Klein, N. K., K. J. Burns, S. J. Hackett, and C. S. Griffiths. 2004. Molecular phylogenetic relationships among the wood warblers (Parulidae) and historical biogeography in the Caribbean Basin. Journal of Caribbean Ornithology 17:3–17.

Klicka, J., R. M. Zink, and K. Winker. 2003. Longspurs and snow buntings: Phylogeny and biogeography of a high-latitude clade (*Calcarius*). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 26:165–175.

Kroodsma, D. E. 1980. Winter wren singing behavior: A pinnacle of song complexity. Condor 82:357–365.

Lanyon, S. M., and K. E. Omland. 1999. A molecular phylogeny of the blackbirds (Icteridae): Five lineages revealed by cytochrome-*b* sequence data. Auk 116:629–639.

Lerner, H. R. L., and D. P. Mindell. 2005. Phylogeny of eagles, Old World vultures, and other Accipitridae based on nuclear and mitochondrial DNA. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 37:327–346.

Livezey, B. C., and R. L. Zusi. 2007. Higher-order phylogeny of modern birds (Theropoda, Aves: Neornithes) based on comparative anatomy. II. Analysis and discussion. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 149:1–95.

Lovette, I. J., and E. Bermingham. 2002. What is a wood-warbler? Molecular characterization of a monophyletic Parulidae. Auk 119: 695–714.

Lovette, I. J., and W. M. Hochachka. 2006. Simultaneous effects of phylogenetic niche conservatism and competition on avian community structure. Ecology 87:S14–S28.

Marchant, S., and P. J. Higgins, Eds. 1990a. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds, vol. 1, part A: Ratites to Petrels. Oxford University Press, Melbourne, Australia.

Marchant, S., and P. J. Higgins, Eds. 1990b. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic birds, vol. 1, part B: Australian Pelican to Ducks. Oxford University Press, Melbourne, Australia.

Massiah, E., and M. Frost. 1997. The missing bird collection of Col. Feilden. Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society 43:71–77.

Mayr, E., and J. C. Greenway, Jr., Eds. 1960. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 9. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mayr, E., and L. L. Short. 1970. Species taxa of North American birds. Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 9.

Moyle, R. G. 2004. Phylogenetics of barbets (Aves: Piciformes) based on nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequence data. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 30:187–200.

O'Brien, M., J. B. Patteson, G. L. Armistead, and G. B. Pearce. 1999. Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel: First North American photographic record. North American Birds 53:6–10.

Ohlson, J. I., R. O. Prum, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2007. A molecular phylogeny of the cotingas (Aves: Cotingidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 42:25–37.

Olson, S. L., and J. L. Reveal. 2009. Nomenclatural history and a new name for the Blue-winged Warbler (Aves: Parulidae). Wilson Journal of Ornithology 121:618–620.

Omland, K. E., S. M. Lanyon, and S. J. Fritz. 1999. A molecular phylogeny of the New World orioles (*Icterus*): The importance of dense taxon sampling. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 12:224–239.

Palmer, R. S., Ed. 1962. Handbook of North American Birds, vol. 1: Gaviiformes–Phoenicopteriformes. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Patteson, J. B., S. N. G. Howell, and K. Sutherland. 2009. Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma monorhis*) off North Carolina. North American Birds 62:518–520.

Paynter, R. A., Jr., Ed. 1970. Check-list of birds of the world, vol. 13. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Phillips, A. R., J. T. Marshall, and G. Monson. 1964. The Birds of Arizona. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Pranty, B., J. L. Dunn, S. C. Heinl, A. W. Kratter, P. E. Lehman, M. W. Lockwood, B. Mactavish, and K. J. Zimmer. 2009. Annual report of the ABA Checklist Committee, 2007–2008. Birding 41:38–43.

Pratt, H. D., P. L. Bruner, and D. G. Berrett. 1987. A Field Guide to the Birds of Hawai`i and the Tropical Pacific. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Rasmussen, P. C., and J. C. Anderton. 2005. Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide, vol. 2. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Reid, M., and D. Jones. 2009. First North American record of White-crested Elaenia (*Elaenia albiceps chilensis*) at South Padre Island, Texas. North American Birds 63:10–14.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., C. D. Cadena, A. Jaramillo, M. Nores, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, T. S. Schulenberg, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. 2010. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists'

Union. [Online.] Available at www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html.

Rheindt, F. E., L. Christidis, and J. A. Norman. 2009. Genetic introgression, incomplete lineage sorting and faulty taxonomy create multiple cases of polyphyly in a montane clade of tyrant-flycatchers (*Elaenia*, Tyrannidae). Zoologica Scripta 38:143–153.

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield. 2001. The Birds of Ecuador, vol. 1: Status, Distribution, and Taxonomy. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Ridgway, R. 1882. Notes on some Costa Rican birds. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum 4 (1881):333–337.

Ridgway, R. 1901. The Birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, part 1.

Sangster, G. 2009. Acoustic differences between the scoters *Melanitta nigra nigra* and *M. n. americana*. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 121:696–702.

Saunders, M. A., and S. V. Edwards. 2000. Dynamics and phylogenetic implications of mtDNA control region sequences in New World jays (Aves: Corvidae). Journal of Molecular Evolution 51:97–109.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Sibley, C. G., and O. S. Pettingill, Jr. 1955. A hybrid longspur from Saskatchewan. Auk 72:423–425.

Sorenson, M. D., and R. B. Payne. 2001. A single ancient origin of brood parasitism in African finches: Implications for host–parasite coevolution. Evolution 55:2550–2567.

Storer, R. W. 1955. A preliminary study of the sparrows of the genus *Aimophila*. Condor 57:193–201.

Sturge, R. J., F. Jacobsen, B. B. Rosensteel, R. J. Neale, and K. E. Omland. 2009. Colonization of South America from Caribbean islands confirmed by molecular phylogeny with increased taxon sampling. Condor 111:575–579.

Sutton, J. M., and P. W. Gilbert. 1942. The Brown Jay's furcular pouch. Condor 44:160–165.

Toews, D. P. L., and D. E. Irwin. 2008. Cryptic speciation in a Holarctic passerine revealed by genetic and bioacoustic analyses. Molecular Ecology 17:2691–2705.

VanderWerf, E. A. 1998. 'Elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis*). *In* The Birds of North America, no. 344 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Birds of North America, Philadelphia.

VanderWerf, E. A. 2007. Biogeography of 'Elepaio: Evidence from inter-island song playbacks. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 119: 325–333.

VanderWerf, E. A., L. C. Young, N. W. Yeung, and D. B. Carlon. 2010. Stepping stone speciation in Hawaii's flycatchers: Molecular divergence supports new island endemics within the elepaio. Conservation Genetics 11: in press.

Van Tuinen, M., D. B. Butvill, J. A. W. Kirsch, and S. B. Hedges. 2001. Convergence and divergence in the evolution of aquatic birds. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B 268:1345–1350.

White, A. W. 1998. A Birder's Guide to the Bahama Islands (including Turks and Caicos). American Birding Association, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Wolf, L. L. 1977. Species relationships in the avian genus *Aimophila*. Ornithological Monographs, no. 23.

Yuri, T., and D. P. Mindell. 2002. Molecular phylogenetic analysis of Fringillidae, "New World nine-primaried oscines" (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 23:229–243.

The Auk 000(0):1, 2010
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2010.
Printed in USA.

Errata

FIFTY-FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,12,13] Richard C. Banks,[1] F. Keith Barker,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[2]*Bell Museum of Natural History, 10 Church Street, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA;*
[3]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[4]*52 Nevada Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[5]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[6]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;*
[7]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[8]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[9]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;*
[10]*Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and*
[11]*University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA*

This notice corrects the following errors from the 51st Supplement to the *Check-list of North American Birds* (Auk 127:726–744):

1. In the supplement, the North American species *Melanitta americana* was separated from the species *Melanitta nigra*. On pp. 727 and 731, the supplement erroneously stated that the English name of *M. americana* should become American Scoter. Instead the English name Black Scoter stays with *M. americana*, and the English name of *M. nigra*, now restricted to Eurasia, becomes Common Scoter. On p. 727 of the supplement, replace ***Melanitta americana*** American Scoter with ***Melanitta americana*** Black Scoter. In the species account for *Melanitta americana* on p. 731, replace American Scoter with Black Scoter, and in the Notes to the species account on p. 731, replace Black Scoter with Common Scoter.

2. In the supplement, the sequence of species in the genus *Cyanolyca* was rearranged. The correct sequence was provided on p. 728, whereas the sequence listed on p. 734 was incorrect. On p. 734 of the supplement, change the sequence of species of *Cyanolyca* to the following:

   Cyanolyca mirabilis
   Cyanolyca nana
   Cyanolyca pumilo
   Cyanolyca argentigula
   Cyanolyca cucullata

3. In the supplement, the sequence of species already included in the genus *Melozone* was rearranged. This change was correctly noted on p. 737 of the supplement, but the change was not included in the listing of rearrangements on p. 729. On p. 729 of the supplement, preceding "Move ***Amphispiza quinquestriata*** to precede ***Amphispiza bilineata***", insert the following:

   Rearrange the species in ***Melozone***, including those moved here from the genus ***Pipilo***, to:

   Melozone leucotis
   Melozone biarcuata
   Melozone kieneri
   Melozone fusca
   Melozone albicollis
   Melozone crissalis
   Melozone aberti

The Auk, Vol. 000, Number 0, page 1. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254. © 2010 by The American Ornithologists' Union. All rights reserved. Please direct all requests for permission to photocopy or reproduce article content through the University of California Press's Rights and Permissions website, http://www.ucpressjournals.com/reprintInfo.asp. DOI: 10.1525/auk.2010.127.4.1

Errata_Supplement_127-4.indd 1 9/29/10 12:17:45 PM

The Auk 128(3):600–613, 2011
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2011.
Printed in USA.

FIFTY-SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,12,13] Richard C. Banks,[1] F. Keith Barker,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[2]*Bell Museum of Natural History, 10 Church Street, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA;*
[3]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[4]*52 Nevada Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[5]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[6]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;*
[7]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[8]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[9]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;*
[10]*Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and*
[11]*University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA*

This is the 11th supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 1 April 2010 and 15 April 2011 by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). There were no changes to committee membership in 2010.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) six species (*Pterodroma rostrata*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Circus buffoni*, *Accipiter poliogaster*, *Gallinago solitaria*, and *Oryzoborus crassirostris*) are added to the main list (including three species transferred from the Appendix) on the basis of new distributional information; (2) two species (*Aphelocoma wollweberi* and *Setophaga flavescens*) are added as a result of splits from species already on the list; (3) three species' names are changed (to *Gallinula galeata*, *Charadrius nivosus*, and *Chaetura meridionalis*) because of splits from extralimital species; (4) two species are changed (to *Amazilia brevirostris* and *Ramphastos ambiguus*) by being lumped with extralimital species; (5) the authority for one genus (*Peucedramus*) is changed; (6) the type localities of two species (*Aethia pygmaea* and *Spizella breweri*) are revised; (7) the distributional status of one species (*Puffinus nativitatis*) is changed; (8) the category of occurrence of one species (*Chrysomus icterocephalus*) is changed; (9) the English name of one species (*Aphelocoma ultramarina*) is modified as a result of a taxonomic change, and the English name of another species (*Turdus nudigenis*) is modified to distinguish it from an Old World species; and (10) seven species (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Tigrisoma mexicanum*, *Heliornis fulica*, *Chloroceryle amazona*, *Pachyramphus major*, *Myadestes occidentalis*, and *Turdus plumbeus*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

More sweeping changes derive from adoption of a new classification of the Parulidae, which results in the following: (1) 40 species (*Geothlypis tolmiei*, *G. philadelphia*, *G. formosa*, *Setophaga plumbea*, *S. angelae*, *S. pharetra*, *S. citrina*, *S. kirtlandii*, *S. tigrina*, *S. cerulea*, *S. americana*, *S. pitiayumi*, *S. magnolia*, *S. castanea*, *S. fusca*, *S. petechia*, *S. pensylvanica*, *S. striata*, *S. caerulescens*, *S. palmarum*, *S. pityophila*, *S. pinus*, *S. coronata*, *S. dominica*, *S. vitellina*, *S. discolor*, *S. adelaidae*, *S. subita*, *S. delicata*, *S. graciae*, *S. nigrescens*, *S. townsendi*, *S. occidentalis*, *S. chrysoparia*, *S. virens*, *Basileuterus lachrymosus*, *Cardellina canadensis*, *C. pusilla*, *C. rubra*, and *C. versicolor*) are transferred to currently recognized genera; (2) one genus (*Myiothlypis*) is added because of a split from another genus; (3) six genera (*Parula*, *Dendroica*, *Wilsonia*, *Ergaticus*, *Euthlypis*, and *Phaeothlypis*) are deleted by being lumped with other genera; and (4) a new linear sequence is adopted for genera and species in this family.

[12]The authors are members of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[13]E-mail: chessert@si.edu

The Auk, Vol. 128, Number 3, pages 600–613. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254. © 2011 by The American Ornithologists' Union. All rights reserved. Please direct all requests for permission to photocopy or reproduce article content through the University of California Press's Rights and Permissions website, http://www.ucpressjournals.com/reprintInfo.asp. DOI: 10.1525/auk.2011.128.3.600

One newly recognized order (Pteroclidiformes) is added to the main list because of a split from an existing order, two newly recognized families (Sapayoidae and Tityridae) are added to the main list by splits from existing families, and one family (Eurylaimidae) is removed because of one of these splits. A new linear sequence is adopted for families in the furnarioid suboscines. Four genera (*Schiffornis*, *Laniocera*, *Tityra*, and *Pachyramphus*) are moved from *incertae sedis* to the new family Tityridae, and one species (*Sapayoa aenigma*) is moved to the new family Sapayoidae. The genus *Chlorospingus* is moved from the family Thraupidae to the family Emberizidae. Five genera (*Luscinia*, *Tarsiger*, *Copsychus*, *Oenanthe*, and *Saxicola*) are moved from the family Turdidae to the family Muscicapidae, and a new linear sequence is adopted for species in the family Muscicapidae.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the seventh edition (with supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area is available at www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php.

The following changes to the seventh edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,078. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Pterodroma rostrata Tahiti Petrel. (A)
Procellaria aequinoctialis White-chinned Petrel. (A)
Circus buffoni Long-winged Harrier. (A)
Accipiter poliogaster Gray-bellied Hawk. (A)
Gallinula galeata Common Gallinule.
Charadrius nivosus Snowy Plover.
Gallinago solitaria Solitary Snipe. (A)
PTEROCLIDIFORMES
Chaetura meridionalis Sick's Swift. (A)
Ramphastos ambiguus Black-mandibled Toucan.
SAPAYOIDAE
TITYRIDAE
Aphelocoma ultramarina Transvolcanic Jay.
Aphelocoma wollweberi Mexican Jay.
Turdus nudigenis Spectacled Thrush.
Oryzoborus crassirostris* Large-billed Seed-Finch.

Delete the following names:
Gallinula chloropus Common Moorhen.
Charadrius alexandrinus Snowy Plover.
Chaetura andrei Ashy-tailed Swift.
Ramphastos swainsonii Chestnut-mandibled Toucan.
EURYLAIMIDAE
Aphelocoma ultramarina Mexican Jay.
Turdus nudigenis Bare-eyed Thrush.

Delete the "(H)" that follows ***Puffinus nativitatis*** Christmas Shearwater.

Move **PTEROCLIDIDAE** and its included species to the newly inserted order **PTEROCLIDIFORMES**, to follow ***Fratercula cirrhata***.

Transfer ***Sapayoa aenigma*** to the newly inserted family **SAPAYOIDAE**, to follow ***Campephilus imperialis***.

Change the sequence of families in the furnarioid suboscines (**FURNARIIDAE** through **RHINOCRYPTIDAE**) to:

THAMNOPHILIDAE
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
RHINOCRYPTIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE
FURNARIIDAE

Transfer ***Schiffornis turdina***, ***Laniocera rufescens***, the two species of ***Tityra***, and the nine species of ***Pachyramphus***, in this sequence, to the newly inserted family **TITYRIDAE**, to precede **COTINGIDAE**. Leave ***Piprites griseiceps*** as Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** within the Tyrannidae, following ***Tyrannus savana***.

Move the four species of ***Luscinia*, *Tarsiger cyanurus*, *Copsychus malabaricus*, *Oenanthe oenanthe***, and ***Saxicola torquatus*** to **MUSCICAPIDAE**, and rearrange the species in this family in the following sequence:

Muscicapa griseisticta Gray-streaked Flycatcher.
Muscicapa dauurica Asian Brown Flycatcher.
Muscicapa striata Spotted Flycatcher.
Muscicapa sibirica Dark-sided Flycatcher.
Copsychus malabaricus White-rumped Shama.
Luscinia sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin.
Luscinia calliope Siberian Rubythroat.
Luscinia svecica Bluethroat.
Luscinia cyane Siberian Blue Robin.
Tarsiger cyanurus Red-flanked Bluetail.
Ficedula narcissina Narcissus Flycatcher.
Ficedula mugimaki Mugimaki Flycatcher.
Ficedula albicilla Taiga Flycatcher.
Oenanthe oenanthe Northern Wheatear.
Saxicola torquatus Stonechat.

Rearrange the generic placements and sequence of species in **PARULIDAE** to the following:

Seiurus aurocapilla Ovenbird.
Helmitheros vermivorum Worm-eating Warbler.
Parkesia motacilla Louisiana Waterthrush.
Parkesia noveboracensis Northern Waterthrush.
† ***Vermivora bachmanii*** Bachman's Warbler.
Vermivora chrysoptera Golden-winged Warbler.
Vermivora cyanoptera Blue-winged Warbler.
Mniotilta varia Black-and-white Warbler.
Protonotaria citrea Prothonotary Warbler.
Limnothlypis swainsonii Swainson's Warbler.
Oreothlypis superciliosa Crescent-chested Warbler.

Oreothlypis gutturalis Flame-throated Warbler.
Oreothlypis peregrina Tennessee Warbler.
Oreothlypis celata Orange-crowned Warbler.
Oreothlypis crissalis Colima Warbler.
Oreothlypis luciae Lucy's Warbler.
Oreothlypis ruficapilla Nashville Warbler.
Oreothlypis virginiae Virginia's Warbler.
Leucopeza semperi Semper's Warbler.
Oporornis agilis Connecticut Warbler.
Geothlypis poliocephala Gray-crowned Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis aequinoctialis Masked Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis tolmiei MacGillivray's Warbler.
Geothlypis philadelphia Mourning Warbler.
Geothlypis formosa Kentucky Warbler.
Geothlypis semiflava Olive-crowned Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis speciosa Black-polled Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis beldingi Belding's Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis rostrata Bahama Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis flavovelata Altamira Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis trichas Common Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis nelsoni Hooded Yellowthroat.
Catharopeza bishopi Whistling Warbler.
Setophaga plumbea Plumbeous Warbler.
Setophaga angelae Elfin-woods Warbler.
Setophaga pharetra Arrowhead Warbler.
Setophaga citrina Hooded Warbler.
Setophaga ruticilla American Redstart.
Setophaga kirtlandii Kirtland's Warbler.
Setophaga tigrina Cape May Warbler.
Setophaga cerulea Cerulean Warbler.
Setophaga americana Northern Parula.
Setophaga pitiayumi Tropical Parula.
Setophaga magnolia Magnolia Warbler.
Setophaga castanea Bay-breasted Warbler.
Setophaga fusca Blackburnian Warbler.
Setophaga petechia Yellow Warbler.
Setophaga pensylvanica Chestnut-sided Warbler.
Setophaga striata Blackpoll Warbler.
Setophaga caerulescens Black-throated Blue Warbler.
Setophaga palmarum Palm Warbler.
Setophaga pityophila Olive-capped Warbler.
Setophaga pinus Pine Warbler.
Setophaga coronata Yellow-rumped Warbler.
Setophaga dominica Yellow-throated Warbler.
Setophaga flavescens Bahama Warbler.
Setophaga vitellina Vitelline Warbler.
Setophaga discolor Prairie Warbler.
Setophaga adelaidae Adelaide's Warbler.
Setophaga subita Barbuda Warbler.
Setophaga delicata St. Lucia Warbler.
Setophaga graciae Grace's Warbler.
Setophaga nigrescens Black-throated Gray Warbler.
Setophaga townsendi Townsend's Warbler.
Setophaga occidentalis Hermit Warbler.
Setophaga chrysoparia Golden-cheeked Warbler.
Setophaga virens Black-throated Green Warbler.
Myiothlypis fulvicauda Buff-rumped Warbler.
Basileuterus lachrymosus Fan-tailed Warbler.
Basileuterus rufifrons Rufous-capped Warbler.
Basileuterus melanogenys Black-cheeked Warbler.
Basileuterus ignotus Pirre Warbler.
Basileuterus belli Golden-browed Warbler.
Basileuterus culicivorus Golden-crowned Warbler.
Basileuterus tristriatus Three-striped Warbler.
Cardellina canadensis Canada Warbler.
Cardellina pusilla Wilson's Warbler.
Cardellina rubrifrons Red-faced Warbler.
Cardellina rubra Red Warbler.
Cardellina versicolor Pink-headed Warbler.
Myioborus pictus Painted Redstart.
Myioborus miniatus Slate-throated Redstart.
Myioborus torquatus Collared Redstart.
****Zeledonia coronata*** Wrenthrush.
****Icteria virens*** Yellow-breasted Chat.
****Xenoligea montana*** White-winged Warbler.
****Microligea palustris*** Green-tailed Warbler.
****Teretistris fernandinae*** Yellow-headed Warbler.
****Teretistris fornsi*** Oriente Warbler.

Move the six species of ***Chlorospingus*** to **EMBERIZIDAE** to follow ***Junco phaeonotus***.

Delete the "(A)" that follows ***Chrysomus icterocephalus*** Yellow-hooded Blackbird.

p. 16. Before the account for *Bulweria bulwerii*, insert the following new account:

Pterodroma rostrata (Peale). Tahiti Petrel.

Procellaria rostrata Peale, 1848, U.S. Explor. Exped. 8: 296. (Mountains about 600 feet on Tahiti, Society Islands.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on New Caledonia and in the Society and Marquesas islands.

Ranges at sea in the tropical and subtropical Pacific, west to off the coasts of Australia and New Guinea and east as far as the eastern Pacific (e.g., off Peruvian coast).

Rare off the coast of Costa Rica (south and southwest of Nicoya Peninsula; Obando-Calderón et al. 2010). Sight reports near Clipperton and the Revillagigedo Islands. Sight reports from Hawaiian waters are inconclusive because of failure to distinguish this species from *P. alba* (Pyle 1988).

Notes.—Sometimes included in the genus *Pseudobulweria* (Bretagnolle et al. 1998).

p. 17. Before the account for *Procellaria parkinsoni*, insert the following new account:

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus. White-chinned Petrel.

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 132. Based on "The Great Peteril" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 89, pl. 89 ("Cape of Good Hope" = South Georgia.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on the Falkland, South Georgia, Prince Edward, Marion, Crozet, Kerguelen, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, and Inaccessible (Tristan da Cunha) islands.

Ranges at sea, mostly in the South Atlantic and southern Indian oceans.

Accidental in Texas (Rollover Pass, Galveston County, 27 April 1986; Amer. Birds 44: 1158), California (west of Pigeon Point, San Mateo County, 18 October 2009; North Amer. Birds 64:119), and Maine (off Bar Harbor, 24 August 2010; North Amer. Birds *in press*). A report from North Carolina (Nat. Aud. Soc. Field Notes 51:39) has not been substantiated.

p. 20. Change the final paragraph of the Distribution statement for *Puffinus nativitatis* to read: *Ranges* at sea in the tropical Pacific Ocean east to waters off southern Mexico (between Nayarit and Oaxaca) and Costa Rica (50 km west of Cabo Blanco, Nicoya Peninsula, Puntarenas; Obando-Calderón et al. 2009).

p. 39. A record of the Bare-throated Tiger-Heron, *Tigrisoma mexicanum*, in the United States is recognized. After the last sentence in the Distribution statement, add the following new paragraph: Accidental in southern Texas (Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo County, 21 December 2009–20 January 2010; Nirschl and Snider 2010).

p. 92. After the account for *Circus cyaneus*, insert the following new account:

Circus buffoni (Gmelin). Long-winged Harrier.

Falco buffoni Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 277. Based on "Cayenne Ringtail" Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds 1, p. 91. (Cayenne = French Guiana.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Campo Grassland, Second-growth Scrub, Freshwater Marshes (0–900 m; Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Guianas south through Brazil, eastern Bolivia, and Paraguay to northern Argentina and northern Chile. Southernmost populations are migratory.

Casual in Panama (El Real, Darién Province, 5 November 2009; and Tocumens Marsh, Panamá Province, 11 April 2010; Angehr 2011); several additional unsubstantiated sight records from Panama.

p. 93. Before the account for *Accipiter soloensis*, insert the following new account:

Accipiter poliogaster (Temminck). Gray-bellied Hawk.

Falco poliogaster Natterer = Temminck, 1824, Planches Color., livr. 45, pl. 264. (Brazil. Type from Ypanema, São Paulo.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.

Accidental in Costa Rica (Puerto Viejo River, La Selva Biological Station, Heredia, Puerto Viejo de Sarapiqui, 26 June 2008 and 24 March 2009; Obando-Calderón et al. 2009).

p. 137. *Gallinula galeata* is treated as a species separate from the allopatric *G. chloropus*. Change the scientific name, English name, and citation to:

Gallinula galeata (Lichtenstein). Common Gallinule.

Crex galeata Lichtenstein, 1818, Verz. Säugeth. und Vög. Berliner Mus., p. 36. (Paraguay, *ex* Azara.)

Change the Distribution statement by removing the Old World portions of the breeding and winter distributions, and "Accidental in Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Spitsbergen, and the Commander Islands." from the paragraph on casual and accidental occurrence.

Change the Notes to: Formerly treated as conspecific with *G. chloropus* (Linnaeus 1758) [Common Moorhen] of Eurasia (AOU 1983, 1998), but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations and bill and shield morphology (Constantine and The Sound Approach 2006) and mitochondrial DNA (Groenenberg et al. 2008). Formerly known as Florida Gallinule.

p. 139. A record of the Sungrebe, *Heliornis fulica*, in the United States is recognized. Change the last paragraph of the Distribution statement to: Accidental in central New Mexico (Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, Socorro County, 13 and 18 November 2008; Williams et al. 2009) and Trinidad.

pp. 145–146. *Charadrius nivosus* is treated as a species separate from the allopatric *C. alexandrinus*. Change the scientific name and citation to:

Charadrius nivosus (Cassin). Snowy Plover.

Aegialitis nivosa Cassin, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., vol. 9, pp. xlvi, 696. (Presidio [near San Francisco], California.)

Change the Distribution statement by removing all mention of the *alexandrinus* group. Change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with *C. alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758, [Kentish Plover] of Eurasia (AOU 1983, 1998), but separated on the basis of differences in male advertisement calls, morphology, and mitochondrial and nuclear DNA, which indicate that the African *C. marginatus* Vieillot, 1818 [White-fronted Plover] is more closely related to *C. alexandrinus* or *C. nivosus* than these two species are to each other (Küpper et al. 2009). Groups: *C. nivosus* and *C. occidentalis* (Cabanis, 1872) [Peruvian Plover]. Some sources consider *Charadrius nivosus*, *C. alexandrinus*, *C. marginatus*, and the Australian *C. ruficapillus* Temminck, 1822 [Red-capped Plover] to constitute a superspecies (Vaurie 1965, Mayr and Short 1970, Sibley and Monroe 1990), whereas

others include *C. javanicus* Chasen, 1938 [Javan Plover] in this superspecies (Rittinghaus 1961, Wiersma 1996).

p. 177. After the account for *Gallinago stenura*, insert the following new account:

Gallinago solitaria Hodgson. Solitary Snipe.

Gallinago solitaria Hodgson, 1831, Gleanings in Science 3:238. (Nepal.)

Habitat.—Alpine areas above tree line in valleys and bogs and around springs and vegetation patches; winters at lower elevations along unfrozen streams.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in mountains from south of Lake Baikal and northwestern Mongolia south and west at least to northwestern China and east as far as Chukotka in the Russian Far East (Tomkovich 2008).

Winters from northeastern Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan east through the Himalayas at least as far as Arunachal Pradesh, India, and to eastern China, Korea, and Japan.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 24 May 2010; Withrow and Sonneborn 2011). A report of this species from St. Paul Island, Alaska (Bieber and Schuette 2009), although substantiated by photos, is considered inconclusive because of uncertainty as to the identification.

p. 215. Change the type locality of *Aethia pygmaea* to "(Bird Island, between Asia and America = Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska; Gibson and Banks 2010, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 123: 193-195.)".

p. 217. After the account for *Fratercula cirrhata*, insert the heading:

Order **PTEROCLIDIFORMES**: Sandgrouse

After this heading insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences (Ericson et al. 2006, Baker et al. 2007, Fain and Houde 2007, Hackett et al. 2008) have shown that the sandgrouse are an old group of uncertain affinities, not closely related to the Charadriiformes (cf. Maclean 1967, 1969; Fjeldså 1976; Sibley and Ahlquist 1990) or to the Columbiformes (cf. Olson 1970, Strauch 1978), although they may form part of an old radiation that includes the Columbiformes.

Remove the heading "Family **Incertae Sedis**" that currently precedes "Family **PTEROCLIDIDAE**: Sandgrouse" and the Notes that follow this family heading.

p. 278. *Chaetura meridionalis* is treated as a species separate from *C. andrei.* Delete the species account for *C. andrei* and substitute the following new species account:

Chaetura meridionalis Hellmayr. Sick's Swift.

Chaetura andrei meridionalis Hellmayr, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 19: 63. (state of Santiago del Estero, Argentina.)

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Brazil south to Paraguay, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil, *ranging* in winter from the breeding range north, at least casually, to Venezuela and Colombia.

Accidental in Panama (Juan Díaz, western Panamá province, 4 August 1923; Rogers 1939).

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Pinto 1938, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983, 1998) considered a subspecies of *C. andrei* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902 [Ashy-tailed Swift]. Elevation to species status follows Marín (1997).

p. 323. A record of the Amazon Kingfisher, *Chloroceryle amazona*, in the United States is recognized. Add the following paragraph to the end of the Distribution statement: Accidental in southern Texas (Laredo, Webb County, 24 January–3 February 2010; Wormington and Epstein 2010).

p. 331. *Ramphastos swainsonii* is treated as a subspecies of *R. ambiguus*, following Remsen et al. (2011). Delete the account for *Ramphastos swainsonii* and insert the following new account:

Ramphastos ambiguus Swainson. Black-mandibled Toucan.

Ramphastos ambiguus Swainson, 1823, Zool. Illustr. 3, pl. 168 and text. (No locality = Buenavista, Colombia, by designation of Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 34:328.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2,400 m; Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*swainsonii* group] in eastern Honduras (Olancho, Mosquitia), Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest and most of central plateau), Panama (absent from Pacific slope from eastern Chiriquí east to western Panamá province), western and northern Colombia, and western Ecuador; and [*ambiguus* group] on the east slope of the Andes from northern Colombia and Venezuela south to central Peru.

Notes.—*Ramphastos swainsonii* Gould, 1833 [Chestnut-mandibled Toucan], was formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered a distinct species, but was merged with *R. ambiguus* because of the lack of vocal differences and because of hints of intergradation where parapatric (Haffer 1974, Stiles et al. 1999). *Ramphastos ambiguus* and the South American *R. tucanus* Linnaeus, 1758, may constitute a superspecies (Haffer 1974).

p. 347. Delete the heading "Family **EURYLAIMIDAE**: Broadbills" and the Notes that follow this heading and insert the heading "Family **SAPAYOIDAE**: Sapayoa" to precede the species account for *Sapayoa aenigma*. After the new family heading, insert the following:

Notes: This monotypic family was formerly included in the Eurylaimidae *sensu lato* (e.g., Banks et al. 2008), but is here given familial status based on its long isolation from the other broadbills, as reflected in its phylogenetic, morphological, and biogeographical distinctness (Fjeldså et al. 2003, Chesser 2004, Irestedt et al. 2006, Moyle et al. 2006).

pp. 347–372. Recent genetic studies (e.g., Moyle et al. 2009) indicate that the evolutionary relationships of the furnarioid families are not accurately reflected in the current linear sequence. Change the sequence of furnarioid families, with no changes in species sequence, to:

THAMNOPHILIDAE
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
RHINOCRYPTIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE
FURNARIIDAE

Under the heading Suborder TYRANNI: Suboscines, insert the following:

Notes.—The sequence of furnarioid families (Thamnophilidae through Furnariidae) is derived from the phylogenetic analysis of Moyle et al. (2009).

pp. 416–420. After the account for *Tyrannus savana*, change the heading Genera ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** to Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** and delete the Notes under this heading. Insert the following Notes under Genus ***PIPRITES*** Cabanis:

Notes.—The genus *Piprites* has presented a taxonomic challenge for more than a century. Recent genetic studies indicate that it is either the sister group to the Tyrannidae (Ericson et al. 2006, Ohlson et al. 2008) or an isolated lineage near the base of the Tyrannidae (Tello et al. 2009).

After the account for *Piprites griseiceps*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Family **TITYRIDAE**: Becards, Tityras, and Allies

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA indicate that species in the genera *Schiffornis*, *Laniocera, Pachyramphus*, and *Tityra*, together with three extralimital genera, form a monophyletic group distinct from other tyrannoid suboscines (Chesser 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Barber and Rice 2007, Tello et al. 2009). The sequence of genera follows Tello et al. (2009).

Move Genus ***SCHIFFORNIS*** Bonaparte, Genus ***LANIOCERA*** Boie, Genus ***PACHYRAMPHUS*** Gray, and Genus ***TITYRA*** Vieillot, their citations, and their included species, in this sequence, to follow this new family heading.

p. 419. A record of the Gray-collared Becard, *Pachyramphus major*, in the United States is recognized. Add the following paragraph to the end of the Distribution statement: Accidental in southeastern Arizona (Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, 5 June 2009; Johnston et al. 2010).

p. 446-447. *Aphelocoma wollweberi* is treated as a species separate from the allopatric *A. ultramarina*. In the synonymy under *Aphelocoma*, change the last sentence of the citation for *Sieberocitta* to the following: Type, by original designation, *Cyanocitta ultramarina arizonae* Ridgway = *Aphelocoma wollweberi* Kaup.

Remove the current species account for *A. ultramarina* and insert the following new species accounts:

Aphelocoma ultramarina (Bonaparte). Transvolcanic Jay.

Corvus ultramarinus Bonaparte, 1825, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 4: 387. (Mexico; restricted to Temascáltepec, México, by van Rossem 1942, Auk 59: 573.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (900–3,400 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Transvolcanic Belt of Mexico from Colima east through southern Jalisco, northern Michoacán, México, northern Morelos, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

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

Aphelocoma wollweberi Kaup. Mexican Jay.

Aphelocoma wollweberi Kaup, 1854, J. für Ornith. 2: suppl., xlvii–lvi. (Zaccatekas [sic], México, restricted to Valparaíso Mountains, Zacatecas, by Pitelka 1951, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 50: 330.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Gallery Forest, Pine Forest (1,200–3,400 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident [*wollweberi* group] from central Arizona and isolated mountain ranges of southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Sonora south throughout Sierra Madre Occidental in Sonora, western Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, and northern Jalisco, and west to Nayarit; [*couchii* group] from southwestern Texas (Chisos Mountains) and isolated mountains of northern Coahuila south throughout Sierra Madre Oriental in southeastern Coahuila and northwestern Nuevo León, south to western Veracruz, east to western Tamaulipas, and west to the central Mexican Plateau in San Luis Potosí, Querétaro, Guanajuato, and eastern Jalisco.

Notes.—Groups: *A wollweberi* [Mexican Jay] and *A. couchii* Baird, 1858 [Couch's Jay]. Formerly treated as conspecific with *A. ultramarina* under the English name Mexican Jay, but separated on the basis of differences in nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (McCormack et al. 2008, 2011), morphology, plumage, and voice (Pitelka 1951, Brown and Horvath 1989, McCormack et al. 2008). Consists of at least three distinct mitochondrial DNA lineages, but nuclear markers indicate some gene flow between *couchii* and *potosina* mtDNA lineages (McCormack et al. 2008, 2011).

pp. 494–498. Recent phylogenetic studies indicate that the affinities of several genera currently included in the Turdidae lie instead with the Muscicapidae, and that the current sequence of species in the Muscicapidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Move Genus ***LUSCINIA*** Forster, Genus ***TARSIGER*** Hodgson, Genus ***COPSYCHUS*** Wagler, Genus ***OENANTHE*** Vieillot, and Genus ***SAXICOLA*** Bechstein, their citations, and their included species to the family Muscicapidae. Insert the following Notes after the citations for *Copsychus*, *Oenanthe*, and *Saxicola*, and after the first sentence in the Notes for *Luscinia* and *Tarsiger*:

Formerly included in the family Turdidae, but analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Sangster et al. 2010, Zuccon and Ericson 2010) indicate that this genus forms part of the Muscicapidae. Delete the Notes under the heading Family **MUSCICAPIDAE**: Old World Flycatchers.

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Muscicapidae as follows:

Genus *Muscicapa* Brisson
Muscicapa griseisticta (Swinhoe)
Muscicapa dauurica Pallas
Muscicapa striata (Pallas)
Muscicapa sibirica Gmelin
Genus *Copsychus* Wagler
Copsychus malabaricus (Scopoli)
Genus *Luscinia* Forster
Luscinia sibilans Swinhoe
Luscinia calliope (Pallas)
Luscinia svecica (Linnaeus)
Luscinia cyane (Pallas)
Genus *Tarsiger* Hodgson
Tarsiger cyanurus (Pallas)
Genus *Ficedula* Brisson
Ficedula narcissina (Temminck)
Ficedula mugimaki (Temminck)
Ficedula albicilla (Pallas)
Genus *Oenanthe* Vieillot
Oenanthe oenanthe (Linnaeus)
Genus *Saxicola* Bechstein
Saxicola torquatus (Linnaeus)

p. 500. Records of the Brown-backed Solitaire, *Myadestes occidentalis*, in the United States are recognized. Add the following paragraph to the end of the Distribution statement: Accidental in southeastern Arizona (Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, 4–7 October 1996; Miller and Ramsey canyons, 16 July–1 August 2009; Doren 2010).

p. 510. Change the English name for *Turdus nudigenis* to Spectacled Thrush, following the AOU South American Check-list Committee (Remsen et al. 2011). Change the first and second sentences of the Notes to: Also known as Bare-eyed Thrush, American Bare-eyed Thrush, Naked-eyed Thrush, Yellow-eyed Thrush, and Bare-eyed Robin. The English name was changed from Bare-eyed Thrush (AOU 1983, Banks et al. 2008) to avoid confusion with the African species *Turdus tephronotus*, also called Bare-eyed Thrush.

p. 512. A record of the Red-legged Thrush, *Turdus plumbeus*, in the United States is recognized. Add the following paragraph to the end of the Distribution statement: Accidental in east-central Florida (Melbourne Beach, Brevard County, 31 May 2010; Anderson and Ponce 2010).

p. 532. The generic name *Peucedramus* should be attributed to Coues, rather than Henshaw, in accordance with Article 50.1.1 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). Change the heading and citation for *Peucedramus* to:

Genus ***PEUCEDRAMUS*** Coues

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

pp. 532–567. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Lovette et al. 2010) has shown that the current generic limits and linear sequence of species within the family Parulidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. We retain the current taxonomy for *Leucopeza semperi*, *Oporornis agilis*, and *Catharopeza bishopi* (see below), but otherwise adopt a new classification based on their conclusions. This new classification results in the following changes:

Under the heading Family **PARULIDAE**: Wood-Warblers, insert the following:

Notes: Although the genus *Parula* is no longer recognized, the family name Parulidae is retained under Article 40.1 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). Sequence of species follows Lovette et al. (2010).

Transfer *Wilsonia citrina* and all species in the genera *Parula* and *Dendroica* to the genus *Setophaga*, and move the citations for *Wilsonia*, *Parula*, and *Dendroica* into the synonymy of *Setophaga*. Transfer *Oporornis tolmiei*, *Oporornis philadelphia*, and *Oporornis formosus*, changing the species name of the latter to *formosa*, to the genus *Geothlypis*. Transfer *Euthlypis lachrymosa* to the genus *Basileuterus*, changing the species name to *lachrymosus*, and move the citation for *Euthlypis* into the synonymy of *Basileuterus*. Transfer *Wilsonia pusilla*, *Wilsonia canadensis*, and both species in the genus *Ergaticus* to the genus *Cardellina*, changing the species name of *E. ruber* to *C. rubra*, and move the citation for *Ergaticus* into the synonymy of *Cardellina*. Delete the genus headings and Notes for *Wilsonia*, *Parula*, *Dendroica*, *Euthlypis*, and *Ergaticus*. For each species formerly in these genera, make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes, and add/amend the Notes as detailed below.

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Parulidae as follows, adding parentheses to the author names for *Setophaga plumbea*, *angelae*, *vitellina*, *adelaidae*, *subita*, *delicata*, *graciae*, and *chrysoparia*, and removing parentheses from the author names for *Basileuterus lachrymosus* and *Cardellina versicolor*:

Genus *Seiurus* Swainson
Seiurus aurocapilla (Linnaeus)
Genus *Helmitheros* Rafinesque
Helmitheros vermivorum (Gmelin)
Genus *Parkesia* Sangster
Parkesia motacilla (Vieillot)
Parkesia noveboracensis (Gmelin)
Genus *Vermivora* Swainson
†*Vermivora bachmanii* (Audubon)
Vermivora chrysoptera (Linnaeus)
Vermivora cyanoptera Olson and Reveal

Genus *Mniotilta* Vieillot
Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus)
Genus *Protonotaria* Baird
Protonotaria citrea (Boddaert)
Genus *Limnothlypis* Stone
Limnothlypis swainsonii (Audubon)
Genus *Oreothlypis* Ridgway
Oreothlypis superciliosa (Hartlaub)
Oreothlypis gutturalis (Cabanis)
Oreothlypis peregrina (Wilson)
Oreothlypis celata (Say)
Oreothlypis crissalis (Salvin and Godman)
Oreothlypis luciae (Cooper)
Oreothlypis ruficapilla (Wilson)
Oreothlypis virginiae (Baird)
Genus *Leucopeza* Sclater
Leucopeza semperi (Sclater)
Genus *Oporornis* Baird
Oporornis agilis (Wilson)
Genus *Geothlypis* Cabanis
Geothlypis poliocephala Baird
Geothlypis aequinoctialis (Gmelin)
Geothlypis tolmiei (Townsend)
Geothlypis philadelphia (Wilson)
Geothlypis formosa (Wilson)
Geothlypis semiflava Sclater
Geothlypis speciosa Sclater
Geothlypis beldingi Ridgway
Geothlypis rostrata Bryant
Geothlypis flavovelata Ridgway
Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus)
Geothlypis nelsoni Richmond
Genus *Catharopeza* Sclater
Catharopeza bishopi (Lawrence)
Genus *Setophaga* Swainson
Setophaga plumbea (Lawrence)
Setophaga angelae (Kepler and Parkes)
Setophaga pharetra (Gosse)
Setophaga citrina (Boddaert)
Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus)
Setophaga kirtlandii (Baird)
Setophaga tigrina (Gmelin)
Setophaga cerulea (Wilson)
Setophaga americana (Linnaeus)
Setophaga pitiayumi (Vieillot)
Setophaga magnolia (Wilson)
Setophaga castanea (Wilson)
Setophaga fusca (Müller)
Setophaga petechia (Linnaeus)
Setophaga pensylvanica (Linnaeus)
Setophaga striata (Forster)
Setophaga caerulescens (Gmelin)
Setophaga palmarum (Gmelin)
Setophaga pityophila (Gundlach)
Setophaga pinus (Wilson)
Setophaga coronata (Linnaeus)
Setophaga dominica (Linnaeus)
Setophaga flavescens (Todd)
Setophaga vitellina (Cory)
Setophaga discolor (Vieillot)
Setophaga adelaidae (Baird)
Setophaga subita (Riley)
Setophaga delicata (Ridgway)
Setophaga graciae (Baird)
Setophaga nigrescens (Townsend)
Setophaga townsendi (Townsend)
Setophaga occidentalis (Townsend)
Setophaga chrysoparia (Sclater and Salvin)
Setophaga virens (Gmelin)
Genus *Myiothlypis* Cabanis
Myiothlypis fulvicauda (Spix)
Genus *Basileuterus* Cabanis
Basileuterus lachrymosus Bonaparte
Basileuterus rufifrons (Swainson)
Basileuterus melanogenys Baird
Basileuterus ignotus Nelson
Basileuterus belli (Giraud)
Basileuterus culicivorus (Deppe)
Basileuterus tristriatus (Tschudi)
Genus *Cardellina* Bonaparte
Cardellina canadensis (Linnaeus)
Cardellina pusilla (Wilson)
Cardellina rubrifrons (Giraud)
Cardellina rubra (Swainson)
Cardellina versicolor Salvin
Genus *Myioborus* Baird
Myioborus pictus (Swainson)
Myioborus miniatus (Swainson)
Myioborus torquatus (Baird)
Genus *Zeledonia* Ridgway
Zeledonia coronata Ridgway
Genus *Icteria* Vieillot
Icteria virens (Linnaeus)
Genus *Xenoligea* Bond
Xenoligea montana (Chapman)
Genus *Microligea* Cory
Microligea palustris (Cory)
Genus *Teretistris* Cabanis
Teretistris fernandinae (Lembeye)
Teretistris fornsi Gundlach

Under the heading Genus ***VERMIVORA*** Swainson, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly included six species (*peregrina*, *celata*, *ruficapilla*, *virginiae*, *crissalis*, and *luciae*) now placed in *Oreothlypis*. See comments under *Oreothlypis*.

Under the heading Genus ***OREOTHLYPIS*** Ridgway, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Genetic studies (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006, Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* are not closely related to two species formerly placed in *Parula* (*Setophaga americana* and *pitiayumi*), that the six species formerly placed in *Vermivora* are not closely related to true *Vermivora* (*bachmanii*, *chrysoptera*, and *cyanoptera*), and that *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* and the six former *Vermivora* species form sister groups.

Under the heading Genus ***OPORORNIS*** Baird, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly included three species (*formosus*, *philadelphia*, and *tolmiei*) now placed in *Geothlypis*, from which *Oporornis sensu stricto* (= *O. agilis*) differs in locomotion, song, and general behavior (Bent 1953, Dunn and Garrett 1997). Analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Escalante et al. 2009, Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that the phylogenetic placement of *O. agilis* is likely outside of the expanded *Geothlypis* clade. An analysis of sequences of all *Geothlypis* and *Oporornis* species indicated that *O. agilis* is sister to *Geothlypis sensu lato* (Escalante et al. 2009), whereas an analysis that also included *Leucopeza semperi* indicated that *O. agilis* may be sister to this species (Lovette et al. 2010). See comments under *Geothlypis*.

Under the heading Genus ***GEOTHLYPIS*** Cabanis, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Escalante et al. 2009, Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that several species often placed in *Oporornis* (*tolmiei*, *philadelphia*, and *formosa*) are more closely related to *Geothlypis* species than to *Oporornis sensu stricto* (cf. Lowery and Monroe 1968).

In the species accounts for *Geothlypis tolmiei* and *G. philadelphia*, add the following sentence to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Oporornis.* See comments under *Geothlypis.*

In the species account for *Geothlypis formosa*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Oporornis.* See comments under *Geothlypis.*

Under the heading Genus ***CATHAROPEZA*** Sclater, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that the monotypic genus *Catharopeza* is sister to *Setophaga*. Although sometimes merged with the former *Dendroica* (Bond 1967, Kepler and Parkes 1972), now *Setophaga*, *C. bishopi* is here maintained in a separate genus based on its genetic and phenotypic distinctness, including differences in voice, behavior, and morphology (Bond 1972, Andrle and Andrle 1976, Robbins and Parker 1997).

Under the heading Genus ***SETOPHAGA*** Swainson, insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that all species formerly placed in *Dendroica*, one species formerly placed in *Wilsonia* (*citrina*), and two species formerly placed in *Parula* (*americana* and *pitiayumi*) form a clade with the single species traditionally placed in *Setophaga* (*ruticilla*). The generic name *Setophaga* has priority for this clade.

In the species accounts for *Setophaga plumbea*, *angelae*, *pharetra*, *pityophila*, *vitellina*, *graciae*, and *nigrescens*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga*.

In the species account for *Setophaga citrina,* insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia*. See comments under *Setophaga.*

In the species accounts for *Setophaga kirtlandii*, *tigrina*, *cerulea*, *magnolia*, *castanea*, *fusca*, *petechia*, *pensylvanica*, *striata*, *caerulescens*, *palmarum*, *pinus*, *coronata*, and *discolor*, insert the following Notes, if Notes are not present, or add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga.*

In the species account for *Setophaga americana*, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Parula*. See comments under *Setophaga.*

In the species account for *Setophaga pitiayumi*, replace the existing Notes with: Also known as Olive-backed Warbler. Groups: *S. pitiayumi* [Tropical Parula] and *S. graysoni* (Ridgway, 1887) [Socorro Warbler]. Formerly placed in the genus *Parula*. See comments under *Setophaga* and *S. americana.*

For changes to the species account for *Setophaga dominica*, and for a new species account for *S. flavescens*, see the next entry below (p. 546).

In the species account for *Setophaga adelaidae*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly included *S. subita* and *S. delicata*, now considered distinct species (Lovette et al. 1998, Lovette and Bermingham 1999). Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga*.

In the species accounts for *Setophaga subita* and *delicata*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *D. adelaidae* and *Setophaga*.

In the species account for *Setophaga townsendi*, replace the existing Notes with: *Setophaga townsendi*, *S. occidentalis*, *S. virens*, and *S. chrysoparia* constitute a superspecies (Mengel 1964). *Setophaga townsendi* and *S. occidentalis* hybridize extensively in Washington, where *S. townsendi* appears to be expanding its range at the expense of *S. occidentalis* (Rohwer et al. 2001, Krosby and Rohwer 2009). Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga.*

In the species accounts for *Setophaga occidentalis*, *chrysoparia*, and *virens*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga* and *S. townsendi*.

Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Setophaga virens*:

Genus ***MYIOTHLYPIS*** Cabanis

Myiothlypis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein. 1:17. Type, by original designation, *Trichas nigrocristatus* Lafresnaye.

Transfer *Phaeothlypis fulvicauda* (p. 567) to the genus *Myiothlypis*, delete the genus heading and Notes for *Phaeothlypis*, and move the citation for *Phaeothlypis* into the synonymy of *Myiothlypis*. In the species account for *M. fulvicauda*, insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Phaeothlypis*.

Under the heading Genus ***BASILEUTERUS*** Cabanis, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that true *Basileuterus* consists of *lachrymosus*, formerly placed in *Euthlypis*, *rufifrons*, *melanogenys*, *ignotus*, *belli*, *culicivorus*, *tristriatus*, and the extralimital species *hypoleucus* and *trifasciatus*. Formerly included many, mostly extralimital, species now placed in the genus *Myiothlypis*.

In the species account for *Basileuterus lachrymosus*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Euthlypis*. See comments under *Basileuterus*.

Under the heading Genus ***CARDELLINA*** Bonaparte, insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that two species formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia* (*canadensis* and *pusilla*) and both species formerly placed in the genus *Ergaticus* (*rubra* and *versicolor*) form a clade with *Cardellina rubrifrons*. The generic name *Cardellina* has priority for this clade.

In the species account for *Cardellina canadensis*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia*. See comments under *Cardellina*.

In the species account for *Cardellina pusilla*, insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia*. See comments under *Cardellina*.

In the species accounts for *Cardellina rubra* and *C. versicolor*, insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Ergaticus*. See comments under *Cardellina*.

Under the heading Genus ***ZELEDONIA*** Ridgway, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that the genus *Zeledonia* represents an old lineage of uncertain affinities, one that may be sister to the "core Parulidae" *sensu* Lovette et al. (2010).

Under the heading Genus ***ICTERIA*** Vieillot, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Yuri and Mindell 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that the genus *Icteria* represents an old lineage of uncertain affinities, probably related to the Parulidae, Icteridae, or Emberizidae.

Under the heading Genus ***XENOLIGEA*** Bond, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that the genera *Xenoligea* and *Microligea* are sister taxa of uncertain affinities, likely allied to a small group of non-parulid passerines endemic to the West Indies.

Under the heading Genus ***MICROLIGEA*** Cory, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Xenoligea*.

Under the heading Genus ***TERETISTRIS*** Cabanis, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that *Teretistris* is a genus of uncertain affinities, likely allied to a small group of non-parulid passerines endemic to the West Indies.

p. 546. *Setophaga flavescens* is treated as a species separate from *S. dominica*. Delete ", and also in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco)." from the end of the breeding distribution of *S. dominica*. Change the Notes for *S. dominica* to:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga* and *S. flavescens*.

After the species account for *S. dominica*, insert the following new species account:

Setophaga flavescens (Todd). Bahama Warbler.

Dendroica flavescens Todd, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 22:171. (Spencer's Point, Abaco, Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest (Lower Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Grand Bahama, Little Abaco, and Great Abaco islands, Bahamas.

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with *Setophaga dominica* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but separated on the basis of song playback trials and differences in morphology, ecology, and mitochondrial DNA (McKay et al. 2010). See comments under *S. dominica*.

pp. 570–571. Remove the genus *Chlorospingus*, its citation, and its included species from *incertae sedis* within the Thraupidae and position them following the species account for *Junco phaeonotus* (p. 626) in the Emberizidae. After the citation for the genus, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly included in the family Thraupidae. Recent analyses of mitochondrial DNA (Klicka et al. 2007, DaCosta et al. 2009) indicate that *Chlorospingus* forms part of the New World radiation of the Emberizidae, although its exact placement remains to be determined.

p. 594. After the account for *Oryzoborus funereus*, insert the following new species account:

Oryzoborus crassirostris (Gmelin). Large-billed Seed-Finch.

Loxia crassirostris Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2):862. (Based on "Thickbilled Grosbeak" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 148 – no locality; Cayenne designated by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool. 9:25).

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Freshwater Marshes, Second-growth Scrub (0–700 m; Lower Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (El Real and Yaviza, Darién, and as far west as Tortí, eastern Panama) and northern and eastern Colombia east through Venezuela to the Guianas, Trinidad (at least formerly), and northern Brazil, south to the Amazon River and northeastern Peru.

p. 611. Change the type locality of *Spizella breweri* to "(Western North America, California, New Mexico = Black Hills, Dak[ota Territory] = Laramie Range, Albany County, Wyoming; Banks and Gibson 2007, Auk 124: 1083–1085.)".

p. 642. *Chrysomus icterocephalus*, added to the main list on the basis of an old specimen record from Barbados (Chesser et al. 2010), appears to be well established and breeding in extreme eastern Panama (Angehr 2011). Change the first sentence of the Distribution statement to: *Breeds* and resident with local seasonal movements in lowlands of eastern Panama (El Real, Darién), northwestern Colombia (also an isolated population near Bogotá) east through Venezuela, the Guianas, and Trinidad south to the mouth of the Amazon, Brazil, and west up the Amazon to northeastern Peru.

p. 686. Delete the account for *Pterodroma rostrata* from the Appendix.

p. 687. Delete the account for *Procellaria aequinoctialis* from the Appendix.

p. 690. Delete the account for *Circus buffoni* from the Appendix (Chesser et al. 2009).

p. 695. *Amazilia chionopectus* is treated as a junior synonym of *A. brevirostris*, following Schuchmann (1999) and Weller and Schuchmann (2009). Change ***Amazilia chionopectus*** (Gould) to ***Amazilia brevirostris*** (Lesson) and change the citation for this species to:

Ornismya brevirostris Lesson, 1829, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouches, p. xxv, pl. 77. (Guiana.)

After the last sentence of the text of this species account, insert the following: Formerly listed as *Amazilia chionopectus* (Gould). Some authors place the species in the genus *Agyrtria*.

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Pterodroma rostrata	Pétrel de Tahiti
Procellaria aequinoctialis	Puffin à menton blanc
Circus buffoni	Busard de Buffon
Accipiter poliogaster	Autour à ventre gris
Gallinula galeata	Gallinule d'Amérique
Charadrius nivosus	Pluvier neigeux
Gallinago solitaria	Bécassine solitaire
Chaetura meridionalis	Martinet de Sick
Ramphastos ambiguus	Toucan tocard
SAPAYOIDAE	
TITYRIDAE	
Aphelocoma ultramarina	Geai des volcans
Aphelocoma wollweberi	Geai du Mexique
Dendroica flavescens	Paruline de Todd
Oryzoborus crassirostris	Sporophile crassirostre
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus	Chlorospin des buissons
Chlorospingus tacarcunae	Chlorospin du Tacarcuna
Chlorospingus inornatus	Chlorospin du Pirré
Chlorospingus pileatus	Chlorospin à sourcils brisés
Chlorospingus flavigularis	Chlorospin à gorge jaune
Chlorospingus canigularis	Chlorospin à gorge grise

Delete the following names:

Gallinula chloropus	Gallinule poule-d'eau
Charadrius alexandrinus	Pluvier à collier interrompu
Chaetura andrei	Martinet d'André
Ramphastos swainsonii	Toucan de Swainson
EURYLAIMIDAE	
Aphelocoma ultramarina	Geai du Mexique
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus	Tangara des buissons
Chlorospingus tacarcunae	Tangara du Tacarcuna
Chlorospingus inornatus	Tangara du Pirré
Chlorospingus pileatus	Tangara à sourcils brisés
Chlorospingus flavigularis	Tangara à gorge jaune
Chlorospingus canigularis	Tangara à gorge grise

Transfer *Schiffornis turdina*, *Laniocera rufescens,* the two species of *Tityra*, and the nine species of *Pachyramphus*, in this sequence, to the newly inserted TITYRIDAE, with no change in French names.

Change the sequence of families in the furnarioid suboscines (FURNARIIDAE through RHINOCRYPTIDAE) to the following sequence, with no change in French names:

THAMNOPHILIDAE
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
RHINOCRYPTIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE
FURNARIIDAE

Move the four species of *Luscinia*, *Tarsiger cyanurus*, *Copsychus malabaricus*, *Oenanthe oenanthe*, and *Saxicola torquatus* to

MUSCICAPIDAE, and rearrange the species in this family in the following sequence, with no change in French names:

Muscicapa griseisticta
Muscicapa dauurica
Muscicapa striata
Muscicapa sibirica
Copsychus malabaricus
Luscinia sibilans
Luscinia calliope
Luscinia svecica
Luscinia cyane
Tarsiger cyanurus
Ficedula narcissina
Ficedula mugimaki
Ficedula albicilla
Oenanthe oenanthe
Saxicola torquatus

Rearrange the generic placements and sequence of species in PARULIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement, with no change in French names.

Change *Amazilia chionopectus* to *Amazilia brevirostris* in APPENDIX (Part 1), with no change to the French name.

Delete the following names from the APPENDIX (Part 1):

Pterodroma rostrata	Pétrel de Tahiti
Procellaria aequinoctialis	Puffin à menton blanc
Circus buffoni	Busard de Buffon

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included division of *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard), *Poecile gambeli* (Mountain Chickadee), and *Geothlypis aequinoctialis* (Masked Yellowthroat) into two species each; division of *Setophaga coronata* (Yellow-rumped Warbler) into two, three, or four species; transfer of *Luscinia sibilans* (Rufous-tailed Robin), *L. cyane* (Siberian Blue Robin), and *L. calliope* (Siberian Rubythroat) to different genera; modification of the type locality of *Poecile gambeli* (Mountain Chickadee); and modification of the English names of wrens in the genus *Troglodytes*.

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank G. R. Angehr, S. Billerman, A. Brelsford, M. R. Browning, T. Burke, T. Donegan, D. D. Gibson, S. N. G. Howell, T. R. Jervis, C. Küpper, J. E. McCormack, G. Obando-Calderón, A. P. Peterson, A. T. Peterson, G. M. Spellman, and T. Székely for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

Literature Cited

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Anderson, B. H., and M. S. Ponce. 2010. First record of Red-legged Thrush (*Turdus plumbeus*) for Florida and the North American mainland. North American Birds 64:364–367.

Andrle, R. F., and P. R. Andrle. 1976. The Whistling Warbler of St. Vincent, West Indies. Condor 78:236–243.

Angehr, G. R. 2011. First North American records of Long-winged Harrier (*Circus buffoni*), Large-billed Seed-Finch (*Oryzoborus crassirostris*), and Yellow-hooded Blackbird (*Chrysomus icterocephalus*) from Panama. North American Birds 64:540–547.

Avise, J. C., J. C. Patton, and C. F. Aquadro. 1980. Evolutionary genetics of birds: Comparative molecular evolution in New World warblers and rodents. Journal of Heredity 71:303–310.

Baker, A. J., S. L. Pereira, and T. A. Paton. 2007. Phylogenetic relationships and divergence times of Charadriiformes genera: Multigene evidence for the Cretaceous origin of at least 14 clades of shorebirds. Biology Letters 3:205–209.

Banks, R. C., R. T. Chesser, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2008. Forty-ninth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 125:756–766.

Barber, B. R., and N. H. Rice. 2007. Systematics and evolution in the Tityrinae (Passeriformes: Tyrannoidea). Auk 124:1317–1329.

Bent, A. C. 1953. Life histories of North American wood warblers. U.S. National Museum Bulletin 203.

Bieber, G., and S. Schuette. 2009. First record of Solitary Snipe (*Gallinago solitaria*) for North America on Saint Paul Island, Alaska. North American Birds 63:178–181.

Bond, J. 1967. Twelfth supplement to the check-list of birds of the West Indies. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Bond, J. 1972. Seventeenth supplement to the check-list of birds of the West Indies. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Bretagnolle, V., C. Attié, and E. Pasquet. 1998. Cytochrome-*b* evidence for validity and phylogenetic relationships of *Pseudobulweria* and *Bulweria* (Procellariidae). Auk 115:188–195.

Brown, J. L., and E. G. Horvath. 1989. Geographic variation of group size, ontogeny, rattle calls, and body size in *Aphelocoma ultramarina*. Auk 106:124–128.

Chesser, R. T. 2004. Molecular systematics of New World suboscine birds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:11–24.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2009. Fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 126:705–714.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2010. Fifty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 127:726–744.

Constantine, M., and The Sound Approach. 2006. The Sound Approach to Birding: A Guide to Understanding Bird Sound. Sound Approach, Dorset, United Kingdom.

Cory, C. B. 1918. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications in Zoology Series, vol. 13, part 2, no. 1.

DaCosta, J. M., G. M. Spellman, P. Escalante, and J. Klicka. 2009. A molecular systematic revision of two historically problematic songbird clades: *Aimophila* and *Pipilo*. Journal of Avian Biology 40:206–216.

Doren, B. V. 2010. A Brown-backed Solitaire (*Myadestes occidentalis*) in Arizona. North American Birds 64:176–179.

Dunn, J. L., and K. L. Garrett. 1997. A Field Guide to Warblers of North America. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

Ericson, P. G. P., C. L. Anderson, T. Britton, A. Elzanowski, U. S. Johansson, M. Källersjö, J. I. Ohlson, T. J. Parsons, D. Zuccon, and G. Mayr. 2006. Diversification of Neoaves: Integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. Biology Letters 2:543–547.

Escalante, P., L. Márquez-Valdelamar, P. de la Torre, J. P. Laclette, and J. Klicka. 2009. Evolutionary history of a prominent North American warbler clade: The *Oporornis–Geothlypis* complex. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 53:668–678.

Fain, M. G., and P. Houde. 2007. Multilocus perspectives on the monophyly and phylogeny of the order Charadriiformes (Aves). BMC Evolutionary Biology 7:35.

Fjeldså, J. 1976. The systematic affinities of the sandgrouse, Pteroclididae. Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening 139:179–243.

Fjeldså, J., D. Zuccon, M. Irestedt, U. Johansson, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2003. *Sapayoa aenigma*: A New World representative of 'Old World suboscines'. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B (Supplement) 270:S238–S241.

Groenenberg, D. S. J., A. J. Beintema, R. W. R. J. Dekker, and E. Gittenberger. 2008. Ancient DNA elucidates the controversy about the flightless island hens (*Gallinula* sp.) of Tristan da Cunha. PLoS ONE 3(3):e1835.

Hackett, S. J., R. T. Kimball, S. Reddy, R. C. K. Bowie, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, J. L. Chojnowski, W. A. Cox, K.-L. Han, J. Harshman, and others. 2008. A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320:1763–1768.

Haffer, J. 1974. Avian Speciation in Tropical South America. Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 14.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Irestedt, M., J. I. Ohlson, D. Zuccon, M. Kallersjo, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2006. Nuclear DNA from old collections of avian study skins reveals the evolutionary history of the Old World suboscines (Aves, Passeriformes). Zoologica Scripta 35:567–580.

Johnston, J., A. Pellegrini, and R. Davis. 2010. First record of Gray-collared Becard (*Pachyramphus major*) for the United States. North American Birds 64:180–182.

Kepler, C. B., and K. C. Parkes. 1972. A new species of warbler (Parulidae) from Puerto Rico. Auk 89:1–18.

Klein, N. K., K. J. Burns, S. J. Hackett, and C. S. Griffiths. 2004. Molecular phylogenetic relationships among the wood warblers (Parulidae) and historical biogeography in the Caribbean Basin. Journal of Caribbean Ornithology 17:3–17.

Klicka, J., K. J. Burns, and G. M. Spellman. 2007. Defining a monophyletic Cardinalini: A molecular perspective. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 45:1014–1032.

Krosby, M., and S. Rohwer. 2009. A 2000 km genetic wake yields evidence for northern glacial refugia and hybrid zone movement in a pair of songbirds. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B 276:615–621.

Küpper, C., J. Augustin, A. Kosztolányi, J. Figuerola, T. Burke, and T. Székely. 2009. Kentish versus Snowy Plover: Phenotypic and genetic analyses of *Charadrius alexandrinus* reveal divergence of Eurasian and American subspecies. Auk 126:839–852.

Lovette, I. J., and E. Bermingham. 1999. Explosive speciation in the New World *Dendroica* warblers. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B 266:1629–1636.

Lovette, I. J., and E. Bermingham. 2002. What is a wood-warbler? Molecular characterization of a monophyletic Parulidae. Auk 119:695–714.

Lovette, I. J., E. Bermingham, G. Seutin, and R. E. Ricklefs. 1998. Range disjunction and evolutionary differentiation in West Indian *Dendroica* warblers. Auk 115:890–903.

Lovette, I. J., and W. M. Hochachka. 2006. Simultaneous effects of phylogenetic niche conservatism and competition on avian community structure. Ecology 87:S14–S28.

Lovette, I. J., J. I. Pérez-Emán, J. P. Sullivan, R. C. Banks, I. Fiorentino, S. Córdoba-Córdoba, M. Echeverry-Galvis, F. K. Barker, K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, and others. 2010. A comprehensive multilocus phylogeny for the wood-warblers and a revised classification of the Parulidae (Aves). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 57:753–770.

Lowery, G. H., Jr., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1968. Family Parulidae. Pages 3–93 *in* Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 14 (R. A. Paynter, Jr., Ed.). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Maclean, G. L. 1967. Die Systematische Stellung der Flughühner (Pteroclididae). Journal für Ornithologie 108:203–217.

Maclean, G. L. 1969. A study of seedsnipe in southern South America. Living Bird 8:33–80.

Marín, M. 1997. Species limits and distribution of some New World spine-tailed swifts (*Chaetura* spp.). Pages 431–443 *in* Studies in Neotropical Ornithology Honoring Ted Parker (J. V. Remsen, Jr., Ed.). Ornithological Monographs, no. 48.

Mayr, E., and L. L. Short. 1970. Species Taxa of North American Birds. Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 9.

McCormack, J. E., J. Heled, K. S. Delaney, A. T. Peterson, and L. L. Knowles. 2011. Calibrating divergence times on species tree versus gene trees: Implications for speciation history of *Aphelocoma* jays. Evolution 65:184–202.

McCormack, J. E., A. T. Peterson, E. Bonaccorso, and T. B. Smith. 2008. Speciation in the highlands of Mexico: Genetic and phenotypic divergence in the Mexican Jay (*Aphelocoma ultramarina*). Molecular Ecology 17:2505–2521.

McKay, B. D., M. B. J. Reynolds, W. K. Hayes, and D. S. Lee. 2010. Evidence for the species status of the Bahama Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica* "*dominica*" *flavescens*). Auk 127:932–939.

Mengel, R. M. 1964. The probable history of species formation in some northern wood warblers (Parulidae). Living Bird 3:9–43.

Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1970. A Guide to the Birds of South America. Livingston, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.

Moyle, R. G., R. T. Chesser, R. O. Prum, P. Schikler, and J. Cracraft. 2006. Phylogeny and evolutionary history of Old World suboscine birds (Aves: Eurylaimides). American Museum Novitates 3544:1–22.

Moyle, R. G., R. T. Chesser, R. T. Brumfield, J. G. Tello, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the antbirds, ovenbirds, woodcreepers, and allies (Aves: Passeriformes: Furnariides). Cladistics 25:386–405.

Nirschl, R., and R. Snider. 2010. First record of Bare-throated Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma mexicanum*) for the United States. North American Birds 64:347–349.

Obando-Calderón, G., J. Chaves-Campos, R. Garrigues, A. Martinez-Salinas, M. Montoya, O. Ramirez, and J. Zook. 2010. Actualización de la Lista Oficial de las Aves de Costa Rica 2010. Zeledonia 14-2. Boletín de la Asociación Ornitológica de Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica. [Online.] Available at www.avesdecostarica.org/?q=content/revista-zeledonia.

Obando-Calderón, G., J. Chaves-Campos, R. Garrigues, M. Montoya, O. Ramirez, L. Sandoval, and J. Zook. 2009. Actualización de la Lista Oficial de las Aves de Costa Rica 2009. Zeledonia 13-2. Boletín de la Asociación Ornitológica de Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica. [Online.] Available at www.avesdecostarica.org/?q=content/revista-zeledonia.

Ohlson, J. I., J. Fjeldså, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2008. Tyrant flycatchers coming out in the open: Phylogeny and ecological radiation of Tyrannidae (Aves, Passeriformes). Zoologica Scripta 37:315–335.

Olson, S. L. 1970. A study of seedsnipe in southern South America by G. L. Maclean [a review]. Bird-Banding 41:258–259.

Pinto, O. M. de O. 1938. Catálogo das aves do Brasil. Parte 1. Revista Museu Paulista 22:1–566.

Pitelka, F. A. 1951. Speciation and ecologic distribution in American jays of the genus *Aphelocoma*. University of California Publications in Zoology 50:195–474.

Pyle, R. L. 1988. Checklist of the birds of Hawaii—1988. 'Elepaio 48:95–106.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., C. D. Cadena, A. Jaramillo, M. Nores, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, T. S. Schulenberg, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. 2011. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. [Online.] Available at www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html.

Rittinghaus, H. 1961. Der Seeregenpfeifer (*Charadrius alexandrinus* L.). A. Ziemsen Verlag, Wittenberg, East Germany.

Robbins, M. B., and T. A. Parker III. 1997. What is the closest living relative of *Catharopeza* (Parulinae)? Pages 601–607 *in* Studies in Neotropical Ornithology Honoring Ted Parker (J. V. Remsen, Jr., Ed.). Ornithological Monographs, no. 48.

Rogers, C. H. 1939. The swifts of Panamá. Auk 56:82.

Rohwer, S., E. Bermingham, and C. Wood. 2001. Plumage and mitochondrial DNA haplotype variation across a moving hybrid zone. Evolution 55:405–422.

Sangster, G., P. Alström, E. Forsmark, and U. Olsson. 2010. Multi-locus phylogenetic analysis of Old World chats and flycatchers reveals extensive paraphyly at family, subfamily and genus level (Aves: Muscicapidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 57:380–392.

Schuchmann, K.-L. 1999. Family Trochilidae (hummingbirds). Pages 468–680 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 5: Barn-owls to Hummingbirds (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Sibley, C. G., and J. E. Ahlquist. 1990. Phylogeny and Classification of Birds. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Stiles, F. G., L. Rosselli, and C. I. Bohórquez. 1999. New and noteworthy records of birds from the middle Magdalena valley of Colombia. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 119:113–128.

Strauch, J. G., Jr. 1978. The phylogeny of the Charadriiformes (Aves): A new estimate using the method of character compatibility analysis. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 34:263–345.

Tello, J. G., R. G. Moyle, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the tyrant flycatchers, cotingas, manakins, and their allies (Aves: Tyrannides). Cladistics 25:429–467.

Tomkovich, P. S. 2008. Птицы верхнего течения реки Анадырь Анадырь (Чукотка) [Birds of the upper Anadyr River (Chukotka Autonomous Area)]. Archives of the Zool. Museum of Moscow State University 49:101–158.

Vaurie, C. 1965. The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna, vol. 1: Non-Passeriformes. Witherby, London.

Weller, A.-A., and K.-L. Schuchmann. 2009. Re-evaluation of *Agyrtria brevirostris* Lesson (Aves, Trochilidae), with notes on its taxonomic status and relationships to *A. chionopectus* Gould and *A. versicolor* Vieillot. Zoosystematics and Evolution 85:143–149.

Wiersma, P. 1996. Family Charadriidae (plovers: species accounts). Pages 411–442 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 3: Hoatzin to Auks (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Williams, S. O., III, S. A. King, S. M. Fettig, J. O. Oldenettel, and J. E. Parmeter. 2009. A Sungrebe (*Heliornis fulica*) in New Mexico: A first for the United States. North American Birds 63:4–9.

Withrow, J. J., and D. W. Sonneborn. 2011. Important recent bird records from Attu Island, Alaska. Western Birds 42: in press.

Wormington, A., and R.M. Epstein. 2010. Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*): New to Texas and to North America north of Mexico. North American Birds 64:208–210.

Yuri, T., and D. P. Mindell. 2002. Molecular phylogenetic analysis of Fringillidae, "New World nine-primaried oscines" (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 23:229–243.

Zuccon, D. and P. G. P. Ericson. 2010. A multi-gene phylogeny disentangles the chat-flycatcher complex (Aves: Muscicapidae). Zoologica Scripta 39:213–224.


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
JOURNALS + DIGITAL PUBLISHING


The American Ornithologists' Union

Fifty-third Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*

Author(s): R. Terry Chesser, Richard C. Banks, F. Keith Barker, Carla Cicero, Jon L. Dunn, Andrew W. Kratter, Irby J. Lovette, Pamela C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen Jr., James D. Rising, Douglas F. Stotz and Kevin Winker

Source: *The Auk*, Vol. 129, No. 3 (July 2012), pp. 573-588
Published by: University of California Press on behalf of the American Ornithologists' Union
Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/auk.2012.129.3.573
Accessed: 02/05/2013 16:04

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at
http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.


University of California Press and *American Ornithologists' Union* are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The Auk.*

http://www.jstor.org

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

The Auk 129(3):573–588, 2012
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2012.
Printed in USA.

FIFTY-THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,12,13] Richard C. Banks,[1] F. Keith Barker,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[2]*Bell Museum of Natural History, 10 Church Street, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA;*
[3]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[4]*52 Nevada Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[5]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[6]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;*
[7]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[8]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[9]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;*
[10]*Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and*
[11]*University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA*

This is the 12th supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 15 April 2011 and 1 May 2012 by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). There have been no changes to committee membership in the past year.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) one newly described species (*Puffinus bryani*) is added to the main list; (2) three species (*Puffinus subalaris*, *Synthliboramphus scrippsi*, and *Buteo plagiatus*) are added to the main list due to splits from species already on the list; (3) two species (*Arremon costaricensis* and *A. atricapillus*) are added by being split both from an extralimital taxon (*A. torquatus*) and from each other; (4) the notes for one species (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) are changed because of a merger with an extralimital species; (5) 12 genera (*Cryptoleucopteryx*, *Morphnarchus*, *Pseudastur*, *Antrostomus*, *Hydropsalis*, *Dendroplex*, *Lepidothrix*, *Pheugopedius*, *Thryophilus*, *Cantorchilus*, *Artemisiospiza*, and *Haemorhous*) are added as a result of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 36 scientific names; (6) two genera (*Harpyhaliaetus* and *Stellula*) are lost by merger (into *Buteogallus* and *Selasphorus*, respectively), and the scientific names of two species (*Buteogallus solitarius* and *Selasphorus calliope*) are thereby changed; (7) one scientific name is changed (to *Picoides fumigatus*) by transfer from one genus to another; (8) minor corrections are made to the citations for six species (*Podilymbus podiceps*, *Anser anser*, *Melanitta perspicillata*, *Anthracothorax mango*, *Seiurus aurocapilla*, and *Icterus spurius*); (9) the endings of the specific names of two taxa (*Aramides cajaneus* and *Porphyrio martinicus*) are corrected; (10) the English names of nine largely extralimital species, three on the main list (*Pavo cristatus*, *Accipiter soloensis*, and *Serinus canaria*) and six in the Appendix (*Pterodroma solandri*, *Macronectes giganteus*, *Oceanites gracilis*, *Sterna trudeaui*, *Copsychus saularis*, and *Lagonosticta rubricata*), are changed to conform to global usage, and the English names of two other species (*Buteo nitidus* and *Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*) are changed as a result of taxonomic changes; and (11) one species (*Pluvialis apricaria*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera *Buteogallus*, *Antrostomus*, *Pheugopedius*, *Thryophilus*, *Cantorchilus*, and *Haemorhous*, and for genera in the families Trochilidae, Furnariidae, and Troglodytidae. A new subfamily is adopted in the Trochilidae, and the linear position of the genus *Pyrrhula* is changed. The linear sequence of orders is changed such that Falconiformes and Psittaciformes are moved to a position immediately preceding

[12]The authors are members of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[13]E-mail: chessert@si.edu

The Auk, Vol. 129, Number 3, pages 573–588. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254. © 2012 by The American Ornithologists' Union. All rights reserved. Please direct all requests for permission to photocopy or reproduce article content through the University of California Press's Rights and Permissions website, http://www.ucpressjournals.com/reprintInfo.asp. DOI: 10.1525/auk.2012.129.3.573

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Passeriformes, reflecting the close relationship among these orders. The family placement of one genus (*Paroaria*) is changed on the basis of new information on its phylogenetic relationships. The spelling of one family name (Pteroclidae) is modified.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the seventh edition (with supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area can be found at www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php.

The following changes to the seventh edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,083. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Puffinus subalaris Galapagos Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus bryani Bryan's Shearwater. (H, A)
Accipiter soloensis Chinese Sparrowhawk. (H, A)
Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea Plumbeous Hawk.
Buteogallus solitarius Solitary Eagle.
Morphnarchus princeps Barred Hawk.
Pseudastur albicollis White Hawk.
Buteo plagiatus Gray Hawk.
Buteo nitidus Gray-lined Hawk.
Pavo cristatus Indian Peafowl. (I)
Aramides cajaneus Gray-necked Wood-Rail.
Porphyrio martinicus Purple Gallinule.
Synthliboramphus scrippsi Scripps's Murrelet.
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus Guadalupe Murrelet.
PTEROCLIDAE
Antrostomus carolinensis Chuck-will's-widow.
Antrostomus rufus Rufous Nightjar.
Antrostomus cubanensis Greater Antillean Nightjar.
Antrostomus salvini Tawny-collared Nightjar.
Antrostomus badius Yucatan Nightjar.
Antrostomus ridgwayi Buff-collared Nightjar.
Antrostomus vociferus Eastern Whip-poor-will.
Antrostomus saturatus Dusky Nightjar.
Antrostomus arizonae Mexican Whip-poor-will.
Antrostomus noctitherus Puerto Rican Nightjar.
Hydropsalis cayennensis White-tailed Nightjar.
Hydropsalis maculicaudus Spot-tailed Nightjar.
Topazinae
Selasphorus calliope Calliope Hummingbird.
Picoides fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.
Dendroplex picus Straight-billed Woodcreeper.
Lepidothrix coronata Blue-crowned Manakin.
Pheugopedius spadix Sooty-headed Wren.
Pheugopedius atrogularis Black-throated Wren.
Pheugopedius rutilus Rufous-breasted Wren.
Pheugopedius maculipectus Spot-breasted Wren.
Pheugopedius felix Happy Wren.
Pheugopedius fasciatoventris Black-bellied Wren.
Thryophilus rufalbus Rufous-and-white Wren.
Thryophilus sinaloa Sinaloa Wren.
Thryophilus pleurostictus Banded Wren.
Cantorchilus leucopogon Stripe-throated Wren.
Cantorchilus thoracicus Stripe-breasted Wren.
Cantorchilus modestus Plain Wren.
Cantorchilus nigricapillus Bay Wren.
Cantorchilus semibadius Riverside Wren.
Cantorchilus leucotis Buff-breasted Wren.
Arremon costaricensis Costa Rican Brush-Finch.
Arremon atricapillus Black-headed Brush-Finch.
Artemisiospiza belli Sage Sparrow.
Haemorhous purpureus Purple Finch.
Haemorhous cassinii Cassin's Finch.
Haemorhous mexicanus House Finch.
Serinus canaria Island Canary. (I)

Delete the following names:

Accipiter soloensis Gray Frog-Hawk. (H, A)
Leucopternis plumbeus Plumbeous Hawk.
Leucopternis princeps Barred Hawk.
Leucopternis albicollis White Hawk.
Harpyhaliaetus solitarius Solitary Eagle.
Buteo nitidus Gray Hawk.
Pavo cristatus Common Peafowl. (I)
Aramides cajanea Gray-necked Wood-Rail.
Porphyrio martinica Purple Gallinule.
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus Xantus's Murrelet.
PTEROCLIDIDAE
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 Eastern Whip-poor-will.
Caprimulgus arizonae Mexican Whip-poor-will.
Caprimulgus noctitherus Puerto Rican Nightjar.
Caprimulgus saturatus Dusky Nightjar.
Caprimulgus cayennensis White-tailed Nightjar.
Caprimulgus maculicaudus Spot-tailed Nightjar.
Stellula calliope Calliope Hummingbird.
Veniliornis fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.
Xiphorhynchus picus Straight-billed Woodcreeper.
Pipra coronata Blue-crowned Manakin.
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.

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Thryothorus felix Happy Wren.
Thryothorus leucotis Buff-breasted Wren.
Thryothorus modestus Plain Wren.
Arremon torquatus Stripe-headed Brush-Finch.
Amphispiza belli Sage Sparrow.
Carpodacus purpureus Purple Finch.
Carpodacus cassinii Cassin's Finch.
Carpodacus mexicanus House Finch.
Serinus canaria Common Canary. (I)

Move ***Leucopternis semiplumbeus*** to follow ***Pseudastur albicollis***. Move species in ***Buteogallus*** to follow ***Cryptoleucopteryx*** in this order:

Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachii
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga
Buteogallus solitarius

Move **FALCONIFORMES** and **PSITTACIFORMES,** and their included species, to precede the order **PASSERIFORMES**.

Change the sequence of subfamilies, genera, and included species in the **TROCHILIDAE** to:

Topazinae
Florisuga
Phaethornithinae
Eutoxeres
Glaucis
Threnetes
Phaethornis
Trochilinae
Doryfera
Colibri
Androdon
Heliothryx
Chrysolampis
Anthracothorax
Eulampis
Discosura
Lophornis
Haplophaedia
Heliodoxa
Eugenes
Panterpe
Heliomaster
Lampornis
Lamprolaima
Calliphlox
Doricha
Tilmatura
Calothorax
Archilochus
Mellisuga
Calypte
Atthis
Selasphorus
Chlorostilbon
Cynanthus
Cyanophaia
Klais
Abeillia
Orthorhyncus
Phaeochroa
Campylopterus
Eupherusa
Elvira
Microchera
Chalybura
Thalurania
Amazilia
Trochilus
Goethalsia
Goldmania
Lepidopyga
Damophila
Hylocharis

Change the sequence of subfamilies, genera, and included species in the **FURNARIIDAE** to:

Sclerurinae
Sclerurus
Dendrocolaptinae
Sittasomus
Deconychura
Dendrocincla
Glyphorynchus
Dendrocolaptes
Xiphocolaptes
Xiphorhynchus
Dendroplex
Campylorhamphus
Lepidocolaptes
Furnariinae
Xenops
Pseudocolaptes
Lochmias
Philydor
Anabacerthia
Syndactyla
Hyloctistes
Automolus
Thripadectes
Premnoplex
Margarornis
Xenerpestes
Cranioleuca
Synallaxis

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Change the sequence of genera and included species in the **TROGLODYTIDAE** to:

Salpinctes
Microcerculus
Catherpes
Hylorchilus
Ferminia
Troglodytes
Thryorchilus
Cistothorus
Thryothorus
Thryomanes
Campylorhynchus
Pheugopedius
Thryophilus
Cantorchilus
Uropsila
Henicorhina
Cyphorhinus

Transfer ***Paroaria coronata*** and ***P. capitata*** to the family **THRAUPIDAE**, to precede ***Conirostrum leucogenys***, and delete the asterisks in front of their names.

Move ***Pyrrhula pyrrhula*** to a position following ***Pinicola enucleator***.

p. 6. In the citation for *Podilymbus podiceps*, change "Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, p. 91, pl. 91" to "Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1:91, pl. 91" to follow Linnaeus (Wetherbee 1992).

p. 21. Before the account for *Puffinus opisthomelas*, insert the following new species account:

Puffinus bryani Pyle et al. Bryan's Shearwater.

Puffinus bryani Pyle et al., 2011, Condor 113:525. (Midway Island.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds presumably on islands with soft soil for nest burrows.

Distribution.—Probably breeds on Bonin (Ogasawara) Islands, Japan (Chikara 2011, Horikoshi et al. 2012), and probably ranges at sea in the northern Pacific Ocean. Has been found in a burrow on Midway Island (Pyle and Pyle 2009).

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands.

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

In the species account for *Puffinus assimilis* (p. 22), delete reference to the Hawaiian Islands in the Distribution statement, and insert the following at the end of the Notes: Hawaiian records (e.g., AOU 1998) pertain to *P. bryani*.

p. 21. *Puffinus subalaris* is treated as a species separate from *P. lherminieri*. Remove the current species account for *P. lherminieri* and insert the following new species account:

Puffinus lherminieri Lesson. Audubon's Shearwater.

Pufflnus [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), 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, and Tuamotu 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 (occasionally) to Louisiana and Texas; in the tropical Indian Ocean north to the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and India; and in the tropical Pacific from the general breeding range south to Indonesia, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

Accidental in Ontario (Almonte), Kentucky (Kentucky Lake), and England.

Notes.—*Puffinus subalaris*, formerly considered conspecific with *P. lherminieri*, is treated as a separate species based on the phylogeny in Austin et al. (2004).

After the species account for *Puffinus nativitatis*, insert the following new species account:

Puffinus subalaris Ridgway. Galapagos Shearwater.

Puffinus subalaris Ridgway ("Townsend MS"), 1897, Proc. U.S.N.M. 19(1116): 650. (Dalrymple Rock, Chatham Island, Galapagos.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Galapagos Islands (at least Santa Cruz, Española, Champion, and Wolf Islands).

Ranges at sea near shore, commonly north to the coast of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Accidental in Colombia (Chocó); sight reports from north-central Mexico (Jalisco), mainland Ecuador, and Peru.

Notes.—See *P. lherminieri*.

p. 58. The "Laughing Goose" of Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, currently cited as the basis for the name *Anser anser* (AOU 1983, 1998; Chesser et al. 2009), is actually *Anser albifrons* rather than *Anser anser*. Change the citation for *Anser anser* to the following, reverting to previous usage (e.g., AOU 1957): *Anas anser* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. 10, 1, p. 123. (in Europa & America maxime boreali = Sweden.)

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

p. 79. In the citation for *Melanitta perspicillata*, change "Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds 2: 155, pl. 155" to "Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 155, pl. 155" to follow Linnaeus (Wetherbee 1992).

p. 93. Change the English name for *Accipiter soloensis* to Chinese Sparrowhawk (as in Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, Robson 2005, and Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2006). Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Gray Frog-Hawk (e.g., AOU 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage. Also known as Chinese Goshawk.

p. 96. Recent genetic studies (Amaral et al. 2009; see also Amaral et al. 2006 and Lerner et al. 2008) have shown that *Leucopternis* is highly polyphyletic. North American representatives of this genus are found in four divergent lineages: *plumbeus* and *princeps* form two monotypic lineages, *albicollis* and the extralimital species *occidentalis* and *polionotus* form another lineage, and *semiplumbeus* and the extralimital species *melanops* and *kuhli* form a fourth lineage. The type species of *Leucopternis* is *melanops*, so the name *Leucopternis* stays with the fourth lineage above.

The new genus *Cryptoleucopteryx* is added for the species *plumbeus*, which becomes *C. plumbea*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Geranospiza caerulescens*:

Genus ***CRYPTOLEUCOPTERYX*** Amaral et al.

Cryptoleucopteryx Amaral et al., 2009, Mol. Phylo. Evol. 53:713. Type, by original designation, *Leucopternis plumbea* Salvin.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Leucopternis* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate monotypic genus on the basis of genetic data (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009; Lerner et al. 2008).

Change ***Leucopternis plumbeus*** Salvin to ***Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea*** (Salvin), move the species account to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Cryptoleucopteryx*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Leucopternis*. See comments under *Cryptoleucopteryx*.

The genus *Morphnarchus* is resurrected as a monotypic genus for the species *princeps*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Buteogallus solitarius* (see below):

Genus ***MORPHNARCHUS*** Ridgway

Morphnarchus Ridgway, 1920, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 72(4):2. Type, by original designation, *Leucopternis princeps* Sclater.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Leucopternis* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate monotypic genus on the basis of genetic data (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009; Lerner et al. 2008).

Change ***Leucopternis princeps*** Sclater to ***Morphnarchus princeps*** (Sclater), move the species account to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Morphnarchus*, and insert the following at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Leucopternis*. See comments under *Morphnarchus*.

The genus *Pseudastur* is resurrected as a genus for *albicollis* and the extralimital species *occidentalis*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Parabuteo unicinctus*:

Genus ***PSEUDASTUR*** Blyth

Pseudastur Blyth, 1849 [or 1852], Cat. Bds. Asiat. Soc., p. 24. Type, by monotypy, *Falco poecilinotus* Temminck = *Falco albicollis* Latham.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Leucopternis* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009; Lerner et al. 2008).

Change ***Leucopternis albicollis*** (Latham) to ***Pseudastur albicollis*** (Latham), move the species account to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Pseudastur*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Leucopternis*. See comments under *Pseudastur*.

Move Genus ***LEUCOPTERNIS*** Kaup and its citation to a position following the account for *Pseudastur albicollis*, and move the species account for *Leucopternis semiplumbeus* to follow.

p. 97. *Buteo plagiatus* is treated as a species separate from *B. nitidus*. Remove the current species account for *B. nitidus* and insert the following new species accounts:

Buteo plagiatus (Schlegel). Gray Hawk.

Asturina plagiata Schlegel, 1862, Mus. Hist. Nat. Pays-Bas, Rev. Méthod. Crit. Coll., livr. 1, Asturinae, p.1, note. (Veracruz, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, River-edge Forest (0–1,300 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Arizona, southern New Mexico (rarely), western (rarely) and southern Texas south through Middle America (including the Bay Islands, off Honduras) to northwestern Costa Rica (Gulf of Nicoya region). Northernmost breeding populations in Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas are largely migratory southward in nonbreeding season.

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with the allopatric *B. nitidus* under the English name Gray Hawk, but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations, plumage, and morphology (Millsap et al. 2011). Formerly (AOU 1998) placed in the genus *Asturina* (with *B. nitidus)*, but mitochondrial DNA sequence data indicate that recognition of the genus *Asturina* renders *Buteo* paraphyletic (Riesing et al. 2003).

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Buteo nitidus (Latham). Gray-lined 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 (0–1,600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Costa Rica (except northwest), Panama, 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.

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

pp. 97–99. Recent genetic data have shown that the linear position of the genus *Buteogallus* does not properly reflect its evolutionary relationships, that the linear sequence of species within the genus *Buteogallus* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships, and that the genus is paraphyletic if species currently included in the genus *Harpyhaliaetus* are excluded (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009; Lerner et al. 2008). Move the genus heading for *Buteogallus* and the four species accounts to a position following the account for *Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea* and insert the species accounts in the following sequence:

Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachii
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga

Delete the genus heading for *Harpyhaliaetus*. Move the citations for *Harpyhaliaetus* and *Urubitornis* into the synonymy of *Buteogallus*. Insert the account for *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius* following the species account for *Buteogallus urubitinga*, changing ***Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*** (Tschudi) to ***Buteogallus solitarius*** (Tschudi), and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Harpyhaliaetus*, but genetic data indicate that *Buteogallus* is paraphyletic if *Harpyhaliaetus* is excluded (Amaral et al. 2006, 2009).

pp. 105–111. Move the heading Order **FALCONIFORMES**: Caracaras and Falcons and the family and subfamily headings and genus and species accounts included under this heading to a position following the account for *Campephilus imperialis*. Insert the following at the beginning of the Notes: Recent phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences have shown that the Falconiformes, Psittaciformes, and Passeriformes form a monophyletic group that may also include the extralimital Cariamiformes (Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008).

p. 118. Change the English name for *Pavo cristatus* to Indian Peafowl (as in Dickinson 2003, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, Gill and Wright 2006). At the end of the account for this species, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly known as Common Peafowl (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 133. Change ***Aramides cajanea*** (Müller) to ***Aramides cajaneus*** (Müller). David and Gosselin (2011) have shown that the specific name, previously treated as a noun in apposition, is really a geographical adjective based on the place name "Cajenne," necessitating a change in gender ending.

p. 136. Change ***Porphyrio martinica*** (Linnaeus) to ***Porphyrio martinicus*** (Linnaeus) and make appropriate corrections in the Notes. David and Gosselin (2011) have shown that the specific name, previously treated as a noun in apposition, is really a geographical adjective based on the place name "Martinique," necessitating a change in gender ending.

pp. 142–143. Records of the European Golden-Plover, *Pluvialis apricaria*, in the United States are recognized. Replace the final paragraph in the Distribution statement with the following: Casual in Atlantic Canada and Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, especially in spring after storms. Accidental in southeastern Alaska in winter (specimen, Piston and Heinl 2001) and in fall in Maine (North Amer. Birds 63:44, photo) and Delaware (North Amer. Birds 64:46, photo).

p. 213. *Synthliboramphus scrippsi* is treated as a species separate from *S. hypoleucus*. Insert the following new species account before the account for *S. hypoleucus*:

Synthliboramphus scrippsi (Green and Arnold). Scripps's Murrelet.

Endomychura hypoleuca scrippsi Green and Arnold, 1939, Condor 41:28. (Anacapa Island, California.)

Habitat.—Coastal waters, pelagic waters; nests on islands on the ground, in crevices beneath large rocks, or under dense clumps of vegetation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off southern California (San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, San Clemente, and, formerly, Santa Catalina) and western Baja California (San Benito, and Coronado and San Jerónimo islands). On large islands (e.g., San Miguel, Santa Cruz, San Clemente) confined largely or entirely to offshore rocks (Drost and Lewis 1995). Breeding on San Martín and Cedros islands, Baja California, uncertain.

Winters offshore from northern California (rarely) south to southern Baja California.

Wanders in late summer and fall north to waters from off central California to Oregon, casually to Washington and southern British Columbia.

Notes.—See comments under *S. hypoleucus*.

Change the English name of *S. hypoleucus* to Guadalupe Murrelet and change the Distribution statement to:

Breeds on offshore rocks and islands of western Baja California from Guadalupe Island south to San Benito Islands. Unconfirmed breeding on San Martín Island, Baja California, and San Clemente and Santa Barbara islands, California.

Winters offshore presumably within the breeding range along the Pacific coast of Baja California.

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Wanders after the breeding season to waters well offshore of central California (rare and somewhat irregular in late summer and fall), and at least casually north to off the coast of Washington. Casual off coastal California at least until early winter, and accidental there in midwinter. Less numerous than *S. scrippsi* in inshore waters.

Replace the existing Notes for *S. hypoleucus* with the following: Formerly treated as conspecific with *S. scrippsi* (as Xantus's Murrelet) but separated on the basis of a lack of evidence of interbreeding where the two are sympatric on the San Benito Islands, and on differences in morphology (especially facial pattern and bill shape), vocalizations, and genetics (Birt et al. 2012; see also Jehl and Bond 1975, Keitt 2005). These species were formerly placed in the genus *Endomychura*.

p. 217. Change the heading Family **PTEROCLIDIDAE**: Sandgrouse to Family **PTEROCLIDAE**: Sandgrouse. The name Pteroclididae is an unjustified modification of Pteroclidae Bonaparte, 1831 (Bock 1994).

pp. 232–245. Move the heading Order **PSITTACIFORMES**: Parrots and the family and subfamily headings and genus and species accounts included under this heading to a position following the account for *Falco mexicanus*. Insert the following at the beginning of the Notes: Recent phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences have shown that the Falconiformes, Psittaciformes, and Passeriformes form a monophyletic group that may also include the extralimital Cariamiformes (Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Analysis of retroposons also supports a close relationship between Psittaciformes and Passeriformes (Suh et al. 2011).

pp. 270–273. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Han et al. 2010) has shown that the genus *Caprimulgus* is highly polyphyletic and that the linear sequence of species currently placed in this genus does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Species now in *Caprimulgus* are found in three of the four major clades of the Caprimulgidae, two endemic to the New World and one consisting of Old World taxa; the type species *europaeus* belongs to the Old World group, which retains the name *Caprimulgus*. The *AOU Check-list* includes species from each of these three clades, including an accidental from the Old World.

The genus *Antrostomus*, which has been in the synonymy of *Caprimulgus*, is restored for the species *carolinensis*, *cubanensis*, *badius*, *ridgwayi*, *arizonae*, and *saturatus*, and is now used for the following species also formerly placed in *Caprimulgus*: *rufus*, *salvini*, *ridgwayi*, *vociferus*, and *noctitherus*. Remove the citations for *Antrostomus*, *Annamormis*, and *Setochalcis* from the synonymy of *Caprimulgus* and insert the following heading and Notes after the account for *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*:

Genus ***ANTROSTOMUS*** Bonaparte

Antrostomus Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 8. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1840), *Caprimulgus carolinensis* Gmelin.

Setochalcis Oberholser, 1914, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., no. 86, p. 11. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus vociferus* Wilson.

Annamormis Davis, 1978, Pan American Studies 1:39. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus rufus* Boddaert.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Caprimulgus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data (Han et al. 2010).

Change the generic names of ***Caprimulgus carolinensis***, ***Caprimulgus rufus***, ***Caprimulgus cubanensis***, ***Caprimulgus salvini***, ***Caprimulgus badius***, ***Caprimulgus ridgwayi***, ***Caprimulgus vociferus***, ***Caprimulgus saturatus***, ***Caprimulgus arizonae***, and ***Caprimulgus noctitherus*** to ***Antrostomus*** and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Antrostomus*. Remove the parentheses around the authority names for *cubanensis*, *badius*, *ridgwayi*, and *saturatus*; add parentheses around the authority names for *carolinensis*, *rufus*, *salvini*, and *vociferus*; and change the genus name in the citation for *A. arizonae* from *Caprimulgus* to *Antrostomus*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. In the species accounts for all species except *A. saturatus*, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus*. See comments under *Antrostomus*.

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *A. saturatus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus*. See comments under *Antrostomus.*

Following the species account for *Antrostomus noctitherus*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***HYDROPSALIS*** Wagler

Hydropsalis Wagler, 1832, Isis von Oken, col. 1222. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Caprimulgus furcifer* Vieillot.

Move the citation for *Antiurus* from the synonymy of *Caprimulgus* to the synonymy of *Hydropsalis*, change ***Caprimulgus cayennensis*** Gmelin and ***Caprimulgus maculicaudus*** (Lawrence) to ***Hydropsalis cayennensis*** (Gmelin) and ***Hydropsalis maculicaudus*** (Lawrence), respectively, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Hydropsalis*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. In the species account for *H. cayennensis*, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus* (AOU 1983, 1998). This species and *H. maculicaudus* are now considered to be part of a mostly South American group placed in an expanded *Hydropsalis* on the basis of genetic data (Han et al. 2010).

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *H. maculicaudus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus* (AOU 1983, 1998). See comments under *Hydropsalis cayennensis.*

pp. 282–314. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2007, 2009) has shown that the linear sequence of subfamilies and genera within the family Trochilidae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Family **TROCHILIDAE**: Hummingbirds on p. 282, replace the existing Notes with the following: Sequence of subfamilies and genera follows McGuire et al. (2009).

Insert the following heading after the Notes on p. 282 referenced above:

Subfamily TOPAZINAE: Topazes

Place the subfamilies and genera in the family Trochilidae in the following new sequence:

Subfamily TOPAZINAE: Topazes
Florisuga
Subfamily PHAETHORNITHINAE: Hermits
Eutoxeres
Glaucis
Threnetes
Phaethornis
Subfamily TROCHILINAE: Typical Hummingbirds
Doryfera
Colibri
Androdon
Heliothryx
Chrysolampis
Anthracothorax
Eulampis
Discosura
Lophornis
Haplophaedia
Heliodoxa
Eugenes
Panterpe
Heliomaster
Lampornis
Lamprolaima
Calliphlox
Doricha
Tilmatura
Calothorax
Archilochus
Mellisuga
Calypte
Atthis
Selasphorus
Chlorostilbon
Cynanthus
Cyanophaia
Klais
Abeillia
Orthorhyncus
Phaeochroa
Campylopterus
Eupherusa
Elvira
Microchera
Chalybura
Thalurania
Amazilia
Trochilus
Goethalsia
Goldmania
Lepidopyga
Damophila
Hylocharis

p. 288. In the citation for *Anthracothorax mango*, change "Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 2:45, pl. 49, fig. 1" to "Albin, Nat. Hist. Birds 3:45, pl. 49, fig. 2" to follow Linnaeus (Wetherbee 1992).

p. 311. Change ***Stellula calliope*** (Gould) to ***Selasphorus calliope*** (Gould), delete the genus heading for *Stellula*, move the citation for *Stellula* into the synonymy of *Selasphorus*, insert the species account for *Selasphorus calliope* to follow the account for *Selasphorus scintilla*, delete "and *Stellula*" from the Notes under genus *Archilochus* (p. 309), and insert the following at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Stellula*, but genetic data indicate that *Selasphorus* is paraphyletic if *calliope* is excluded (McGuire et al. 2007, 2009).

p. 342. Change ***Veniliornis fumigatus*** (d'Orbigny) to ***Picoides fumigatus*** (d'Orbigny), move the account for this species to precede the species account for *Picoides villosus*, and add the following to the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Veniliornis*, but genetic data (Moore et al. 2006) indicate that it is a member of the genus *Picoides.*

pp. 347–360. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Derryberry et al. 2011) has shown that the linear sequence of subfamilies and genera within the family Furnariidae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of subfamilies and genera, as follows:

Subfamily SCLERURINAE: Leaftossers
Sclerurus
Subfamily DENDROCOLAPTINAE: Woodcreepers
Sittasomus
Deconychura
Dendrocincla
Glyphorynchus
Dendrocolaptes
Xiphocolaptes
Xiphorhynchus
Dendroplex

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Campylorhamphus
Lepidocolaptes
Subfamily FURNARIINAE: Ovenbirds
Xenops
Pseudocolaptes
Lochmias
Philydor
Anabacerthia
Syndactyla
Hyloctistes
Automolus
Thripadectes
Premnoplex
Margarornis
Xenerpestes
Cranioleuca
Synallaxis

Under the heading Family **FURNARIIDAE**: Ovenbirds, Woodcreepers, and Leaftossers on p. 347, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—The woodcreepers (subfamily Dendrocolaptinae) were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the separate family Dendrocolaptidae, but genetic data (Irestedt et al. 2002, Chesser 2004), which are consistent with morphological studies (Ames 1971, Feduccia 1973), showed that these genera were embedded within the Furnariidae. The sequence of genera follows Derryberry et al. (2011).

On p. 349, delete the Notes under the heading Genus ***XENERPESTES*** Berlepsch.

p. 358. The genus *Dendroplex* is resurrected for *Xiphorhynchus picus* and the extralimital species *X. kienerii*. Remove the citation for *Dendroplex* from the synonymy of *Xiphorhynchus* and insert the following after the account for *Xiphorhynchus erythropygius*:

Genus ***DENDROPLEX*** Swainson

Dendroplex Swainson, 1827, Zool. J. 3: 354. Type, by subsequent designation, *D. picus* = *Oriolus picus* Gmelin. (Previously cited type, *D. guttatus* Spix = *Dendrocolaptes ocellatus* Spix set aside as misidentification [I.C.Z.N. 1999, Art. 69.2.4], fide Aleixo et al. 2007.)

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Xiphorhynchus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data, which show that the two genera are not closely related (Aleixo 2002). The return to the use of *Dendroplex* for *picus* and the extralimital species *kienerii* (Lafresnaye, 1855) [Zimmer's Woodcreeper] is based on Aleixo et al. (2007), who fixed the type of *Dendroplex* as *picus*, invalidating the former designation of *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus* as the type because it was based on a misidentification.

Change ***Xiphorhynchus picus*** (Gmelin) to ***Dendroplex picus*** (Gmelin), place the account for these species under the heading and Notes for *Dendroplex*, and insert the following at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Xiphorhynchus*. See comments under *Dendroplex*.

p. 426. The genus *Pipra* as currently constituted does not form a monophyletic group (Prum 1992, Rêgo et al. 2007, Tello et al. 2009, McKay et al. 2010); a group of species that includes *coronata* is not closely related to the remaining species of *Pipra*, including the type species *aureola*. Delete the Notes under the heading Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins (p. 423), delete "and *Pipra coronata*" from the Notes for Genus ***PIPRA*** Linnaeus, remove the citation for *Lepidothrix* from the synonymy of *Pipra*, and insert the following after the species account for *Chiroxiphia linearis*:

Genus ***LEPIDOTHRIX*** Bonaparte

Lepidothrix Bonaparte, 1854, Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Pipra cyanocapilla* Wagl. = *Pipra cyanocapilla* Hahn = *Pipra coronata* Spix.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Pipra* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of syringeal (Prum 1992) and genetic data (Rêgo et al. 2007, Tello et al. 2009, McKay et al. 2010), which indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change ***Pipra coronata*** Spix to ***Lepidothrix coronata*** (Spix), place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Lepidothrix*, and replace the existing Notes with the following: Groups: *L. velutina* (Berlepsch, 1883) [Velvety Manakin], *L. coronata* [Blue-crowned Manakin], and *L. exquisita* (Hellmayr, 1905) [Exquisite Manakin]. Formerly placed in the genus *Pipra*. See comments under *Lepidothrix*.

pp. 471–486. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Rice et al. 1999, Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006) has shown that the linear sequence of genera within the family Troglodytidae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of genera, as follows:

Salpinctes
Microcerculus
Catherpes
Hylorchilus
Ferminia
Troglodytes
Thryorchilus
Cistothorus
Thryothorus
Thryomanes
Campylorhynchus
Pheugopedius (see below)
Thryophilus (see below)
Cantorchilus (see below)
Uropsila
Henicorhina
Cyphorhinus

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Under the heading Family **TROGLODYTIDAE**: Wrens on p. 471, add the following sentence at the end of the Notes: Sequence of genera follows Barker (2004) and Mann et al. (2006).

Delete the Notes under the headings Genus ***SALPINCTES*** Cabanis, Genus ***MICROCERCULUS*** Sclater, Genus ***CATHERPES*** Baird, and Genus ***HYLORCHILUS*** Nelson.

pp. 475–479. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006) has shown that the genus *Thryothorus* is polyphyletic and that the linear sequence of species currently placed in this genus does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. The type species *ludovicianus* is only distantly related to the other species currently placed in *Thryothorus*, which constitute three clades that may or may not form a monophyletic group. The *AOU Check-list* includes species from each of these clades.

Move the genus heading for *Thryothorus* to follow the species account for *Cistothorus palustris*, and move the species account for *Thryothorus ludovicianus* to follow the heading for *Thryothorus*. Add the following under the citation of genus *Thryothorus*:

Notes.—See Notes under *Pheugopedius*, *Thryophilus*, and *Cantorchilus*.

Change the second sentence of the Notes for *Thryothorus ludovicianus* to read: Phillips (1986) treated *albinucha* as a species.

Following the species account for *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*, insert the following:

Genus ***PHEUGOPEDIUS*** Cabanis

Pheugopedius Cabanis, 1851, Mus. Hein., 1: 79. Type, by monotypy, *Thryothorus genibarbis* Swainson.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Thryothorus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006), which indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change the generic names of ***Thryothorus spadix***, ***Thryothorus atrogularis***, ***Thryothorus rutilus***, ***Thryothorus maculipectus***, ***Thryothorus felix***, and ***Thryothorus fasciatoventris*** to ***Pheugopedius*** and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Pheugopedius*. Remove the parentheses around the authority name for *spadix* and add parentheses around the authority names for *atrogularis*, *rutilus*, *maculipectus*, *felix*, and *fasciatoventris*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. In the species accounts for all species except *P. fasciatoventris*, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Pheugopedius.*

Delete "; they constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990)" from both the first sentence of the Notes for *Pheugopedius spadix* and the first sentence of the Notes for *Pheugopedius rutilus*.

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *P. fasciatoventris*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Pheugopedius.*

Following the species account for *Pheugopedius fasciatoventris*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus ***THRYOPHILUS*** Baird

Thryophilus Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Bds. 1:127. Type, by original designation, *Thryothorus rufalbus* Lafresnaye.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Thryothorus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006), which indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change the generic names of ***Thryothorus rufalbus***, ***Thryothorus sinaloa***, and ***Thryothorus pleurostictus*** to ***Thryophilus*** and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Thryophilus*. Add parentheses around the authority names for *rufalbus* and *pleurostictus*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. In the species accounts for *T. rufalbus* and *T. sinaloa*, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Thryophilus.*

Delete "constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990); they" from the first sentence of the Notes for *Thryophilus rufalbus*, and delete the second sentence of the Notes for *Thryophilus sinaloa*.

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *T. pleurostictus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Thryophilus.*

Following the species account for *Thryophilus pleurostictus*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus ***CANTORCHILUS*** Mann et al.

Cantorchilus Mann et al., 2006, Mol. Phylo. Evol. 40:758. Type, by original designation, *Thryothorus longirostris* Vieillot.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Thryothorus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Barker 2004, Mann et al. 2006), which indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change the generic names of ***Thryothorus leucopogon***, ***Thryothorus thoracicus***, ***Thryothorus modestus***, ***Thryothorus nigricapillus***, ***Thryothorus semibadius***, and ***Thryothorus leucotis*** to ***Cantorchilus*** and place the accounts for these species in

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Cantorchilus*. Add parentheses around the authority names for *thoracicus*, *modestus*, *nigricapillus*, *semibadius*, and *leucotis*. For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and amend the Notes as detailed below. Add the following to the end of the Notes of the species accounts for *thoracicus*, *modestus*, *nigricapillus*, and *semibadius*: Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Cantorchilus.*

Delete the existing Notes for *Cantorchilus leucopogon* and insert the following:

Notes.—Hellmayr (1934) and Paynter *in* Mayr and Greenway (1960) considered *C. leucopogon* and *C. thoracicus* to be conspecific, but see Wetmore et al. (1984). Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Cantorchilus*.

Delete the second sentence from the existing Notes for *Cantorchilus modestus*.

Delete the second sentence from the existing Notes for *Cantorchilus nigricapillus*, and insert the following: Some authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934 and Paynter *in* Mayr and Greenway 1960) consider *C. nigricapillus* and *C. semibadius* to be conspecific, but see Slud (1964) and Wetmore et al. (1984).

Delete the existing Notes for *Cantorchilus leucotis* and insert the following:

Notes.—Species limits among *Cantorchilus leucotis* and the South American *C. superciliaris* (Lawrence, 1869) [Superciliated Wren], *C. guarayanus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, 1837) [Fawn-breasted Wren], and *C. longirostris* (Vieillot, 1818) [Long-billed Wren] are uncertain (see Ridgely and Tudor 1989). Formerly placed in the genus *Thryothorus*. See comments under *Cantorchilus.*

p. 554. In the citation for *Seiurus aurocapilla*, change "Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 5:91, pl. 252" to "Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist. 1:91, pl. 252" to correct a numbering error (Wetherbee 1992).

p. 565. The extralimital species *Basileuterus hypoleucus* is merged with *Basileuterus culicivorus*. Add the following to the end of the Notes for *B. culicivorus*: Includes *B. hypoleucus* Bonaparte, 1850 [White-bellied Warbler], formerly considered a separate species but merged on the basis of playback experiments (Robbins et al. 1999), lack of differences in vocalizations (Robbins et al. 1999) and genetics (Vilaça and Santos 2010), and the presence of mixed pairs and intermediates where their ranges overlap (Hellmayr 1935, Willis 1986, Robbins et al. 1999).

p. 599. Remove the genus *Paroaria* and its included species from the family Emberizidae and transfer them to a position at the beginning of the Thraupidae, preceding the heading for the genus *Conirostrum*. Substitute the following for the Notes under the generic name:

Notes.—Mitochondrial genetic data (Yuri and Mindell 2002, Burns and Naoki 2004) provide strong evidence that the affinities of this genus, previously placed in the Emberizidae, are with the Thraupidae.

p. 602. *Arremon costaricensis* and *A. atricapillus* are separated from *A. torquatus*. Delete the species account for *A. torquatus* and replace it with new accounts for *A. costaricensis* and *A. atricapillus* as follows:

Arremon costaricensis (Bangs). Costa Rican Brush-Finch.

Buarremon costaricensis Bangs, 1907, Auk 24:310. (Boruca, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Elfin Forest (300–1,200 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya) and Chiriquí, western Panama.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) included in *A. torquatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) [White-browed Brush-Finch], but here considered specifically distinct on the basis of differences in vocalizations, plumage, and genetics (Cadena and Cuervo 2010). Formerly considered conspecific with *A. atricapillus*, either as part of *A. torquatus* (AOU 1998) or distinct from *A. torquatus* (AOU 1983). Formerly placed in the genus *Buarremon* (AOU 1998).

Arremon atricapillus (Lawrence). Black-headed Brush-Finch.

Buarremon atricapillus Lawrence, 1874, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 10:396. ("Bogotá," Colombia.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Elfin Forest (700–1,000 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panamá province, eastern San Blas, and eastern Darién, Panama, south to the west slope of the Eastern Andes, both slopes of the Central Andes, and the Pacific slope of the Western Andes, northern Colombia.

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

pp. 614–615. *Amphispiza belli* is transferred to the new genus *Artemisiospiza*. After the account for *Amphispiza bilineata*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus ***ARTEMISIOSPIZA*** Klicka and Banks

Artemisiospiza Klicka and Banks, 2011, Zootaxa 2793:67. Type, by original designation, *Emberiza belli* Cassin.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Amphispiza* (AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic data (Klicka and Spellman 2007, Da-Costa et al. 2009) indicate that the two genera are not closely related.

Change ***Amphispiza belli*** (Cassin) to ***Artemisiospiza belli*** (Cassin), place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Artemisiospiza*, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Amphispiza*. See comments under *Artemisiospiza.*

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

p. 650. In the citation for *Icterus spurius*, change "Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1:48, pl. 48" to "Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1:49, pl. 49" to correct a typographical error (Wetherbee 1992).

pp. 660–662. The genus *Carpodacus* as currently constituted does not form a monophyletic group (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012); the North American species are not closely related to the remaining species of *Carpodacus*, which include the type species *roseus*. Insert the following after the species account for *Carpodacus erythrinus*:

Genus ***HAEMORHOUS*** Swainson

Haemorhous Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Classif. Bds. 2:295. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888), *Fringilla purpurea* Gmelin.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Carpodacus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012), which show that the two genera are not closely related.

Change the generic names of ***Carpodacus purpureus***, ***Carpodacus cassinii***, and ***Carpodacus mexicanus*** to ***Haemorhous***, and move the accounts for these species in this sequence to follow the heading and notes for *Haemorhous*. Add parentheses around the authority name for *cassinii*. For *cassinii* and *mexicanus*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Carpodacus*. See comments under *Haemorhous*.

Substitute the following for the Notes in the species account for *H. purpureus*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Carpodacus*. See comments under *Haemorhous*.

Delete the final sentence of the Notes in the species account for *Carpodacus erythrinus*.

Move the citation for *Burrica* from the synonymy of *Carpodacus* to the synonymy of *Haemorhous*.

p. 669. Change the English name for *Serinus canaria* to Island Canary (as in Clements 2000 and Dickinson 2003). Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Common Canary (e.g., AOU 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 669. Recent genetic data have shown that the current linear position of the genus *Pyrrhula* does not properly reflect its evolutionary relationships (Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012). Move Genus ***PYRRHULA*** Brisson, its citation, and the species account for *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* to a position following the species account for *Pinicola enucleator* and insert the following under the heading and citation for *Pyrrhula*:

Notes.—Nuclear and mitochondrial genetic data indicate that *Pyrrhula* and *Pinicola* are closely related genera (Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012).

p. 685. Change the English name for *Macronectes giganteus* to Southern Giant-Petrel (as in Dickinson 2003, Christidis and Boles 2008, Remsen et al. 2012). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Antarctic Giant-Petrel, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 686. Change the English name for *Pterodroma solandri* to Providence Petrel (as in Dickinson 2003, Gill and Wright 2006, and Christidis and Boles 2008). Change the last sentence of the species account to: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Solander's Petrel, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 687. Change the English name for *Oceanites gracilis* to Elliot's Storm-Petrel (as in Gill and Wright 2006 and Remsen et al. 2012). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as White-vented Storm-Petrel, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 693. Change the English name for *Sterna trudeaui* to Snowy-crowned Tern (as in Gill and Wright 2006 and Remsen et al. 2012). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Trudeau's Tern, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 696. Change the English name for *Copsychus saularis* to Oriental Magpie-Robin (as in Dickinson 2003, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, and Gill and Wright 2006). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Magpie-Robin, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 698. Change the English name for *Lagonosticta rubricata* to African Firefinch (as in Stevenson and Fanshawe 2002, Sinclair and Ryan 2003, and Dickinson 2003). Add the following to the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as African Fire-Finch, but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Puffinus subalaris	Puffin des Galapagos
Puffinus bryani	Puffin de Bryan
Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea	Buse plombée
Buteogallus solitarius	Buse solitaire
Morphnarchus princeps	Buse barrée
Pseudastur albicollis	Buse blanche
Buteo plagiatus	Buse grise
Aramides cajaneus	Râle de Cayenne
Porphyrio martinicus	Talève violacée
Synthliboramphus scrippsi	Guillemot de Scripps
PTEROCLIDAE	
Antrostomus carolinensis	Engoulevent de Caroline
Antrostomus rufus	Engoulevent roux
Antrostomus cubanensis	Engoulevent peut-on-voir

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Antrostomus salvini	Engoulevent de Salvin
Antrostomus badius	Engoulevent maya
Antrostomus ridgwayi	Engoulevent de Ridgway
Antrostomus vociferus	Engoulevent bois-pourri
Antrostomus saturatus	Engoulevent montagnard
Antrostomus arizonae	Engoulevent d'Arizona
Antrostomus noctitherus	Engoulevent de Porto Rico
Hydropsalis cayennensis	Engoulevent coré
Hydropsalis maculicaudus	Engoulevent à queue étoilée
Selasphorus calliope	Colibri calliope
Picoides fumigatus	Pic enfumé
Dendroplex picus	Grimpar talapiot
Lepidothrix coronata	Manakin à tête bleue
Pheugopedius spadix	Troglodyte moine
Pheugopedius atrogularis	Troglodyte à gorge noire
Pheugopedius rutilus	Troglodyte des halliers
Pheugopedius maculipectus	Troglodyte à poitrine tachetée
Pheugopedius felix	Troglodyte joyeux
Pheugopedius fasciatoventris	Troglodyte à ventre noir
Thryophilus rufalbus	Troglodyte rufalbin
Thryophilus sinaloa	Troglodyte du Sinaloa
Thryophilus pleurostictus	Troglodyte barré
Cantorchilus leucopogon	Troglodyte balafré
Cantorchilus thoracicus	Troglodyte flammé
Cantorchilus modestus	Troglodyte modeste
Cantorchilus nigricapillus	Troglodyte à calotte noire
Cantorchilus semibadius	Troglodyte des ruisseaux
Cantorchilus leucotis	Troglodyte à face pâle
Arremon costaricensis	Tohi du Costa Rica
Arremon atricapillus	Tohi à tête noire
Artemisiospiza belli	Bruant de Bell
Haemorhous purpureus	Roselin pourpré
Haemorhous cassinii	Roselin de Cassin
Haemorhous mexicanus	Roselin familier

Delete the following names:

Leucopternis plumbeus	Buse plombée
Leucopternis princeps	Buse barrée
Leucopternis albicollis	Buse blanche
Harpyhaliaetus solitarius	Buse solitaire
Aramides cajanea	Râle de Cayenne
Porphyrio martinica	Talève violacée
PTEROCLIDIDAE	
Caprimulgus carolinensis	Engoulevent de Caroline
Caprimulgus rufus	Engoulevent roux
Caprimulgus cubanensis	Engoulevent peut-on-voir
Caprimulgus salvini	Engoulevent de Salvin
Caprimulgus badius	Engoulevent maya
Caprimulgus ridgwayi	Engoulevent de Ridgway
Caprimulgus vociferus	Engoulevent bois-pourri
Caprimulgus arizonae	Engoulevent d'Arizona
Caprimulgus noctitherus	Engoulevent de Porto Rico
Caprimulgus saturatus	Engoulevent montagnard
Caprimulgus cayennensis	Engoulevent coré
Caprimulgus maculicaudus	Engoulevent à queue étoilée
Stellula calliope	Colibri calliope
Veniliornis fumigatus	Pic enfumé
Xiphorhynchus picus	Grimpar talapiot
Pipra coronata	Manakin à tête bleue
Thryothorus spadix	Troglodyte moine
Thryothorus atrogularis	Troglodyte à gorge noire
Thryothorus fasciatoventris	Troglodyte à ventre noir
Thryothorus nigricapillus	Troglodyte à calotte noire
Thryothorus semibadius	Troglodyte des ruisseaux
Thryothorus leucopogon	Troglodyte balafré
Thryothorus thoracicus	Troglodyte flammé
Thryothorus rutilus	Troglodyte des halliers
Thryothorus maculipectus	Troglodyte à poitrine tachetée
Thryothorus rufalbus	Troglodyte rufalbin
Thryothorus sinaloa	Troglodyte du Sinaloa
Thryothorus pleurostictus	Troglodyte barré
Thryothorus felix	Troglodyte joyeux
Thryothorus leucotis	Troglodyte à face pâle
Thryothorus modestus	Troglodyte modeste
Arremon torquatus	Tohi à tête rayée
Amphispiza belli	Bruant de Bell
Carpodacus purpureus	Roselin pourpré
Carpodacus cassinii	Roselin de Cassin
Carpodacus mexicanus	Roselin familier

Move *Leucopternis semiplumbeus* to follow *Pseudastur albicollis*.

Move species in *Buteogallus* to follow *Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea* in this order:
Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachii
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga
Buteogallus solitarius

Move FALCONIDAE, PSITTACIDAE, and their included species, to a position following *Campephilus imperialis*.

Rearrange the generic placements and species sequence in TROCHILIDAE, FURNARIIDAE, and TROGLODYTIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Transfer *Paroaria coronata* and *P. capitata* to the family THRAUPIDAE, to precede *Conirostrum leucogenys*.

Move *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* to a position following *Pinicola enucleator*.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included recognition of *Junco bairdii* (Baird's Junco) as a species distinct from *J. phaeonotus* (Yellow-eyed Junco); recognition of the extralimital species *Gracula indica* (Southern Hill-Myna) as distinct from *G. religiosa* (Hill Myna); division of *Amazona leucocephala* (Cuban Parrot) and *Passerculus sandwichensis* (Savannah Sparrow) into multiple species; transfer of *Deltarhynchus flammulatus* (Flammulated Flycatcher) to *Ramphotrigon*; resurrection of the genera *Pseudobulweria* for *Pterodroma rostrata* (Tahiti Petrel), *Urubitinga* for *Buteogallus urubitinga* (Great Black-Hawk) and *B. solitarius* (Solitary Eagle), and *Heterospizias* for *Buteogallus meridionalis* (Savanna Hawk); modification of the English names of *Buteo plagiatus* (Gray Hawk), *Columbina inca* (Inca Dove), *Setophaga flavescens* (Bahama Warbler), and *Pseudonestor xanthophrys* (Maui Parrotbill); rearrangement of the linear sequence

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

of species in the genus *Spizella*; and establishment of a new minimum standard for holotypes of extant avian species.

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank A. Aleixo, M. J. Braun, M. R. Browning, C. D. Cadena, E. Carey, S. Claramunt, W. S. Clark, P. Escalante, D. D. Gibson, B. Hallett, J. C. Haney, M. Iliff, D. S. Lee, B. A. Millsap, H. Mounce, H. D. Pratt, M. B. Robbins, S. H. Seipke, C. Stahala, and D. C. Wege for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

Literature Cited

Aleixo, A. 2002. Molecular systematics and the role of the "várzea"—"terra-firme" ecotone in the diversification of *Xiphorhynchus* woodcreepers (Aves: Dendrocolaptidae). Auk 119:621–640.

Aleixo, A., S. M. S. Gregory, and J. Penhallurick. 2007. Fixation of the type species and revalidation of the genus *Dendroplex* Swainson, 1827 (Dendrocolaptidae). Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 127:242–246.

Amaral, F. S. R., M. J. Miller, L. F. Silveira, E. Bermingham, and A. Wajntal. 2006. Polyphyly of the hawk genera *Leucopternis* and *Buteogallus* (Aves, Accipitridae): Multiple habitat shifts during the Neotropical buteonine diversification. BMC Evolutionary Biology 6:10.

Amaral, F. S. R., F. H. Sheldon, A. Gamauf, E. Haring, M. Riesing, L. F. Silveira, and A. Wajntal. 2009. Patterns and processes of diversification in a widespread and ecologically diverse avian group, the buteonine hawks (Aves, Accipitridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 53:703–715.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1957. Check-list of North American Birds, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Ames, P. L. 1971. The morphology of the syrinx in passerine birds. Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History, no. 37.

Arnaiz-Villena, A., J. Moscoso, V. Ruiz-del-Valle, J. Gonzalez, R. Reguera, M. Wink, and J. I. Serrano-Vela. 2007. Bayesian phylogeny of Fringillinae birds: Status of the singular African oriole finch *Linurgus olivaceus* and evolution and heterogeneity of the genus *Carpodacus*. Acta Zoologia Sinica 53:826–834.

Austin, J. J., V. Bretagnolle, and E. Pasquet. 2004. A global molecular phylogeny of the small *Puffinus* shearwaters and implications for systematics of the Little–Audubon's shearwater complex. Auk 121:847–864.

Barker, F. K. 2004. Monophyly and relationships of wrens (Aves: Troglodytidae): A congruence analysis of heterogeneous mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequence data. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 31:486–504.

Birt, T. P., H. R. Carter, D. L. Whitworth, A. McDonald, S. H. Newman, F. Gress, E. Palacios, J. S. Koepke, and V. L. Friesen. 2012. Rangewide population genetic structure of Xantus's Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*). Auk 129:44–55.

Bock, W. J. 1994. History and nomenclature of avian family-group names. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, no. 222.

Burns, K. J., and K. Naoki. 2004. Molecular phylogenetics and biogeography of Neotropical tanagers in the genus *Tangara*. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:838–854.

Cadena, C. D., and A. M. Cuervo. 2010. Molecules, ecology, morphology, and songs in concert: How many species is *Arremon torquatus* (Aves, Emberizidae)? Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 99:152–176.

Chesser, R. T. 2004. Molecular systematics of New World suboscine birds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:11–24.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2009. Fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 126:705–714.

Chikara, O. 2011. Possible records of the newly described Bryan's Shearwater *Puffinus bryani* in Japan. BirdingASIA 16:86–88.

Christidis, L., and W. Boles. 2008. Systematics and Taxonomy of Australian Birds. CSIRO, Melbourne, Australia.

Clements, J. F. 2000. Birds of the World: A Checklist, 5th ed. Pica Press, Robertbridge, United Kingdom.

DaCosta, J. M., G. M. Spellman, P. Escalante, and J. Klicka. 2009. A molecular systematic revision of two historically problematic songbird clades: *Aimophila* and *Pipilo*. Journal of Avian Biology 40:206–216.

David, N., and M. Gosselin. 2011. Gender agreement of avian species-group names under Article 31.2.2 of the ICZN Code. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 131:103–115.

Derryberry, E. P., S. Claramunt, G. Derryberry, R. T. Chesser, J. Cracraft, A. Aleixo, J. Pérez-Emán, J. V. Remsen, Jr., and R. T. Brumfield. 2011. Lineage diversification and morphological evolution in a large-scale continental radiation: The Neotropical ovenbirds and woodcreepers (Aves: Furnariidae). Evolution 65:2973–2986.

Dickinson, E. C., Ed. 2003. The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 3rd ed. Christopher Helm, London.

Drost, C. A., and D. B. Lewis. 1995. Xantus' Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*). *In* The Birds of North America, no. 164 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

Ericson, P. G. P., C. L. Anderson, T. Britton, A. Elzanowski, U. S. Johansson, M. Källersjö, J. I. Ohlson, T. J. Parsons, D. Zuccon, and G. Mayr. 2006. Diversification of Neoaves: Integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. Biology Letters 2:543–547.

Feduccia, A. 1973. Evolutionary trends in the Neotropical ovenbirds and woodhewers. Ornithological Monographs, no. 13.

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

Ferguson-Lees, J., and D. A. Christie. 2006. Raptors of the World. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Gill, F., and M. Wright. 2006. Birds of the World: Recommended English Names. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Hackett, S. J., R. T. Kimball, S. Reddy, R. C. K. Bowie, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, J. L. Chojnowski, W. A. Cox, K.-L. Han, J. Harshman, and others. 2008. A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320:1763–1768.

Han, K.-L., M. B. Robbins, and M. J. Braun. 2010. A multigene estimate of phylogeny in the nightjars and nighthawks (Caprimulgidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 55:443–453.

Hellmayr, C. E. 1934. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, part 7.

Hellmayr, C. E. 1935. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, part 8.

Horikoshi, K., M. Eda, K. Kawakami, H. Suzuki, H. Chiba, and T. Hiraoka. 2012. Bryan's Shearwaters have survived in the Bonin Islands, northwestern Pacific! PSG 2012 Hawaii abstracts. Pacific Seabird Group Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting, Turtle Bay Resort, Haleiwa, Hawaii.

Irestedt, M., J. Fjeldså, U. S. Johansson, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2002. Systematic relationships and biogeography of the tracheophone suboscines (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 23:499–512.

Jehl, J. R., Jr., and S. I. Bond. 1975. Morphological variation and species limits in murrelets of the genus *Endomychura*. Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History 18:9–24.

Keitt, B. S. 2005. Status of Xantus's Murrelet and its nesting habitat in Baja California, Mexico. Marine Ornithology 33:105–114.

Klicka, J., and G. M. Spellman. 2007. A molecular evaluation of the North American "grassland" sparrow clade. Auk 124:537–551.

Lerner, H. R. L., M. C. Klaver, and D. P. Mindell. 2008. Molecular phylogenetics of the buteonine birds of prey (Accipitridae). Auk 125:304–315.

Lerner, H. R. L., M. Meyer, H. F. James, M. Hofreiter, and R. C. Fleischer. 2011. Multilocus resolution of phylogeny and timescale in the extant adaptive radiation of Hawaiian Honeycreepers. Current Biology 21:1838–1844.

Mann, N. I., F. K. Barker, J. A. Graves, K. A. Dingess-Mann, and P. J. B. Slater. 2006. Molecular data delineate four genera of "*Thryothorus*" wrens. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 40:750–759.

Mayr, E., and J. C. Greenway, Eds. 1968. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 9. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, D. L. Altshuler, and J. V. Remsen, Jr. 2007. Phylogenetic systematics and biogeography of hummingbirds: Bayesian and maximum likelihood analyses of partitioned data and selection of an appropriate partitioning strategy. Systematic Biology 56:837–856.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr., R. Dudley, and D. L. Altshuler. 2009. A higher-level taxonomy for hummingbirds. Journal of Ornithology 150:155–165.

McKay, B. D., F. K. Barker, H. L. Mays, Jr., S. M. Doucet, and G. E. Hill. 2010. A molecular phylogenetic hypothesis for the manakins (Aves: Pipridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 55:733–737.

Millsap, B. A., S. H. Seipke, and W. S. Clark. 2011. The Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*) is two species. Condor 113:326–339.

Moore, W. S., A. C. Weibel, and A. Agius. 2006. Mitochondrial DNA phylogeny of the woodpecker genus *Veniliornis* (Picidae, Picinae) and related genera implies convergent evolution of plumage patterns. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 87:611–624.

Phillips, A. R. 1986. The Known Birds of North and Middle America, part 1. Published by the author, Denver, Colorado.

Piston, A. W., and S. C. Heinl. 2001. First record of the European Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) from the Pacific. Western Birds 32:179–181.

Prum, R. O. 1992. Syringeal morphology, phylogeny, and evolution of the Neotropical manakins (Aves: Pipridae). American Museum Novitates 3043:1–65.

Pyle, R. L., and P. Pyle 2009. The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status, version 1. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. [Online.] Available at hbs.bishopmuseum.org/birds/rlp-monograph.

Rasmussen, P. C., and J. C. Anderton. 2005. Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide, vol. 2. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Rêgo, P. S., J. Araripe, M. L. V. Marceliano, I. Sampaio, and H. Schneider. 2007. Phylogenetic analyses of the genera *Pipra*, *Lepidothrix* and *Dixiphia* (Pipridae, Passeriformes) using partial cytochrome *b* and 16S mtDNA genes. Zoologica Scripta 36:565–575.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., C. D. Cadena, A. Jaramillo, M. Nores, J. F. Pacheco, J. Pérez-Emán, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. Version 2012. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. [Online.] Available at www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html.

Rice, N. H., A. T. Peterson, and G. Escalona-Segura. 1999. Phylogenetic patterns in montane *Troglodytes* wrens. Condor 101:446–451.

Ridgely, R. S., and G. Tudor. 1989. The Birds of South America, vol. 1: The Oscine Passerines. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Riesing, M. J., L. Kruckenhauser, A. Gamauf, and E. Haring. 2003. Molecular phylogeny of the genus *Buteo* (Aves: Accipitridae) based on mitochondrial marker sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 27:328–342.

Robbins, M. B., R. C. Faucett, and N. H. Rice. 1999. Avifauna of a Paraguayan cerrado locality: Parque Nacional Serrania San Luis, Depto. Concepcion. Wilson Bulletin 111:216–218.

Robson, C. 2005. Birds of Southeast Asia. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Sinclair, I., and P. Ryan. 2003. Birds of Africa South of the Sahara. Struik, Cape Town, South Africa.

Stevenson, T., and J. Fanshawe. 2002. A Field Guide to the Birds of East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi. T. & A. D. Poyser, London.

Suh, A., M. Paus, M. Kiefmann, G. Churakov, F. A. Franke, J. Brosius, J. O. Kriegs, and J. Schmitz. 2011. Mesozoic

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

retroposons reveal parrots as the closest living relatives of passerine birds. Nature Communications 2:443.

Slud, P. 1964. The birds of Costa Rica: Distribution and ecology. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 128:1–430.

Tello, J. G., R. G. Moyle, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the tyrant flycatchers, cotingas, manakins, and their allies (Aves: Tyrannides). Cladistics 25:429–467.

Vilaça, S. T., and F. R. Santos. 2010. Biogeographic history of the species complex *Basileuterus culicivorus* (Aves, Parulidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 57:585–597.

Wetherbee, D. K. 1992. An outline of 18th century North American ornithology; with a critique of its coverage by the A.O.U. check-list. Published by the author, Shelburne, Massachusetts.

Wetmore, A., R. F. Pasquier, and S. L. Olson. 1984. The Birds of the Republic of Panamá, part 4. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 150.

Willis, E. O. 1986. Vireos, wood warblers and warblers as ant followers. Gerfaut 76:177–186.

Yuri, T., and D. P. Mindell. 2002. Molecular phylogenetic analysis of Fringillidae, "New World nine-primaried oscines" (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 23:229–243.

Zuccon, D., R. Prŷs-Jones, P. C. Rasmussen, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2012. The phylogenetic relationships and generic limits of finches (Fringillidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 62:581–596.

This content downloaded from 160.111.254.17 on Thu, 2 May 2013 16:04:01 PM
All use subject to JSTOR Terms and Conditions

The Auk 130(3):1–14, 2013
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2013.
Printed in USA.

FIFTY-FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,13,14] Richard C. Banks,[2] F. Keith Barker,[3] Carla Cicero,[4] Jon L. Dunn,[5] Andrew W. Kratter,[6] Irby J. Lovette,[7] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[8] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[9] James D. Rising,[10] Douglas F. Stotz,[11] and Kevin Winker[12]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[2]*3201 Circle Hill Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22305, USA;*
[3]*Bell Museum of Natural History, 10 Church Street, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA;*
[4]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[5]*24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[6]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[7]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;*
[8]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[9]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[10]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;*
[11]*Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and*
[12]*University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA*

This is the 13th supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 1 May 2012 and 15 May 2013 by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). Adolfo Navarro, of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, has recently been added to the committee; his term will begin in 2013–2014.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) six species (*Pterodroma solandri*, *P. feae*, *Gallinula chloropus*, *Agapornis roseicollis*, *Nandayus nenday*, and *Leucosticte arctoa*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information (including three species transferred from the Appendix); (2) one species (*Artemisiospiza nevadensis*) is added to the main list because of a split from a species already on the list; (3) two species names are changed (to *Puffinus baroli* and *Myrmeciza zeledoni*) because of splits from extralimital species; (4) two species (*Schiffornis veraepacis* and *S. stenorhyncha*) are added by being split both from an extralimital taxon (*S. turdina*) and from each other; (5) one species (*Thalurania fannyi*) is lost because of a merger with another species already on the list (*T. colombica*); (6) one species name is changed (to *Loxops mana*) by transfer from one genus to another; (7) the distributional statements or notes of three species (*Automolus rubiginosus*, *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*, and *Troglodytes aedon*) are changed because of splits of extralimital species; (8) one scientific name (*Chlorospingus flavopectus*) is corrected in accordance with the rules of priority; (9) one genus (*Psiloscops*) is added as a result of a split from another genus, resulting in a change to one scientific name (*P. flammeolus*); (10) five genera (*Aphriza*, *Eurynorhynchus*, *Limicola*, *Tryngites*, and *Philomachus*) are lost by merger (into *Calidris*) and the scientific names of five species (*C. virgata*, *C. pygmea*, *C. falcinellus*, *C. subruficollis*, and *C. pugnax*) are thereby changed, and one other genus (*Chloropipo*) is lost by merger (into *Xenopipo*) and the scientific name of one species (*Xenopipo holochlora*) is thereby changed; (11) two genera (*Terenura* and *Pipra*) are lost by being split, three genera (*Euchrepomis*, *Dixiphia*, and *Ceratopipra*) are added as a result of these splits, and the scientific names of four species (*Euchrepomis callinota*, *Dixiphia pipra*, *Ceratopipra mentalis*, and *Ceratopipra erythrocephala*) are thereby changed; (12) one genus (*Margarobyas*) is added and one genus (*Gymnoglaux*) lost because of a nomenclatural problem with the prior name; (13) the spelling of one genus name (*Ptiliogonys*) is corrected, with a resulting change in two species names (*P. cinereus* and *P. caudatus*) and one family name (Ptiliogonatidae); (14) the citation for nine species (*Dendragapus obscurus*, *Limnodromus scolopaceus*, *Patagioenas fasciata*, *Tyrannus verticalis*, *Salpinctes obsoletus*, *Oreothlypis*

[13]The authors are members of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[14]E-mail: chessert@si.edu

The Auk, Vol. 130, Number 3, pages 1–14. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254. © 2013 by The American Ornithologists' Union. All rights reserved. Please direct all requests for permission to photocopy or reproduce article content through the University of California Press's Rights and Permissions website, http://www.ucpressjournals.com/reprintInfo.asp. DOI: 10.1525/auk.2013.130.3.1

celata, *Chondestes grammacus*, *Passerina amoena*, and *Spinus psaltria*) is changed; (15) the authorities for two genera (*Coragyps* and *Numida*) are changed; (16) the designation of the type species of one genus (*Erolia*) is corrected; (17) two generic names (*Macroramphus* and *Microptera*) are changed in accordance with the rules of priority; (18) the English name of one species (*Thamnophilus atrinucha*) is changed to better reflect its phylogenetic relationships; (19) the English names of two species (*Thalurania colombica* and *Artemisiospiza belli*) are changed as a result of taxonomic changes; and (20) one additional species (*Harpagus bidentatus*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

One subfamily name (Drepanidinae) is deleted from the main list because of new phylogenetic data, and the species formerly included in this subfamily are moved to a new position within the family Fringillidae. New linear sequences are adopted for families in the order Charadriiformes, genera and species in the families Pipridae and Mimidae, and species in the genera *Calidris* and *Haemorhous*, all because of new phylogenetic data. The spelling of the name of one order (Pterocliformes) is corrected as a consequence of a previous correction to a family name.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the seventh edition (with supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa/.

The following changes to the seventh edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,090. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Pterodroma solandri Providence Petrel. (A)
Pterodroma feae Fea's Petrel. (A)
Puffinus baroli Barolo Shearwater. (A)
Gallinula chloropus Common Moorhen. (A)
Calidris virgata Surfbird.
Calidris pugnax Ruff.
Calidris falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper. (A)
Calidris pygmea Spoon-billed Sandpiper. (A)
Calidris subruficollis Buff-breasted Sandpiper.
PTEROCLIFORMES
Psiloscops flammeolus Flammulated Owl.
Margarobyas lawrencii Bare-legged Owl.
Thalurania colombica Crowned Woodnymph.
Agapornis roseicollis Rosy-faced Lovebird. (I)
Nandayus nenday Nanday Parakeet. (I)
Thamnophilus atrinucha Black-crowned Antshrike.
Euchrepomis callinota Rufous-rumped Antwren.
Myrmeciza zeledoni Zeledon's Antbird.
Schiffornis veraepacis Northern Schiffornis.
Schiffornis stenorhyncha Russet-winged Schiffornis.
Xenopipo holochlora Green Manakin.
Dixiphia pipra White-crowned Manakin.
Ceratopipra mentalis Red-capped Manakin.
Ceratopipra erythrocephala Golden-headed Manakin.
PTILIOGONATIDAE
Ptiliogonys cinereus Gray Silky-flycatcher.
Ptiliogonys caudatus Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher.
****Chlorospingus flavopectus*** Common Bush-Tanager.
Artemisiospiza nevadensis Sagebrush Sparrow.
Artemisiospiza belli Bell's Sparrow.
Leucosticte arctoa Asian Rosy-Finch. (A)
Loxops mana Hawaii Creeper. (H)

Delete the following names:

Puffinus assimilis Little Shearwater. (A)
Aphriza virgata Surfbird.
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus Spoon-billed Sandpiper. (A)
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper. (A)
Tryngites subruficollis Buff-breasted Sandpiper.
Philomachus pugnax Ruff.
PTEROCLIDIFORMES
Otus flammeolus Flammulated Owl.
Gymnoglaux lawrencii Bare-legged Owl.
Thalurania colombica Violet-crowned Woodnymph.
Thalurania fannyi Green-crowned Woodnymph.
Thamnophilus atrinucha Western Slaty-Antshrike.
Terenura callinota Rufous-rumped Antwren.
Myrmeciza immaculata Immaculate Antbird.
Schiffornis turdina Thrush-like Schiffornis.
Chloropipo holochlora Green Manakin.
Pipra pipra White-crowned Manakin.
Pipra mentalis Red-capped Manakin.
Pipra erythrocephala Golden-headed Manakin.
PTILOGONATIDAE
Ptilogonys cinereus Gray Silky-flycatcher.
Ptilogonys caudatus Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher.
****Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*** Common Bush-Tanager.
Artemisiospiza belli Sage Sparrow.
Drepanidinae
Oreomystis mana Hawaii Creeper. (H)

Change the sequence of families, and included genera and species, in the Charadriiformes to:

BURHINIDAE
RECURVIROSTRIDAE
HAEMATOPODIDAE
CHARADRIIDAE
JACANIDAE
SCOLOPACIDAE
GLAREOLIDAE
STERCORARIIDAE
ALCIDAE
LARIDAE

Change the sequence of species in ***Calidris*** to:

Calidris tenuirostris
Calidris canutus

Calidris virgata
Calidris pugnax
Calidris falcinellus
Calidris acuminata
Calidris himantopus
Calidris ferruginea
Calidris temminckii
Calidris subminuta
Calidris pygmea
Calidris ruficollis
Calidris alba
Calidris alpina
Calidris ptilocnemis
Calidris maritima
Calidris bairdii
Calidris minuta
Calidris minutilla
Calidris fuscicollis
Calidris subruficollis
Calidris melanotos
Calidris pusilla
Calidris mauri

Change the sequence of species in the **PIPRIDAE** to:

Corapipo altera
Chiroxiphia lanceolata
Chiroxiphia linearis
Xenopipo holochlora
Dixiphia pipra
Ceratopipra mentalis
Ceratopipra erythrocephala
Manacus candei
Manacus aurantiacus
Manacus vitellinus
Lepidothrix coronata

Change the sequence of species in the **MIMIDAE** to:

Melanotis caerulescens
Melanotis hypoleucus
Melanoptila glabrirostris
Dumetella carolinensis
Ramphocinclus brachyurus
Allenia fusca
Margarops fuscatus
Cinclocerthia ruficauda
Cinclocerthia gutturalis
Toxostoma curvirostre
Toxostoma ocellatum
Toxostoma rufum
Toxostoma longirostre
Toxostoma guttatum
Toxostoma bendirei
Toxostoma cinereum
Toxostoma redivivum
Toxostoma lecontei
Toxostoma crissale
Oreoscoptes montanus
Mimus gundlachii
Mimus graysoni
Mimus gilvus
Mimus polyglottos

Change the sequence of species in ***Haemorhous*** to:

Haemorhous mexicanus
Haemorhous purpureus
Haemorhous cassinii

Move the genera ***Telespiza*** *through* ***Melamprosops***, and their included species, to follow ***Pyrrhula pyrrhula***.

p. 13. Following the account for *Pterodroma macroptera*, insert the following new species account:

Pterodroma solandri (Gould). Providence Petrel.

Procellaria Solandri Gould, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 57 (Australia = Bass Strait.)

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests in burrows and rock crevices, mostly on forested slopes and mountain summits on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* primarily on Lord Howe Island, off Australia. Small numbers also breed on Philip Island off Norfolk Island; formerly bred on Norfolk Island.

Ranges at sea in the Tasman Sea (some year-round) south to Tasmania; a few reach New Zealand waters. At least some of the population are trans-equatorial migrants and appear to be regular in the northwest Pacific from off Japan to southern Kamchatka.

Recorded (status uncertain, but possibly regular, especially in fall) on 15 September 2011, about 86 km north-northwest of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands—at least 10 individuals (many photographed) were noted (Cooper and Mackiernan 2012). Photos from off Westport, Washington, on 11 September 1983, and off Tofino, British Columbia, on 23 September 2006, might also pertain to this species.

Notes.—Also known as Solander's Petrel.

p. 16. Before the account for *Pterodroma cookii*, insert the following new species account:

Pterodroma feae (Salvadori). Fea's Petrel.

Oestralata feae Salvadori, 1899, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova 40:305. (San Nicolas Island, Cape Verde Islands.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on the Cape Verde Islands and on Bugio Island in the Desertas Islands; possibly also on the Azores.

Ranges at sea in the eastern North Atlantic, at least casually north to the United Kingdom.

Rare but annual in western Atlantic waters off North America; most records are in late spring and are from off North Carolina, but documented north to Nova Scotia and reported south to Georgia (Dunn et al. 2012). Accidental inland in Virginia

following Hurricane Fran (September 1996; Howell 2012). Data from geolocators indicated that one individual from Bugio Island (of 17 tracked) wintered off the coast of Georgia and Florida in 2007–2008 (Ramírez et al. 2013).

Notes.—This North Atlantic species and *Pterodroma madeira* Mathews, 1934 [Zino's Petrel] were treated as separate species from *P. mollis* by Bourne (1983). The two geographically well-separated populations of *P. feae*, from Cape Verde Island and the Desertas Islands, have been treated as separate species—*P. feae* [Fea's Petrel] and *P. deserta* Mathews, 1934 [Desertas Petrel], respectively—on the basis of differences in nesting phenology and vocalizations (Robb and Mullarney 2008). Fea's Petrel (*sensu lato*) is also known as Cape Verde Petrel.

p. 22. *Puffinus baroli* is treated as a species separate from *P. assimilis.* Remove the account for *P. assimilis* and insert the following new species account:

Puffinus baroli (Bonaparte). Barolo Shearwater.

Procellaria baroli Bonaparte, 1857, Consp. Gen. Avium 2:204. (ex Mediterraneo…Insula deserta prope Maderam…Insulis Canariis; restricted to Desertas by Bannerman, 1914, Ibis p. 477.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on northern Macaronesian islands of the eastern Atlantic (the Azores, Madeira, the Salvages, and Canary Islands).

Ranges at sea north to the Bay of Biscay (Martin and Rowlands 2001) and casually to the British Isles, western Europe (where accidental inland), and the Mediterranean region (Lewington et al. 1991).

Accidental off Nova Scotia (Sable Island, 1 September 1896, specimen; Dwight 1897; also recent sight reports) and Massachusetts (off Nantucket Island, 25 August 2007, photos; North American Birds 62:40, 62:190). A specimen from South Carolina (probably from August 1883; Peters 1924), previously accepted as *Puffinus assimilis* (and tentatively as *P. a. baroli*), has been re-identified as *Puffinus lherminieri* (fide Howell 2012).

Notes.—*Puffinus baroli*, formerly considered conspecific with *P. assimilis*, is treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in mtDNA, vocalizations, and morphology (Austin et al. 2004, Robb and Mullarney 2008).

p. 51. Change the heading Genus ***CORAGYPS*** Geoffroy to Genus ***CORAGYPS*** Le Maout, and change the attribution of the genus name in the citation from "Geoffroy, 1853, in Le Maout" to "Le Maout, 1853" based on the findings of Kashin (1978), Gregory (1998), and Gregory and Dickinson (2012).

p. 79. Insert the following as an additional synonym of *Melanitta*:

Macroramphus Lesson, 1828, Man. d'Orn., ed. 2, 2:414. Type, by original designation *Anas perspicillata* Linnaeus.

Macroramphus was formerly considered a homonym of *Macrorhamphus* Fischer, 1813 (Kashin 1978, Gregory and Dickinson 2012).

p. 90. A record of the Double-toothed Kite, *Harpagus bidentatus*, in the United States is recognized. After the last sentence in the Distribution statement, add the following new paragraph:

Accidental on the upper Texas coast (second-year bird, 4 May 2011, High Island, photo; Dunn et al. 2012).

pp. 121, 176, 220, 413, 473, 535, 613, 637, and 667. Change the citations for *Dendragapus obscurus*, *Limnodromus scolopaceus*, *Patagioenas fasciata*, *Tyrannus verticalis*, *Salpinctes obsoletus*, *Oreothlypis celata*, *Chondestes grammacus*, *Passerina amoena*, and *Spinus psaltria* from "Say, 1823, in Long, Exped. Rocky Mount." to "Say, 1822, in James, Acct. Exped. Rocky Mount." These species were described by Thomas Say in *Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains*, compiled by Edwin James, which was published in what had heretofore been accepted to be early 1823. Woodman (2010) presented evidence that the publication was available and for sale in December 1822. Woodman also noted that James, rather than Long, who commanded the expedition, was the primary editor of the *Account*, which was compiled from the notes of several of the expedition's members.

p. 123. Replace the citation for the genus name *Numida* with the following:

Numida Linnaeus, 1764, Mus. Adolphi Friderici, 2, Prodromus, p. 27. Type, by monotypy, *Phasianus meleagris* Linnaeus.

This was covered by ICZN Opinion 67 (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1916); see also Kashin (1978) and Gregory and Dickinson (2012).

p. 137. After the account for *Gallinula galeata*, insert the following new account:

Gallinula chloropus (Linnaeus). Common Moorhen.

Fulica Chloropus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1:152. (in Europa = England.)

Habitat.—Freshwater marshes, lakes, and ponds with tall, dense emergent vegetation (Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, central Russia, southern Siberia, Sakhalin, and Japan south throughout most of Eurasia and Africa to the eastern Atlantic islands, southern Africa, the borders of the northern Indian Ocean (including Sri Lanka), the East Indies (to Sumbawa and Sulawesi), Philippines, Taiwan, and the Ryukyu, Bonin, and Volcano islands.

Winters from the British Isles, southern Scandinavia, southern Russia, and eastern China south throughout the remainder of the breeding range, casually to the Seven Islands of Izu.

Casual or accidental on migration in Kamchatka and the Commander Islands. Accidental in the Aleutian Islands (juv. male, 12–14 October 2010, Shemya Island; Withrow and Schwitters 2012).

Notes.—See Notes under *Gallinula galeata*.

pp. 141–217. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Baker et al. 2007, 2012) have shown that the current linear sequence of families in the order Charadriiformes does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Replace the existing Notes under the heading Order CHARADRIIFORMES: Shorebirds, Gulls, Auks, and Allies with the following:

Notes.—The sequence of families in this order follows Baker et al. (2007, 2012).

Rearrange the sequence of suborders and families of Charadriiformes, with their included subfamilies, genera, and species, as follows:

Charadrii
- Burhinidae
- Recurvirostridae
- Haematopodidae
- Charadriidae

Scolopaci
- Jacanidae
- Scolopacidae

Lari
- Glareolidae
- Stercorariidae
- Alcidae
- Laridae

pp. 165–175. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Gibson and Baker 2012) has shown that the current generic limits and linear sequence of species within the tribe Calidrinini do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Delete the headings Genus ***APHRIZA*** Audubon, Genus ***EURYNORHYNCHUS*** Nilsson, Genus ***LIMICOLA*** Koch, Genus ***TRYNGITES*** Cabanis, and Genus ***PHILOMACHUS*** Merrem, and move the citations under these headings into the synonymy of *Calidris*. Change ***Aphriza virgata*** (Gmelin) to ***Calidris virgata*** (Gmelin), ***Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*** (Linnaeus) to ***Calidris pygmea*** (Linnaeus), ***Limicola falcinellus*** (Pontoppidan) to ***Calidris falcinellus*** (Pontoppidan), ***Tryngites subruficollis*** (Vieillot) to ***Calidris subruficollis*** (Vieillot), and ***Philomachus pugnax*** (Linnaeus) to ***Calidris pugnax*** (Linnaeus).

Under the heading Genus ***CALIDRIS*** Merrem, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Gibson and Baker 2012) indicate that the species previously known as *Aphriza virgata*, *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*, *Limicola falcinellus*, *Tryngites subruficollis*, and *Philomachus pugnax* form a clade with species already in *Calidris*. The name *Calidris* has priority for this clade (Banks 2012). Linear sequence of species derived from Gibson and Baker (2012).

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Calidris* as follows:

Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield)
Calidris canutus (Linnaeus)
Calidris virgata (Gmelin)
Calidris pugnax (Linnaeus)
Calidris falcinellus (Pontoppidan)
Calidris acuminata (Horsfield)
Calidris himantopus (Bonaparte)
Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan)
Calidris temminckii (Leisler)
Calidris subminuta (Middendorff)
Calidris pygmea (Linnaeus)
Calidris ruficollis (Pallas)
Calidris alba (Pallas)
Calidris alpina (Linnaeus)
Calidris ptilocnemis (Coues)
Calidris maritima (Brünnich)
Calidris bairdii (Coues)
Calidris minuta (Leisler)
Calidris minutilla (Vieillot)
Calidris fuscicollis (Vieillot)
Calidris subruficollis (Vieillot)
Calidris melanotos (Vieillot)
Calidris pusilla (Linnaeus)
Calidris mauri (Cabanis)

In the species account for *Calidris virgata*, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Aphriza*. See comments under *Calidris*.

In the species account for *Calidris pygmea*, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Eurynorhynchus*. See comments under *Calidris*.

In the species account for *Calidris falcinellus*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Limicola*. See comments under *Calidris*.

In the species account for *Calidris subruficollis*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Tryngites*. See comments under *Calidris*.

In the species account for *Calidris pugnax*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Philomachus*. See comments under *Calidris*.

p. 166. Change the designation of the type species of the generic name *Erolia* to "type, by monotypy, *Erolia variegata* Vieillot = *Tringa ferruginea* Pontoppidan." *Tringa ferruginea* is an earlier name for the same species as *Scolopax testacea* (Banks 2012).

p. 178. Replace the heading Subgenus *PHILOHELA* Gray with Subgenus *MICROPTERA* Nuttall and replace the current citation under this heading with:

> *Microptera* Nuttall, 1834, Man. Orn. II, p. 192. Type, by original designation, *Scolopax minor* Gmelin.

Kashin (1978) and Gregory and Dickinson (2012) considered that *Microptera* was not preoccupied by *Micropterus* Lacépède, 1802.

p. 217. Change the heading Order **PTEROCLIDIFORMES**: Sandgrouse to Order **PTEROCLIFORMES**: Sandgrouse. The

family name Pteroclididae, an unjustified modification of Pteroclidae Bonaparte, 1831 (Bock 1994), was corrected in a previous supplement (Chesser et al. 2012), but the name of the order, which uses the same root, was not corrected.

p. 233. Following the account for *Psittacula krameri*, insert the following new heading and species account:

Genus ***AGAPORNIS*** Selby

Agapornis Selby, 1836, Nat. Libr., Parrots, p. 117. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 53), *Psittacus swinderianus* Kuhl.

Agapornis roseicollis (Vieillot). Rosy-faced Lovebird.

Psittacus roseicollis Vieillot, 1817 (1818), Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. 25:377. (parties intérieures du Cap de Bonne-Espérance = Interior of the Cape of Good Hope.)

Habitat.—In North America, non-native plantings in deserts and residential neighborhoods; appears to be restricted to areas near water. In southwest Africa, occupies a variety of habitats, including dry wooded country, sub-desert steppe, savanna woodland, woodlands along rivers, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Africa from Angola and Namibia to northwestern South Africa.

Introduced and established in the greater metropolitan Phoenix area, Arizona. Released individuals first noted in 1987; local flocks and colonies established by the mid-1990s. Now widely present in the Phoenix region (Corman and Wise-Gervais 2005, Radamaker and Corman 2011).

p. 236. Following the account for *Aratinga pertinax*, insert the following new heading and species account:

Genus ***NANDAYUS*** Bonaparte

Nandayus Bonaparte, 1854, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 6:150. Type, by monotypy, *Psittacus melanocephalus* Vieillot (not of Linné) = *Psittacus nenday* Vieillot.

Nandayus nenday (Vieillot). Nanday Parakeet.

Psittacus nenday Vieillot, 1823, in Bonnaterre and Vieillot, Tabl. Encycl. Méth. (Ornithol.) 3 (93):1400. (Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Various non-native plantings in Florida and in southern California, where it is also partial to native sycamore trees; in South America partial to palm groves and open forests.

Distribution.—*Resident* in central-southern South America from southwestern Brazil and southeastern Bolivia to central Paraguay and northern Argentina.

Introduced and established in peninsular Florida, primarily in the central Gulf Coast region (largest populations in Pinellas County) with smaller numbers near St. Augustine and on the southern Atlantic Coast. First releases detected in 1969 and considered established by 2004 (Pranty and Lovell 2004), with additional spreading by 2011 (Pranty and Lovell 2011). A small population present by 1985 in coastal southern California (primarily southern Ventura and Los Angeles counties; Pranty and Garrett 2011), but not yet considered established. Rare and local in Puerto Rico (introduced probably in the early 1970s), where found primarily along the northeast coast.

A small population that existed at Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York, has now disappeared. Escaped birds have been widely reported elsewhere in the United States.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) known as Black-hooded Parakeet. Also known as Nanday Conure.

p. 254. Analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Proudfoot et al. 2007, Wink et al. 2009) indicate that *Otus flammeolus* is not closely related to other species of *Otus* but is instead sister to species of *Megascops*.

Following the species account for *Otus sunia*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus ***PSILOSCOPS*** Coues

Psiloscops Coues, 1899, Osprey 3:144. Type, by original designation, *Scops flammeola* [sic] Kaup.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Otus* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic data, which show it to be sister to *Megascops* (Proudfoot et al. 2007, Wink et al. 2009).

Change ***Otus flammeolus*** (Kaup) to ***Psiloscops flammeolus*** (Kaup), move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Psiloscops*, and replace existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See Notes under *Psiloscops*. Genetic, vocal, and morphological differences between this species and screech-owls of the genus *Megascops* indicate that it is best placed in a separate genus (Wink et al. 2009). Also known as Flammulated Screech-Owl.

p. 257. Olson and Suárez (2008) noted that *Gymnoglaux* is a junior synonym of *Gymnasio* (now included in *Megascops*) and that a new genus name was needed for *Gymnoglaux lawrencii*. They described the new genus *Margarobyas* for this species.

Following the species account for *Megascops nudipes*, replace the heading Genus ***GYMNOGLAUX*** Cabanis with the following:

Genus ***MARGAROBYAS*** Olson and Suárez

Margarobyas Olson and Suárez, 2008, Zootaxa 1960:67. Type, by original designation, *Gymnoglaux lawrencii* Sclater and Salvin.

Return the citation for *Gymnoglaux* to the synonymy of *Megascops*, and change the citation to the following: *Gymnoglaux* Cabanis, 1855, J. Ornithol. 3: 465. Type, by monotypy, *Strix nudipes* Daudin.

Change ***Gymnoglaux lawrencii*** Sclater and Salvin to ***Margarobyas lawrencii*** (Sclater and Salvin), place the account for this

species to follow the heading for *Margarobyas*, and substitute the following for the Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly merged into *Otus*, following Marshall and King *in* Amadon and Bull (1988), as Cuban Screech-Owl, but separated on the basis of strong differences in morphology and vocal patterns. Formerly placed in *Gymnoglaux*, but this is a junior synonym of *Gymnasio* (Olson and Suárez 2008). Also known as Cuban Bare-legged Owl or Cuban Screech-Owl.

p. 294. *Thalurania fannyi* is treated as a junior synonym of *T. colombica*, following Donegan (2012b) and Remsen et al. (2013). Remove the current species accounts for *T. colombica* and *T. fannyi* and insert the following new species account:

Thalurania colombica (Bourcier). Crowned Woodnymph.

Ornismya Colombica Bourcier, 1843, Rev. Zool. [Paris], 6, p. 2. (in Colombie = San Agustín, Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1,900 m).

Distribution.—Lowlands [*townsendi* group] of Caribbean slope from Guatemala and Belize south to Costa Rica and western and central Panama (east to Canal area and eastern Panamá province); lowlands to 1900 m [*colombica* group] of northern Colombia and western Venezuela; [*fannyi* group] eastern Panama (eastern Colón, Darién, and eastern San Blas) and northwestern Colombia; and [*hypochlora* group] Pacific slope of southwestern Colombia south to northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Groups: *T. townsendi* Ridgway, 1888 [Violet-crowned Woodnymph], *T. colombica* [Colombian Woodnymph], *T. fannyi* DeLattre and Bourcier, 1846 [Green-crowned Woodnymph], and *T. hypochlora* Gould, 1871 [Emerald-bellied Woodnymph]. Formerly considered as two species *T. colombica* (including *T. townsendi*) and *T. fannyi* (including *T. hypochlora*) on the basis of Escalante-Pliego and Peterson (1992), but merged due to evidence of unrestricted gene flow between populations (Donegan 2012b).

Change the current Notes for *Thalurania ridgwayi* to:

Notes.—Escalante-Pliego and Peterson (1992) provided reasons for treating *T. ridgwayi* as a species distinct from *T. colombica*.

p. 352. The extralimital species *Automolus rufipectus* is treated as a separate species from *A. rubiginosus*, following Krabbe (2008) and Remsen et al. (2013). Add the following sentence to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly included extralimital species *A. rufipectus* Bangs, 1898 [Santa Marta Foliage-Gleaner], which is separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Krabbe 2008).

p. 355. The extralimital species *Dendrocincla turdina* is treated as a separate species from *D. fuliginosa*, following Weir and Price (2011) and Remsen et al. (2013). Remove mention of the *turdina* group from the distributional statement for *D. fuliginosa* and substitute the following for the existing Notes for this species:

Notes.—Groups: *D. meruloides* (Lafresnaye, 1851) [Plain-brown Woodcreeper], *D. fuliginosa* [Line-throated Woodcreeper], and *D. atrirostris* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838) [D'Orbigny's Woodcreeper]. Formerly included extralimital species *D. turdina* (Lichtenstein, 1820) [Plain-winged Woodcreeper], which is separated on the basis of genetic and vocal differences (Weir and Price 2011).

p. 362. Change the English name of *Thamnophilus atrinucha* from Western Slaty-Antshrike to Black-crowned Antshrike, following Remsen et al. (2013), and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly known as Western Slaty-Antshrike, but genetic data indicate that *T. atrinucha* does not belong to the Slaty-Antshrike complex (Brumfield and Edwards 2007, Bravo 2012).

p. 366. *Terenura callinota* is transferred to the new genus *Euchrepomis*. Following the account for *Formicivora grisea*, replace the heading Genus ***TERENURA*** Cabanis and Heine and the citation under this heading with the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***EUCHREPOMIS*** Bravo et al.

Euchrepomis Bravo et al., 2012, Mol. Phylo. Evol. 65:289. Type, by original designation, *Formicivora callinota* Sclater.

Notes.—Newly separated from *Terenura* because genetic data (Bravo et al. 2012) indicate that the species *callinota* is not closely related to the type species of that genus.

Change ***Terenura callinota*** (Sclater) to ***Euchrepomis callinota*** (Sclater), place the account for this species under the heading and notes for *Euchrepomis*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Terenura*. See comments under *Euchrepomis*.

p. 368. *Myrmeciza zeledoni* is treated as a separate species from the extralimital species *M. immaculata*, following Donegan (2012a) and Remsen et al. (2013). Replace the account for *M. immaculata* with the following new species account:

Myrmeciza zeledoni Ridgway. Zeledon's Antbird.

Myrmeciza zeledoni Ridgway, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 22:74. (Guayobo, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (300–1,700 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica (Cordillera de Talamanca, Cordillera Central, and Dota Mountains) and in Panama (recorded Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Veraguas, and eastern Darién).

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with *M. immaculata* (Lafresnaye, 1845) [Immaculate Antbird] of northern South America, but treated as a separate species on the basis of vocal differences (Donegan 2012a).

p. 416. *Schiffornis veraepacis* and *S. stenorhyncha* are treated as separate species from the extralimital species *S. turdina*,

following Nyári (2007), Donegan et al. (2011), and Remsen et al. (2013). Delete the species account for *S. turdina* and replace it with new accounts for *S. veraepacis* and *S. stenorhyncha* as follows:

Schiffornis veraepacis (Sclater and Salvin). Northern Schiffornis.

Heteropelma veraepacis Sclater and Salvin, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 28:300. ([Choctum], Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, northern Chiapas, Campeche and Quintana Roo, Mexico, south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and Panama (east to Coclé and western Panama province), and western Colombia through Ecuador south to northwestern Peru (Tumbes).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998), with *S. stenorhyncha*, treated as conspecific with *S. turdina* (Wied) [Brown-winged Schiffornis] of northern South America, but here considered specifically distinct on the basis of range overlap and differences in vocalizations and genetics (Nyári 2007, Donegan et al. 2011).

Schiffornis stenorhyncha (Sclater and Salvin). Russet-winged Schiffornis.

Heteropelma stenorhyncha Sclater and Salvin, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1868, pp. 628, 632. (San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Tacarcuna region (Darién), Panama, south to northern Colombia including the Magdalena Valley and northwestern Venezuela (east to at least Aragua).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998), with *S. veraepacis*, treated as conspecific with *S. turdina* (Wied) [Brown-winged Schiffornis] of northern South America, but here considered specifically distinct based on differences in vocalizations and genetics (Nyári 2007, Donegan et al. 2011).

pp. 423–426. Phylogenetic analyses of syringeal characters (Prum 1992) and nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Rêgo et al. 2007, Tello et al. 2009, McKay et al. 2010) have shown that the current generic limits and linear sequence of species within the family Pipridae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Following the species account for *Chiroxiphia linearis*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus ***XENOPIPO*** Cabanis

Xenopipo Cabanis, 1847, Archiv. f. Naturg. 13 (1):235. Type, by original designation, *Xenopipo atronitens* Cabanis.

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of syringeal characters (Prum 1992) and nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Rêgo et al. 2007, Tello et al. 2009, McKay et al. 2010) indicate that *Xenopipo* and *Chloropipo* form a clade and that *Chloropipo* may be paraphyletic with respect to *Xenopipo* (Prum 1992). These genera are merged pending further data, following Remsen et al. (2013).

Remove the heading Genus ***CHLOROPIPO*** Cabanis and Heine, move the citation for *Chloropipo* from p. 423 into the synonymy of *Xenopipo*, change ***Chloropipo holochlora*** Sclater to ***Xenopipo holochlora*** (Sclater), place the account for this species under the heading for *Xenopipo*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Chloropipo*. See comments under *Xenopipo*.

Following the species account for *Xenopipo holochlora*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus ***DIXIPHIA*** Reichenbach

Dixiphia Reichenbach, 1850, Av. Syst. Nat, pl. 63. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Pipra leucocilla* Linnaeus = *Pipra pipra* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of syringeal characters (Prum 1992) and nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Rêgo et al. 2007, Tello et al. 2009, McKay et al. 2010) indicate that the species formerly placed in *Pipra* (AOU 1983, 1998) constitute multiple independent lineages.

Remove the heading Genus ***PIPRA*** Linnaeus and the citation and notes under this heading, change ***Pipra pipra*** (Linnaeus) to ***Dixiphia pipra*** (Linnaeus), place the account for this species under the heading for *Dixiphia*, delete the first sentence of the existing Notes, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Pipra*. See comments under *Dixiphia*.

Following the species account for *Dixiphia pipra*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus ***CERATOPIPRA*** Bonaparte

Ceratopipra Bonaparte, 1854, Ateneo Italiano 2 (11):316. Type, by monotypy, *Pipra cornuta* Spix.

Notes.—See comments under *Dixiphia*.

Change ***Pipra mentalis*** Sclater to ***Ceratopipra mentalis*** (Sclater) and change ***Pipra erythrocephala*** (Linnaeus) to ***Ceratopipra erythrocephala*** (Linnaeus), place the accounts for these species under the heading for *Ceratopipra*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for each species: Formerly placed in the genus *Pipra*. See comments under *Dixiphia*.

Under the heading Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins on p. 423, insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera and species follows Rêgo et al. (2007), Tello et al. (2009), and McKay et al. (2010).

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Pipridae as follows:

Genus *Corapipo* Bonaparte
Corapipo altera Hellmayr
Genus *Chiroxiphia* Cabanis
Chiroxiphia lanceolata (Wagler)
Chiroxiphia linearis (Bonaparte)
Genus *Xenopipo* Cabanis
Xenopipo holochlora (Sclater)
Genus *Dixiphia* Reichenbach
Dixiphia pipra (Linnaeus)
Genus *Ceratopipra* Bonaparte
Ceratopipra mentalis (Sclater)
Ceratopipra erythrocephala (Linnaeus)
Genus *Manacus* Brisson
Manacus candei (Parzudaki)
Manacus aurantiacus (Salvin)
Manacus vitellinus (Gould)
Genus *Lepidothrix* Bonaparte
Lepidothrix coronata (Spix)

p. 480. The extralimital species *Troglodytes cobbi* is treated as separate from *T. aedon*, following Woods (1993) and Remsen et al. (2013). Remove mention of the Falkland Islands from the distributional statement for *T. aedon* and add the following to the end of the existing Notes for this species: Formerly included extralimital species *T. cobbi* Chubb, 1909 [Cobb's Wren], which is separated on the basis of morphological, ecological, genetic, and vocal differences (Woods 1993, Campagna et al. 2012).

p. 515. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Lovette and Rubinstein 2007, Lovette et al. 2012) have shown that the current linear sequence of genera and species in the family Mimidae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Family **MIMIDAE**: Mockingbirds and Thrashers, add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Linear sequence of genera and species follows Lovette et al. (2012).

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Mimidae as follows:

Genus *Melanotis* Bonaparte
Melanotis caerulescens (Swainson)
Melanotis hypoleucus Hartlaub
Genus *Melanoptila* Sclater
Melanoptila glabrirostris Sclater
Genus *Dumetella* Wood
Dumetella carolinensis (Linnaeus)
Genus *Ramphocinclus* Lafresnaye
Ramphocinclus brachyurus (Vieillot)
Genus *Allenia* Cory
Allenia fusca (Müller)
Genus *Margarops* Sclater
Margarops fuscatus (Vieillot)
Genus *Cinclocerthia* Gray
Cinclocerthia ruficauda (Gould)
Cinclocerthia gutturalis (Lafresnaye)
Genus *Toxostoma* Wagler
Toxostoma curvirostre (Swainson)
Toxostoma ocellatum (Sclater)
Toxostoma rufum (Linnaeus)
Toxostoma longirostre (Lafresnaye)
Toxostoma guttatum (Ridgway)
Toxostoma bendirei (Coues)
Toxostoma cinereum (Xántus de Vesey)
Toxostoma redivivum (Gambel)
Toxostoma lecontei Lawrence
Toxostoma crissale Henry
Genus *Oreoscoptes* Baird
Oreoscoptes montanus (Townsend)
Genus *Mimus* Boie
Mimus gundlachii Cabanis
Mimus graysoni (Lawrence)
Mimus gilvus (Vieillot)
Mimus polyglottos (Linnaeus)

p. 530–531. Replace Genus ***PTILOGONYS*** Swainson with Genus ***PTILIOGONYS*** Swainson, remove "[sic]" from the citation, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—AOU (1998) considered *Ptilogonys* a justifiable emendation of *Ptiliogonys*, but it is an incorrect subsequent spelling and has no nomenclatural standing (Kashin 1978, Browning 1989, Gregory and Dickinson 2012).

Change ***Ptilogonys cinereus*** Swainson to ***Ptiliogonys cinereus*** Swainson and remove "[sic]" from the citation for this species. Change ***Ptilogonys caudatus*** Cabanis to ***Ptiliogonys caudatus*** Cabanis. On p. 530, change Family **PTILOGONATIDAE**: Silky-flycatchers to Family **PTILIOGONATIDAE**: Silky-flycatchers and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) known as Ptilogonatidae, but family name corrected in keeping with correction of the genus name *Ptiliogonys*. See comments under *Ptiliogonys*.

p. 570. Change ***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*** (Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847) to ***Chlorospingus flavopectus*** (Lafresnaye, 1840), and change the citation for the species to:

Arremon flavo-pectus Lafresnaye, 1840, Rev. Zool. [Paris], Aug., p. 227. (Santa-Fé de Bogota, Colombia.)

Change *ophthalmicus* to *flavopectus* in the existing Distribution and Notes of the species account, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* (Du Bus de Gisignies), but the name *C. flavopectus* has priority (*contra* Zimmer 1947).

p. 614. *Artemisiospiza nevadensis* is treated as a species separate from *A. belli.* Remove the current account for *A. belli* and insert the following new species accounts:

Artemisiospiza nevadensis (Ridgway). Sagebrush Sparrow.

Poospiza belli var.? *nevadensis* Ridgway, 1873, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, no. 11, Nov., p. 191. (Entire area of the Middle Province of the U.S. = West Humboldt Mts., Nevada.)

Habitat.—Sagebrush and salt-bush (*Atriplex*) desert scrub; in migration and winter also in arid plains with sparse bushes, grasslands, and open situations with scattered brush.

Distribution.—*Breeds* primarily in Great Basin from central interior Washington, eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, southwestern Wyoming, and northwestern Colorado south to eastern California (south to the Owens Valley), southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, northeastern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico. One breeding record for eastern Montana.

Winters from southeastern California, central Nevada, southwestern Utah, northern Arizona, and central New Mexico south to central Baja California, northern Sonora, northern Chihuahua, and western Texas.

Casual in the Pacific coastal region from southwestern British Columbia southward, and to western Montana, eastern Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and western Oklahoma; a sight report for Nebraska.

Records of accidentals identified as Sage Sparrow *A. belli* [*sensu lato*] from Nova Scotia (13 November 1994, photo; Forsythe 1995) and Kentucky (18 April 2006, photo; Hulsey 2008) probably pertain to *A. nevadensis* based on geographic likelihood.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. belli*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in mitochondrial DNA, morphology, and ecology (Cicero and Johnson 2007, Cicero and Koo 2012). See comments under *Artemisiospiza.*

Artemisiospiza belli (Cassin). Bell's Sparrow.

Emberiza Belli Cassin, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 5:104, pl. 4. (California near Sonoma.)

Habitat.—Chaparral (dominated by *Adenostoma fasciculatum* or *Artemisia californica*) and salt-bush desert scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* in western California (from Trinity County south, including San Clemente Island) to central Baja California; and also in San Joaquin Valley and Mojave Desert areas of east-central California. The latter populations (*A. b. canescens*) undergo post-breeding, up-slope migrations into coastal and Sierran foothills (Johnson and Marten 1992).

Winters throughout the breeding range, in the Salton Sea region, and in western Arizona (Phillips et al. 1964).

Notes.—Populations of *A. b. canescens* of the San Joaquin Valley and Mojave Desert differ in morphology and ecology from *belli* and may represent a distinct species. Analyses of mtDNA indicate that Mojave Desert populations of *canescens* are distinctive, whereas *canescens* from the San Joaquin Valley share haplotypes with coastal *belli* (Cicero and Koo 2012). See comments under *A. nevadensis* and *Artemisiospiza.*

p. 659. Before the account for *Leucosticte tephrocotis*, insert the following new species account:

Leucosticte arctoa (Pallas). Asian Rosy-Finch.

Passer arctous Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 2:21. (ad Jeniseam [= Yenisei River] et in orientali Sibiria [= Russian Altai].)

Habitat.—Breeds mostly on tundra or on mountains above timberline on rocky terrain. Winters in barren and rocky fields with scattered vegetation and snow-free beaches and headlands; also open woodland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in mountainous southern Siberia and adjacent Mongolia in the Altai and Sayan ranges east in the southern Russian Far East to Koryakland, Kamchatka, and the northern Kuril Islands; possibly breeds in the mountains of Hokkaido. Most largely resident within the breeding range, with seasonal elevational movements. The eastern birds are migratory, however, wintering south to Ussuriland, Manchuria, Sakhalin, and Honshu; irregularly or casually to Kyushu, Tsushima, Izu Islands, and Hachijojima Island.

Accidental in Alaska (one bird of the *brunneonucha* (Brandt, 1842) [Japanese Rosy-Finch] group, 30 December 2011, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands, photo; Dunn et al. 2012).

p. 660. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Smith et al. 2013) have shown that the current linear sequence of species in the genus *Haemorhous* does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Genus ***HAEMORHOUS*** Swainson, add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Linear sequence of species follows Smith et al. (2013).

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Haemorhous* as follows:

Haemorhous mexicanus (Müller)
Haemorhous purpureus (Gmelin)
Haemorhous cassinii (Baird)

p. 671. Delete the heading Subfamily DREPANIDINAE: Hawaiian Honeycreepers and the Notes that follow this heading and move the included genera and species to a position in the Carduelinae following *Pyrrhula pyrrhula.* Change the heading Subfamily CARDUELINAE: Cardueline Finches to Subfamily CARDUELINAE: Cardueline Finches and Hawaiian Honeycreepers. Under this new heading, insert the following:

Notes.—Analyses of morphology (James 2004) and mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Lerner et al. 2011, Zuccon et al. 2012) indicate that the Hawaiian honeycreepers, previously (e.g., AOU 1998) considered to constitute a separate subfamily (Drepanidinae), are nested within the Carduelinae.

p. 676. Change ***Oreomystis mana*** (Wilson) to ***Loxops mana*** (Wilson), move the account for this species to precede the species account for *Loxops caeruleirostris*, and add the following to the end of the account: **Notes**.—Formerly (AOU 1998) placed in the genus *Oreomystis*, but analyses of osteological and mitochondrial and nuclear genetic data (James and Olson 1991, Fleischer et al. 1998, James 2004, Reding et al. 2009, Lerner et al. 2011) indicate that it is only distantly related to type species *O. bairdi* and is better placed in *Loxops*. Sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Manucerthia* Pratt.

Following the citation for *Loxops*, insert the following:

Manucerthia Pratt, 2009, 'Elepaio 69:49. Type, by original designation, *Himatione mana* Wilson.

Delete the existing Notes for the genus *Oreomystis.*

p. 686. Delete the account for *Pterodroma solandri* from the Appendix.

p. 686–687. Delete the account for *Pterodroma feae* from the Appendix.

p. 693. Delete the account for *Nandayus nenday* from the Appendix.

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Pterodroma solandri	Pétrel de Solander
Pterodroma feae	Pétrel gongon
Puffinus baroli	Puffin de Macaronésie
Gallinula chloropus	Gallinule poule-d'eau
Calidris virgata	Bécasseau du ressac
Calidris pugnax	Combattant varié
Calidris falcinellus	Bécasseau falcinelle
Calidris pygmea	Bécasseau spatule
Calidris subruficollis	Bécasseau roussâtre
Psiloscops flammeolus	Petit-duc nain
Margarobyas lawrencii	Petit-duc de Cuba
Agapornis roseicollis	Inséparable rosegorge
Nandayus nenday	Conure nanday
Euchrepomis callinota	Grisin à croupion roux
Myrmeciza zeledoni	Alapi de Zeledon
Schiffornis veraepacis	Antriade du Verapaz
Schiffornis stenorhyncha	Antriade sténorhynque
Xenopipo holochlora	Manakin vert
Dixiphia pipra	Manakin à tête blanche
Ceratopipra mentalis	Manakin à cuisses jaunes
Ceratopipra erythrocephala	Manakin à tête d'or
PTILIOGONATIDAE	
Ptiliogonys cinereus	Ptilogon cendré
Ptiliogonys caudatus	Ptilogon à longue queue
Chlorospingus flavopectus	Chlorospin des buissons
Artemisiospiza nevadensis	Bruant des armoises
Loxops mana	Loxopse mana
Leucosticte arctoa	Roselin brun

Delete the following names:

Puffinus assimilis	Petit Puffin
Aphriza virgata	Bécasseau du ressac
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus	Bécasseau spatule
Limicola falcinellus	Bécasseau falcinelle
Tryngites subruficollis	Bécasseau roussâtre
Philomachus pugnax	Combattant varié
Otus flammeolus	Petit-duc nain
Gymnoglaux lawrencii	Petit-duc de Cuba
Thalurania fannyi	Dryade de Fanny
Terenura callinota	Grisin à croupion roux
Myrmeciza immaculata	Alapi immaculé
Schiffornis turdina	Antriade turdoïde
Chloropipo holochlora	Manakin vert
Pipra pipra	Manakin à tête blanche
Pipra mentalis	Manakin à cuisses jaunes
Pipra erythrocephala	Manakin à tête d'or
PTILOGONATIDAE	
Ptilogonys cinereus	Ptilogon cendré
Ptilogonys caudatus	Ptilogon à longue queue
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus	Chlorospin des buissons
Oreomystis mana	Grimpeur d'Hawaï

Rearrange the sequence of families from BURHINIDAE to ALCIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in PIPRIDAE , MIMIDAE and FRINGILLIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the species sequence in *Calidris* and *Haemorhous* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Correct *Threnetes ruckeri* from Ermite de Rücker to Ermite de Rucker.

Delete the following names from APPENDIX (Part 1):

Pterodroma solandri	Pétrel de Solander
Pterodroma feae	Pétrel gongon
Nandayus nenday	Conure nanday

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included recognition of *Thalasseus acuflavidus* (Cabot's Tern) as a species distinct from *T. sandvicensis* (Sandwich Tern), *Glaucidium cobanense* (Guatemalan Pygmy-Owl) as a species distinct from *G. gnoma* (Northern Pygmy-Owl), *Melanerpes santacruzi* (Velasquez's Woodpecker) as a species distinct from *M. aurifrons* (Golden-fronted Woodpecker), and *Myiarchus flavidior* (Ridgway's Flycatcher) as a species distinct from *M. nuttingi* (Nutting's Flycatcher); division of *Branta canadensis* (Canada Goose) and *Sitta carolinensis* (White-breasted Nuthatch) into two or more species; and merger of all North American species of rosy-finch (*Leucosticte* spp.) into American Rosy-Finch *(L. tephrocotis*). A proposal to replace the genus name *Nyctanassa* with the prior name *Nyctherodius* was rejected in favor of petitioning the ICZN to continue to use the more recent name.

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank S. M. Billerman, G. A. Bravo, M. R. Browning, T. Donegan, E. C. Dickinson, K. Eisermann, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, S. N. G. Howell, M. Iliff, M. L. Isler, H. F. James, R. Massman, J. Morlan, and N. Pieplow for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

Literature Cited

Amadon, D., and J. Bull. 1988. Hawks and owls of the world: A distributional and taxonomic list. Proceedings of the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology 3:295–357.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Austin, J. J., V. Bretagnolle, and E. Pasquet. 2004. A global molecular phylogeny of the small *Puffinus* shearwaters and implications for systematics of the Little-Audubon's shearwater complex. Auk 121:847–864.

Baker, A. J., S. L. Pereira, and T. A. Paton. 2007. Phylogenetic relationships and divergence times of Charadriiformes genera: Multigene evidence for the Cretaceous origin of at least 14 clades of shorebirds. Biology Letters 3:205–209.

Baker, A. J., Y. Yatsenko, and E. S. Tavares. 2012. Eight independent nuclear genes support monophyly of the plovers: The role of mutational variance in gene trees. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 65:631–641.

Banks, R. C. 2012. Classification and nomenclature of the sandpipers (Aves: Arenariinae). Zootaxa 3513:86–88.

Bock, W. J. 1994. History and nomenclature of avian family-group names. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, no. 222.

Bourne, W. R. P. 1983. The Soft-plumaged Petrel, the Gon-gon and the Freira, *Pterodroma mollis*, *P. feae* and *P. madeira*. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 103:52–58.

Bravo, G. A. 2012. Phenotypic and niche evolution in the antbirds (Aves, Thamnophilidae). Ph.D dissertation, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Bravo, G. A., J. V. Remsen, Jr., B. M. Whitney, and R. T. Brumfield. 2012. DNA sequence data reveal a subfamily-level divergence within Thamnophilidae (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 65:287–293.

Browning, M. R. 1989. The correct citation and spelling of *Ptiliogonys* and type locality of *Ptiliogonys cinereus.* Auk 106:743–746.

Brumfield, R. T., and S. V. Edwards. 2007. Evolution into and out of the Andes: A Bayesian analysis of historical diversification in *Thamnophilus* antshrikes. Evolution 61:346–367.

Campagna, L., J. J. H. St. Clair, S. C. Lougheed, R. W. Woods, S. Imberti, and P. L. Tubaro. 2012. Divergence between passerine populations from the Malvinas–Falkland Islands and their continental counterparts: A comparative phylogeographical study. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 106:865–879.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2012. Fifty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds.* Auk 129:573–588.

Cicero, C., and N. K. Johnson. 2007. Narrow contact of desert Sage Sparrows (*Amphispiza belli nevadensis* and *A. b. canescens*) in Owens Valley, eastern California: Evidence from mitochondrial DNA, morphology, and GIS-based niche models. Pages 78–95 *in* Festschrift for Ned K. Johnson: Geographic Variation and Evolution in Birds (C. Cicero and J. V. Remsen, Jr., Eds.). Ornithological Monographs, no. 63.

Cicero, C., and M. S. Koo. 2012. The role of niche divergence and phenotypic adaptation in promoting lineage diversification in the Sage Sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli*, Aves: Emberizidae). Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 107:332–354.

Cooper, B. E., and G. B. Mackiernan. 2012. First record of Solander's Petrel (*Pterodroma solandri*) for Alaska. North American Birds 65:704–708.

Corman, T. E., and C. Wise-Gervais, Eds. 2005. The Arizona Breeding Bird Atlas. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Donegan, T. M. 2012a. Geographical variation in Immaculate Antbird *Myrmeciza immaculata*, with a new subspecies from the Central Andes of Colombia. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 132:3–40.

Donegan, T. M. 2012b. Range extensions and other notes on the birds and conservation of the Serranía de San Lucas, an isolated mountain range in northern Colombia. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 132:140–161.

Donegan, T. M., A. Quevedo, M. McMullan, and P. Salaman. 2011. Revision of the status of bird species occurring or reported in Colombia 2011. Conservación Colombiana 15:4–21. Available online at www.proaves.org/IMG/pdf/CC15/Conservacion_Colombiana_15_4-21.pdf.

Dunn, J. L., D. D. Gibson, K. L. Garrett, M. J. Iliff, M. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, D. Sibley, and K. J. Zimmer. 2012. 23rd report of the ABA Checklist Committee. Birding 44(6):28–33.

Dwight, J., Jr. 1897. A species of shearwater (*Puffinus assimilis* Gould) new to the North American fauna. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 11:69–70.

Escalante-Pliego, P., and A. T. Peterson. 1992. Geographic variation and species limits in Middle American woodnymphs (*Thalurania*). Wilson Bulletin 104:205–219.

Fleischer, R. C., C. E. McIntosh, and C. L. Tarr. 1998. Evolution on a volcanic conveyor belt: Using phylogeographic reconstructions and K-Ar-based ages of the Hawaiian Islands to estimate molecular evolutionary rates. Molecular Ecology 7:533–545.

Forsythe, B. 1995. Sage Sparrow in Nova Scotia—First eastern Canadian record. Birders Journal 4:45–47.

Gibson, R., and A. Baker. 2012. Multiple gene sequences resolve phylogenetic relationships in the shorebird suborder Scolopaci (Aves: Charadriiformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 64:66–72.

Gregory, S. M. S. 1998. The correct citation of *Coragyps* (Cathartinae) and *Ardeotis* (Otididae). Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 118:126–127.

Gregory, S. M. S., and E. Dickinson. 2012. An assessment of three little-noticed papers on avian nomenclature by G. N. Kashin during 1978–1982. Zootaxa 3340:44–58.

Howell, S. N. G. 2012. Petrels, Albatrosses, and Storm-Petrels of North America: A Photographic Guide. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Hulsey, A. 2008. Sage Sparrow in Warren County. Kentucky Warbler 84:77–80.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1916. Opinion 67. One hundred and two bird names placed in the Official List of Generic Names.—Opinions rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Opinions Smithsonian Institution Publication No. 2409:177–182.

James, H. F. 2004. The osteology and phylogeny of the Hawaiian finch radiation (Fringillidae: Drepanidini), including extinct taxa. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 141:207–255.

James, H. F., and S. L. Olson. 1991. Descriptions of thirty-two new species of birds from the Hawaiian Islands: Part II. Passeriformes. Ornithological Monographs, no. 46.

Johnson, N. K., and J. A. Marten. 1992. Macrogeographic patterns of morphometric and genetic variation in the Sage Sparrow complex. Condor 94:1–19.

Kashin, G. N. 1978. [Comments on *Peters's Checklist of Birds of the World*.] Pages 164–176 *in* Research of the Fauna of the Soviet Union: Birds and Reptiles (A. M. Sudilovskaya and V. E. Flint, Eds.). Moscow University, Moscow, Russia.

Krabbe, N. 2008. Vocal evidence for restitution of species rank to a Santa Marta endemic: *Automolus rufipectus* Bangs (Furnariidae), with comments on its generic affinities. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 128:219–227.

Lerner, H. R. L., M. Meyer, H. F. James, M. Hofreiter, and R. C. Fleischer. 2011. Multilocus resolution of phylogeny and timescale in the extant adaptive radiation of Hawaiian honeycreepers. Current Biology 21:1838–1844.

Lewington, I., P. Alström, and P. Colston. 1991. Collins Field Guide: Rare Birds of Britain & Europe. Collins, London.

Lovette, I. J., B. S. Arbogast, R. L. Curry, R. M. Zink, C. A. Botero, J. P. Sullivan, A. L. Talaba, R. B. Harris, D. R. Rubenstein, R. E. Ricklefs, and E. Bermingham. 2012. Phylogenetic relationships of the mockingbirds and thrashers (Aves: Mimidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 63:219–229.

Lovette, I. J., and D. R. Rubenstein. 2007. A comprehensive molecular phylogeny of the starlings (Aves: Sturnidae) and mockingbirds (Aves: Mimidae): Congruent mtDNA and nuclear trees for a cosmopolitan avian radiation. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 44:1031–1056.

Martin, J., and A. Rowlands. 2001. Small wonders. Birdwatch (December):22–25.

McKay, B. D., F. K. Barker, H. L. Mays, Jr., S. M. Doucet, and G. E. Hill. 2010. A molecular phylogenetic hypothesis for the manakins (Aves: Pipridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 55:733–737.

Nyári, Á. S. 2007. Phylogeographic patterns, molecular and vocal differentiation, and species limits in *Schiffornis turdina* (Aves). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 44:154–164.

Olson, S. L., and W. Suárez. 2008. A new generic name for the Cuban Bare-legged Owl *Gymnoglaux lawrencii* Sclater and Salvin. Zootaxa 1960:67–68.

Peters, J. L. 1924. A second North American record for *Puffinus assimilis*. Auk 41:337–338.

Phillips, A., J. Marshall, and G. Monson. 1964. The Birds of Arizona. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Pranty, B., and K. L. Garrett. 2011. Under the radar: non-countable exotic birds in the ABA Area. Birding 43(5):46–59.

Pranty, B., and H. W. Lovell. 2004. Population increase and range expansion of Black-hooded Parakeets in Florida. Florida Field Naturalist 32:129–137.

Pranty, B., and H. W. Lovell. 2011. Presumed or confirmed nesting attempts by Black-hooded Parakeets (*Nandayus nenday*) in Florida. Florida Field Naturalist 39:75–85.

Proudfoot, G. A., F. R. Gehlbach, and R. L. Honeycutt. 2007. Mitochondrial DNA variation and phylogeography of the Eastern and Western screech-owls. Condor 109:617–627.

Prum, R. O. 1992. Syringeal morphology, phylogeny, and evolution of the Neotropical manakins (Aves: Pipridae). American Museum Novitates 3043:1–65.

Radamaker, K. A., and T. E. Corman. 2011. Status of the Rosy-faced Lovebird in Phoenix, Arizona. Arizona Birds Online. Arizona Field Ornithologists. Available at http://azfo.org/journal/Rosy-facedLovebird2011.html.

Ramírez, I., V. H. Paiva, D. Menezes, I. Silva, R. A. Phillips, J. A. Ramos, and S. Garthe. 2013. Year-round distribution and habitat preferences of the Bugio Petrel. Marine Ecology Progress Series 476:269–284.

Reding, D. M., J. T. Foster, H. F. James, H. D. Pratt, and R. C. Fleischer. 2009. Convergent evolution of 'creepers' in the Hawaiian honeycreeper radiation. Biology Letters 5:221–224.

Rêgo, P. S., J. Araripe, M. L. V. Marceliano, I. Sampaio, and H. Schneider. 2007. Phylogenetic analyses of the genera *Pipra*, *Lepidothrix* and *Dixiphia* (Pipridae, Passeriformes) using partial cytochrome b and 16S mtDNA genes. Zoologica Scripta 36:565–575.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., C. D. Cadena, A. Jaramillo, M. Nores, J. F. Pacheco, J. Pérez-Emán, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. 2013. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. [Online.] Available at www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html.

Robb, M., and K. Mullarney. 2008. Petrels Night and Day: A Sound Approach Guide. The Sound Approach, Dorset, United Kingdom.

Smith, B. T., R. W. Bryson, Jr., V. Chua, L. Africa, and J. Klicka. 2013. Speciational history of North American *Haemorhous* finches (Aves: Fringillidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 66:1055–1059.

Tello, J. G., R. G. Moyle, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of tyrant-flycatchers, cotingas, manakins, and their allies (Aves: Tyrannides). Cladistics 25:429–465.

Weir, J. T., and M. Price. 2011. Andean uplift promotes lowland speciation through vicariance and dispersal in *Dendrocincla* woodcreepers. Molecular Ecology 21:4550–4563.

Wink, M., A. A. El-Sayed, H. Sauer-Gurth, and J. Gonzalez. 2009. Molecular phylogeny of owls (Strigiformes) inferred from DNA sequences of the mitochondrial cytochrome *b* and the nuclear *RAG-1* gene. Ardea 97:581–591.

Withrow, J. J., and M. T. Schwitters. 2012. First American record of the Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) confirmed by molecular analysis. Western Birds 43:259–265.

Woodman, N. 2010. History and dating of the publication of the Philadelphia (1822) and London (1823) editions of Edwin James's *Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains*. Archives of Natural History 37:28–38.

Woods, R. W. 1993. Cobb's Wren *Troglodytes* (*aedon*) *cobbi* of the Falkland Islands. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 113:195–207.

Zimmer, J. T. 1947. Studies of Peruvian birds, no. 52. American Museum Novitates 1367:1–26.

Zuccon, D., R. Prŷs-Jones, P. C. Rasmussen, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2012. The phylogenetic relationships and generic limits of finches (Fringillidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 62:581–596.

The Auk
Ornithological Advances
www.aou.org

Volume 131, 2014, pp. CSi–CSxv
DOI: 10.1642/AUK-14-124.1

FIFTY-FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1]* Richard C. Banks,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Adolfo G. Navarro-Sigüenza,[7] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[8] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[9] James D. Rising,[10] Douglas F. Stotz,[11] and Kevin Winker[12]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA
[2] Alexandria, Virginia, USA
[3] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[4] Bishop, California, USA
[5] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[6] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[7] Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico
[8] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[9] Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[10] Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
[11] Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[12] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
* Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu; Chairman of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithologists' Union. All authors are members of the Committee and are listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

Published July 30, 2014

This is the 14th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between May 15, 2013, and May 15, 2014, by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000).

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) three species (*Ciconia maguari*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, and *Sporophila lineola*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information; (2) four species (*Thalassarche salvini*, *Rallus tenuirostris*, *Phylloscopus examinandus*, and *Junco insularis*) are added to the main list as a result of splits from species already on the list; (3) two species (*Rallus obsoletus* and *R. crepitans*) are added to the main list and one species (*Rallus longirostris*) is lost because of the split of that species; (4) three species names are changed (to *Ninox japonica*, *Gymnopithys bicolor*, and *Sporophila corvina*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) the distributional statement of one species (*Pyrrhura picta*) is changed because of splits of extralimital species; (6) the distributional statement and English name of one species *(Thalassarche cauta*) and the distributional statement of another (*Phylloscopus borealis*) are changed as a result of taxonomic changes; (7) seven genera (*Leptotrygon*, *Zentrygon*, *Eupsittula*, *Psittacara*, *Cassiculus*, *Spermestes*, and *Euodice*) are added as a result of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 20 scientific names (*L. veraguensis*, *Z. carrikeri*, *Z. costaricensis*, *Z. lawrencii*, *Z. albifacies*, *Z. chiriquensis*, *Z. goldmani*, *Eupsittula nana*, *E. canicularis*, *E. pertinax*, *P. holochlorus*, *P. strenuus*, *P. finschi*, *P. euops*, *P. chloropterus*, *P. mitratus*, *Cassiculus melanicterus*, *S. cucullata*, *Euodice malabarica*, and *E. cantans*); (8) one genus (*Clibanornis*) is added as a result of a transfer of a species (*C. rubiginosus*) to a formerly extralimital genus; (9) four genera (*Nandayus*, *Hyloctistes*, *Oryzoborus*, and *Padda*) are lost by merger (into *Aratinga*, *Automolus*, *Sporophila*, and *Lonchura*, respectively) and the scientific names of seven species (*Aratinga nenday*, *Automolus subulatus*, *S. nuttingi*, *S. funerea*, *S. crassirostris*, *S. angolensis*, and *L. oryzivora*) are thereby changed; (10) the type locality for one species (*Synthliboramphus craveri*) is corrected; (11) the English names of 10 species (*Buteogallus anthracinus*, *B. gundlachii*, *B. urubitinga*, *Phylloscopus proregulus*, *Chlorospingus flavopectus*, *C. tacarcunae*, *C. inornatus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. flavigularis*, and *C. canigularis*) are changed to reflect new information on their phylogenetic relationships; (12) the English name of one species (*Lonchura punctulata*) is changed to conform with global usage; and (13) one species (*Thalassarche eremita*) is added to the Appendix. In addition, the English names of three species are transferred to other scientific names in the aftermath of taxonomic changes: thus, Clapper Rail is now the English name for *Rallus crepitans* rather than *R. longirostris*, Bicolored Antbird is now the English name for *Gymnopi-*

© 2014 American Ornithologists' Union. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254
Direct all requests to reproduce journal content to the Central Ornithology Publication Office at aoucospubs@gmail.com

thys bicolor rather than *G. leucaspis*, and Variable Seedeater is now the English name for *Sporophila corvina* rather than *S. americana*.

One family name (Locustellidae) is changed in accordance with the rules of priority for group names. New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera *Dendrocincla*, *Saltator*, and *Sporophila*, and for species currently and formerly (see below) in the genera *Geotrygon*, *Aratinga*, *Hyloctistes*, *Automolus*, *Thripadectes*, *Lonchura*, and *Padda*, all due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,098. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Thalassarche cauta White-capped Albatross. (A)
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross. (A)
Ciconia maguari Maguari Stork. (A)
Buteogallus anthracinus Common Black Hawk.
Buteogallus gundlachii Cuban Black Hawk.
Buteogallus urubitinga Great Black Hawk.
Rallus obsoletus Ridgway's Rail.
Rallus tenuirostris Aztec Rail.
Rallus crepitans Clapper Rail.
Leptotrygon veraguensis Olive-backed Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon carrikeri Tuxtla Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon costaricensis Buff-fronted Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon lawrencii Purplish-backed Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon albifacies White-faced Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon chiriquensis Chiriqui Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon goldmani Russet-crowned Quail-Dove.
Ninox japonica Northern Boobook. (A)
Eupsittula nana Olive-throated Parakeet.
Eupsittula canicularis Orange-fronted Parakeet.
Eupsittula pertinax Brown-throated Parakeet.
Aratinga nenday Nanday Parakeet. (I)
Psittacara holochlorus Green Parakeet.
Psittacara strenuus Pacific Parakeet.
Psittacara finschi Crimson-fronted Parakeet.
Psittacara euops Cuban Parakeet.
Psittacara chloropterus Hispaniolan Parakeet.
Psittacara mitratus Mitred Parakeet. (I)
Gymnopithys bicolor Bicolored Antbird.
Clibanornis rubiginosus Ruddy Foliage-gleaner.
Automolus subulatus Striped Woodhaunter.
Phylloscopus collybita Common Chiffchaff. (A)
Phylloscopus proregulus Pallas's Leaf Warbler. (A)
Phylloscopus examinandus Kamchatka Leaf Warbler. (A)
LOCUSTELLIDAE
****Chlorospingus flavopectus*** Common Chlorospingus.
****Chlorospingus tacarcunae*** Tacarcuna Chlorospingus.
****Chlorospingus inornatus*** Pirre Chlorospingus.
****Chlorospingus pileatus*** Sooty-capped Chlorospingus.
****Chlorospingus flavigularis*** Yellow-throated Chlorospingus.
****Chlorospingus canigularis*** Ashy-throated Chlorospingus.
Cassiculus melanicterus Yellow-winged Cacique.
****Sporophila funerea*** Thick-billed Seed-Finch.
****Sporophila nuttingi*** Nicaraguan Seed-Finch.
****Sporophila crassirostris*** Large-billed Seed-Finch.
****Sporophila corvina*** Variable Seedeater.
****Sporophila lineola*** Lined Seedeater. (A)
Junco insularis Guadalupe Junco.
Spermestes cucullata Bronze Mannikin. (I)
Euodice malabarica Indian Silverbill. (I)
Euodice cantans African Silverbill. (I)
Lonchura oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)
Lonchura punctulata Scaly-breasted Munia. (I)

Delete the following names:

Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross. (A)
Buteogallus anthracinus Common Black-Hawk.
Buteogallus gundlachii Cuban Black-Hawk.
Buteogallus urubitinga Great Black-Hawk.
Rallus longirostris Clapper Rail.
Geotrygon veraguensis Olive-backed 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.
Ninox scutulata Brown Hawk-Owl. (A)
Aratinga holochlora Green Parakeet.
Aratinga strenua Pacific Parakeet.
Aratinga finschi Crimson-fronted Parakeet.
Aratinga mitrata Mitred Parakeet. (I)
Aratinga chloroptera Hispaniolan Parakeet.
Aratinga euops Cuban Parakeet.
Aratinga nana Olive-throated Parakeet.
Aratinga canicularis Orange-fronted Parakeet.
Aratinga pertinax Brown-throated Parakeet.
Nandayus nenday Nanday Parakeet. (I)
Gymnopithys leucaspis Bicolored Antbird.
Hyloctistes subulatus Striped Woodhaunter.
Automolus rubiginosus Ruddy Foliage-gleaner.
Phylloscopus proregulus Pallas's Leaf-Warbler. (A)

MEGALURIDAE
Chlorospingus flavopectus 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.
Cacicus melanicterus Yellow-winged Cacique.
Oryzoborus nuttingi Nicaraguan Seed-Finch.
Oryzoborus funereus Thick-billed Seed-Finch.
Oryzoborus crassirostris Large-billed Seed-Finch.
Sporophila americana Variable Seedeater.
Lonchura malabarica Indian Silverbill. (I)
Lonchura cantans African Silverbill. (I)
Lonchura cucullata Bronze Mannikin. (I)
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin. (I)
Padda oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)

Change the sequence of species from ***Zenaida*** to ***Starnoenas*** to:

†***Ectopistes migratorius***
Columbina inca
Columbina passerina
Columbina minuta
Columbina talpacoti
Claravis pretiosa
Claravis mondetoura
Starnoenas cyanocephala
Geotrygon versicolor
Geotrygon montana
Geotrygon violacea
Geotrygon caniceps
Geotrygon leucometopia
Geotrygon chrysia
Geotrygon mystacea
Leptotrygon veraguensis
Leptotila verreauxi
Leptotila jamaicensis
Leptotila cassini
Leptotila plumbeiceps
Leptotila wellsi
Zentrygon carrikeri
Zentrygon costaricensis
Zentrygon lawrencii
Zentrygon albifacies
Zentrygon chiriquensis
Zentrygon goldmani
Zenaida asiatica
Zenaida aurita
Zenaida auriculata
Zenaida macroura
Zenaida graysoni

Change the sequence of species from ***Aratinga*** to ***Ara*** to:

Eupsittula nana
Eupsittula canicularis
Eupsittula pertinax
Aratinga nenday
Ara severus
Ara militaris
Ara ambiguus
Ara chloropterus
Ara macao
Ara tricolor
Ara ararauna
Psittacara holochlorus
Psittacara strenuus
Psittacara finschi
Psittacara euops
Psittacara chloropterus
Psittacara mitratus

Change the sequence of species in ***Dendrocincla*** to:

Dendrocincla homochroa
Dendrocincla anabatina
Dendrocincla fuliginosa

Change the sequence of species formerly in ***Hyloctistes***, ***Automolus***, and ***Thripadectes*** to:

Clibanornis rubiginosus
Thripadectes rufobrunneus
Automolus ochrolaemus
Automolus subulatus

Change the sequence of species in ***Saltator*** to:

Saltator atriceps
Saltator maximus
Saltator grossus
Saltator albicollis
Saltator coerulescens
Saltator striatipectus

Change the sequence of species in ***Sporophila*** to:

Sporophila minuta
Sporophila funerea
Sporophila nuttingi
Sporophila crassirostris
Sporophila corvina
Sporophila torqueola
Sporophila nigricollis
Sporophila lineola
Sporophila schistacea

Change the sequence of species formerly in ***Lonchura*** and ***Padda*** to:

Spermestes cucullata
Euodice malabarica
Euodice cantans
Lonchura oryzivora
Lonchura punctulata
Lonchura malacca
Lonchura atricapilla

p. 10. *Thalassarche salvini* and *T. eremita* are treated as species separate from *T. cauta*, following Remsen et al. (2014). In the species account for *T. cauta*, change the English name to White-capped Albatross, and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

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; specimen USNM; Slipp 1952); also Oregon (October 1996; photos; Hunter and Bailey 1997; and October 2001; photos), California (August-September 1999; photos), and Washington (January 2000; photos), these four records possibly of the same individual (Howell 2012).

Notes.—Formerly known as Shy Albatross and considered conspecific with *T. salvini* and *T. eremita*, but treated as separate species on the basis of differences in plumage and genetic data (Nunn et al. 1996, Abbott and Double 2003a, 2003b) and reports of isolated pairs of one form nesting within the range of another (Tickell 2000).

After the species account for *T. cauta*, insert the following new account:

Thalassarche salvini (Rothschild). Salvin's Albatross.

Thalassogeron salvini Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 1:58. (New Zealand.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

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

Accidental in Hawaii (Midway Atoll, 8 April 2003; photos; Robertson et al. 2005) and off the coast of Alaska (18 km northwest of Kasatochi Island, Aleutians, 4 August 2003; photos; Benter et al. 2005).

Notes.—See comments under *T. cauta*.

In the Appendix, following the species account for *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (p. 685), insert the following new account:

Thalassarche eremita Murphy. Chatham Albatross.

Thalassarche cauta eremita Murphy, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit. 419:4. (Pyramid Rock off Pitt Island, Chatham Islands.)

This species, formerly considered conspecific with *T. cauta* and *T. salvini*, breeds on the Chatham Islands, off New Zealand, and ranges at sea in the southern Pacific Ocean. It has been reported off the coast of central California (September 2000; photos; McKee and Erickson 2002; and July 2001; photos; Garrett and Wilson 2003). These records, probably of the same individual, were published as possible *T. cauta salvini* but were reidentified as *T. eremita* (Howell 2012) using the characters in Howell (2009). This species is placed in the Appendix pending reconsideration of these records by the California Bird Records Committee.

p. 50. Preceding the heading Tribe LEPTOPTILINI: Jabirus and Allies, add the following headings and species account:

Tribe CICONIINI: Typical Storks

Genus ***CICONIA*** Brisson

Ciconia Brisson, 1760, Ornith. 1, p. 48; 5, p. 361. Type, by tautonymy, *Ciconia* = *Ardea ciconia* Linnaeus.

Ciconia maguari (Gmelin). Maguari Stork.

Ardea Maguari Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1: 623; based on "Maguari" of Marcgrave, 1648, Hist. Rerum Nat. Brasiliae, p. 204. (northeastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Southern Temperate Grasslands, Low Seasonally Wet Grasslands, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Northeastern Colombia and Venezuela east through Guianas to Brazil in Roraima, Amapá, and extreme northern Pará. Disjunctly from central and southeastern Brazil, northern and eastern Bolivia south to Paraguay, Uruguay, and central Argentina. Formerly regular nonbreeder in central Chile.

Casual through eastern Brazil and in southeastern Peru.

Accidental in Costa Rica (near Gulf of Nicoya, Chomes, Puntarenas province, 16 September 2013; photos; Obando-Calderón et al. 2013).

pp. 97–98. The hyphen is removed from the English names of Common Black Hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*, Cuban Black Hawk *B. gundlachii*, and Great Black Hawk *B. urubitinga* because *B. anthracinus* and *B. urubitinga* are not sister taxa (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009; *B. gundlachii* was not included in the study).

p. 131. *Rallus obsoletus* and *R. crepitans* are treated as species separate from the now extralimital *R. longirostris*. Remove the account for *R. longirostris* and insert the following new species accounts in this sequence:

Rallus obsoletus Ridgway. Ridgway's Rail.

Rallus elegans var. *obsoletus* Ridgway, 1874, Am. Nat. 8:111. (San Francisco, California.)

Habitat.—Salt and brackish marshes, locally (mostly in the Imperial and lower Colorado River valleys) in freshwater marshes (Temperate and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—[same as for *obsoletus* group.]

Notes.—See comments under *R. crepitans*.

Rallus crepitans Gmelin. Clapper Rail.

Rallus crepitans Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1, pt. 2, p. 713. ("in Noveboraco," restricted type locality, Long Island, New York.)

Habitat.—Salt and brackish marshes and mangrove swamps; during migration may be found in freshwater marshes (Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—[same as *longirostris* group except delete South American parts of distribution.] Northernmost populations tend to be partially migratory.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *R. obsoletus* and South American *R. longirostris* Boddaert, 1783 [Mangrove Rail] and sometimes with *R. elegans* and *R. tenuirostris* (e.g., Ripley 1977). The five members of this complex are treated as separate species on the basis of strong, although incomplete, reproductive isolation between parapatric populations of *R. crepitans* and *R. elegans* in their extensive contact zone, and morphological and genetic differences among other members of the complex commensurate with those between *R. crepitans* and *R. elegans* (Maley and Brumfield 2013).

p. 132. *Rallus tenuirostris* is treated as a species separate from *R. elegans*. After the account for *R. obsoletus*, insert the following new species account:

Rallus tenuirostris Ridgway. Aztec Rail.

Rallus elegans var. *tenuirostris* "Lawrence" Ridgway, 1874, Am. Nat. 8:111. (City of Mexico.)

Habitat.—Freshwater marshes (1,550–2,800 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—[same as *tenuirostris* group].

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *R. elegans*, but they are not sister taxa (Maley and Brumfield 2013). See comments under *R. crepitans*. Also known as Mexican Rail.

Move the species account for *R. elegans* to follow the account for *R. tenuirostris*. Delete information on the *tenuirostris* group from the habitat and distributional statements in the account for *R. elegans*, and change the Notes to:

Notes.—See comments under *R. crepitans* and *R. tenuirostris*.

p. 213. Based on Bowen (2013), change the type locality for *Synthliboramphus craveri* to the following: Golfo della California [Mexico] = (probably) Isla Partida Norte, Gulf of California.

pp. 229–231. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Johnson and Weckstein 2011, Banks et al. 2013) have shown that the genus *Geotrygon* is polyphyletic and that the linear sequence of species currently placed in this genus does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. The type species *G. versicolor* forms a clade with six other species in our area, but *G. veraguensis* is sister to the genus *Leptotila*, and six other species of *Geotrygon* are sister to the genus *Zenaida*. These findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading Genus ***STARNOENAS*** Bonaparte and the species account for *Starnoenas cyanocephala* to a position following the species account for *Claravis mondetoura*. Insert the following at the end of the species account for *Starnoenas cyanocephala*:

Notes.—The phylogenetic relationships of this species within the Columbidae are uncertain (Shufeldt 1891, Dickinson and Remsen 2013), but we leave it in its traditional placement near *Geotrygon* pending further data.

Add the following under the citation for genus *Geotrygon*:

Notes.—See comments under *Leptotrygon* and *Zentrygon*.

Revise the composition of *Geotrygon* and rearrange the linear sequence of species remaining in this genus to:

Geotrygon versicolor
Geotrygon montana
Geotrygon violacea
Geotrygon caniceps
Geotrygon leucometopia
Geotrygon chrysia
Geotrygon mystacea

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Geotrygon mystacea*:

Genus ***LEPTOTRYGON*** Banks et al.

Leptotrygon Banks, Weckstein, Remsen, and Johnson, 2013, Zootaxa 3669:185. Type, by original designation, *Geotrygon veraguensis* Lawrence.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Geotrygon*, but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Johnson and Weckstein 2011, Banks et al. 2013), which indicate that *Leptotrygon* is sister to *Leptotila*.

Change ***Geotrygon veraguensis*** Lawrence to ***Leptotrygon veraguensis*** (Lawrence) and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Leptotrygon*. Add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Geotrygon*. See comments under *Leptotrygon*.

Move the genus heading for *Leptotila* to follow the species account for *Leptotrygon veraguensis*, and place the species accounts for *L. verreauxi*, *L. jamaicensis*, *L. cassini*, *L. plumbeiceps*, and *L. wellsi* in this sequence under the heading for *Leptotila*.

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Leptotila wellsi*:

Genus ***ZENTRYGON*** Banks et al.

Zentrygon Banks, Weckstein, Remsen, and Johnson, 2013, Zootaxa 3669:185. Type, by original designation, *Geotrygon costaricensis* Lawrence.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Geotrygon* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Johnson and Weckstein 2011, Banks et al. 2013), which indicate that *Zentrygon* is sister to *Zenaida*.

Change the generic names of *Geotrygon carrikeri*, *G. costaricensis*, *G. lawrencii*, *G. albifacies*, *G. chiriquensis*, and *G. goldmani* to *Zentrygon*, add parentheses around the authority names for each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, delete the Notes for *Z. goldmani*, replace the Notes for *Z. lawrencii* with "Closely related to *Z. costaricensis*; the two are reportedly sympatric in Costa Rica." and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Zentrygon*. In the species accounts for all species, add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Geotrygon*. See comments under *Zentrygon*.

Move the genus heading for *Zenaida* to follow the species account for *Zentrygon goldmani*, and place the species accounts for *Zenaida asiatica*, *Z. aurita*, *Z. auriculata*, *Z. macroura*, and *Z. graysoni* in this sequence under the heading for *Zenaida*.

p. 233. Three extralimital South American populations of *Pyrrhura picta* are separated as the species *P. amazonum*, *P. roseifrons*, and *P. lucianii*, following Ribas et al. (2006) and Remsen et al. (2014). Replace the distributional statement and Notes in the species account for *P. picta* with the following:

Distribution.—*Resident* in western Panama (Azuero Peninsula), patchily in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela, and from southeastern Venezuela and the Guianas to Brazil north of the Amazon River, east of the Rio Negro.

Notes.—DNA sequence data (Ribas et al. 2006) indicate that the subspecies *eisenmanni* in Panama is sister to a clade containing Guianan Shield *picta* and north-central Venezuelan *emma*, but not *P. leucotis* (Kuhl, 1820) [Maroon-faced Parakeet]; however, intervening northern South American populations were not sampled. These intervening populations are morphologically intermediate between nominate *picta* of northeastern Amazonia and *eisenmanni*. Formerly included *P. amazonum* Hellmayr, 1906 [Santarem Parakeet], *P. roseifrons* (Gray, 1859) [Rose-fronted Parakeet], and *P. lucianii* (Deville, 1851) [Bonaparte's Parakeet] of southern and western Amazonia. These three species do not form a monophyletic group with *Pyrrhura picta* (Ribas et al. 2006) and are treated as separate species, following Remsen et al. (2014).

pp. 234–236. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (summarized in Remsen et al. 2013) have shown that the genus *Aratinga* is highly polyphyletic and that the linear sequence of species currently placed in this genus does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. The type species *A. solstitialis* forms a clade with five other species, of which the *AOU Check-list* includes one species, currently placed in the genus *Nandayus* (see below). Other species currently placed in *Aratinga* constitute three clades, two of which include species from our area. These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Conuropsis carolinensis*:

Genus ***EUPSITTULA*** Bonaparte

Eupsittula Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci. Paris 37: 807. Type, by monotypy, *Psittacus petzii* Leiblein = *P. canicularis* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Aratinga* following Peters (1937), but now treated as separate (as in Ridgway 1916) on the basis of genetic data (e.g., Kirchman et al. 2012; summarized in Remsen et al. 2013), which indicate that *Eupsittula* is not closely related

to true *Aratinga* and is likely the sister genus to *Rhynchopsitta*.

Change the generic names of *Aratinga nana*, *A. canicularis*, and *A. pertinax* to *Eupsittula*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Eupsittula*. Delete the last sentence in the Notes for *E. pertinax*. In the species accounts for all species, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Aratinga*. See comments under *Eupsittula*.

Insert the following at the end of the Notes for Genus ***ARATINGA*** Spix: See comments under *Eupsittula* and *Psittacara*.

Change ***Nandayus nenday*** (Vieillot) (added to the *Check-list* in Chesser et al. 2013) to ***Aratinga nenday*** (Vieillot), delete the genus heading for *Nandayus*, move the citation for *Nandayus* into the synonymy of *Aratinga*, insert the species account for *Aratinga nenday* to follow the heading and Notes for *Aratinga*, and insert the following at the beginning of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Nandayus*, but genetic data (e.g., Ribas and Miyaki 2004, Kirchman et al. 2012; summarized in Remsen et al. 2013) indicate that *Nandayus* is embedded within *Aratinga*.

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Ara ararauna*:

Genus ***PSITTACARA*** Vigors

Psittacara Vigors, 1825, Zool. Journ. 2: 388. Type, by original designation, *Psittacus leucophthalmus* Statius Müller, 1776.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Aratinga* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) following Peters (1937), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (e.g., Kirchman et al. 2012; summarized in Remsen et al. 2013), which indicate that *Psittacara* is not closely related to *Aratinga* but rather is sister to a group of three extralimital genera (*Leptosittaca* von Berlepsh & Stolzmann 1894, *Diopsittaca* Ridgway 1912, and *Guaruba* Lesson 1830).

Change ***Aratinga holochlora*** (Sclater), ***Aratinga strenua*** (Ridgway), ***Aratinga finschi*** (Salvin), ***Aratinga euops*** (Wagler), ***Aratinga chloroptera*** (de Souancé), and ***Aratinga mitrata*** (Tschudi) to ***Psittacara holochlorus*** (Sclater), ***Psittacara strenuus*** (Ridgway), ***Psittacara finschi*** (Salvin), ***Psittacara euops*** (Wagler), ***Psittacara chloropterus*** de Souancé, and ***Psittacara mitratus*** (Tschudi), make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Psittacara*. In the species accounts for all species, add the following Notes (for *P. mitratus*) or add to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Aratinga*. See comments under *Psittacara*.

p. 266. *Ninox japonica* is treated as a species separate from *N. scutulata* (which was added to the *Check-list* in Chesser et al. 2009). Remove the species account for *N. scutulata* and replace it with the following new account:

Ninox japonica (Temminck and Schlegel). Northern Boobook.

Strix hirsuta japonica Temminck and Schlegel, 1845, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 28, pl. 9B. (Japan.)

Habitat.—A variety of woodland habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Russian Far East, Korea, and northern and central (possibly southern) China south through Japan and Taiwan, and possibly in the northern Philippines.

Winters in southern part of breeding range and throughout mainland Southeast Asia, the Philippines, and much of Indonesia.

Accidental in Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, 27 August–3 September 2005; photos; Yerger and Mohlmann 2008; and Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 1 August 2008; photos of carcass; Bond and Jones 2010), and on Ashmore Reef, Australia.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *Ninox scutulata* (Raffles) [Brown Hawk-Owl], but treated as a separate species on the basis of vocal differences (King 2002). Group name changed from Hawk-Owl to Boobook to conform to general usage for this species (e.g., Dickinson and Remsen 2013).

pp. 350–353. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Derryberry et al. 2011, Claramunt et al. 2013) has shown that the generic limits and linear sequence of species currently placed in the genera *Hyloctistes*, *Automolus*, and *Thripadectes* do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change ***Hyloctistes subulatus*** (Spix) to ***Automolus subulatus*** (Spix), delete the genus heading and Notes for *Hyloctistes*, move the citation for *Hyloctistes* into the synonymy of *Automolus*, insert the species account for *Automolus subulatus* to follow the account for *Automolus ochrolaemus*, and insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Hyloctistes*, but genetic data (Derryberry et al. 2011, Claramunt et al. 2013) indicate that *Hyloctistes* is embedded within *Automolus*.

After the account for *Syndactyla subalaris*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***CLIBANORNIS*** Sclater and Salvin

Clibanornis Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., pp. 61, 155. Type, by original designation, *Anabates dendrocolaptoides* Pelzeln.

Change ***Automolus rubiginosus*** (Sclater) to ***Clibanornis rubiginosus*** (Sclater), place the account for this species under the heading for *Clibanornis*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Automolus*, but genetic data (Derryberry et al. 2011, Claramunt et al. 2013) indicate that *C. rubiginosus* is part of a clade that is sister to a clade consisting of *Thripadectes* and *Automolus*.

Rearrange the linear sequence of genera and species that follow *Syndactyla subalaris* as follows:

Genus *Clibanornis*
Clibanornis rubiginosus
Genus *Thripadectes*
Thripadectes rufobrunneus
Genus *Automolus*
Automolus ochrolaemus
Automolus subulatus

p. 355. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Derryberry et al. 2011, Weir and Price 2011) have shown that the linear sequence of species in the genus *Dendrocincla* does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Genus ***DENDROCINCLA*** Gray, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Derryberry et al. (2011) and Weir and Price (2011).

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Dendrocincla* as follows:

Dendrocincla homochroa
Dendrocincla anabatina
Dendrocincla fuliginosa

p. 369. *Gymnopithys bicolor* is considered a species separate from *G. leucaspis*, following Remsen et al. (2014). Remove the species account for *G. leucaspis* and replace it with the following account:

Gymnopithys bicolor (Lawrence). Bicolored Antbird.

Pithys bicolor Lawrence, 1863, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 8: 6. (Lion Hill Station, Panamá Railroad.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1,500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—[same as for *bicolor* group]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with South American *Gymnopithys leucaspis* (Sclater) [White-cheeked Antbird]. Treated as a separate species because mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Brumfield et al. 2007) indicate that *G. leucaspis* and *G. bicolor* are not sisters, but that *G. leucaspis* is sister instead to the South American *G. rufigula* Boddaert 1783.

p. 489. Remove the heading Family **MEGALURIDAE**: Grassbirds (added to the *Check-list* in Chesser et al. 2010) and the Notes under this heading and replace them with the following heading and Notes:

Family **LOCUSTELLIDAE:** Grasshopper-Warblers

Notes.—Formerly (Chesser et al. 2010) known as Family Megaluridae, but the name Locustellidae has priority when *Locustella* is included. See comments under Family Sylviidae.

In the Notes under Family **SYLVIIDAE**: Sylviid Warblers, replace "Megaluridae" with "Locustellidae."

p. 490. After the account for *Phylloscopus trochilus*, insert the following new species account:

Phylloscopus collybita (Vieillot). Common Chiffchaff.

Sylvia collybita Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 11, p. 235. ("régions septentrionales" of France; restricted to Normandy by Mayaud, 1941, Oiseau, 11, no. spéc., p. 87.)

Habitat.—Breeds in a variety of forested habitats and hedgerows with an understory. Winters in similar habitats, but also parks and gardens, and even marshes and mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Europe in the British Isles, Denmark, Sweden and central Finland, east across northern Russia to about the Kolyma River and south to Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, northern Iran, and Lake Baikal, Altai, and northwestern Mongolia.

Winters from southern part of breeding range in the Mediterranean region south to North Africa and Senegal and Sudan, the southern Caspian Mountains, the Arabian Peninsula and lower Himalayas east through Nepal, India (West Bengal and western Assam, south to Maharashtra), and Bangladesh.

Casual in Japan and Thailand.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 6–7 June 2012; photos; Lehman and Zimmer 2013).

Notes.—The St. Lawrence Island bird was identified from photos as the easternmost subspecies *P. c. tristis* Blyth, which has been maintained by some as a separate species based on vocalizations (e.g., Rasmussen and Anderton 2005). *Phylloscopus ibericus* (Ticehurst, 1937) [Iberian Chiffchaff] and *P. canariensis* (Hartwig 1886) [Canary Islands Chiffchaff], formerly treated (Vaurie 1959) as a junior synonym of nominate *collybita* and as a subspecies of *P. collybita*, respectively, were treated as separate species by Dickinson (2003).

p. 490. The hyphen is removed from the English name of Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* (added to the *Check-list* in Banks et al. 2008) because the various species named "Leaf Warbler" do not form a monophyletic group (Olsson et al. 2005, Johansson et al. 2007).

p. 490. *Phylloscopus xanthodryas* and *P. examinandus* are considered species separate from *P. borealis*. Replace the distributional statement and Notes in the species account for *P. borealis* with the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* in western and central Alaska from the Noatak River and western and central Brooks Range south to southwestern Alaska, the base of the Alaska Peninsula, the Alaska Range, and Susitna River highlands; and in Eurasia from Sweden, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to central Russia, Mongolia, and Amurland. Recorded in summer north to Barrow and on St. Lawrence Island. Records from St. Matthew Island and Prince Patrick Island (northern Northwest Territories) have not been positively identified as this species or as *P. examinandus*.

Winters from Andaman Islands, Southeast Asia, and southeastern China and Taiwan south to eastern Indonesia, Ashmore Reef, and the Philippines.

Migrates through eastern Asia.

Casual in California (Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Stanislaus, San Francisco, and Kern counties).

Notes.—See comments under *Phylloscopus examinandus*.

After the species account for *P. borealis*, insert the following new species account:

Phylloscopus examinandus Stresemann. Kamchatka Leaf Warbler.

Phylloscopus borealis examinandus Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool. 20:353. (Bali.)

Habitat.—Broadleaf forest, birch, swampy woods, and shrubby areas (rarely pine) below 1,000 m.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southern Kamchatka (north to at least 56°N), Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, and northeastern Hokkaido.

Wintering range poorly known; specimens from Indonesia (Bali through Sumba; Ticehurst 1938).

Migrates through northeastern Russia, Japan, and northeastern China.

Casual in the Aleutians (Attu, Shemya, Amchitka) during spring and autumn migration.

Notes. Formerly included in *P. borealis* along with *P. xanthodryas* (Swinhoe 1863) [Japanese Leaf Warbler], but treated as separate species on the basis of differences in song and mitochondrial DNA (Saitoh et al. 2010, Alström et al. 2011). *Phylloscopus xanthodryas*, which breeds in the mountains of Japan (except Hokkaido), has not been reported definitely from North America. The latter species and *P. examinandus* were formerly considered to constitute *P. borealis xanthodryas* (Vaurie 1959, Watson et al. 1986); all known reports of *P. borealis xanthodryas* from the AOU area pertain to *P. examinandus*.

pp. 570–571. Change the English group name of *Chlorospingus flavopectus*, *C. tacarcunae*, *C. inornatus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. flavigularis*, and *C. canigularis* from Bush-Tanager to Chlorospingus, following Remsen et al. (2014). These species were transferred recently (Chesser et al. 2011) from the Thraupidae to the Emberizidae; the removal of "Bush-Tanager" from the English names reflects this taxonomic change. In the Notes for *C. flavopectus*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Common Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. tacarcunae*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Tacarcuna Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. inornatus*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Pirre Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. pileatus*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. flavigularis*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. canigularis* add the following sentence: Formerly known as Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager.

p. 592. Preceding the account for *Sporophila schistacea*, insert the following new species account:

Sporophila lineola (Linnaeus). Lined Seedeater.

Loxia lineola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 174. (Asia; error, emended to Surinam by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool. 9:26; further emended to Bahia, Brazil, by Meyer de Schauensee, 1952, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 104:77.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–1,200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident in northeastern Brazil from Maranhão, Tocantins, and Bahia eastward. Summer resident from Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, south to north-central Argentina,

southeastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and Paraná and São Paulo, Brazil. In winter, widespread throughout South America east of the Andes north of its summer breeding range.

Accidental in Costa Rica (playa El Rey, Quepos, Puntarenas province, lat. 9°22′45.15″N. long. 84°03′32.10″W. 5–7 October 2013; photos; Obando-Calderón et al. 2013).

p. 592. *Sporophila corvina* is considered a species separate from *S. americana*, following Stiles (1996) and Remsen et al. (2014). Remove the species account for *S. americana* and replace it with the following account:

Sporophila corvina (Sclater). Variable Seedeater.

Spermophila corvina Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 379. (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1,500 m; Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*corvina* group] from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, and Tabasco south on the Gulf–Caribbean slope of Central America to western Panama (Bocas del Toro); and [*ophthalmica* group] from the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya) south through Panama (both slopes, except for Bocas del Toro), western Colombia, and western Ecuador to northwestern Peru. The *ophthalmica* group was formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) known as the *aurita* group, but see comments below.

Notes.—Groups: *S. corvina* (Sclater, 1860) [Black Seedeater] and *S. ophthalmica* (Sclater, 1860) [Variable Seedeater]. Formerly considered conspecific with South American *Sporophila americana* (Gmelin 1789) [Wing-barred Seedeater], but treated as a separate species on the basis of similarities in plumage pattern, plumage sequences, distribution, and biometrics, and two localized zones of at least sporadic hybridization between *S. corvina* and extralimital *Sporophila intermedia* Cabanis, 1851 [Gray Seedeater], which on this basis are considered to be sister species (Stiles 1996). As noted by Olson (1981b) and Stiles (1996), *Sporophila* "*aurita*" Bonaparte 1850 represents intergrades between *S. c. corvina* and *S. c. hicksii* Lawrence 1865. The type has disappeared, and it is impossible to assign this name to either of the parental populations.

pp. 593–594. Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences indicate that the genus *Oryzoborus* is embedded within *Sporophila*. Change ***Oryzoborus nuttingi*** Ridgway, ***Oryzoborus funereus*** Sclater, and ***Oryzoborus crassirostris*** (Gmelin) to ***Sporophila nuttingi*** (Ridgway), ***Sporophila funerea*** (Sclater), and ***Sporophila crassirostris*** (Gmelin), delete the genus heading and notes for *Oryzoborus*, move the citation for *Oryzoborus* into the synonymy of *Sporophila*, and make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes for each species. In the species accounts for all species, add the following Notes (for *S. crassirostris*) or add to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Oryzoborus*; see comments under *Sporophila*.

Replace the existing Notes under the heading Genus *Sporophila* Cabanis (p. 591) with the following:

Notes.—DNA sequence data indicate that *Oryzoborus*, formerly considered a separate genus, is embedded within *Sporophila* (Lijtmaer et al. 2004, Mason and Burns 2013, Burns et al. 2014), as previously predicted from morphological characters (Olson 1981a). Linear sequence of species follows Mason and Burns (2013) and Burns et al. (2014).

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Sporophila* as follows:

Sporophila minuta
Sporophila funerea
Sporophila nuttingi
Sporophila crassirostris
Sporophila corvina
Sporophila torqueola
Sporophila nigricollis
Sporophila lineola
Sporophila schistacea

p. 625. *Junco insularis* is considered a species separate from *J. hyemalis*. In the Notes under genus *Junco*, delete the last sentence. After the species account for *J. hyemalis*, insert the following new account:

Junco insularis Ridgway. Guadalupe Junco.

Junco insularis Ridgway, 1876, Bull. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr. 2, pt. 2, p. 188. (Isla Guadalupe, Baja California.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine–Oak Forest (0–1,300 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *Junco hyemalis*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in song, morphology, and DNA sequence data (Mirsky 1976, Aleixandre et al. 2013).

In the species account for *J. hyemalis*, remove information on the *insularis* group from the habitat and distributional statements and change the Notes to the following:

Notes.—Groups: *J. hyemalis* [Slate-colored Junco], *J. oreganus* (J. K. Townsend, 1837) [Oregon Junco], *J. aikeni* Ridgway, 1873 [White-winged Junco], and *J. caniceps*

(Woodhouse, 1853) [Gray-headed Junco]. The groups intergrade to varying degrees. Several other forms may merit recognition as groups: *Junco mearnsi* Ridgway, 1897 [Pink-sided Junco], of the *oreganus* group, breeding from southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan to eastern Idaho and northwestern Wyoming, and *J. dorsalis* Henry, 1858 [Red-backed Junco], of the *caniceps* group, breeding from northern and central Arizona and central New Mexico to western Texas. For detailed information on groups, see Miller (1941). See comments under *J. vulcani* and *J. insularis*.

pp. 631–632. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequences (Chaves et al. 2013) has shown that the linear sequence of species in the genus *Saltator* does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Genus ***SALTATOR*** Vieillot, add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Linear sequence of species follows Chaves et al. (2013).

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Saltator* as follows:

Saltator atriceps
Saltator maximus
Saltator grossus
Saltator albicollis
Saltator coerulescens
Saltator striatipectus

p. 657. DNA sequence data (Powell et al. 2014) indicate that *Cacicus melanicterus* is sister to a clade consisting of *Psarocolius* and the other species of *Cacicus*. Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Amblycercus holosericeus*:

Genus ***CASSICULUS*** Swainson

Cassiculus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1: 436. Type, by original designation, *Cassiculus coronatus* Swainson = *Icterus melanicterus* Bonaparte.

Notes.—Ridgway (1902) and Hellmayr (1938) treated this species in the monotypic genus *Cassiculus*. Blake (1968) merged it into *Cacicus*, and this was followed in most subsequent classifications (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998). DNA sequence data (Powell et al. 2014), however, indicate that *Cassiculus* is sister to a clade consisting of *Psarocolius* and true *Cacicus*.

Change ***Cacicus melanicterus*** (Bonaparte) to ***Cassiculus melanicterus*** (Bonaparte) and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Cassiculus*. Replace the second sentence of the Notes with the following: Formerly placed in the genus *Cacicus*. See comments under *Cassiculus*.

Delete the citation of *Caciculus* from the synonymy of *Cacicus*. Remove the existing Notes under the heading Genus ***CACICUS*** Lacépède.

pp. 682–683. DNA sequence data (Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009) indicate that the generic limits and linear sequence of species currently placed in the genera *Lonchura* and *Padda* do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Amandava amandava*:

Genus ***SPERMESTES*** Swainson

Spermestes Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa 1, p. 201. Type, by monotypy, *Spermestes cucullata* Swainson.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Lonchura* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate because DNA sequence data (Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009) indicate that *Spermestes* is not included in true *Lonchura*.

Delete the citation of *Spermestes* from the synonymy of *Lonchura*. Change ***Lonchura cucullata*** (Swainson) to ***Spermestes cucullata*** Swainson and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Spermestes*. Replace the last sentence of the Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Lonchura*. See comments under *Spermestes*.

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Spermestes cucullata*:

Genus ***EUODICE*** Reichenbach

Euodice Reichenbach, 1862–1863, Singvögel, p. 46. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 13, p. 368), *Loxia cantans* Gmelin.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Lonchura* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate because DNA sequence data (Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009) indicate that *Euodice* is not included in true *Lonchura*.

Delete the citation of *Euodice* from the synonymy of *Lonchura*. Change ***Lonchura malabarica*** (Linnaeus) and ***Lonchura cantans*** (Gmelin) to ***Euodice malabarica*** (Linnaeus) and ***Euodice cantans*** (Gmelin), and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Euodice*. Make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes. Add the following to the end of the Notes for each species: Formerly placed in the genus *Lonchura*. See comments under *Euodice*.

Change ***Padda oryzivora*** (Linnaeus) to ***Lonchura oryzivora*** (Linnaeus), delete the genus heading and Notes for *Padda*, move the citation for *Padda* into the synonymy of *Lonchura*, insert the species account for *Lonchura oryzivora* to precede the account for *Lonchura punctulata*, and insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Padda*, but DNA sequence data (Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009) indicate that *Padda* is embedded within *Lonchura*, as treated by Payne (2010).

p. 683. Change the English name for *Lonchura punctulata* to Scaly-breasted Munia (as in Inskipp et al. 2001, Robson 2005, Payne 2010, and Rasmussen and Anderton 2012). Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Nutmeg Mannikin (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage. Also known as Spotted Munia, Spice Finch, or Ricebird.

p. 698. Change ***Oryzoborus angolensis*** (Linnaeus) to ***Sporophila angolensis*** (Linnaeus). Phylogenetic analyses based on sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA indicate that *Oryzoborus*, formerly considered a separate genus, is embedded within *Sporophila* (Mason and Burns 2013, Burns et al. 2014).

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Thalassarche salvini	Albatros de Salvin
Ciconia maguari	Cigogne maguari
Rallus obsoletus	Râle de Californie
Rallus tenuirostris	Râle du Mexique
Rallus crepitans	Râle tapageur
Leptotrygon veraguensis	Colombe de Veraguas
Zentrygon carrikeri	Colombe de Tuxtla
Zentrygon costaricensis	Colombe du Costa Rica
Zentrygon lawrencii	Colombe de Lawrence
Zentrygon albifacies	Colombe des nuages
Zentrygon chiriquensis	Colombe du Chiriqui
Zentrygon goldmani	Colombe de Goldman
Ninox japonica	Ninoxe du Japon
Eupsittula nana	Conure naine
Eupsittula canicularis	Conure à front rouge
Eupsittula pertinax	Conure cuivrée
Aratinga nenday	Conure nanday
Psittacara holochlorus	Conure verte
Psittacara strenuus	Conure de Ridgway
Psittacara finschi	Conure de Finsch
Psittacara euops	Conure de Cuba
Psittacara chloropterus	Conure maîtresse
Psittacara mitratus	Conure mitrée
Gymnopithys bicolor	Fourmilier bicolore
Clibanornis rubiginosus	Anabate rubigineux
Automolus subulatus	Anabate forestier
Phylloscopus collybita	Pouillot véloce
Phylloscopus examinandus	Pouillot du Kamchatka
LOCUSTELLIDAE	
Cassiculus melanicterus	Cassique à ailes jaunes
Sporophila funerea	Sporophile à bec fort
Sporophila nuttingi	Sporophile de Nutting
Sporophila crassirostris	Sporophile crassirostre
Sporophila corvina	Sporophile variable
Sporophila lineola	Sporophile bouveron
Junco insularis	Junco de Guadalupe
Spermestes cucullata	Capucin nonnette
Euodice malabarica	Capucin bec-de-plomb
Euodice cantans	Capucin bec-d'argent
Lonchura oryzivora	Padda de Java
in APPENDIX (Part 1)	
Thalassarche eremita	Albatros des Chatham
Sporophila angolensis	Sporophile curio
Delete the following names:	
Rallus longirostris	Râle gris
Geotrygon veraguensis	Colombe de Veraguas
Geotrygon albifacies	Colombe des nuages
Geotrygon chiriquensis	Colombe du Chiriqui
Geotrygon carrikeri	Colombe de Tuxtla
Geotrygon lawrencii	Colombe de Lawrence
Geotrygon costaricensis	Colombe du Costa Rica
Geotrygon goldmani	Colombe de Goldman
Ninox scutulata	Ninoxe hirsute
Aratinga holochlora	Conure verte
Aratinga strenua	Conure de Ridgway
Aratinga finschi	Conure de Finsch
Aratinga mitrata	Conure mitrée
Aratinga chloroptera	Conure maîtresse
Aratinga euops	Conure de Cuba
Aratinga nana	Conure naine
Aratinga canicularis	Conure à front rouge
Aratinga pertinax	Conure cuivrée
Nandayus nenday	Conure nanday
Gymnopithys leucaspis	Fourmilier à joues blanches
Hyloctistes subulatus	Anabate forestier
Automolus rubiginosus	Anabate rubigineux
MEGALURIDAE	
Cacicus melanicterus	Cassique à ailes jaunes
Oryzoborus nuttingi	Sporophile de Nutting
Oryzoborus funereus	Sporophile à bec fort
Oryzoborus crassirostris	Sporophile crassirostre
Sporophila americana	Sporophile variable
Lonchura malabarica	Capucin bec-de-plomb
Lonchura cantans	Capucin bec-d'argent
Lonchura cucullata	Capucin nonnette
Padda oryzivora	Padda de Java
in APPENDIX (Part 1)	
Oryzoborus angolensis	Sporophile curio

Rearrange the species sequence in *Dendrocincla*, *Saltator*, and *Sporophila* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the species sequence from *Zenaida* to *Starnoenas* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the species sequence from *Aratinga* to *Ara* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the sequence of species formerly in *Hyloctistes*, *Automolus*, and *Thripadectes* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the sequence of species formerly in *Lonchura* and *Padda* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included transfer of several species of *Spinus* to *Sporagra* or *Astragalinus*, merger of Thick-billed Parrot *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha* and Maroon-fronted Parrot *R. terrisi* into a single species, separation of the Cuban Parrot (*Amazona leucocephala*) complex into two or more species, separation of Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus* from Common Stonechat *S. torquatus*, separation of *Toxostoma palmeri* from Curve-billed Thrasher *T. curvirostre*, elimination of the subfamily Trogoninae, and transfer of Azure Gallinule *Porphyrio flavirostris* from the main list to the Appendix.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank A. Borodayko, R. T. Brumfield, J. Cracraft, B. Freeman, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, S. N. G. Howell, M. J. Iliff, J. M. Maley, N. A. Mason, R. G. Moyle, G. Obando-Calderón, J. Penhallurick, A. P. Peterson, M. L. P. Retter, B. T. Smith, M. D. Sorenson, C. Stahala, R. C. Tweit, A. Urantówka, J. Withrow, and J. Zook for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Abbott, C. L., and M. C. Double. 2003a. Genetic structure, conservation genetics and evidence of speciation by range expansion in Shy and White-capped albatrosses. Molecular Ecology 12:2953–2962.

Abbott, C. L., and M. C. Double. 2003b. Phylogeography of Shy and White-capped albatrosses inferred from mitochondrial DNA sequences: Implications for population history and taxonomy. Molecular Ecology 12:2747–2758.

Aleixandre, P., J. Hernández Montoya, and B. Milá. 2013. Speciation on oceanic islands: Rapid adaptive divergence vs. cryptic speciation on a Guadalupe Island songbird (Aves: *Junco*). PLoS ONE 8:e63242.

Alström, P., S. Fregin, J. A. Norman, P. G. P. Ericson, L. Christidis, and U. Olsson. 2011. Multilocus analysis of a taxonomically densely sampled dataset reveal [*sic*] extensive non-monophyly in the avian family Locustellidae. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 58:513–526.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Arnaiz-Villena, A., V. Ruiz-del-Valle, P. Gomez-Prieto, R. Reguera, C. Parga-Lozano, and I. Serrano-Vela. 2009. Estrildinae finches (Aves, Passeriformes) from Africa, South Asia and Australia: A molecular phylogeographic study. Open Ornithology Journal 2:29–36.

Banks, R. C., R. T. Chesser, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2008. Forty-ninth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. Auk 125:758–768.

Banks, R. C., J. D. Weckstein, J. V. Remsen, Jr., and K. P. Johnson. 2013. Classification of a clade of New World doves (Columbidae: Zenaidini). Zootaxa 3669:184–188.

Benter, R. B, H. M. Renner, and M. Renner. 2005. First record of a Shy Albatross in Alaska. Western Birds 36:135–137.

Blake, E. R. 1968. Family Icteridae. Pages 138–202 *in* Check-list of Birds of the World, Vol. 14 (R. A. Paynter, Jr., Ed.). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Bond, A. L., and I. L. Jones. 2010. A Brown Hawk-Owl (*Ninox scutulata*) from Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Western Birds 41:107–110.

Bowen, T. 2013. The type locality of Craveri's Murrelet *Synthliboramphus craveri*. Marine Ornithology 41:49–54.

Brumfield, R. T., J. G. Tello, Z. Cheviron, M. D. Carling, N. Crochet, and K. V. Rosenberg. 2007. Phylogenetic conservatism and antiquity of a tropical specialization: Army-ant-following in the typical antbirds (Thamnophilidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 45:1–13.

Burns, K. J., A. J. Shultz, P. O. Title, N. A. Mason, F. K. Barker, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2014. Phylogenetics and diversification of tanagers (Passeriformes: Thraupidae), the largest radiation of Neotropical songbirds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 75:41–77.

Chaves, J. C., J. R. Hidalgo, and J. Klicka. 2013. Biogeography and evolutionary history of the Neotropical genus *Saltator* (Aves: Thraupini). Journal of Biogeography 40:2180–2190.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2009. Fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 126:705–714.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2010. Fifty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 127:726–744.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2011. Fifty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 128:600–613.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2013. Fifty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 130:558–571.

Claramunt, S., E. P. Derryberry, C. D. Cadena, A. M. Cuervo, C. Sanín, and R. T. Brumfield. 2013. Phylogeny and classification of *Automolus* foliage-gleaners and allies (Furnariidae). Condor 115:375–385.

Derryberry, E., S. Claramunt, G. Derryberry, R. T. Chesser, J. Cracraft, A. Aleixo, J. Pérez-Emán, J. V. Remsen, Jr., and R. T. Brumfield. 2011. Lineage diversification and morphological

evolution in a large-scale continental radiation: The Neotropical ovenbirds and woodcreepers (Aves: Furnariidae). Evolution 65:2973–2986.

Dickinson, E. C. (Ed.). 2003. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 3rd ed. Christopher Helm, London.

Dickinson, E. C., and J. V. Remsen, Jr. (Eds.). 2013. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, vol. 1, 4th ed. Aves Press, Eastbourne, United Kingdom.

Garrett, K. L., and J. C. Wilson. 2003. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2001 records. Western Birds 34:15–41.

Hellmayr, C. E. 1938. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, vol. 13, part 11.

Howell, S. N. G. 2009. Identification of immature Salvin's, Chatham and Buller's albatrosses. Neotropical Birding 4:19–25.

Howell, S. N. G. 2012. Petrels, Albatrosses and Storm-Petrels of North America: A Photographic Guide. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ.

Hunter, M. G., and D. C. Bailey. 1997. Oregon's first White-capped Albatross (*Diomedea cauta cauta*). Oregon Birds 23:35–39.

Inskipp, T., N. Lindsey, and W. A. Duckworth. 2001. Checklist of the Birds of the Oriental Region. Oriental Bird Club. Available online at http://orientalbirdclub.org/checklist

Johansson, U. S., P. Alström, U. Olsson, P. G. P. Ericson, P. Sundberg, and T. D. Price. 2007. Build-up of the Himalayan avifauna through immigration: A biogeographical analysis of the *Phylloscopus* and *Seicercus* warblers. Evolution 61:324–333.

Johnson, K. P., and J. D. Weckstein. 2011. The Central American land bridge as an engine of diversification in New World doves. Journal of Biogeography 38:1069–1076.

King, B. 2002. Species limits in the Brown Boobook *Ninox scutulata* complex. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 122:250–257.

Kirchman, J. J., E. E. Schirtzinger, and T. F. Wright. 2012. Phylogenetic relationships of the extinct Carolina Parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*) inferred from DNA sequence data. Auk 129:197–204.

Lehman, P. E., and K. J. Zimmer. 2013. A Siberian Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita tristis*) at Gambell, Alaska. North American Birds 6:428–435.

Lijtmaer, D. A., N. M. M. Sharpe, P. L. Tubaro, and S. C. Lougheed. 2004. Molecular phylogenetics and diversification of the genus *Sporophila* (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 33:562–579.

Maley, J. M., and R. T. Brumfield. 2013. Mitochondrial and next-generation sequence data used to infer phylogenetic relationships and species limits in the Clapper/King rail complex. Condor 115:316–329.

Mason, N. A., and K. J. Burns. 2013. Molecular phylogenetics of the Neotropical seedeaters and seed-finches (*Sporophila*, *Oryzoborus*, *Dolospingus*). Ornitología Neotropical 24:139–155.

McKee, T., and R. A. Erickson. 2002. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2000 records. Western Birds 33:175–201.

Miller, A. H. 1941. Speciation in the avian genus *Junco*. University of California Publications in Zoology 44:173–434.

Mirksy, E. N. 1976. Song divergence in hummingbird and junco populations on Guadalupe Island. Condor 78:230–235.

Nunn, G. B., J. Cooper, J. Jouventin, C. J. R. Robertson, and G. G. Robertson. 1996. Evolutionary relationships among extant albatrosses (Procellariiformes: Diomedeidae) established from complete cytochrome-*b* gene sequences. Auk 113:784–801.

Obando-Calderón, G., J. Chaves-Campos, R. Garrigues, M. Montoya, O. Ramirez, and J. Zook. 2013. Lista Oficial de las Aves de Costa Rica – Actualización 2013. Comité Científico, Asociación Ornitológica de Costa Rica. Zeledonia 17:2. San José, Costa Rica. Available online at http://avesdecostarica.org/biblioteca/17-2-004-lista.pdf

Olson, S. L. 1981a. A revision of the subspecies of *Sporophila* ("*Oryzoborus*") *angolensis* (Aves: Emberizidae). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 94:43–51.

Olson, S. L. 1981b. The nature of the variability in the Variable Seedeater in Panama (*Sporophila americana*: Emberizinae). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 94:380–390.

Olsson, U., P. Alström, P. G. P. Ericson, and P. Sundberg. 2005. Non-monophyletic taxa and cryptic species—Evidence from a molecular phylogeny of leaf-warblers (*Phylloscopus*, Aves). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 36:261–276.

Payne, R. B. 2010. Family Estrildidae. Pages 234–377 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 15 (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and D. Christie, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Peters, J. L. 1937. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 3. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Powell, A. F. L. A., F. K. Barker, S. M. Lanyon, K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, and I. J. Lovette. 2014. A comprehensive species-level molecular phylogeny of the New World blackbirds (Icteridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 71:94–112.

Raposo do Amaral, F., F. H. Sheldon, A. Gamauf, E. Haring, M. Riesing, L. F. Silveira, and A. Wajntal. 2009. Patterns and processes of diversification in a widespread and ecologically diverse avian group, the buteonine hawks (Aves, Accipitridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 53:703–715.

Rasmussen, P. C., and J. C. Anderton. 2005. Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide, vols. 1 and 2. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Rasmussen, P. C., and J. C. Anderton. 2012. Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide, vols. 1 and 2, 2nd ed. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., Michigan State University, East Lansing, and Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., E. E. Schirtzinger, A. Ferraroni, L. F. Silveira, and T. F. Wright. 2013. DNA-sequence data require revision of the parrot genus *Aratinga* (Aves: Psittacidae). Zootaxa 3641:296–300.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., C. D. Cadena, A. Jaramillo, M. Nores, J. F. Pacheco, J. Pérez-Emán, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. 2014. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. [Online.] Available at http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm

Ribas, C. C., L. Joseph, and C. Y. Miyaki. 2006. Molecular systematics and patterns of diversification in *Pyrrhura* (Psittacidae), with special reference to the *picta-leucotis* complex. Auk 123:660–680.

Ribas, C. C., and C. Y. Miyaki. 2004. Molecular systematics in *Aratinga* parakeets: Species limits and historical biogeography in the *solstitialis* group, and the systematic position of

Nandayus nenday. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 30: 663–675.

Ridgway, R. 1902. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, part 2.

Ridgway, R. 1916. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, part 7.

Ripley, S. D. 1977. Rails of the World. David R. Godine, Boston.

Robertson, C. J. R., J. Klavitter, and R. McCarthy. 2005. Salvin's Albatross (*Thalassarche salvini*) on Midway Atoll. Notornis 52: 236–237.

Robson, C. 2005. New Holland Field Guide to the Birds of South-East Asia. New Holland, London.

Saitoh, T., P. Alström, I. Nishiumi, Y. Shigeta, D. Williams, U. Olsson, and K. Ueda. 2010. Old divergences in a boreal bird supports [*sic*] long-term survival through the Ice Ages. BMC Evolutionary Biology 10:35.

Shufeldt, R. W. 1891. Notes on the classification of the pigeons. American Naturalist 25:157–158.

Slipp, J. W. 1952. A record of the Tasmanian White-capped Albatross, *Diomedea cauta cauta*, in American North Pacific waters. Auk 69:458–459.

Sorenson, M. D., C. N. Balakrishnan, and R. B. Payne. 2004. Clade-limited colonization in brood parasitic finches (*Vidua* spp.). Systematic Biology 53:140–153.

Stiles, F. G. 1996. When black plus white equals gray: The nature of variation in the variable seedeater complex (Emberizinae: *Sporophila*). Ornitologia Neotropical 7:75–107.

Ticehurst, C. B. 1938. A systematic review of the genus *Phylloscopus* (willow-warblers or leaf-warblers). British Museum (Natural History), London.

Tickell, W. L. N. 2000. Albatrosses. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Vaurie, C. 1959. The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna: Order Passeriformes. H.F. & G. Witherby, London.

Watson, G. E., M. A. Traylor, Jr., and E. Mayr. 1986. Family Sylviidae. Pages 3–294 *in* Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 11 (E. Mayr and G. W. Cottrell, Eds.). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Weir, J. T., and M. Price. 2011. Andean uplift promotes lowland speciation through vicariance and dispersal in *Dendrocincla* woodcreepers. Molecular Ecology 21:4550–4563.

Yerger, J. C., and J. Mohlmann. 2008. First North American record of Brown Hawk-Owl (*Ninox scutulata*) on St. Paul Island, Alaska. North American Birds 62:4–8.

BioOne RESEARCH EVOLVED

Fifty-sixth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union: *Check-list of North American Birds*

Author(s): R. Terry Chesser, Richard C. Banks, Kevin J. Burns, Carla Cicero, Jon L. Dunn, Andrew W. Kratter, Irby J. Lovette, Adolfo G. Navarro-Sigüenza, Pamela C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen Jr.,, James D. Rising, Douglas F. Stotz, and Kevin Winker

Source: The Auk, 132(3):748-764.
Published By: The American Ornithologists' Union
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1642/AUK-15-73.1
URL: http://www.bioone.org/doi/full/10.1642/AUK-15-73.1

BioOne (www.bioone.org) is a nonprofit, online aggregation of core research in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences. BioOne provides a sustainable online platform for over 170 journals and books published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Web site, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/page/terms_of_use.

Usage of BioOne content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non-commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

The Auk
Ornithological Advances
AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 132, 2015, pp. 748–764
DOI: 10.1642/AUK-15-73.1

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fifty-sixth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1]* Richard C. Banks,[2] Kevin J. Burns,[3] Carla Cicero,[4] Jon L. Dunn,[5] Andrew W. Kratter,[6] Irby J. Lovette,[7] Adolfo G. Navarro-Sigüenza,[8] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[9] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[10] James D. Rising,[11] Douglas F. Stotz,[12] and Kevin Winker[13]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA
[2] 3201 Circle Hill Road, Alexandria, Virginia, USA
[3] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[4] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[5] 24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[6] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[7] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[8] Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México D.F., Mexico
[9] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[10] Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[11] Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
[12] Science and Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[13] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
* Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu; Chairman of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithologists' Union. All authors are members of the Committee and are listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

Published July 1, 2015

This is the 15th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between May 15, 2014, and April 15, 2015, by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000).

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) seven species (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*, *Phoebastria irrorata*, *Pterodroma madeira*, *Syrigma sibilatrix*, *Patagioenas goodsoni*, *Campylorhynchus griseus*, and *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including two species transferred from the Appendix; (2) 11 species (*Pterodroma heraldica*, *Puffinus newelli*, *Phaethornis mexicanus*, *Calliphlox lyrura*, *Himatione fraithii*, *Hemignathus hanapepe*, *H. affinis*, *Akialoa stejnegeri*, *A. lanaiensis*, *Loxops wolstenholmei*, and *L. ochraceus*) are added to the main list due to splits from species already on the list; (3) one species name is changed (to *Cranioleuca dissita*) because of a split from an extralimital species; (4) the distributional statement of one species (*Stercorarius skua*) is changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (5) the distributional statements and English names of four species (*Pterodroma arminjoniana*, *Hemignathus lucidus*, *Akialoa ellisiana*, and *Loxops coccineus*) and the distributional statements of four others (*Puffinus auricularis*, *Phaethornis longirostris*, *Calliphlox evelynae*, and *Himatione sanguinea*) are changed as a result of taxonomic changes; (6) the scientific names of two species (*Leptotila cassinii* and *Amazilia saucerottei*) are corrected on the basis of evidence in their original descriptions; (7) the scientific names of two species (*Hemignathus wilsoni* and *Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri*) are changed following changes in generic assignment that affected the priority of their species names; (8) seven genera (*Rupornis*, *Geranoaetus*, *Cryptopipo*, *Akialoa*, *Chlorodrepanis*, *Viridonia*, and *Spizelloides*) are added as a result of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 10 scientific names (*Rupornis magnirostris*, *Geranoaetus albicaudatus*, *Cryptopipo holochlora*, *Akialoa obscura*, *A. ellisiana*, *Chlorodrepanis virens*, *C. flava*, *C. stejnegeri*, *Viridonia sagittirostris*, and *Spizelloides arborea*); (9) one genus (*Vestiaria*) is lost by merger (into *Drepanis*) and the scientific name of one species (*D. coccinea*) is thereby changed; (10) the citation for one species (*Pterodroma solandri*) is corrected; and (11) two species (*Anthropoides virgo* and *Grus monacha*) are added to the Appendix. In addition, the English name of one species is transferred to another scientific name in the aftermath of a taxonomic change: Thus, Herald Petrel is now the English name for *Pterodroma heraldica* rather than for *P. arminjoniana*.

© 2015 American Ornithologists' Union. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254
Direct all requests to reproduce journal content to the Central Ornithology Publication Office at aoucospubs@gmail.com

One new subfamily of Falconiformes is added and two subfamilies are deleted, one new family and three new subfamilies of Psittaciformes are added and two subfamilies are deleted, and one new subfamily is added to the Pipridae. New linear sequences are adopted for genera in the family Thraupidae and in the Hawaiian honeycreepers (Carduelinae, in part), and for species in the *Buteo* group (Accipitridae, in part) and in the genera *Ramphocelus* and *Sporophila*, all due to new phylogenetic data. The family placements of 22 genera (*Volatinia*, *Sporophila*, *Melopyrrha*, *Tiaris*, *Loxipasser*, *Loxigilla*, *Euneornis*, *Melanospiza*, *Pinaroloxias*, *Haplospiza*, *Acanthidops*, *Diglossa*, *Sicalis*, *Emberizoides*, *Saltator*, *Coereba*, *Nesospingus*, *Phaenicophilus*, *Calyptophilus*, *Rhodinocichla*, *Mitrospingus*, and *Spindalis*) are changed on the basis of new information on their phylogenetic relationships.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,116. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Alopochen aegyptiaca Egyptian Goose. (I)
Phoebastria irrorata Waved Albatross. (A)
Pterodroma madeira Zino's Petrel. (A)
Pterodroma heraldica Herald Petrel. (A)
Pterodroma arminjoniana Trindade Petrel.
Puffinus newelli Newell's Shearwater.
Syrigma sibilatrix Whistling Heron. (A)
Rupornis magnirostris Roadside Hawk.
Geranoaetus albicaudatus White-tailed Hawk.
Patagioenas goodsoni Dusky Pigeon. (A)
Leptotila cassinii Gray-chested Dove.
Phaethornis mexicanus Mexican Hermit.
Calliphlox lyrura Inagua Woodstar.
Amazilia saucerottei Steely-vented Hummingbird.
Herpetotherinae
PSITTACULIDAE
Psittaculinae
Agapornithinae
Loriinae
Cranioleuca dissita Coiba Spinetail.
Piprinae
Cryptopipo holochlora Green Manakin.
Campylorhynchus griseus Bicolored Wren.
Phoenicurus phoenicurus Common Redstart. (A)
Spizelloides arborea American Tree Sparrow.
Drepanis coccinea Iiwi. (H)
†***Himatione fraithii*** Laysan Honeycreeper. (H)
Hemignathus hanapepe Kauai Nukupuu. (H)
†***Hemignathus lucidus*** Oahu Nukupuu. (H)
Hemignathus affinis Maui Nukupuu. (H)
Hemignathus wilsoni Akiapolaau. (H)
†***Akialoa obscura*** Lesser Akialoa. (H)
Akialoa stejnegeri Kauai Akialoa. (H)
†***Akialoa ellisiana*** Oahu Akialoa. (H)
†***Akialoa lanaiensis*** Maui-nui Akialoa. (H)
Chlorodrepanis virens Hawaii Amakihi. (H)
Chlorodrepanis flava Oahu Amakihi. (H)
Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri Kauai Amakihi. (H)
†***Viridonia sagittirostris*** Greater Amakihi. (H)
Loxops wolstenholmei Oahu Akepa. (H)
Loxops ochraceus Maui Akepa. (H)
Loxops coccineus Hawaii Akepa. (H)

Delete the following names:

Pterodroma arminjoniana Herald Petrel. (A)
Buteo magnirostris Roadside Hawk.
Buteo albicaudatus White-tailed Hawk.
Leptotila cassini Gray-chested Dove.
Amazilia saucerrottei Steely-vented Hummingbird.
Micrasturinae
Caracarinae
Platycercinae
Psittacinae
Cranioleuca vulpina Rusty-backed Spinetail.
Xenopipo holochlora Green Manakin.
Spizella arborea American Tree Sparrow.
Hemignathus virens Hawaii Amakihi. (H)
Hemignathus flavus Oahu Amakihi. (H)
Hemignathus kauaiensis Kauai Amakihi. (H)
†***Hemignathus sagittirostris*** Greater Amakihi. (H)
†***Hemignathus obscurus*** Lesser Akialoa. (H)
Hemignathus ellisianus Greater Akialoa. (H)
Hemignathus lucidus Nukupuu. (H)
Hemignathus munroi Akiapolaau. (H)
Vestiaria coccinea Iiwi. (H)
Loxops coccineus Akepa. (H)

Change the sequence of species from ***Morphnarchus*** to ***Buteo*** to:

Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Geranoaetus albicaudatus
Pseudastur albicollis
Leucopternis semiplumbeus
Buteo plagiatus
Buteo nitidus
Buteo lineatus

Buteo ridgwayi
Buteo platypterus
Buteo solitarius
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo albonotatus
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis

Move ***Herpetotheres cachinnans*** to follow subfamily **Herpetotherinae.**

Move ***Psittacula krameri*** to follow subfamily **Psittaculinae**, move ***Agapornis roseicollis*** to follow subfamily **Agapornithinae**, and move ***Melopsittacus undulatus*** to follow subfamily **Loriinae**.

Change the sequence of genera in the **PIPRIDAE** to:

Chiroxiphia
Corapipo
Cryptopipo
Lepidothrix
Manacus
Dixiphia
Ceratopipra

Transfer ***Coereba flaveola***, the six species of ***Saltator***, ***Volatinia jacarina***, the nine species of ***Sporophila***, ***Melopyrrha nigra***, the three species of ***Tiaris***, ***Loxipasser anoxanthus***, the four species of ***Loxigilla***, ***Euneornis campestris***, ***Melanospiza richardsoni***, ***Pinaroloxias inornata***, ***Haplospiza rustica***, ***Acanthidops bairdi***, the two species of ***Diglossa***, the two species of ***Sicalis***, and ***Emberizoides herbicola***, arranged according to the linear sequence below, to the family **THRAUPIDAE**.

Transfer ***Nesospingus speculiferus***, the two species of ***Phaenicophilus***, the two species of ***Calyptophilus***, ***Rhodinocichla rosea***, ***Mitrospingus cassinii***, and the four species of ***Spindalis***, in this sequence, to **Genera *INCERTAE SEDIS*** following ***Saltator striatipectus***.

Change the sequence of genera in the **THRAUPIDAE** to:

Bangsia
Paroaria
Thraupis
Tangara
Conirostrum
Sicalis
Haplospiza
Acanthidops
Diglossa
Chlorophanes
Chrysothlypis
Heterospingus
Hemithraupis
Volatinia
Eucometis
Tachyphonus
Lanio
Ramphocelus
Tersina
Cyanerpes
Dacnis
Coereba
Tiaris
Euneornis
Loxigilla
Melopyrrha
Loxipasser
Melanospiza
Pinaroloxias
Sporophila
Emberizoides
Saltator

Change the sequence of species in ***Ramphocelus*** to:

Ramphocelus sanguinolentus
Ramphocelus flammigerus
Ramphocelus passerinii
Ramphocelus costaricensis
Ramphocelus dimidiatus

Change the sequence of species in ***Sporophila*** to:

Sporophila lineola
Sporophila funerea
Sporophila crassirostris
Sporophila nuttingi
Sporophila corvina
Sporophila schistacea
Sporophila torqueola
Sporophila nigricollis
Sporophila minuta

Change the sequence of genera from ***Telespiza*** to ***Melamprosops*** to:

Melamprosops
Oreomystis
Paroreomyza
Loxioides
Telespiza
Chloridops
Rhodacanthis
Ciridops
Palmeria
Himatione
Drepanis
Psittirostra
Dysmorodrepanis
Pseudonestor

Hemignathus
Akialoa
Magumma
Chlorodrepanis
Viridonia
Loxops

p. 12. After the account for *Phoebastria nigripes*, insert the following new species account:

Phoebastria irrorata (Salvin). Waved Albatross.

Diomedea irrorata Salvin, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 430. (Callao Bay, Peru.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Hood Island (Galápagos Islands) and on Isla de la Plata off Ecuador.

Ranges at sea near the coasts of Ecuador and Peru.

Accidental in Costa Rica (Cabo Blanco, Puntarenas, 9 January 2014; photos; Obando-Calderón et al. 2014). Sight reports from Panama, west of Piñas Bay, Darién, 26 February 1941 (Ridgely 1976), and southwest of the Pearl Islands, 27 September 1964 (Ridgely and Gwynne 1989).

Notes.—Also known as Galapagos Albatross.

p. 13. The citation for *Pterodroma solandri*, which was transferred from the Appendix to the main list in Chesser et al. (2013), is corrected following McAllan (2004) to:

Procellaria Solandri Gould, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 13:363. (Bass's Straits = Bass Strait.)

p. 13. *Pterodroma heraldica* is treated as a species separate from *P. arminjoniana*. In the species account for *P. arminjoniana*, change the English name to Trindade Petrel, and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the South Atlantic (Trindade, Martin Vas Rocks) and Indian Ocean (Round Island off Mauritius).

Ranges at sea generally in the South Atlantic near the breeding grounds and into the subtropical North Atlantic, regularly off North Carolina (Howell 2012).

Casual or accidental from New York (near Ithaca; Allen 1934) south to Virginia (including inland records), in Puerto Rico (Cayo Lobito, Culebra National Wildlife Refuge; Gochfeld et al. 1988), northeast of the Lesser Antilles (lat. 21°51′N, long. 43°35′W), and in England.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. heraldica* and *P. atrata* Mathews, 1912 [Henderson Petrel], but the three are treated as separate species on the basis of assortative mating on islands where they breed in sympatry (Brooke and Rowe 1996; but see Brown et al. [2010] for hybridization in secondary contact on Round Island).

After the species account for *P. arminjoniana*, insert the following new account:

Pterodroma heraldica (Salvin). Herald Petrel.

Oestrelata heraldica Salvin, 1888, Ibis, p. 357. (Chesterfield Islands, western Pacific.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the tropical South Pacific.

Ranges at sea in the South Pacific near the breeding grounds.

Accidental 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 (Howell and Webb 1995).

Notes.—See Notes under *Pterodroma arminjoniana*.

p. 16. After the species account for *Pterodroma feae*, insert the following new account:

Pterodroma madeira Mathews. Zino's Petrel.

Pterodroma mollis madeira Mathews, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 54:179. (Madeira.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows at highest elevations on Madeira.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Madeira, where critically endangered.

Ranges at sea in waters around Madeira, also recorded around the Azores. Geolocator data from Zino et al. (2011) showed birds ranging widely in the northeastern Atlantic during the breeding season; during the nonbreeding season they were mostly found off western Africa, along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge to St. Helena, and off Brazil.

Accidental off North Carolina (Hatteras, 16 September 1995; photos; Howell 2012, Flood and Fisher 2013).

Notes.—See Notes under *Pterodroma feae*.

p. 21. *Puffinus newelli* is considered a species separate from *P. auricularis*. In the species account for *P. auricularis*, replace the distributional statement and existing Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro and, at least formerly, Clarion and San Benedicto), off western Mexico.

Ranges at sea from Baja California south to Clipperton Island, west to long. ~121°W, and along the coast of Mexico south to Oaxaca; sight reports from California and from Oaxaca southward require confirmation.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. newelli*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in plumage (Howell et al. 1994), morphology and breeding chronology (Ainley et al. 1997), and feeding ecology (Spear et al. 1995) comparable to or greater than the differences among other valid species of small

shearwater (and despite apparent similarity in mitochondrial DNA; Martínez-Gómez et al. 2015).

After the species account for *Puffinus auricularis*, insert the following new account:

Puffinus newelli Henshaw. Newell's Shearwater.

Puffinus newelli Henshaw, 1900, Auk 17:246. (Waihee Valley, Ulani = Maui.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Hawaiian Islands on Kauai (possibly also on other main islands).

Ranges at sea primarily near the Hawaiian Islands.

Accidental in the Marianas, American Samoa, and California (Del Mar, San Diego County, 1 August 2007; specimen; Unitt et al. 2009).

Notes.—The relationship of *newelli* to the extralimital *P. myrtae* Bourne, 1959 [Rapa Shearwater] is unresolved, and we tentatively consider them separate species pending additional data. See Notes under *P. auricularis*.

p. 41. After the species account for *Mesophoyx intermedia*, insert the following heading and new account:

Genus ***SYRIGMA*** Ridgway

Syrigma Ridgway, 1878, Bull. U.S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Territories, 4, pp. 224, 247. Type, by original designation, *Ardea sibilatrix* Temminck.

Syrigma sibilatrix (Temminck). Whistling Heron.

Ardea sibilatrix Temminck, 1824, Planches Color., livr. 46, pl. 271. (Brazil and Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grasslands, Freshwater Marshes, Pastures/Agricultural Lands.

Distribution.—Orinoco basin and llanos of Colombia and Venezuela and disjunctly from northern Bolivia east to southeastern Brazil and south to Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.

Accidental or casual in Panama (near Portobelo, Colón, 27 February 2010, photos; near Chepo, eastern Panamá province, 11 July 2013 and probably the same bird intermittently to 11 October 2014, photos, North American Birds 67:256–258; near Gorgona, western Panamá province, 15 July 2014, intermittently to at least 13 January 2015, photos; and near El Rincón, Herrera, 20 July 2014, photos).

p. 61. After the species account for *Neochen jubata*, insert the following heading and new account:

Genus ***ALOPOCHEN*** Stejneger

Alopochen Stejneger, 1885, in Kingsley, Standard Nat. Hist., 4, p. 141. Type, by subsequent designation (Oberholser, 1918, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 8:572), *Anas aegyptiaca* Linnaeus.

Alopochen aegyptiaca (Linnaeus). Egyptian Goose.

Anas aegyptiaca Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1:197. (Egypt.)

Habitat.—In subtropical Africa, inland freshwater rivers and near lakes and pools; in Florida and Europe, where introduced, managed habitats with aquatic features (parks, golf courses, etc.).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Africa south of the Sahara, and north along the Nile to about Aswan Dam, Egypt. Some northward movement during the wet season. Formerly, until early 18th century, found north to the Danube Valley in southern Hungary and Romania.

Casual north to Israel, Cyprus, Malta, and the Red Sea coast of Arabia.

Introduced in Martin County, Florida, in 1993–1994, and now established in southeast Florida (~1,200 birds as of 2012–2013; Pranty and Ponzo 2014). A small population is present in Orange County, California, and scattered individuals have been noted elsewhere in North America. Also introduced and established in parts of western Europe, notably Great Britain and The Netherlands.

pp. 96–103. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) has shown that the generic limits and linear sequence of species currently placed in the genera *Morphnarchus*, *Parabuteo*, *Pseudastur*, *Leucopternis*, and *Buteo* do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the account for *Morphnarchus princeps*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***RUPORNIS*** Kaup

Rupornis Kaup, 1844, Class. Säugethiere Vögel, p. 120. Type, by monotypy, *Falco magnirostris* Gmelin.

Change ***Buteo magnirostris*** (Gmelin) to ***Rupornis magnirostris*** (Gmelin), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Rupornis*, and substitute the following for the Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Buteo*, but genetic data (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) indicate that *R. magnirostris* is sister to all other species in the *Buteo* group other than *Morphnarchus princeps*, and not closely related to true *Buteo*.

After the account for *Parabuteo unicinctus*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***GERANOAETUS*** Kaup

Geranoaetus Kaup, 1844, Class. Säugethiere Vögel, p. 122. Type, by monotypy, *Falco aguja* Temminck = *Spizaetus melanoleucus* Vieillot.

Change ***Buteo albicaudatus*** Vieillot to ***Geranoaetus albicaudatus*** (Vieillot), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Geranoaetus*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Buteo*, but genetic data (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) indicate that this species forms a clade with extralimital species *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* (Vieillot, 1819) [Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle] and Appendix species *G.* (formerly *Buteo*) *polyosoma* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) [Variable Hawk].

Rearrange the sequence of species from *Morphnarchus princeps* to *Buteo lagopus* to:

Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Geranoaetus albicaudatus
Pseudastur albicollis
Leucopternis semiplumbeus
Buteo plagiatus
Buteo nitidus
Buteo lineatus
Buteo ridgwayi
Buteo platypterus
Buteo solitarius
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo albonotatus
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis

Add the following Notes under the heading Genus ***BUTEOGALLUS*** Lesson (p. 97): Linear sequence of genera from *Buteogallus* through *Buteo* follows Raposo et al. (2009).

pp. 107–111. Phylogenetic analysis of syringeal morphological characters and mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Griffiths 1999, Griffiths et al. 2004, Fuchs et al. 2012) indicate that our current subfamily classification of the Falconiformes does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Delete the headings Subfamily MICRASTURINAE: Forest-Falcons, Subfamily CARACARINAE: Caracaras, Tribe Herpetotherini: Laughing Falcons, and Tribe Falconini: True Falcons.

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Family **FALCONIDAE** and insert the following:

Notes.—Subfamily arrangement follows Griffiths (1999), Griffiths et al. (2004), and Fuchs et al. (2012).

After the heading and Notes for Family **FALCONIDAE**: Caracaras and Falcons, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily HERPETOTHERINAE: Laughing Falcon and Forest-Falcons

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***HERPETOTHERES*** Vieillot and the species account for *Herpetotheres cachinnans* to follow this heading.

Change the heading Subfamily FALCONINAE: Falcons to Subfamily FALCONINAE: Caracaras and Falcons, and move this heading to follow the species account for *Micrastur semitorquatus*.

p. 181. *Stercorarius antarcticus* is considered a species separate from *S. skua*. Replace the distributional statement and Notes in the species account for *S. skua* with the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Iceland, the Faeroe, Shetland and Orkney islands, locally on the northern Scotland mainland, Svelbard, Norway, and Kola Peninsula, Russia.

Winters at sea in the eastern North Atlantic, from lat. 60°N south to the Tropic of Cancer, regularly on the Newfoundland Banks and off the coast from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, and rarely to the Canary Islands, the Mediterranean Sea, and off northeastern South America (Guyana, French Guiana, and Brazil).

Accidental in Belize (Ambergris Cay), Guyana, Novaya Zemlya, and continental Europe.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. antarcticus* (including *S. lonnbergi*), but treated as a separate species on the basis of phenotypic differences commensurate with or greater than those found in reproductively isolated sympatric congeners in the Southern Hemisphere (Furness 1996).

p. 221. After the species account for *Patagioenas nigrirostris*, insert the following new account:

Patagioenas goodsoni (Hartert). Dusky Pigeon.

Columba goodsoni Hartert, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 12:42. (San Javier, Pambilar, and Carondelet, n.w. Ecuador = Pambila, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1,000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Accidental or casual in eastern Panama near the Colombian border (near Hito Palo de las Letras, Darién, 28 December 2012; photos and video; Campos-Cedeño and Vallely 2014). Additional sight reports from this area in upper Tuila Valley, Darién, 7 March 1981 (Ridgely and

Gwynne 1989), and on trail to Cerro Pirre above Cana, Darién, 17 April 1992 (Angehr et al. 2006).

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

p. 229. The name *Leptotila cassini* is corrected to *Leptotila cassinii*, in accordance with the spelling of the name in the original description (Lawrence 1867), *contra* Ridgway (1916), Peters (1937), and Sibley and Monroe (1990).

pp. 232–245. Molecular, paleontological, and morphological evidence (summarized in Joseph et al. 2012) indicate that our current family and subfamily classification of the Psittaciformes does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Order **PSITTACIFORMES**: Parrots, transfer the existing Notes for Family PSITTACIDAE: Lories, Parakeets, Macaws, and Parrots to Order **PSITTACIFORMES**: Parrots, and add the following to the end of these newly added Notes: Family and subfamily arrangement follows Joseph et al. (2012).

Change the heading Family **PSITTACIDAE**: Lories, Parakeets, Macaws, and Parrots to:

Family **PSITTACIDAE**: African and New World Parrots

Move the heading Subfamily ARINAE: New World Parakeets, Macaws, and Parrots and its included genera and species to follow this family heading.

Delete the headings Subfamily PLATYCERCINAE: Australian Parrots and Rosellas and Subfamily PSITTACINAE: Typical Parrots.

After the species account for *Amazona imperialis*, insert the following new headings:

Family **PSITTACULIDAE**: Lories, Lovebirds, and Indomalayan and Papua-Australian Parrots

Subfamily PSITTACULINAE: Indomalayan and Papua-Australian Parrots

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***PSITTACULA*** Cuvier and the species account for ***Psittacula krameri*** to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Psittacula krameri*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily AGAPORNITHINAE: Lovebirds and Hanging-Parrots

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***AGAPORNIS*** Selby and the species account for ***Agapornis roseicollis*** to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Agapornis roseicollis*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily LORIINAE: Lories and Allies

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***MELOPSITTACUS*** Selby and the species account for ***Melopsittacus undulatus*** to follow this heading.

p. 283. *Phaethornis mexicanus* is treated as a species separate from *P. longirostris*. In the species account for *P. longirostris*, change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Resident* [*longirostris* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from Veracruz, Tabasco, northern Oaxaca, and northern Chiapas south through Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica and Panama, and in northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela; and [*baroni* group] in South America west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Groups: *P. longirostris* and *P. baroni* Hartert, 1897 [Hartert's Hermit]. Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital *P. superciliosus* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Long-tailed Hermit], but separated (Banks et al. 2002) largely on morphological grounds. See Notes under *P. mexicanus*.

Before the species account for *P. longirostris*, insert the following new account:

Phaethornis mexicanus Hartert. Mexican Hermit.

Phaëthornis mexicanus Hartert, 1897, Ibis, p. 425. (Dos Arroyos, near Chilpancingo, Guerrero.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (100–1,900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*griseoventer* group] in western Mexico from west-central Nayarit (near Tepic and San Blas) south to Jalisco (Sierra de Autlán, Mineral San Sebastian) and Colima (Cerro Grande); and [*mexicanus* group] in Guerrero and western Oaxaca.

Notes.—Groups: *P. griseoventer* Phillips, 1962 [Jalisco Hermit] and *P. mexicanus*. Formerly considered conspecific with *P. longirostris*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations, behavior, genetics, and morphology (Arbeláez-Cortés and Navarro-Sigüenza 2013, Howell 2013, McGuire et al. 2014).

p. 299. The name *Amazilia saucerrottei* is corrected to *Amazilia saucerottei*. The name in the original description (*saucerrottei*) was a misspelling of Saucerotte, the person for whom the species was named (Delattre and Bourcier 1846). This inadvertent error must be corrected under the rules of the *Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999, Article 32.5.1).

p. 307. *Calliphlox lyrura* is treated as a species separate from *C. evelynae*. In the species account for *C. evelynae*, change the habitat and distributional statements and Notes to:

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, and Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* throughout the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos, except Great and Little Inagua.

Casual in southern Florida (Lantana, Homestead, Miami area).

Notes.—Sometimes placed in *Philodice* or *Nesophlox* (Ridgway 1910) or merged into *Calothorax* (Howell 2002). Formerly considered conspecific with *C. lyrura*, but treated as a separate species (as in Ridgway 1910) on the basis of differences in calls, songs, mechanical sounds, morphology, and genetics (Feo et al. 2015). English names for this species and for *C. lyrura* follow Ridgway (1910) as a temporary measure, pending a family-wide revision of English group names based on a complete phylogeny of the Trochilidae.

After the species account for *C. evelynae*, insert the following new account:

Calliphlox lyrura (Gould). Inagua Woodstar.

Doricha lyrura Gould, 1869, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 4:108–112. (Matthew Town, Great Inagua, Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, and Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* on islands of Great and Little Inagua (Bahamas).

Notes.—Also called Lyre-tailed Hummingbird (Cory 1880), Inaguan Hummingbird, or Inagua Lyretail (Feo et al. 2015). See Notes under *C. evelynae*.

p. 349. *Cranioleuca dissita* is treated as a species separate from *C. vulpina*. Remove the species account for *C. vulpina* and replace it with the following new account:

Cranioleuca dissita Wetmore. Coiba Spinetail.

Cranioleuca vulpina dissita Wetmore, 1957, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 134:55. (Isla Coiba, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Isla Coiba, Panama.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. vulpina* (Pelzeln, 1856) [Rusty-backed Spinetail], but treated as separate on the basis of differences in vocalizations, genetics, and behavior (Ridgely and Gwynne 1989, Derryberry et al. 2011).

pp. 423–426. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Ohlson et al. 2013) has shown that the classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of genera in the family Pipridae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins and insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera and species follows Rêgo et al. (2007), Tello et al. (2009), McKay et al. (2010), and Ohlson et al. (2013).

After the heading Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily PIPRINAE: Typical Manakins

After the species account for *Chiroxiphia linearis*, replace the heading Genus ***XENOPIPO*** Cabanis and its citation and Notes with the following:

Genus ***CRYPTOPIPO*** Ohlson et al.

Cryptopipo Ohlson, Fjeldså and Ericson, 2013, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 69:802. Type, by original designation, *Chloropipo holochlora* Sclater.

Change ***Xenopipo holochlora*** (Sclater) to ***Cryptopipo holochlora*** (Sclater), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Cryptopipo*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Xenopipo*, but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2013) indicate that *C. holochlora* is sister to the genus *Lepidothrix* and not closely related to true *Xenopipo*.

Rearrange the genera in the family Pipridae in the following new sequence:

Chiroxiphia
Corapipo
Cryptopipo
Lepidothrix
Manacus
Dixiphia
Ceratopipra

p. 473. After the species account for *Campylorhynchus chiapensis*, insert the following new account:

Campylorhynchus griseus (Swainson). Bicolored Wren.

Furnarius griseus Swainson, 1837, Anim. Menag., p. 325. (savannas of Guiana.)

Habitat.—Lowland and Montane Arid Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, and Tropical Lowland Forest Edge (0–2,100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Northern Colombia and northern Venezuela locally south and east to extreme northern Brazil (Roraima) and southwestern Guyana.

Casual breeder in eastern Panama (at least two individuals, including nesting birds, at Paya, Darién, 23–25 December 2012; photos; North American Birds 67:349–356; Campos-Cedeño and Vallely 2014). Vocal report from

eastern Panama (Boca de Cupe, Darién, 28 December 2012; Campos-Cedeño and Vallely 2014).

Notes.—See Notes under *C. chiapensis*.

p. 498. After the species account for *Ficedula albicilla*, insert the following heading and new account:

Genus ***PHOENICURUS*** Forster

Phoenicurus T. Forster, 1817. Synop. Cat. Br. Birds, p. 16. Type by monotypy and tautonymy = *Sylvia phoenicurus* Latham et auct. = *Motacilla phoenicurus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus (Linnaeus). Common Redstart.

Motacilla Phoenicurus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1, p. 187 ("in Europa" = Sweden).

Habitat.—Open woodland, parkland. Also scrublands in migration and winter.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the United Kingdom, western Europe, and northern Morocco, east to Iran and across Asia to northwest China and eastern Siberia (east to Lake Baikal).

Winters from the southwest Arabian Peninsula and across central Africa south of the Sahara; in east Africa south to the north shore of Lake Victoria.

Rare migrant to Iceland. Casual to Madeira, offshore Japan and the Kuril Islands.

Accidental in Alaska (an immature male at St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 8–9 October 2013; photos; North American Birds 68:167, 2014; Pranty et al. 2014).

pp. 569–599. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) has shown that the composition and linear sequence of genera and species in the family Thraupidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Under the heading Family **THRAUPIDAE**: Tanagers, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera follows Burns et al. (2014).

Remove the genus *Coereba*, its citation, and the species account for *Coereba flaveola* from genus *incertae sedis*, and position them in the Thraupidae in the linear sequence as indicated below. Delete the heading **Genus *INCERTAE SEDIS***. After the citation for the genus, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic family Coerebidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Remove the genus *Saltator*, its citation, and its included species from genus *incertae sedis*, and place them in the Thraupidae in the linear sequence as indicated below. Delete the heading **Genus *INCERTAE SEDIS***. Replace the first two sentences of the Notes for *Saltator* with the following: Formerly placed in the Cardinalidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Delete the Notes under the heading Family **EMBERIZIDAE**: Emberizids.

Remove the genus headings, citations, and included species for *Volatinia*, *Sporophila*, *Melopyrrha*, *Tiaris*, *Loxipasser*, *Loxigilla*, *Euneornis*, *Melanospiza*, *Pinaroloxias*, *Haplospiza*, *Acanthidops*, *Diglossa*, *Sicalis*, and *Emberizoides* from the Emberizidae and place them in the Thraupidae in the linear sequence as indicated below.

Under the headings Genus ***VOLATINIA*** Reichenbach, Genus ***MELOPYRRHA*** Bonaparte, Genus ***TIARIS*** Swainson, Genus ***LOXIPASSER*** Bryant, Genus ***LOXIGILLA*** Lesson, Genus ***MELANOSPIZA*** Ridgway, Genus ***PINAROLOXIAS*** Sharpe, Genus ***SICALIS*** Boie, and Genus ***EMBERIZOIDES*** Temminck, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Emberizidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Under the headings Genus ***EUNEORNIS*** Fitzinger, Genus ***HAPLOSPIZA*** Cabanis, and Genus ***ACANTHIDOPS*** Ridgway, replace the existing Notes with the following: Formerly placed in the Emberizidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Under the headings Genus ***SPOROPHILA*** Cabanis and Genus ***DIGLOSSA*** Wagler, add the following to the beginning of the Notes: Formerly placed in the Emberizidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Following the species account for *Saltator striatipectus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genera *INCERTAE SEDIS*

Notes.—*Nesospingus*, *Phaenicophilus*, *Calyptophilus*, *Rhodinocichla*, *Mitrospingus*, and *Spindalis*, formerly placed in the Thraupidae, are part of the nine-primaried oscine radiation but do not belong to the Thraupidae or to any other traditionally recognized family (Barker et al. 2013, 2015). These taxa are placed as genera *incertae sedis* as a temporary measure, pending consideration of the classification of Barker et al. (2013), who proposed that

each genus be accorded family status (Nesospingidae, Phaenicophilidae, etc.).

Move the genus headings and species accounts for *Nesospingus speculiferus*, the two species of *Phaenicophilus*, the two species of *Calyptophilus*, *Rhodinocichla rosea*, *Mitrospingus cassinii*, and the four species of *Spindalis*, in this linear sequence, from Thraupidae and insert them under this new heading.

Under the headings Genus ***NESOSPINGUS*** Sclater, Genus ***PHAENICOPHILUS*** Strickland, Genus ***CALYPTOPHILUS*** Cory, and Genus ***MITROSPINGUS*** Ridgway insert:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see Notes under Genera *incertae sedis* above.

Replace the existing Notes under the headings Genus ***RHODINOCICHLA*** Hartlaub and Genus ***SPINDALIS*** Jardine and Selby with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see Notes under Genera *incertae sedis* above.

Rearrange the sequence of genera in the Thraupidae to:

Bangsia
Paroaria
Thraupis
Tangara
Conirostrum
Sicalis
Haplospiza
Acanthidops
Diglossa
Chlorophanes
Chrysothlypis
Heterospingus
Hemithraupis
Volatinia
Eucometis
Tachyphonus
Lanio
Ramphocelus
Tersina
Cyanerpes
Dacnis
Coereba
Tiaris
Euneornis
Loxigilla
Melopyrrha
Loxipasser
Melanospiza
Pinaroloxias
Sporophila
Emberizoides
Saltator

Under the heading Genus ***RAMPHOCELUS*** Desmarest, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Burns et al. (2014).

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Ramphocelus* to:

Ramphocelus sanguinolentus
Ramphocelus flammigerus
Ramphocelus passerinii
Ramphocelus costaricensis
Ramphocelus dimidiatus

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Sporophila* to:

Sporophila lineola
Sporophila funerea
Sporophila crassirostris
Sporophila nuttingi
Sporophila corvina
Sporophila schistacea
Sporophila torqueola
Sporophila nigricollis
Sporophila minuta

p. 610. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014) has shown that the genus *Spizella* is polyphyletic. Their findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading Genus ***SPIZELLA*** Bonaparte and its citation to precede the species account for *Spizella passerina*.

After the species account for *Torreornis inexpectata*, insert the following heading and citation:

Genus ***SPIZELLOIDES*** Klicka and Slager

Spizelloides Klicka and Slager, 2014, Zootaxa 3821:399**.** Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla arborea* Wilson.

Change ***Spizella arborea*** (Wilson) to ***Spizelloides arborea*** (Wilson).

Insert the following at the beginning of the Notes for *Spizelloides arborea*: Formerly placed in the genus *Spizella*, but analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014) indicates that *S. arborea* is not closely related to true *Spizella*.

pp. 671–679. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Lerner et al. 2011) and a synthesis of molecular, morphological, and behavioral data (Pratt 2014) have shown that the generic limits and linear sequence of genera in the Hawaiian honeycreepers do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change ***Vestiaria coccinea*** (Forster) to ***Drepanis coccinea*** (Forster), delete the genus heading and Notes

for *Vestiaria*, move the citation for *Vestiaria* into the synonymy of *Drepanis*, insert the species account for *Drepanis coccinea* to follow the heading and citation for *Drepanis*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *Drepanis coccinea*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Vestiaria*; see comments under *Drepanis*.

Replace the existing Notes under the heading Genus ***DREPANIS*** Temminck with the following:

Notes.—*Vestiaria* and *Drepanis*, previously considered separate genera, are merged on the basis of morphological similarity (Pratt 1979, Olson 2012, Knowlton et al. 2014).

Delete the Notes under Genus ***HEMIGNATHUS*** Lichtenstein and move the species accounts for *Hemignathus lucidus* and *Hemignathus munroi* to follow this heading and its citations.

Change ***Hemignathus munroi*** to ***Hemignathus wilsoni*** and substitute the following for the existing Notes:

Notes.—Formerly known as *Hemignathus munroi* Pratt, 1979, due to priority of the name *Heterorhynchus wilsoni* Rothschild, 1893, when both taxa were included in *Hemignathus*.

After the species account for *Hemignathus wilsoni*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***AKIALOA*** Olson and James

Remove the citation for this genus from the synonymy of *Hemignathus*, place it to follow this new heading, and insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Hemignathus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic and morphological data (Tarr and Fleischer 1993, 1995; Fleischer et al. 1998; James 2004; Reding et al. 2008; Lerner et al. 2011) indicate that the expanded version of *Hemignathus* (Pratt 1979) is not a monophyletic group.

Change ***Hemignathus obscurus*** and ***Hemignathus ellisianus*** to ***Akialoa obscura*** and ***Akialoa ellisiana***, respectively, and place the accounts for these species under the heading and Notes for *Akialoa*.

Replace the existing distributional statement and Notes for *Akialoa obscura* with the following:

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (last collected in 1903, last sight report 1940) in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—*A. obscura* and *A. ellisiana sensu lato* are sometimes treated as conspecific (e.g., Greenway *in* Paynter 1968, Olson and James 1982), in which case *A. obscura* [Akialoa] is the appropriate name. See comments under *A. stejnegeri*.

After the species account for *Akialoa ellisiana*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***CHLORODREPANIS*** Wilson and Evans

Chlorodrepanis Wilson and Evans (ex Perkins MS), 1899, Aves Hawaiienses, p. xxi. Type, by subsequent designation (Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 673), *Himatione stejnegeri* Wilson.

Change ***Hemignathus virens***, ***Hemignathus flavus***, and ***Hemignathus kauaiensis*** to ***Chlorodrepanis virens***, ***Chlorodrepanis flava***, and ***Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri***, respectively, and move the accounts for these species to follow the citation for *Chlorodrepanis*.

Replace the existing Notes for *Chlorodrepanis virens* with the following:

Notes.—This species and the following two species, *C. flava* and *C. stejnegeri*, were formerly placed in the genus *Hemignathus*. They have also sometimes been placed, along with *Viridonia sagittirostris*, in *Viridonia* (e.g., Greenway *in* Paynter 1968) or in *Loxops* (Amadon 1947, 1950; James and Olson 1991). The following two species have been considered conspecific with *virens* (e.g., Greenway *in* Paynter 1968), but are here considered separate species based on studies by Johnson et al. (1989) and Tarr and Fleischer (1993). Johnson et al. (1989) showed that the group on Molokai, Maui, and Lanai (*C. wilsoni* Rothschild, 1893 [Maui Amakihi]) is genetically closest to *virens*.

Replace the existing Notes for *Chlorodrepanis flava* with the following:

Notes.—See Notes under *Chlorodrepanis virens*.

Replace the existing Notes for *Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Hemignathus*. When included in *Hemignathus*, the species name *stejnegeri* is preoccupied by *Hemignathus stejnegeri* Wilson, 1889 [Kauai Akialoa], and *kauaiensis* Pratt, 1989 is used. See Conant et al. (1998) for reasons for treating *C. stejnegeri* as a species.

After the species account for *Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***VIRIDONIA*** Rothschild

Remove the citation for this genus from the synonymy of *Hemignathus*, place it to follow this new heading, change ***Hemignathus sagittirostris*** (Rothschild) to ***Viridonia sagittirostris*** Rothschild, move the account for this species to follow the citation, and change the Notes for this species to the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Hemignathus*, but genetic and morphological data (Tarr and Fleischer 1993, 1995; Fleischer et al. 1998; James 2004; Reding et al. 2008;

Lerner et al. 2011) indicate that the expanded version of *Hemignathus* (Pratt 1979) is not a monophyletic group.

Rearrange the sequence of genera from *Telespiza* to *Melamprosops* to:

Melamprosops
Oreomystis
Paroreomyza
Loxioides
Telespiza
Chloridops
Rhodacanthis
Ciridops
Palmeria
Himatione
Drepanis
Psittirostra
Dysmorodrepanis
Pseudonestor
Hemignathus
Akialoa
Magumma
Chlorodrepanis
Viridonia
Loxops

Delete the existing Notes under Genus ***LOXIOIDES*** Oustalet, Genus ***TELESPIZA*** Wilson, Genus ***CHLORIDOPS*** Wilson, Genus ***RHODACANTHIS*** Rothschild, Genus ***PSITTIROSTRA*** Temminck, and Genus ***DYSMORODREPANIS*** Perkins, and replace the existing Notes under Genus ***MELAMPROSOPS*** Casey and Jacobi with the following:

Notes.—*Melamprosops* and the following 19 genera constitute the Hawaiian honeycreepers, formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered to constitute the subfamily Drepanidinae. Linear sequence of these genera follows Lerner et al. (2011) and Pratt (2014).

p. 675. *Akialoa stejnegeri* and *A. lanaiensis* are treated as species separate from *A. ellisiana*. In the species account for *A. ellisiana*, add a dagger (†) before the scientific name, change the English name to Oahu Akialoa, and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Oahu (last collected in 1837, last sight report 1939).

Notes.—See Notes under *A. stejnegeri*.

Before the species account for *A. ellisiana*, insert the following new account:

†***Akialoa stejnegeri*** (Wilson). Kauai Akialoa.

Hemignathus Stejnegeri Wilson, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 4, p. 400. (Kauai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Kauai (Alakai plateau; last collected in 1960, last sight report 1965).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) considered conspecific with *A. ellisiana* and *A. lanaiensis* (and previously also with *obscura*; AOU 1983), but these are treated as separate species on the basis of sympatry between some taxa in *Akialoa* and a lack of knowledge of relationships among these taxa (Olson and James 1995, Pratt 2014).

After the species account for *A. ellisiana*, insert the following new account:

†***Akialoa lanaiensis*** (Rothschild). Maui-nui Akialoa.

Hemignathus lanaiensis Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 1:24. (Lanai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Lanai (last collected in 1892, last sight report 1894).

Notes.—See Notes under *A. stejnegeri*.

p. 675. *Hemignathus hanapepe* and *Hemignathus affinis* are treated as species separate from *H. lucidus*. In the species account for *H. lucidus*, add a dagger (†) before the scientific name, change the English name to Oahu Nukupuu, and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Oahu (last collected in 1837, possible sight reports until 1860).

Notes.—See Notes under *H. hanapepe*.

Before the species account for *H. lucidus*, insert the following new account:

Hemignathus hanapepe Wilson. Kauai Nukupuu.

Hemignathus hanapepe Wilson, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 4, p. 401. (Kauai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially ohia and koa.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Kauai (last collected in 1899, sight reports until 1990s in the Alakai plateau region).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *H. lucidus* and *H. affinis*, but treated as separate species on the basis of plumage differences commensurate with those observed among several other species groups of Hawaiian honeycreepers (Pratt et al. 2001, Pratt and Pratt 2001).

After the species account for *H. lucidus*, insert the following new account:

Hemignathus affinis Rothschild. Maui Nukupuu.

Hemignathus affinis Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 112. (Maui.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially ohia and koa.

Distribution.—Possibly extinct, or *resident* locally in precarious numbers in the mountains of eastern Maui (windward slopes of Haleakala; last collected in 1896, last sight report 1996).

Notes.—See Notes under *H. hanapepe*.

p. 677. *Loxops wolstenholmei* and *Loxops ochraceus* are treated as species separate from *L. coccineus*. In the species account for *L. coccineus*, change the English name to Hawaii Akepa, and change the habitat and distributional statements and Notes to:

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia-koa and ohia.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (rare and local).

Notes.—See Notes under *L. wolstenholmei*.

Before the species account for *L. coccineus*, insert the following two new accounts, in this sequence:

Loxops wolstenholmei Rothschild. Oahu Akepa.

Loxops wolstenholmei Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 570. (Oahu.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia-koa and ohia.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Oahu (last collected in 1893, last sight report 1976).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *Loxops coccineus* and *Loxops ochraceus*, but treated as separate species on the basis of plumage and behavioral differences greater than those among the three species of amakihi (Pratt 2010, 2014).

Loxops ochraceus Rothschild. Maui Akepa.

Loxops ochracea Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 112. (Maui.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia-koa and ohia.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of eastern Maui (last collected ca. 1900, last sight report 1980).

Notes.—See Notes under *L. wolstenholmei*.

p. 678. *Himatione fraithii* is treated as a species separate from *H. sanguinea*. In the species account for *H. sanguinea*, change the habitat and distributional statements and Notes to:

Habitat.—Humid montane forests, primarily ohia–koa, but occasionally in mixed native–exotic forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains in the Hawaiian Islands (all main islands from Kauai eastward).

Accidental on Niihau.

Notes.—See Notes under *H. fraithii*.

Before the species account for *H. sanguinea*, insert the following new account:

†***Himatione fraithii*** Rothschild. Laysan Honeycreeper.

Himatione fraithii Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 10, p. 109. (Laysan.)

Habitat.—Brushy areas and bunchgrass.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* on Laysan Island (extinct since 1923).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *H. sanguinea*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in song and song phenology, feeding behavior, nest placement and structure, habitat, and morphology (Pratt and Pratt 2001, Pratt 2005). Sometimes known by the species name *freethi*; however, this is an unjustified emendation of the original spelling *fraithii* (Pyle 2011).

p. 685. Delete the account for *Phoebastria irrorata* from the Appendix.

p. 691. In the Appendix, change ***Buteo polyosoma*** to ***Geranoaetus polyosoma*** and change the English name of this species from Red-backed Hawk to Variable Hawk. In the account for this species, change *B. swainsoni* to *Buteo swainsoni* and change the last sentence to the following: The origin of the bird remains highly questionable (Allen 1988).

p. 691. In the Appendix, following the species account for *Porphyrio porphyrio*, insert the following new account:

Anthropoides virgo (Linnaeus). Demoiselle Crane.

Ardea Virgo, Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 141. ("In Oriente" = India.)

An individual was photographed wintering with Sandhill Cranes near Lodi and Staten Island, San Joaquin County, California, from 30 September 2001 to 18 February 2002; probably the same individual was photographed later near Smithers, British Columbia, on 2 May 2002, and again probably the same bird at Gustavus, southeast Alaska, 13–14 May 2002 (Hamilton et al. 2007, Howell et al. 2014). The species was placed on the Supplemental List, indicating uncertain origin, by the California Bird Records Committee (Cole and McCaskie 2004). It is not rare in captivity in North America, and previous escapes are known. On the other hand, the species is highly migratory and has occurred as a stray throughout western Europe,

north to the Orkney Islands and Scandinavia, and in northern Russia, far from its normal central and southern Asian and African range.

p. 691. In the Appendix, following the species account for *Anthropoides virgo*, insert the following new account:

Grus monacha Temminck. Hooded Crane.

Grus monacha Temminck, 1835, Pl. col., livr. 94, pl. 555. (Hokkaido and Korea.)

Sight reports (at least some documented with photographs) of this eastern Asian species from Idaho (April 2010), Nebraska (April 2011), Tennessee (December 2011–January 2012), and Indiana (February 2012), perhaps all of the same bird, were detailed by Pranty et al. (2014). Although accepted by three states' rare bird committees (not yet reviewed by the Idaho committee), the origin of these records was questioned by the American Birding Association's Checklist Committee (Pranty et al. 2014). The issue of origin (wild versus escape) is best considered unresolved at this time.

p. 693. Delete the account for *Patagioenas goodsoni* from the Appendix.

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Alopochen aegyptiaca	Ouette d'Égypte
Phoebastria irrorata	Albatros des Galapagos
Pterodroma madeira	Pétrel de Madère
Pterodroma heraldica	Pétrel du Herald
Pterodroma arminjoniana	Pétrel de Trindade
Puffinus newelli	Puffin de Newell
Syrigma sibilatrix	Héron flûte-du-soleil
Charadrius collaris	Pluvier de d'Azara
Rupornis magnirostris	Buse à gros bec
Geranoaetus albicaudatus	Buse à queue blanche
Patagioenas goodsoni	Pigeon de Goodson
Leptotila cassinii	Colombe de Cassin
Ninox japonica	Ninoxe boréale
Phaethornis mexicanus	Ermite de Hartert
Calliphlox lyrura	Colibri d'Inagua
Doricha eliza	Colibri d'Eliza
Mellisuga helenae	Colibri d'Elena
Amazilia saucerottei	Ariane de Sophie
PSITTACULIDAE	
Cranioleuca dissita	Synallaxe de Coiba
Cryptopipo holochlora	Manakin vert
Campylorhynchus griseus	Troglodyte bicolore
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Rougequeue à front blanc
Chlorophanes spiza	Tangara émeraude
Spizelloides arborea	Bruant hudsonien
Oreomystis bairdi	Akikiki de Kauai
Paroreomyza maculata	Alauhaio d'Oahu
Paroreomyza flammea	Alauhaio de Molokai
Paroreomyza montana	Alauhaio de Maui
Himatione fraithii	Picchion de Laysan
Drepanis coccinea	Iiwi rouge
Pseudonestor xanthophrys	Pseudonestor de Maui
Hemignathus hanapepe	Nukupuu de Kauai
Hemignathus lucidus	Nukupuu d'Oahu
Hemignathus affinis	Nukupuu de Maui
Hemignathus wilsoni	Akiapolaau d'Hawaï
Akialoa obscura	Akialoa d'Hawaï
Akialoa stejnegeri	Akialoa de Kauai
Akialoa ellisiana	Akialoa d'Oahu
Akialoa lanaiensis	Akialoa de Lanai
Chlorodrepanis virens	Amakihi familier
Chlorodrepanis flava	Amakihi d'Oahu
Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri	Amakihi de Stejneger
Viridonia sagittirostris	Grand Amakihi
Loxops wolstenholmei	Loxopse d'Oahu
Loxops ochraceus	Loxopse de Maui
Loxops coccineus	Loxopse d'Hawaï
in APPENDIX (Part 1)	
Anthropoides virgo	Grue demoiselle
Grus monacha	Grue moine
Geranoaetus polyosoma	Buse tricolore

Delete the following names:

Pterodroma arminjoniana	Pétrel de la Trinité du Sud
Charadrius collaris	Pluvier d'Azara
Buteo magnirostris	Buse à gros bec
Buteo albicaudatus	Buse à queue blanche
Leptotila cassini	Colombe de Cassin
Ninox japonica	Ninoxe du Japon
Doricha eliza	Colibri élise
Mellisuga helenae	Colibri d'Helen
Amazilia saucerrottei	Ariane de Sophie
Cranioleuca vulpina	Synallaxe renard
Xenopipo holochlora	Manakin vert
Chlorophanes spiza	Guit-guit émeraude
Spizella arborea	Bruant hudsonien
Pseudonestor xanthophrys	Psittirostre de Maui
Hemignathus virens	Amakihi familier
Hemignathus flavus	Amakihi d'Oahu
Hemignathus kauaiensis	Amakihi de Kauai
Hemignathus sagittirostris	Grand Amakihi
Hemignathus obscurus	Hémignathe akialoa
Hemignathus ellisianus	Hémignathe à long bec
Hemignathus lucidus	Hémignathe nukupuu
Hemignathus munroi	Hémignathe akiapolaau
Oreomystis bairdi	Grimpeur de Kauai
Paroreomyza maculata	Grimpeur d'Oahu
Paroreomyza flammea	Grimpeur de Molokai
Paroreomyza montana	Grimpeur de Maui

Loxops coccineus	Loxopse des Hawaï
Vestiaria coccinea	Iiwi rouge

in APPENDIX (Part 1)

Phoebastria irrorata	Albatros des Galapagos
Buteo polyosoma	Buse tricolore
Patagioenas goodsoni	Pigeon de Goodson

Change the sequence of species from *Morphnarchus* to *Buteo* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Move *Herpetotheres cachinnans*, *Psittacula krameri*, *Agapornis roseicollis*, and *Melopsittacus undulatus* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Transfer *Coereba*, *Saltator*, *Volatinia*, *Sporophila*, *Melopyrrha*, *Tiaris*, *Loxipasser*, *Loxigilla*, *Euneornis*, *Melanospiza*, *Pinaroloxias*, *Haplospiza*, *Acanthidops*, *Diglossa*, *Sicalis*, *Emberizoides*, and their included species to the family THRAUPIDAE, and arrange as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Transfer *Nesospingus*, *Phaenicophilus*, *Calyptophilus*, *Rhodinocichla*, *Mitrospingus*, *Spindalis*, and their included species, in this sequence, to [INCERTAE SEDIS] following *Saltator striatipectus*.

Change the sequence of genera in the PIPRIDAE and THRAUPIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in *Ramphocelus* and *Sporophila* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera from *Telespiza* to *Melamprosops* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included separation of Northern Harrier *Circus hudsonius* from Hen Harrier *C. cyaneus*, separation of *Toxostoma arenicola* from LeConte's Thrasher *T. lecontei*, separation of *Passerina pallidior* from Painted Bunting *P. ciris*, separation of Northern Cardinal *Cardinalis cardinalis* into six species, transfer of *Loxops mana* to *Manucerthia*, change of the English name of American Pipit *Anthus rubescens* to Buff-bellied Pipit, and the universal adoption of American spellings of words in bird names for which British and American spellings differ.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank G. R. Angehr, G. Armistead, P. C. Banko, G. Bieber, N. Brinkley, M. Churchill, C. J. Clark, R. E. David, J. Ellis, T. J. Feo, L. A. Freed, D. D. Gibson, C. S. Griffiths, P. Harrison, H. F. James, A. Jaramillo, P. Kovalik, T. Leukering, N. A. Mason, J. M. Musser, G. Obando-Calderón, S. L. Olson, B. Patteson, H. D. Pratt, T. K. Pratt, P. Pyle, M. P. Retter, T. S. Schulenberg, D. L. Slager, R. C. Tweit, A. Wilson, and R. Wright for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Ainley, D. G., T. C. Telfer, and M. H. Reynolds. 1997. Townsend's and Newell's Shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis*). In Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. Available at http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/297

Allen, A. A. 1934. A new bird for North America. University of the State of New York Bulletin to the Schools 20:134–135.

Allen, S. 1988. Some thoughts on the identification of Gunnison's Red-backed Hawk (*Buteo polyosoma*) and why it's not a natural vagrant. Colorado Field Ornithologists' Journal 22:9–13.

Amadon, D. 1947. Ecology and the evolution of some Hawaiian birds. Evolution 1:63–68.

Amadon, D. 1950. The Hawaiian honeycreepers (Aves, Drepaniidae). Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 95: 155–262.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858

Amerson A. B., Jr. 1971. The natural history of French Frigate Shoals, northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Atoll Research Bulletin 150.

Angehr, G. R., D. Engleman, and L. Engleman. 2006. Where to Find Birds in Panama: A Site Guide for Birders. Panama Audubon Society, Panama City, Panama.

Arbeláez-Cortés, E., and A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza. 2013. Molecular evidence of the taxonomic status of western Mexican populations of *Phaethornis longirostris* (Aves: Trochilidae). Zootaxa 3716:81–97.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. (2002). Forty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 119:897–906.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2013. Going to extremes: Contrasting rates of diversification in a recent radiation of New World passerine birds. Systematic Biology 62:298–320.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2015. New insights into New World biogeography: An integrated view from the phylogeny of blackbirds, cardinals, sparrows, tanagers, warblers, and allies. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 132:333–348.

Brooke, M. de L., and G. Rowe. 1996. Behavioural and molecular evidence for specific status of light and dark morphs of the Herald Petrel *Pterodroma heraldica*. Ibis 138:420–432.

Brown, R. M., R. A. Nichols, C. G. Faulkes, C. G. Jones, L. Bugoni, V. Tatayah, D. Gottelli, and W. C. Jordan. 2010. Range expansion and hybridization in Round Island petrels (*Pterodroma* spp.); evidence from microsatellite genotypes. Molecular Ecology 19:3157–3170.

Burns, K. J., A. J. Shultz, P. O. Title, N. A. Mason, F. K. Barker, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2014. Phylogenetics and diversification of tanagers (Passeriformes: Thraupidae), the largest radiation of Neotropical songbirds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 75:41–77.

Campos-Cedeño, E., and A. C. Vallely. 2014. First North American records of Bicolored Wren (*Campylorhynchus griseus*) and Dusky Pigeon (*Patagioenas goodsoni*). North American Birds 67:386–387.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2013. Fifty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 130:558–571.

Cole, L. W., and G. McCaskie. 2004. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2002 records. Western Birds 35:2–31.

Conant, S., H. D. Pratt, and R. J. Shallenberger. 1998. Reflections on a 1975 ornithological expedition to the lost world of the Alaka'i and other notes on the natural history, systematics, and status of Kaua'i birds. Wilson Bulletin 110:1–22.

Cory, C. B. 1880. Birds of the Bahama Islands. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

Delattre, A., and J. Bourcier. 1846. Description de quinze espèces nouvelles de Trochilidées. Revue Zoologique 1846:305–312.

Derryberry, E., S. Claramunt, G. Derryberry, R. T. Chesser, J. Cracraft, A. Aleixo, J. Pérez-Emán, J. V. Remsen, Jr., and R. T. Brumfield. 2011. Lineage diversification and morphological evolution in a large-scale continental radiation: The Neotropical ovenbirds and woodcreepers (Aves: Furnariidae). Evolution 65:2973–2986.

Feo, T. J., J. M. Musser, J. Berv, and C. J. Clark. 2015. Divergence in morphology, calls, song, mechanical sounds, and genetics supports species status for the Inaguan hummingbird (Trochilidae: *Calliphlox* "*evelynae*" *lyrura*). The Auk: Ornithological Advances 132:248–264.

Fleischer, R. C., C. E. McIntosh, and C. L. Tarr. 1998. Evolution on a volcanic conveyor belt: Using phylogeographic reconstructions and K-Ar-based ages of the Hawaiian Islands to estimate molecular evolutionary rates. Molecular Ecology 7: 533–545.

Flood, B., and A. Fisher. 2013. *Pterodroma* Petrels. Pelagic Birds & Birding Multimedia Identification Guides, Skilly, United Kingdom.

Fuchs, J., J. A. Johnson, and D. P. Mindell. 2012. Molecular systematics of the caracaras and allies (Falconidae: Polyborinae) inferred from mitochondrial and nuclear sequence data. Ibis 154:520–532.

Furness, R. W. 1996. Family Stercorariidae (Skuas). Pages 556–571 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 3 (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Gochfeld, M., J. Burger, J. Saliva, and D. Gochfeld. 1988. Herald Petrel new to the West Indies. American Birds 42:1254–1258.

Griffiths, C. S. 1999. Phylogeny of the Falconidae inferred from molecular and morphological data. Auk 116:116–130.

Griffiths, C. S., G. F. Barrowclough, J. G. Groth, and L. Mertz. 2004. Phylogeny of the Falconidae (Aves): A comparison of the efficacy of morphological, mitochondrial, and nuclear data. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:101–109.

Hamilton, R. A., M. A. Patten, and R. A. Erickson, Eds. 2007. Rare Birds of California. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California.

Howell, S. N. G. 2002. Hummingbirds of North America: The Photographic Guide. Academic Press, San Diego, California.

Howell, S. N. G. 2012. Petrels, Albatrosses and Storm Petrels of North America: A Photographic Guide. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Howell, S. N. G. 2013. Taxonomy and song of Mexican Hermit *Phaethornis mexicanus*. Neotropical Birding 13:4–7.

Howell, S. N. G., I. Lewington, and W. Russell. 2014. Rare Birds of North America. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Howell, S. N. G., L. B. Spear, and P. Pyle. 1994. Identification of Manx-type shearwaters in the eastern Pacific. Western Birds 25:169–177.

Howell, S. N. G., and S. Webb. 1995. A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford University Press, New York.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

James, H. F. 2004. The osteology and phylogeny of the Hawaiian Finch radiation (Fringillidae: Drepanidini), including extinct taxa. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 141:207–256.

James, H. F., and S. L. Olson. 1991. Descriptions of thirty-two new species of birds from the Hawaiian Islands. Part II. Passeriformes. Ornithological Monographs 46.

Johnson, N. K., J. A. Marten, and C. J. Ralph. 1989. Genetic evidence for the origin and relationships of Hawaiian honeycreepers (Aves: Fringillidae). Condor 91:379–396.

Joseph, L., A. Toon, E. E. Schirtzinger, T. F. Wright, and R. Schodde. 2012. A revised nomenclature and classification for family-group taxa of parrots (Psittaciformes). Zootaxa 3205:26–40.

Klicka, J., F. K. Barker, K. J. Burns, S. M. Lanyon, I. J. Lovette, J. A. Chaves, and R. W. Bryson, Jr. 2014. A comprehensive multilocus assessment of sparrow (Family Passerellidae) relationships. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77: 177–182.

Knowlton, J. L., D. J. Flaspohler, N. C. Rotzel McInerney, and R. C. Fleischer. 2014. First record of hybridization in the Hawaiian Honeycreepers: 'I'iwi (*Vestiaria coccinea*) × 'Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*). Wilson Journal of Ornithology 126:562–568.

Lawrence, G. N. 1867. Notes on certain birds from New Granada, with descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 19:94–95.

Lerner, H. R. L., M. Meyer, H. F. James, M. Hofreiter, and R. C. Fleischer. 2011. Multilocus resolution of phylogeny and timescale in the extant adaptive radiation of Hawaiian honeycreepers. Current Biology 21:1838–1844.

Martínez-Gómez, J. E., N. Matías-Ferrer, R. N. M. Sehgal, and P. Escalante. 2015. Phylogenetic placement of the critically endangered Townsend's Shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis auricularis*): Evidence for its conspecific status with Newell's Shearwater (*Puffinus a. newelli*) and a mismatch between genetic and phenotypic differentiation. Journal of Ornithology 156. In press.

McAllan, I. A. W. 2004. Corrections to the original citations and type localities of some birds described by John Gould and recorded from New Zealand. Notornis 51:125–130.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr., A. Corl, D. L. Rabosky, D. L. Altshuler, and R. Dudley. 2014. Molecular phylogenetics and the diversification of hummingbirds. Current Biology 24: 910–916.

McKay, B. D., F. K. Barker, H. L. Mays, Jr., S. M. Doucet, and G. E. Hill. 2010. A molecular phylogenetic hypothesis for the manakins (Aves: Pipridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 55:733–737.

Obando-Calderón, G., P. Camacho-Varela, J. Chaves-Campos, R. Garrigues, M. Montoya, O. Ramírez-Alán, and J. Zook. 2014. Lista oficial de las aves de Costa Rica. Actualización 2014. Comité Científico, Asociación Ornitológica de Costa Rica. Zeledonia 18(2):33–50.

Ohlson, J., J. Fjeldså, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2013. Molecular phylogeny of the manakins (Aves: Passeriformes: Pipridae), with a new classification and the description of a new genus. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 69:796–804.

Olson, S. L. 2012. History, structure, evolution, behavior, distribution, and ecology of the extinct Hawaiian genus *Ciridops* (Fringillidae, Carduelini, Drepanidini). Wilson Journal of Ornithology 124:651–674.

Olson, S. L., and H. F. James. 1982. Prodromus of the fossil avifauna of the Hawaiian Islands. Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 365.

Olson, S. L., and H. F. James. 1995. Nomenclature of the Hawaiian akialoas and nukupuus (Aves: Drepanidini). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 108:373–387.

Paynter, R. A., Jr., Ed. 1968. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 14. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. 1937. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 3. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pranty, B., J. Barry, J. L. Dunn, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, M. W. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, and D. A. Sibley. 2014. 25th Report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2013–1014. Birding 46(6):26–36.

Pranty, B., and V. Ponzo. 2014. Status and distribution of Egyptian Geese (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) in southeast Florida. Florida Field Naturalist 42:91–107.

Pratt, H. D. 1979. A systematic analysis of the endemic avifauna of the Hawaiian Islands. Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Pratt, H. D. 1989. Species limits in akepas (Drepanidinae: *Loxops*). Condor 91:933–940.

Pratt, H. D. 2005. The Hawaiian Honeycreepers: Drepanidinae. Bird Families of the World. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Pratt, H. D. 2010. Family Drepanididae (Hawaiian honeycreepers). *In* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 15 (del Hoyo, J. A. Elliott, and D. A. Christie, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Pratt, H. D. 2014. A consensus taxonomy for the Hawaiian honeycreepers. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, No. 85. http://sites01.lsu.edu/wp/mnspapers/files/2014/10/85.pdf.

Pratt, H. D., and T. K. Pratt. 2001. The interplay of species concepts, taxonomy, and conservation: Lessons from the Hawaiian avifauna. Studies in Avian Biology 22:68–80.

Pratt, T. K., S. G. Fancy, and C. J. Ralph. 2001. 'Akiapòlà'au (*Hemignathus munroi*) and Nukupu'u (*Hemignathus lucidus*). *In* The Birds of North America, no. 600 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Birds of North America, Philadelphia.

Pyle, P. 2011. Nomenclature of the Laysan Honeycreeper *Himatione* [*sanguinea*] *fraithii*. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 131:116–117.

Raposo do Amaral, F., F. H. Sheldon, A. Gamauf, E. Haring, M. Riesing, L. F. Silveira, and A. Wajntal. 2009. Patterns and processes of diversification in a widespread and ecologically diverse avian group, the buteonine hawks (Aves, Accipitridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 53:703–715.

Reding, D. M., J. T. Foster, H. F. James, H. D. Pratt, and R. C. Fleischer. 2008. Convergent evolution of "creepers" in the Hawaiian honeycreeper radiation. Biology Letters 5:221–224.

Rêgo, P. S., J. Araripe, M. L. V. Marceliano, I. Sampaio, and H. Schneider (2007). Phylogenetic analyses of the genera *Pipra*, *Lepidothrix* and *Dixiphia* (Pipridae, Passeriformes) using partial cytochrome *b* and 16S mtDNA genes. Zoologica Scripta 36:565–575.

Ridgely, R. S. 1976. A Guide to the Birds of Panama. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Ridgely, R. S., and J. A. Gwynne, Jr. 1989. A Guide to the Birds of Panama, with Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras (2nd ed.). Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Ridgway, R. 1910. Diagnoses of new forms of Micropodidae and Trochilidae. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 23:53–55.

Ridgway, R. 1916. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, pt. 7.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Spear, L. B., D. G. Ainley, N. Nur, and S. N. G. Howell. 1995. Population size and factors affecting at-sea distributions of four endangered procellariids in the tropical Pacific. Condor 97:613–638.

Tarr, C. L., and R. C. Fleischer. 1993. Mitochondrial-DNA variation and evolutionary relationships in the amakihi complex. Auk 110:825–831.

Tarr, C. L., and R. C. Fleischer. 1995. Evolutionary relationships of the Hawaiian honeycreepers (Aves: Drepanidinae). Pages 147–159 *in* Hawaiian Biogeography: Evolution on a Hot Spot Archipelago (W. L. Wagner and V. A. Funk, Eds.). Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Tello, J. G., R. G. Moyle, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the tyrant flycatchers, cotingas, manakins, and their allies (Aves: Tyrannides). Cladistics 25:429–467.

Unitt, P., M. A. Faulkner, and C. Swanson. 2009. First record of Newell's Shearwater from the mainland of North America. Western Birds 40:21–28.

Zino, F., R. Phillips, and M. Biscoito. 2011. Zino's Petrel movements at sea—a preliminary analysis of datalogger results. Birding World 24:216–219.

The Auk
Ornithological Advances
AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 133, 2016, pp. 544–560
DOI: 10.1642/AUK-16-77.1

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fifty-seventh Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1]* Kevin J. Burns,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA
[2] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[3] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[4] Bishop, California, USA
[5] Florida Museum of Natural History,University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[6] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[7] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[8] Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[9] Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
[10] Science and Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[11] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
* Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu. Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithologists' Union, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

Published July 6, 2016

This is the 16th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between April 15, 2015, and April 15, 2016, by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000).

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) one species (*Porphyrio porphyrio*) is transferred from the Appendix to the main list on the basis of new distributional information; (2) eight species (*Oceanodroma socorroensis*, *O. cheimomnestes*, *Aramides albiventris*, *Psittacara maugei*, *Colibri cyanotus*, *Aphelocoma woodhouseii*, *Cantorchilus zeledoni*, and *C. elutus*) are added to the main list due to splits from species already on the list; (3) six species (*Momotus coeruliceps*, *M. lessonii*, *M. subrufescens*, *Sirystes albogriseus*, *Basileuterus melanotis*, and *B. tacarcunae*) are added to the main list and three species (*Momotus momota*, *Sirystes sibilator*, and *Basileuterus tristriatus*) are lost because of splits of those species; (4) one species (*Fulica caribaea*) is lost by merger into a species already on the list; (5) seven genera (*Ardenna*, *Zapornia*, *Hapalocrex*, *Antigone*, *Cercomacroides*, *Tunchiornis*, and *Pachysylvia*) are added as a result of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 15 scientific names (*Ardenna creatopus*, *A. carneipes*, *A. gravis*, *A. pacifica*, *A. bulleri*, *A. grisea*, *A. tenuirostris*, *Zapornia palmeri*, *Z. sandwichensis*, *Hapalocrex flaviventer*, *Antigone canadensis*, *Cercomacroides tyrannina*, *Tunchiornis ochraceiceps*, *Pachysylvia aurantiifrons*, and *P. decurtata*); (6) two genera (*Notiochelidon* and *Neochelidon*) are lost by merger (into *Atticora*) and the scientific names of two species (*A. pileata* and *A. tibialis*) are thereby changed; (7) the English names of two species (*Alauda arvensis* and *Euplectes franciscanus*) are changed to conform with global usage; (8) the English name of one species (*Ramphastos ambiguus*) is changed in response to a previous species split; (9) the hyphen is removed from the English names of six species (*Arremon brunneinucha*, *A. virenticeps*, *A. costaricensis*, *A atricapillus*, *Atlapetes albinucha*, and *A. pileatus*), reflecting new information on their phylogenetic relationships; and (10) one species (*Aramides axillaris*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

Four new subfamilies of Scolopacidae (Numeniinae, Limosinae, Arenariinae, and Tringinae) are added and one subfamily (Phalaropodinae) is deleted, a subfamily classification is adopted for the Thraupidae, and three new orders (Steatornithiformes, Nyctibiiformes, and Cathartiformes) are added. New linear sequences are adopted for species in the newly split genus *Ardenna* and in the family Vireonidae, and for genera in the family Odontophoridae, all due to new phylogenetic data. The positions of several families of passerines, notably the Motacillidae and Prunellidae, are changed in the linear sequence, and numerous changes are adopted in the linear sequence of orders on the basis of new information on their phylogenetic relationships.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th

© 2016 American Ornithologists' Union. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254
Direct all requests to reproduce journal content to the Central Ornithology Publication Office at aoucospubs@gmail.com

edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,127. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

STEATORNITHIFORMES
NYCTIBIIFORMES
Colibri thalassinus Mexican Violetear.
Colibri cyanotus Lesser Violetear.
Aramides albiventris Russet-naped Wood-Rail.
Aramides cajaneus Gray-cowled Wood-Rail.
†***Zapornia palmeri*** Laysan Rail. (H)
†***Zapornia sandwichensis*** Hawaiian Rail. (H)
Hapalocrex flaviventer Yellow-breasted Crake.
Porphyrio porphyrio Purple Swamphen. (I, A)
Antigone canadensis Sandhill Crane.
Numeniinae
Limosinae
Arenariinae
Tringinae
Ardenna pacifica Wedge-tailed Shearwater.
Ardenna bulleri Buller's Shearwater.
Ardenna tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater.
Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater.
Ardenna gravis Great Shearwater.
Ardenna creatopus Pink-footed Shearwater.
Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater.
Oceanodroma socorroensis Townsend's Storm-Petrel.
Oceanodroma cheimomnestes Ainley's Storm-Petrel.
CATHARTIFORMES
Momotus coeruliceps Blue-capped Motmot.
Momotus lessonii Lesson's Motmot.
Momotus subrufescens Whooping Motmot.
Ramphastos ambiguus Yellow-throated Toucan.
†***Psittacara maugei*** Puerto Rican Parakeet.
Cercomacroides tyrannina Dusky Antbird.
Sirystes albogriseus Choco Sirystes.
Tunchiornis ochraceiceps Tawny-crowned Greenlet.
Pachysylvia aurantiifrons Golden-fronted Greenlet.
Pachysylvia decurtata Lesser Greenlet.
Aphelocoma californica California Scrub-Jay.
Aphelocoma woodhouseii Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay.
Alauda arvensis Eurasian Skylark.
Atticora pileata Black-capped Swallow.
Atticora tibialis White-thighed Swallow.
Cantorchilus modestus Cabanis's Wren.
Cantorchilus zeledoni Canebrake Wren.
Cantorchilus elutus Isthmian Wren.
Basileuterus melanotis Costa Rican Warbler.
Basileuterus tacarcunae Tacarcuna Warbler.
Thraupinae
Diglossinae
Hemithraupinae
Tachyphoninae
Dacninae
Coerebinae
Sporophilinae
Emberizoidinae
Saltatorinae
Arremon brunneinucha Chestnut-capped Brushfinch.
Arremon virenticeps Green-striped Brushfinch.
Arremon costaricensis Costa Rican Brushfinch.
Arremon atricapillus Black-headed Brushfinch.
Atlapetes albinucha White-naped Brushfinch.
Atlapetes pileatus Rufous-capped Brushfinch.
Euplectes franciscanus Northern Red Bishop.

Delete the following names:

Puffinus creatopus Pink-footed Shearwater.
Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater.
Puffinus gravis Great Shearwater.
Puffinus pacificus Wedge-tailed Shearwater.
Puffinus bulleri Buller's Shearwater.
Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater.
Puffinus tenuirostris Short-tailed Shearwater.
Aramides cajaneus Gray-necked Wood-Rail.
†***Porzana palmeri*** Laysan Rail. (H)
†***Porzana sandwichensis*** Hawaiian Rail. (H)
Porzana flaviventer Yellow-breasted Crake.
Fulica caribaea Caribbean Coot.
Grus canadensis Sandhill Crane.
Phalaropodinae
Colibri thalassinus Green Violetear.
Momotus momota Blue-crowned Motmot.
Ramphastos ambiguus Black-mandibled Toucan.
Cercomacra tyrannina Dusky Antbird.
Sirystes sibilator Sirystes.
Hylophilus ochraceiceps Tawny-crowned Greenlet.
Hylophilus aurantiifrons Golden-fronted Greenlet.
Hylophilus decurtatus Lesser Greenlet.
Aphelocoma californica Western Scrub-Jay.
Alauda arvensis Sky Lark.
Notiochelidon pileata Black-capped Swallow.
Neochelidon tibialis White-thighed Swallow.
Cantorchilus modestus Plain Wren.
Basileuterus tristriatus Three-striped Warbler.
Arremon brunneinucha Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch.
Arremon virenticeps Green-striped Brush-Finch.
Arremon costaricensis Costa Rican Brush-Finch.
Arremon atricapillus Black-headed Brush-Finch.
Atlapetes albinucha White-naped Brush-Finch.

Atlapetes pileatus Rufous-capped Brush-Finch.
Euplectes franciscanus Orange Bishop.

Change the sequence of genera in family **ODONTOPHORIDAE** to:

Rhynchortyx
Oreortyx
Dendrortyx
Philortyx
Colinus
Callipepla
Cyrtonyx
Dactylortyx
Odontophorus

Recognize new orders **STEATORNITHIFORMES**, **NYCTIBIIFORMES**, and **CATHARTIFORMES**, and change the linear sequence of the orders between **GALLIFORMES** and **TROGONIFORMES** to:

PHOENICOPTERIFORMES
PODICIPEDIFORMES
PTEROCLIFORMES
COLUMBIFORMES
CUCULIFORMES
CAPRIMULGIFORMES
STEATORNITHIFORMES
NYCTIBIIFORMES
APODIFORMES
GRUIFORMES
CHARADRIIFORMES
EURYPYGIFORMES
PHAETHONTIFORMES
GAVIIFORMES
PROCELLARIIFORMES
CICONIIFORMES
SULIFORMES
PELECANIFORMES
CATHARTIFORMES
ACCIPITRIFORMES
STRIGIFORMES

Move family **STEATORNITHIDAE** and its included species to the newly inserted **STEATORNITHIFORMES**.

Move family **NYCTIBIIDAE** and its included species to the newly inserted **NYCTIBIIFORMES**.

Change the sequence of species formerly in the genus ***Porzana*** to:

Porzana carolina
Porzana porzana
Zapornia palmeri
Zapornia sandwichensis
Hapalocrex flaviventris

Transfer ***Bartramia longicauda*** and the eight species of ***Numenius*** to subfamily **Numeniinae**.

Transfer the four species of ***Limosa*** to subfamily **Limosinae**.

Transfer the two species of ***Arenaria*** and the 24 species of ***Calidris*** to subfamily **Arenariinae**.

Move subfamily **Scolopacinae** to follow ***Calidris mauri*.**

Transfer ***Xenus cinereus***, the two species of ***Actitis***, the 12 species of ***Tringa***, and the three species of ***Phalaropus*** to **Tringinae**.

Change the sequence of species in the newly split genus ***Ardenna*** to:

Ardenna pacifica
Ardenna bulleri
Ardenna tenuirostris
Ardenna grisea
Ardenna gravis
Ardenna creatopus
Ardenna carneipes

Move family **CATHARTIDAE** and its included species to the newly inserted **CATHARTIFORMES**.

Change the sequence of species in family **VIREONIDAE** to:

Cyclarhis gujanensis
Hylophilus flavipes
Vireolanius melitophrys
Vireolanius pulchellus
Vireolanius eximius
Tunchiornis ochraceiceps
Pachysylvia decurtata
Pachysylvia aurantiifrons
Vireo hypochryseus
Vireo osburni
Vireo brevipennis
Vireo atricapilla
Vireo nelsoni
Vireo griseus
Vireo crassirostris
Vireo pallens
Vireo bairdi
Vireo caribaeus
Vireo modestus
Vireo gundlachii
Vireo latimeri
Vireo nanus
Vireo bellii
Vireo vicinior
Vireo huttoni
Vireo flavifrons
Vireo carmioli
Vireo cassinii
Vireo solitarius

Vireo plumbeus
Vireo philadelphicus
Vireo gilvus
Vireo leucophrys
Vireo olivaceus
Vireo flavoviridis
Vireo altiloquus
Vireo magister

Move **PRUNELLIDAE**, **PLOCEIDAE**, **VIDUIDAE**, **ESTRILDIDAE**, **PASSERIDAE**, **MOTACILLIDAE**, **FRINGILLIDAE**, and their included species to follow **PEUCEDRAMIDAE**.

Note*: Entries in the main text of previous supplements followed the pagination of the seventh edition of the* Check-list of North American Birds *(AOU 1998). However, given the extensive changes in the linear sequence of the nonpasserine orders, as well as other changes in the linear sequence, we have arranged the main text below to follow the current linear sequence as established in this supplement, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).*

1. [pp. 1–314] Phylogenomic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (e.g., Hackett et al. 2008, McCormack et al. 2013, Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015) have shown that our current linear sequence of orders does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings (and those of other higher-level studies) result in the following changes:

After the heading Class **AVES**: Birds, change the heading Superorder **PALEOGNATHAE**: Ratites and Tinamous to Infraclass **PALEOGNATHAE**: Ratites and Tinamous.

After the species account for *Crypturellus kerriae*, change the heading Superorder **NEOGNATHAE**: Typical Birds to Infraclass **NEOGNATHAE**: Typical Birds.

Following this heading, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Parvclass **GALLOANSERES**: Waterfowl and Gallinaceous Birds

Notes.—Recognition of Galloanseres as a clade sister to Neoaves follows Groth and Barrowclough (1999) and most subsequent higher-level studies of bird systematics.

Following the species account for *Meleagris ocellata*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Parvclass **NEOAVES**: Neoaves

Notes.—Linear sequence of orders in Neoaves follows the genomic studies of Jarvis et al. (2014) and Prum et al. (2015) and numerous less comprehensive studies. Results of these studies indicate that Neoaves consists largely of three radiations: a poorly resolved initial radiation at the base of the Neoaves (consisting of Phoenicopteriformes, Podicipediformes, Columbiformes, Pterocliformes, Mesitornithiformes, Cuculiformes, Musophagiformes, Otidiformes, Caprimulgiformes, Steatornithiformes, Nyctibiiformes, Podargiformes, Aegotheliformes, Apodiformes, Opisthocomiformes, Gruiformes, and Charadriiformes) and better-resolved radiations of core waterbirds (Gaviiformes, Sphenisciformes, Procellariiformes, Ciconiiformes, Suliformes, and Pelecaniformes, with Phaethontiformes and Eurypygiformes the apparent sister group to these) and core landbirds (Cathartiformes, Accipitriformes, Strigiformes, Coliiformes, Leptosomiformes, Trogoniformes, Upupiformes, Bucerotiformes, Coraciiformes, Piciformes, Cariamiformes, Falconiformes, Psittaciformes, and Passeriformes).

Change the linear sequence of the orders between **GALLIFORMES** and **TROGONIFORMES**, and their included family headings and genus and species accounts, to:

PHOENICOPTERIFORMES
PODICIPEDIFORMES
PTEROCLIFORMES
COLUMBIFORMES
CUCULIFORMES
CAPRIMULGIFORMES
STEATORNITHIFORMES [*see below*]
NYCTIBIIFORMES [*see below*]
APODIFORMES
GRUIFORMES
CHARADRIIFORMES
EURYPYGIFORMES
PHAETHONTIFORMES
GAVIIFORMES
PROCELLARIIFORMES
CICONIIFORMES
SULIFORMES
PELECANIFORMES
CATHARTIFORMES [*see below*]
ACCIPITRIFORMES
STRIGIFORMES

Under the heading Order **GAVIIFORMES**: Loons, change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—See Notes under Parvclass Neoaves.

2. [pp. 123–128] Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Hosner et al. 2015) has shown that the linear sequence of genera in the family Odontophoridae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Replace the existing Notes under the heading Family **ODONTOPHORIDAE**: New World Quail with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera follows Hosner et al. (2015).

Rearrange the genera in the family Odontophoridae in the following new sequence:

Rhynchortyx
Oreortyx
Dendrortyx
Philortyx
Colinus
Callipepla
Cyrtonyx
Dactylortyx
Odontophorus

3. [pp. 267–274] Phylogenomic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences have shown that the ordinal limits and linear sequence of families in the traditional order Caprimulgiformes do not reflect their evolutionary relationships (Hackett et al. 2008, Prum et al. 2015). Their findings result in the following changes:

Change the heading Order **CAPRIMULGIFORMES**: Goatsuckers, Oilbirds, and Allies to Order **CAPRIMULGIFORMES**: Nightjars, and insert the following Notes after this heading:

Notes.—Formerly included Steatornithidae, Nyctibiidae, and extralimital families Podargidae and Aegothelidae, but phylogenomic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that the traditional order Caprimulgiformes is paraphyletic with respect to the Apodiformes (Hackett et al. 2008, Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015) and that lineages in this order that are traditionally ranked as families are as old or older than most currently recognized orders (Mayr 2014, Prum et al. 2015).

Change the heading Family **CAPRIMULGIDAE**: Goatsuckers to Family **CAPRIMULGIDAE**: Nightjars.

After the species account for *Caprimulgus indicus*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Order **STEATORNITHIFORMES**: Oilbirds

Notes.—See Notes under Caprimulgiformes.

Move the heading Family **STEATORNITHIDAE**: Oilbirds, and the genus and species accounts included under this heading to a position following this newly inserted order.

After the species account for *Steatornis caripensis*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Order **NYCTIBIIFORMES**: Potoos

Notes.—See Notes under Caprimulgiformes.

Move the heading Family **NYCTIBIIDAE**: Potoos, and the genus and species accounts included under this heading to a position following this newly inserted order.

4. [p. 283] In the Notes for the species account for *Phaethornis longirostris*, change the English name of *P. baroni* Hartert, 1897 from Hartert's Hermit to Baron's Hermit. This corrects an error inadvertently introduced in the previous supplement (Chesser et al. 2015).

5. [p. 287] *Colibri cyanotus* is treated as a species separate from *C. thalassinus*, following Remsen et al. (2015). Revise the account for *C. thalassinus* as follows: Change the English name to Mexican Violetear. Restrict the distributional statement to that for the *thalassinus* group. Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. cyanotus* (as Green Violetear or Green Violet-ear), but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in plumage with *C. cyanotus* commensurate with those between *C. thalassinus* and *C. coruscans* (Gould, 1846) [Sparkling Violetear], which are sympatric species, and because of a lack of explicit rationale by Peters (1945) for originally merging *C. cyanotus* with *C. thalassinus* (Remsen et al. 2015); they had been treated as separate species by Ridgway (1911) and Cory (1918).

After the account for *C. thalassinus*, insert the following new species account:

Colibri cyanotus **(**Bourcier). Lesser Violetear.

Trochilus cyanotus Bourcier, 1843, Rev. Zool., April 1843, p. 101. (Caracas.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (1400–3000 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones, in South America also Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí, Veraguas); and in montane South America from Colombia and northern Venezuela south in Western Andes to western Ecuador and in Eastern Andes to central Bolivia.

Notes.—See Notes under *C. thalassinus*.

6. [p. 133] A record of *Aramides axillaris* (Rufous-necked Wood-Rail) in the United States is treated as more likely a natural vagrant than an escaped cage bird, following Pranty et al. (2015). Add the following paragraph to the end of the distributional statement: Accidental in central New Mexico (Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, Socorro Co., 7–18 July 2013; Williams 2014, Pranty et al. 2015; photos).

7. [p. 133] *Aramides albiventris* is treated as a species separate from *Aramides cajaneus*, following Marcondes

and Silveira (2015). In the species account for *A. cajaneus*, change the English name to Gray-cowled Wood-Rail and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Resident* in Costa Rica (except northeast) and Panama (including Pearl Islands) south through South America east of Andes to northern Argentina.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. albiventris* (as Gray-necked Wood-Rail), but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in song and morphology that are maintained in parapatry (Marcondes and Silveira 2015).

Preceding the species account for *A. cajaneus*, insert the following new account:

Aramides albiventris Lawrence. Russet-naped Wood-Rail.

Aramides albiventris Lawrence, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 234. (British Honduras.)

Habitat.—River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Freshwater Marshes (0–1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Tamaulipas and Pacific lowlands of southern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula and Cozumel Island) to Nicaragua and northeastern Costa Rica.

Notes.—See Notes under *A. cajaneus*.

8. [pp. 133–135] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Slikas et al. 2002, Garcia-R et al. 2014) have shown that the genus *Porzana* is not monophyletic. Their findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following Notes under the heading for Genus ***PORZANA***:

Notes.—Generic limits of *Porzana* and linear sequence of species of *Porzana* and former congeners *Zapornia* and *Hapalocrex* follow Slikas et al. (2002) and Garcia-R et al. (2014).

Place the species accounts for *P. carolina* and *P. porzana*, in this sequence, to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for Genus ***PORZANA***.

After the species account for *P. porzana*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***ZAPORNIA*** Leach

Zapornia Leach, 1816, Syst. Cat. Spec. Mammals and Birds, etc., p. 34. Type, by original designation, *Z. minuta* = *Rallus parvus* Scopoli.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Porzana* (AOU 1983, 1998) but now treated as separate because genetic data (Slikas et al. 2002, Garcia-R et al. 2014) indicate that species in *Zapornia* are not closely related to true *Porzana*.

Remove the citations of *Pennula* Dole and *Porzanula* Frohawk from the synonymy of *Porzana* and place these under the citation for *Zapornia*.

Change the generic names of *Porzana palmeri* and *P. sandwichensis* to *Zapornia*, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Zapornia*.

After the species account for *Z. sandwichensis*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***HAPALOCREX*** Ridgway

Hapalocrex Ridgway, 1920, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 72(4): 3. Type, by original designation, *Rallus flaviventris* Boddaert.

Change ***Porzana flaviventer*** to ***Hapalocrex flaviventer***, place the account for this species under the heading for *Hapalocrex*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Porzana*, but now treated as separate because genetic data (Slikas et al. 2002, Garcia-R et al. 2014) indicate that *H. flaviventer* is not closely related to true *Porzana*.

9. [p. 136] After the account for *Porphyrio flavirostris*, insert the following new species account:

Porphyrio porphyrio (Linnaeus). Purple Swamphen.

Fulica Porphyrio Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 152. (Asia, America = lands bordering the western Mediterranean Sea.)

Habitat.—Freshwater marshes and swamps, rice fields, edges of ponds, rivers, and irrigated agriculture.

Distribution.—*Resident* [*porphyrio* group] in southern Europe from southern Portugal and southwestern Spain east to Sardinia, and in northern Africa from Morocco east to Tunisia; [*madagascariensis* group] in sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt, and Madagascar; [*poliocephalus* group] from central Turkey, Iran, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and south-central China, south through Syria and Iraq, to the Persian Gulf, throughout the Indian subcontinent, northern Myanmar, northern Thailand, and on Sri Lanka and islands in the Andaman Sea; [*indicus* group] southern Myanmar, southern Thailand, peninsular Malaysia, through the Greater Sundas to New Guinea; [*pulverulentus* group] Philippines; and [*melanotus* group] Australia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, east through Melanesia to Fiji, Samoa, and New Zealand.

Introduced or escaped, and established in southeastern Florida [*poliocephalus* group], mainly in Okeechobee, Glades, Hendry, Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade counties. Casual north to Alachua County. A record from Delaware (1991, Amer. Birds 45: 255) is of questionable origin.

Accidental [*madagascariensis* group] in Bermuda (26 October–6 November 2009; Dobson 2009; photo).

Notes.—Groups: *P. porphyrio* [Western Swamphen], *P. madagascariensis* (Latham, 1801) [African Swamphen]; *P. poliocephalus* (Latham, 1801) [Gray-headed Swamphen]; *P. indicus* Horsfield, 1821 [Black-backed Swamphen]; *P. pulverulentus* Temminck, 1826 [Philippine Swamphen], and *P. melanotus* Temminck, 1820 [Australasian Swamphen]. Probably consists of more than one species. Genetic analyses (Garcia and Trewick 2015) revealed that two flightless species in New Zealand (*P. mantelli* (Owen, 1848) [North Island Takahe] and *P. hochstetteri* (Meyer, 1883) [South Island Takahe]), which are sympatric with *P. melanotus*, and *P. albus* Shaw, 1970 [White Swamphen], formerly on Lord Howe Island, were nested within *P. porphyrio sensu lato*.

10. [p. 138] *Fulica caribaea* is treated as a junior synonym of *F. americana*. Remove the current species account for *F. caribaea* and modify the existing distributional statement and Notes in the account for *F. americana* as follows:

In the *Breeds* paragraph, change "and Greater Antilles (locally east to St. John in the Virgin Islands)" to "Greater Antilles, most of the larger Lesser Antilles (south to Grenada and Barbados), on Curacao and in northern Venezuela". In the *Winters* paragraph, change "and (apparently) northern Colombia" to "northern Venezuela, and (apparently) northern Colombia". In the final sentence referring to casual records, add "Trinidad and Tobago," following "(Corn and Providencia),".

Add the following sentence to the beginning of the existing Notes: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) treated as two species *F. americana* and *F. caribaea* Ridgway, 1884 [Caribbean Coot], but merged based on evidence of non-assortative mating (McNair and Cramer-Burke 2006) and lack of diagnosable morphological (Roberson and Baptista 1988) or vocal (Bond 1961) differences.

11. [p. 140] Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequences (Krajewski et al. 2010) has shown that the genus *Grus* is paraphyletic. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Subfamily GRUINAE: Typical Cranes, insert the following heading and citation:

Genus ***ANTIGONE*** Reichenbach

Antigone Reichenbach, 1852, Handb. Spec. Orn. p. xxiii. Type, by original designation and tautonomy, *Grus torquata* Vieillot = *Ardea antigone* Linnaeus.

Change ***Grus canadensis*** to ***Antigone canadensis***, place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Antigone*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Grus*, but genetic data (Krajewski et al. 2010) indicate that *Grus* is paraphyletic with respect to *Bugeranus* and *Anthropoides* and that *A. canadensis* is not closely related to true *Grus*.

12. [pp. 152–180] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Baker et al. 2007, 2008; Gibson and Baker 2012) have shown that our current subfamily classification of the Scolopacidae does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Delete the headings and any Notes for Subfamily PHALAROPODINAE: Phalaropes, Tribe TRINGINI: Tringine Sandpipers, Tribe NUMENIINI: Curlews, Tribe LIMOSINI: Godwits, Tribe ARENARIINI: Turnstones, Tribe CALIDRINI: Calidridine Sandpipers, Tribe LIMNODROMINI: Dowitchers, Tribe GALLINAGINI: Snipe, and Tribe SCOLOPACINI: Woodcocks.

Change the heading Family **SCOLOPACIDAE**: Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies to Family **SCOLOPACIDAE**: Sandpipers. Insert the following Notes under this heading: Subfamily arrangement follows Gibson and Baker (2012).

After the heading and Notes for Family **SCOLOPACIDAE**: Sandpipers, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily NUMENIINAE: Curlews

Move the accounts for Genus ***BARTRAMIA*** Lesson, Genus ***NUMENIUS*** Brisson, and their included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Numenius americanus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily LIMOSINAE: Godwits

Move the accounts for Genus ***LIMOSA*** Brisson and its included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Limosa fedoa*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily ARENARIINAE: Turnstones and Calidridine Sandpipers

Move the accounts for Genus ***ARENARIA*** Brisson, Genus ***CALIDRIS*** Merrem, and their included species to follow this heading.

Change the heading Subfamily SCOLOPACINAE: Sandpipers and Allies to Subfamily SCOLOPACINAE: Dowitchers, Snipe, and Woodcock.

Move the accounts for Genus ***LIMNODROMUS*** Wied, Genus ***LYMNOCRYPTES*** Kaup, Genus ***GALLINAGO***

Brisson, Genus ***SCOLOPAX*** Linnaeus, and their included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Scolopax minor*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily TRINGINAE: Tringines

Move Notes formerly under Tribe TRINGINI: Tringine Sandpipers to follow this heading. Move the accounts for Genus ***XENUS*** Kaup, Genus ***ACTITIS*** Illiger, Genus ***TRINGA*** Linnaeus, Genus ***PHALAROPUS*** Brisson, and their included species to follow these Notes. Change the Notes under the genus headings for *Xenus*, *Actitis*, and *Tringa* to:

Notes.—See comments under Tringinae.

13. [pp. 18–20] Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequences (Penhallurick and Wink 2004, Austin et al. 2004, Pyle et al. 2011) has shown that species currently placed in *Puffinus* form two deeply divergent clades that may not be sister groups. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Calonectris edwardsii*, insert the following heading, citations, and Notes, moving the citations for *Ardenna*, *Thyellodroma*, *Neonectris*, and *Hemipuffinus* from under *Puffinus*, as follows:

Genus ***ARDENNA*** Reichenbach

Ardenna Reichenbach, 1853, Hand. Spec. Ornithol., Die Vögel, pt. 3 (1852), p. iv. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Puffinus major* Faber, 1822 = *Procellaria gravis* O'Reilly, 1818.

Thyellodroma 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.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Puffinus*, but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Penhallurick and Wink 2004, Austin et al. 2004, Pyle et al. 2011), which indicate that species in *Ardenna* and *Puffinus* form two deeply divergent clades that may not be sister groups. Analyses of morphology and biogeography (Oberholser 1917, Kuroda 1954) had previously recognized species of *Puffinus*, *Ardenna*, and the extralimital *Calonectris* as distinctive groups. Linear sequence of species follows Pyle et al. (2011).

Change the generic names of *Puffinus creatopus*, *P. carneipes*, *P. gravis*, *P. bulleri*, and *P. tenuirostris* to *Ardenna*, change ***Puffinus pacificus*** to ***Ardenna pacifica*** and ***Puffinus griseus*** to ***Ardenna grisea***, add parentheses around the authority names for *P. creatopus*, *P. carneipes*, and *P. bulleri*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species under the heading and Notes for *Ardenna*, in the following sequence:

Ardenna pacifica
Ardenna bulleri
Ardenna tenuirostris
Ardenna grisea
Ardenna gravis
Ardenna creatopus
Ardenna carneipes

Change the Notes under the heading Genus ***PUFFINUS*** Brisson to: See Notes under *Ardenna*.

14. [p. 24] *Oceanodroma socorroensis* and *O. cheimomnestes* are treated as species separate from *O. leucorhoa*. In the species account for *O. leucorhoa*, change the distributional statement and Notes to:

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 and San Benito islands), and from the Commander Islands south to the Kuril Islands and northern Hokkaido, Japan; and in the Atlantic from southern Labrador (Gannet Islands) south to Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, Maine (Casco Bay), and Massachusetts (Penikese Island), and from southern Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Norway to northern Scotland; also on Dyer Island (South Africa).

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.—Formerly considered conspecific with *O. socorroensis* and *O. cheimomnestes*, but treated as separate on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ainley 1980). See comments under *O. monorhis*.

After the species account for *O. leucorhoa*, insert the following new species accounts in this sequence:

Oceanodroma socorroensis Townsend. Townsend's Storm-Petrel.

Oceanodroma socorroensis Townsend, 1890, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 13: 134. (Socorro Island, Revillagigedo Islands.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islets (Islote Negro and Islote Afuera) off the south end of Guadalupe Island, Mexico.

Ranges at sea as far north as off the coast of southern California and south in the eastern Pacific to ca. 10°N latitude.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *O. cheimomnestes* and *O. leucorhoa*, but treated as separate from *cheimomnestes* on the basis of overlap of breeding ranges (although *socorroensis* breeds in summer, *cheimomnestes* in winter) and differences in vocalizations and morphology (Ainley 1980). See Notes under *O. leucorhoa*.

Oceanodroma cheimomnestes Ainley. Ainley's Storm-Petrel.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa cheimomnestes Ainley, 1980, Auk 97: 848. (Guadalupe Island, Mexico.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on three islets (Islote Negro, Gargoyle Rock, and Islote Afuera) off the south end of Guadalupe Island, Mexico.

Ranges at sea presumably southward from the breeding area.

Notes.—See Notes under *O. leucorhoa* and *O. socorroensis*.

15. [p. 51] Phylogenomic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that the Cathartidae are as old or older than other lineages recognized as orders (Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015). After the species account for *Platalea ajaja*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Order **CATHARTIFORMES**: New World Vultures

Notes.—Phylogenomic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that the Cathartidae are sister to the rest of the Accipitriformes and that they are as old as or older than other lineages recognized as orders (Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015). Formerly treated as a family within the Accipitriformes (Chesser et al. 2010), Falconiformes *sensu lato* (Banks et al. 2007), or Ciconiiformes (AOU 1998).

Move the heading Family **CATHARTIDAE**: New World Vultures and the genus and species accounts included under this heading to a position following this newly inserted order, and delete the Notes under Cathartidae.

16. [p. 321] *Momotus coeruliceps*, *M. lessonii*, and *M. subrufescens* are treated as species separate from the now extralimital *M. momota*, largely following Stiles (2009). Remove the account for *M. momota* and insert the following new species accounts, in this sequence:

Momotus coeruliceps (Gould). Blue-capped Motmot.

Prionites cœruliceps Gould, 1836, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 4, p. 18. (Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, and northern Veracruz.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific (as Blue-crowned Motmot) with *M. lessonii*, *M. subrufescens*, *M. bahamensis* (Swainson, 1837) [Trinidad Motmot], *M. momota* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Amazonian Motmot], and *M. aequatorialis* Gould, 1857 [Andean Motmot]. The six members of this complex are treated as separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations and morphology (Stiles 2009), except for *M. coeruliceps*, for which vocalizations are poorly known. *Momotus coeruliceps* is treated as separate from *M. lessonii* on the basis of strong differences in plumage maintained in apparent parapatry. Although Ridgway (1914), Cory (1918), and Chapman (1923) treated them as separate species, Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific without explicit rationale. Dickinson and Remsen (2013) also treated all these taxa as separate species; they used "Blue-diademed Motmot" for *M. coeruliceps*, but AOU (1998) used this as the English name for the *momota* group.

Momotus lessonii Lesson. Lesson's Motmot.

Momotus Lessonii Lesson, 1842, Rev. Zool., p. 174. (Realejo, Nicaragua.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz and northern and southeastern Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to western Panama.

Notes.—See Notes under *M. coeruliceps*.

Momotus subrufescens Sclater. Whooping Motmot.

Momotus subrufescens Sclater, 1853, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 3: 489. (Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1600 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama, northern Colombia, and northern Venezuela.

Notes.—See Notes under *M. coeruliceps*.

17. [p. 331] Change the English name of *Ramphastos ambiguus* to Yellow-throated Toucan. The former English name of this species, Black-mandibled Toucan, is appropriate only for *R. ambiguus sensu stricto*, but through oversight was not changed when this species was merged with *R. swainsonii* (Chesser et al. 2011).

18. [p. 235] *Psittacara maugei* is treated as a species separate from *P. chloropterus*, following Olson (2015). In the species account for *P. chloropterus*, change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola.

Reports from southern Florida are based on escaped cage birds (Stevenson and Anderson 1994).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. maugei*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in plumage and morphology commensurate with those between other taxa traditionally ranked as species in the *Aratinga* (*sensu lato*) group of parakeets (Olson 2015; also see Ridgway 1916). Formerly placed in the genus *Aratinga*. See comments under *Psittacara*.

Delete the first sentence of the Notes under *P. euops*. Preceding the account for *P. chloropterus*, insert the following new species account:

†***Psittacara maugei*** Souancé. Puerto Rican Parakeet.

Psittacara maugei Souancé, 1856, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 8: 59. (No locality = Puerto Rico?)

Habitat.—Presumably Tropical Deciduous Forest, but possibly more widespread on Puerto Rico.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Mona Island (formerly, last individual taken in 1892), and formerly also likely widespread on Puerto Rico (based on fossil, archaeological, and second-hand reports through the 1790s, but certainly not there after 1883; Olson 2015).

Notes.—See Notes under *P. chloropterus*.

19. [p. 366] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Tello et al. 2014) have shown that the current generic limits of *Cercomacra* do not accurately reflect evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Euchrepomis callinota*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***CERCOMACROIDES*** Tello et al. 2014

Cercomacroides Tello et al., 2014, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 170: 555. Type, by original designation, *Cercomacra tyrannina* Sclater.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Cercomacra*, but genetic data (Tello et al. 2014) indicate that species of *Cercomacroides* form a clade sister to *Sciaphylax hemimelaena* (Sclater, 1857) [Chestnut-tailed Antbird] and are not included in true *Cercomacra*. Analyses of plumage and voice (Fitzpatrick and Willard 1990, Zimmer and Isler 2003) had previously recognized the species included in *Cercomacroides* as a distinctive group.

Change ***Cercomacra tyrannina*** (Sclater) to ***Cercomacroides tyrannina*** (Sclater) and place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Cercomacroides*.

20. [p. 402] *Sirystes albogriseus* is treated as a species separate from the now extralimital *S. sibilator*, following Ridgely and Greenfield (2001) and Donegan (2013). Remove the species account for *S. sibilator* and replace it with the following new account:

Sirystes albogriseus (Lawrence). Choco Sirystes.

Lipaugus albogriseus Lawrence, 1863, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 8: 9. (along line of Panama Railroad; type from Lion Hill.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest (0–1250 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama (eastern Panama province and from the Canal area eastward; early specimens from "Veragua" may be mislabeled) and in South America in western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. albocinereus* Sclater and Salvin, 1880 [White-rumped Sirystes], *S. subcanescens* Todd, 1920 [Todd's Sirystes], and *S. sibilator* (Vieillot, 1818) [Sibilant Sirystes], but treated as separate on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Donegan 2013).

21. [pp. 429–441] Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Slager et al. 2014) has shown that the generic limits and linear sequence of species in the family Vireonidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Family ***VIREONIDAE***: Vireos and insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera and species follows Slager et al. (2014).

After the species account for *Vireolanius eximius*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***TUNCHIORNIS*** Slager and Klicka 2014

Tunchiornis Slager and Klicka, 2014, Zootaxa 3884: 195. Type, by original designation, *Hylophilus ochraceiceps* Sclater.

Change ***Hylophilus ochraceiceps*** (Sclater) to ***Tunchiornis ochraceiceps*** (Sclater), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Tunchiornis*, make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Hylophilus*, but genetic data (Slager et al. 2014) indicate that *Hylophilus* is paraphyletic and that *T. ochraceiceps* is not closely related to true *Hylophilus*.

After the species account for *Tunchiornis ochraceiceps*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***PACHYSYLVIA*** Bonaparte

Pachysylvia Bonaparte, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av. 1:309. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvicola decurtata* Bonaparte.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Hylophilus*, but genetic data (Slager et al. 2014) indicate that *Hylophilus* is paraphyletic and that species of *Pachysylvia* are not closely related to true *Hylophilus*.

Change ***Hylophilus aurantiifrons*** Lawrence and ***Hylophilus decurtatus*** (Bonaparte) to ***Pachysylvia aurantiifrons*** (Lawrence) and ***Pachysylvia decurtata*** (Bonaparte), respectively, place the accounts for these species under the heading and citation for *Pachysylvia*, and make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes.

Change the Notes under the Genus ***HYLOPHILUS*** Temminck to: See Notes under *Pachysylvia*.

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Vireonidae to:

Genus *Cyclarhis* Swainson
Cyclarhis gujanensis
Genus *Hylophilus* Temminck
Hylophilus flavipes
Genus *Vireolanius* Bonaparte
Vireolanius melitophrys
Vireolanius pulchellus
Vireolanius eximius
Genus *Tunchiornis* Slager and Klicka
Tunchiornis ochraceiceps
Genus *Pachysylvia* Bonaparte
Pachysylvia decurtata
Pachysylvia aurantiifrons
Genus *Vireo* Vieillot
Vireo hypochryseus
Vireo osburni
Vireo brevipennis
Vireo atricapilla
Vireo nelsoni
Vireo griseus
Vireo crassirostris
Vireo pallens
Vireo bairdi
Vireo caribaeus
Vireo modestus
Vireo gundlachii
Vireo latimeri
Vireo nanus
Vireo bellii
Vireo vicinior
Vireo huttoni
Vireo flavifrons
Vireo carmioli
Vireo cassinii
Vireo solitarius
Vireo plumbeus
Vireo philadelphicus
Vireo gilvus
Vireo leucophrys
Vireo olivaceus
Vireo flavoviridis
Vireo altiloquus
Vireo magister

22. [p. 446] *Aphelocoma woodhouseii* is treated as a species separate from *A. californica*. Revise the account for *A. californica* as follows: Change the English name to California Scrub-Jay. Restrict the *Resident* part of the distributional statement to that for the *californica* group, and change the Casual part of the statement to: Casual in southwestern British Columbia and eastern Washington.

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. woodhouseii*, but treated as separate on the basis of differences in ecology, morphology, genetics, and vocalizations; although the two species do interbreed, the hybrid zone is narrow, and there is evidence for selection against hybrids (Gowen et al. 2014). See notes on *A. coerulescens*.

Following the account for *A. californica*, insert the following new species account:

Aphelocoma woodhouseii (Baird). Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay.

Cyanocitta woodhouseii Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. and Surv. R.R. Pac. 9: 584–585. (central line of Rocky Mountains to table lands of Mexico [= Fort Thorn (ten miles west of Rincon, Doña Ana County), New Mexico].)

Habitat.—Woodland (especially pinyon, juniper, oak associations) and scrub; also gardens, orchards, riparian woodland, and tropical deciduous forest (southern Mexico) (Subtropical and Temperate zones, upper Tropical Zone in southern Mexico).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*woodhouseii* group] from southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, southern Wyoming, western and southern Colorado, and extreme western Oklahoma south to eastern California (from White Mountains to Providence Mountains), southern Arizona, in the Mexican highlands to northeastern Sonora, Jalisco, central Guanajuato, México, Distrito Federal, and Hidalgo, and east to western and central Texas; and [*sumichrasti* group] from Tlaxcala south to Oaxaca (west of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

Casual [*woodhouseii* group] in southeastern California, southern Manitoba, northern Wyoming, Illinois, Indiana, central Kansas, and the Texas Panhandle.

Notes.—Genetic and behavioral data (Peterson 1991, 1992; Peterson and Burt 1992; Gowen et al. 2014) suggest that *A. sumichrasti* (Baird and Ridgway, 1874) [Sumichrast's Scrub-Jay] may be a separate species. See Notes under *A. californica* and *A. coerulescens*.

23. [p. 453] Change the English name of *Alauda arvensis* to Eurasian Skylark. Replace the first sentence of the existing Notes to: Formerly (AOU 1998) known as Sky Lark, but name changed to conform to general worldwide usage (e.g., Dickinson and Christidis 2014, Gill and Donsker 2016); also known as European Skylark or Common Skylark, and, in Old World literature, as the Skylark.

24. [p. 459] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Sheldon et al. 2005) have shown that several genera of swallows (family Hirundinidae) are not monophyletic. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*, insert the following heading and citation:

Genus ***ATTICORA*** Boie

Atticora Boie, 1844, Isis von Oken, col. 172. Type, by subsequent designation, *Hirundo fasciata* Gmelin (Gray, 1855, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 13).

Change ***Notiochelidon pileata*** (Gould) and ***Neochelidon tibialis*** (Cassin) to ***Atticora pileata*** Gould and ***Atticora tibialis*** (Cassin), respectively; delete the genus headings and Notes for *Notiochelidon* and *Neochelidon*; move the citations for *Notiochelidon*, *Microchelidon*, and *Neochelidon* into the synonymy of *Atticora*; and place the species accounts for *A. pileata* and *A. tibialis* under the heading and citation for *Atticora*.

Replace the last sentence of the Notes for *Atticora pileata* with the following: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998), placed in the genus *Notiochelidon*, but genetic data (Sheldon et al. 2005) indicate that *A. pileata* and *A. tibialis* form the sister group to the South American *Atticora fasciata* (Gmelin, 1789) [White-banded Swallow].

Insert the following Notes in the species account for *Atticora tibialis*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998), placed in the genus *Neochelidon*, but genetic data (Sheldon et al. 2005) indicate that *A. tibialis* and *A. pileata* form the sister group to the South American *A. fasciata* (Gmelin, 1789) [White-banded Swallow].

25. [p. 479] *Cantorchilus zeledoni* and *C. elutus* are treated as species separate from *C. modestus*, following Saucier et al. (2015). In the species account for *C. modestus*, change the English name to Cabanis's Wren and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Middle America from extreme southeastern Oaxaca (Sierra Madre de Chiapas) south to the northern Pacific slope of Costa Rica (locally also on the Caribbean slope in Chiapas, Guatemala, southern Belize, and Honduras, and in the Mosquitia of northeastern Honduras).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. zeledoni* and *C. elutus* (as Plain Wren), but treated as separate on the basis of differences in genetics, morphology, and vocalizations that are maintained in parapatry (Farabaugh 1983, Mann et al. 2003, Saucier et al. 2015).

After the species account for *C. modestus*, insert the following new species accounts, in this sequence:

Cantorchilus zeledoni (Ridgway). Canebrake Wren.

Thryophilus zeledoni Ridgway (*ex* Lawrence *ms*), 1878, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1: 252. ("Atlantic lowlands of Costa Rica" [= Talamanca], Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub (0–700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope from southeastern Nicaragua south to extreme northwestern Panama (western Bocas del Toro).

Notes.—See Notes under *C. modestus*.

Cantorchilus elutus (Bangs). Isthmian Wren.

Thryophilus modestus elutus Bangs, 1902, Proc. New England Zool. Cl. 3: 51. (Loma del León, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Second-growth Scrub (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the southern Pacific slope of Costa Rica from Quepos south into Panama, where occurring on both slopes (except the extreme northwestern portion) east to Colón and Panamá province.

Notes.—See Notes under *C. modestus*.

26. [pp. 524–529, 658–684] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Ericson and Johansson 2003, Barker et al. 2004, Jønsson and Fjeldså 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Alström et al. 2015) have shown that our current sequence of families in the Passerida does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Move the headings Family **PRUNELLIDAE**: Accentors, Family **PLOCEIDAE**: Weavers, Family **VIDUIDAE**: Whydahs, Family **ESTRILDIDAE**: Estrildid Finches, Family **PASSERIDAE**: Old World Sparrows, Family **MOTACILLIDAE**: Wagtails and Pipits, Family **FRINGILLIDAE**: Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies, and their included genus and species accounts, in this sequence, to a position following the account for *Peucedramus taeniatus*.

Insert the following Notes after the heading Family **PEUCEDRAMIDAE**: Olive Warblers:

Notes.—Linear sequence of families from Peucedramidae through Fringillidae follows Ericson and Johansson (2003), Barker et al. (2004), Jønsson and Fjeldså (2006), Johansson et al. (2008), and Alström et al. (2015).

Change the existing Notes after the headings Family **MOTACILLIDAE**: Wagtails and Pipits and Family **PRUNELLIDAE**: Accentors, to:

Notes.—See Notes under Peucedramidae.

Insert the following at the end of the Notes for Family **VIDUIDAE**: Whydahs and Family **ESTRILDIDAE**: Estrildid Finches, and insert the following Notes after the headings for Family **PLOCEIDAE**: Weavers, Family **PASSERIDAE**: Old World Sparrows, and Family **FRINGILLIDAE**: Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies:

Notes.—See Notes under Peucedramidae.

27. [p. 680] Change the English name of *Euplectes franciscanus* to Northern Red Bishop. Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) known as Orange Bishop, but name changed to conform to general worldwide usage (e.g., Dickinson and Christidis 2014, Gill and Donsker 2016).

28. [p. 567] *Basileuterus melanotis* and *B. tacarcunae* are treated as species separate from the now extralimital *B. tristriatus*, following Gutiérrez-Pinto et al. (2012) and Donegan (2014). In the existing Notes under Genus ***BASILEUTERUS*** Cabanis, change "*tristriatus*" to "*melanotis*, *tacarcunae*." Remove the account for *B. tristriatus* and insert the following new species accounts, in this sequence:

Basileuterus melanotis Lawrence. Costa Rican Warbler.

Basileuterus melanotis Lawrence, 1868, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 9: 95. (Cervantes, Costa Rica.)

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

Distribution.—Mountains from Cordillera Tilaran of Costa Rica south to western Panama east to Veraguas.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *B. tacarcunae* and *B. tristriatus* (Tschudi, 1844) [Three-striped Warbler], but treated as separate on the basis of differences in genetics and vocalizations (Gutiérrez-Pinto et al. 2012, Donegan 2014).

Basileuterus tacarcunae Chapman. Tacarcuna Warbler.

Basileuterus tacarcunae Chapman, 1924, Amer. Mus. Novit. 143: 6. (east slope, Mt. Tacarcuna, 4,600 ft., below Colombia–Panama line, Darién, Panama.)

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

Distribution.—Eastern Panama in Cerro Jefe, San Blas, and Tacarcuna mountains (Panamá, San Blas, Darién), and isolated ridges in extreme northwestern Colombia.

Notes.—See Notes under *B. melanotis*.

29. [pp. 569–599] A subfamily classification is adopted for family Thraupidae, following Burns et al. (2014)

Under the heading Family **THRAUPIDAE**: Tanagers, change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—Subfamily classification and linear sequence of genera follow Burns et al. (2014).

After the heading and Notes for Family **THRAUPIDAE**: Tanagers, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily THRAUPINAE: Core Tanagers

Move the accounts for Genus ***BANGSIA*** Penard, Genus ***PAROARIA*** Bonaparte, Genus ***THRAUPIS*** Boie, Genus ***TANGARA*** Brisson, and their included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Tangara icterocephala*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily DIGLOSSINAE: Highland Tanagers

Move the accounts for Genus ***CONIROSTRUM*** Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Genus ***SICALIS*** Boie, Genus

HAPLOSPIZA Cabanis, Genus ***ACANTHIDOPS*** Ridgway, Genus ***DIGLOSSA*** Wagler, and their included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Diglossa plumbea*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily HEMITHRAUPINAE: Yellow-and-black Tanagers

Move the accounts for Genus ***CHLOROPHANES*** Reichenbach, Genus ***CHRYSOTHLYPIS*** Berlepsch, Genus ***HETEROSPINGUS*** Ridgway, Genus ***HEMITHRAUPIS*** Cabanis, and their included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Hemithraupis flavicollis*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily TACHYPHONINAE: Ornamented Tanagers

Move the accounts for Genus ***VOLATINIA*** Reichenbach, Genus ***EUCOMETIS*** Sclater, Genus ***TACHYPHONUS*** Vieillot, Genus ***LANIO*** Vieillot, Genus ***RAMPHOCELUS*** Desmarest, and their included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Ramphocelus dimidiatus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily DACNINAE: Blue Tanagers

Move the accounts for Genus ***TERSINA*** Vieillot, Genus ***CYANERPES*** Oberholser, Genus ***DACNIS*** Cuvier, and their included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Dacnis viguieri*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily COEREBINAE: Dome-nesting Tanagers

Move the accounts for Genus ***COEREBA*** Vieillot, Genus ***TIARIS*** Swainson, Genus ***EUNEORNIS*** Fitzinger, Genus ***LOXIGILLA*** Lesson, Genus ***MELOPYRRHA*** Bonaparte, Genus ***LOXIPASSER*** Bryant, Genus ***MELANOSPIZA*** Ridgway, Genus ***PINAROLOXIAS*** Sharpe, and their included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Pinaroloxias inornata*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily SPOROPHILINAE: Seedeaters

Move the accounts for Genus ***SPOROPHILA*** Cabanis and its included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Sporophila minuta*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily EMBERIZOIDINAE: Grassland Tanagers

Move the accounts for Genus ***EMBERIZOIDES*** Temminck and its included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Emberizoides herbicola*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily SALTATORINAE: Saltators

Move the accounts for Genus ***SALTATOR*** Vieillot and its included species to follow this heading.

30. [pp. 601–602] The hyphen is removed from the English name of six species of Brushfinch (*Arremon brunneinucha*, *A. virenticeps*, *A. costaricensis*, *A. atricapillus*, *Atlapetes albinucha*, and *A. pileatus*) and from groups in the Notes under those species to conform to our guidelines for English names, because the species named "Brushfinch" do not form a monophyletic group (Cadena et al. 2007).

31. [p. 691] Delete the account for *Porphyrio porphyrio* from the Appendix.

32. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Colibri cyanotus Colibri cyanote
Aramides albiventris Râle à ventre blanc
Zapornia palmeri Marouette de Laysan
Zapornia sandwichensis Marouette des Hawaï
Hapalocrex flaviventer Marouette à sourcils blancs
Porphyrio porphyrio Talève sultane
Antigone canadensis Grue du Canada
Ardenna pacifica Puffin fouquet
Ardenna bulleri Puffin de Buller
Ardenna tenuirostris Puffin à bec grêle
Ardenna grisea Puffin fuligineux
Ardenna gravis Puffin majeur
Ardenna creatopus Puffin à pieds roses
Ardenna carneipes Puffin à pieds pâles
Oceanodroma socorroensis Océanite de Townsend
Oceanodroma cheimomnestes Océanite d'Ainley
Momotus coeruliceps Motmot à tête bleue
Momotus lessonii Motmot de Lesson
Momotus subrufescens Motmot caraïbe
Psittacara maugei Conure de Porto Rico
Cercomacroides tyrannina Grisin sombre
Sirystes albogriseus Tyran du Choco
Tunchiornis ochraceiceps Viréon à calotte rousse
Pachysylvia aurantiifrons Viréon à front d'or
Pachysylvia decurtata Viréon menu
Aphelocoma woodhouseii Geai de Woodhouse
Atticora pileata Hirondelle à tête noire
Atticora tibialis Hirondelle à cuisses blanches

Cantorchilus zeledoni Troglodyte de Zeledon
Cantorchilus elutus Troglodyte du Panama
Basileuterus melanotis Paruline du Costa Rica
Basileuterus tacarcunae Paruline du Tacarcuna

Delete the following names:

Puffinus creatopus Puffin à pieds roses
Puffinus carneipes Puffin à pieds pâles
Puffinus gravis Puffin majeur
Puffinus pacificus Puffin fouquet
Puffinus bulleri Puffin de Buller
Puffinus griseus Puffin fuligineux
Puffinus tenuirostris Puffin à bec grêle
Porzana palmeri Marouette de Laysan
Porzana sandwichensis Marouette des Hawaï
Porzana flaviventer Marouette à sourcils blancs
Fulica caribaea Foulque à cachet blanc
Grus canadensis Grue du Canada
Momotus momota Motmot houtouc
Cercomacra tyrannina Grisin sombre
Sirystes sibilator Tyran siffleur
Hylophilus ochraceiceps Viréon à calotte rousse
Hylophilus aurantiifrons Viréon à front d'or
Hylophilus decurtatus Viréon menu
Notiochelidon pileata Hirondelle à tête noire
Neochelidon tibialis Hirondelle à cuisses blanches
Basileuterus tristriatus Paruline triligne

in APPENDIX (Part 1)

Porphyrio porphyrio Talève sultane

In FRINGILLIDAE, change the three species misspelled Alauhaio to the correct Alauahio.

Change the sequence of families from GAVIIDAE to TROCHILIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera and species in the ODONTOPHORIDAE, SCOLOPACIDAE and VIREONIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Move PRUNELLIDAE, PLOCEIDAE, VIDUIDAE, ESTRILDIDAE, PASSERIDAE, MOTACILLIDAE, FRINGILLIDAE, and their included species to follow PEUCEDRAMIDAE.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included recognition of Trochiliformes as an order separate from Apodiformes, transfer of species in *Neocrex* to *Mustelirallus*, separation of Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio* into six species, separation of Emerald Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* into seven species, revision of the generic placements of several species currently in *Picoides*, adoption of the English group name "whitestart" for species in the genus *Myioborus*, separation of *Melopyrrha taylori* from Cuban Bullfinch *M. nigra*, and separation of *Sturnella lilianae* from Eastern Meadowlark *S. magna*. A proposal to merge Hoary Redpoll *Acanthis hornemanni* with Common Redpoll *A. flammea* was held over and will be reconsidered next year.

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank M. D. Carling, J. Coffey, T. Donegan, D. D. Gibson, M. J. Iliff, T. Lorenz, J. M. Maley, R. S. Marcondes, N. A. Mason, J. McCormack, C. Sánchez, J. R. Saucier, T. S. Schulenberg, L. F. Silveira, D. L. Slager, S. A. Taylor, J. G. Tello, and D. Zapata-Henao for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Ainley, D. G. 1980. Geographic variation in Leach's Storm-Petrel. Auk 97:837–853.

Alström, P., K. A. Jønsson, J. Fjeldså, A. Ödeen, P. G. P. Ericson, and M. Irestedt. 2015. Dramatic niche shifts and morphological change in two insular bird species. Royal Society Open Science 2:140364.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Austin, J. J., V. Bretagnolle, and E. Pasquet. 2004. A global molecular phylogeny of the small *Puffinus* shearwaters and implications for systematics of the Little–Audubon's Shearwater complex. Auk 121:847–864.

Baker, A. J., S. L. Pereira, and T. A. Paton. 2007. Phylogenetic relationships and divergence times of Charadriiformes genera: Multigene evidence for the Cretaceous origin of at least 14 clades of shorebirds. Biology Letters 3:205–209.

Baker, A. J., S. L. Pereira, and T. A. Paton. 2008. Erratum [for] Phylogenetic relationships and divergence times of Charadriiformes genera: Multigene evidence for the Cretaceous origin of at least 14 clades of shorebirds. Biology Letters 4: 762–763.

Banks, R. C., R. T. Chesser, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2007. Forty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 124:1109–1115.

Barker, F. K., A. Cibois, P. Schikler, J. Feinstein, and J. Cracraft. 2004. Phylogeny and diversification of the largest avian radiation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 101:11040–11045.

Bond, J. 1961. Field guide to the birds of the West Indies, 2nd ed. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

Burns, K. J., A. J. Shultz, P. O. Title, N. A. Mason, F. K. Barker, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2014. Phylogenetics and diversification of tanagers (Passeriformes: Thraupidae), the largest radiation of Neotropical songbirds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 75:41–77.

Cadena, C. D., J. Klicka, and R. E. Ricklefs. 2007. Evolutionary differentiation in the Neotropical montane region: Molecular phylogenetics and phylogeography of *Buarremon* brush-finches (Aves, Emberizidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 44:993–1016.

Chapman, F. M. 1923. The distribution of motmots of the genus *Momotus*. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 48:27–59.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2011. Fifty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. The Auk 128:600–613.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2010. Fifty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 127:726–744.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2015. Fifty-sixth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 132:748–764.

Cory, C. B. 1918. Catalogue of birds of the Americas, part II, no. 1. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, vol. 13.

Dickinson, E. C., and L. Christidis, Eds. 2014. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 4th ed., vol. 2. Aves Press, Eastbourne, U.K.

Dickinson, E. C., and J. V. Remsen, Jr., Eds. 2013. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 4th ed., vol. 1. Aves Press, Eastbourne, U.K.

Dobson, A. 2009. Purple Swamphen—new to Bermuda. Bermuda Audubon Society Newsletter 20: unpaginated.

Donegan, T. M. 2013. Vocal variation and species limits in the genus *Sirystes* (Tyrannidae). Conservación Colombiana 19:11–30.

Donegan, T. M. 2014. Geographical variation in morphology and voice of Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus*. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 134:79–109.

Ericson, P. G. P., and U. S. Johansson. 2003. Phylogeny of Passerida (Aves: Passeriformes) based on nuclear and mitochondrial sequence data. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 29:126–138.

Farabaugh, S. M. 1983. A comparative study of duet song in tropical *Thryothorus* wrens. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Fitzpatrick, J. W., and D. E. Willard. 1990. *Cercomacra manu*, a new species of antbird from southwestern Amazonia. Auk 107:239–245.

Garcia-R, J. C., G. C. Gibb, and S. A. Trewick. 2014. Deep global evolutionary radiation in birds: Diversification and trait evolution in the cosmopolitan bird family Rallidae. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 81:96–108.

Garcia-R, J. C., and S. A. Trewick. 2015. Dispersal and speciation in purple swamphens (Rallidae: *Porphyrio*). Auk 132:140–155.

Gibson, R., and A. Baker. 2012. Multiple gene sequences resolve phylogenetic relationships in the shorebird suborder Scolopaci (Aves: Charadriiformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 64:66–72.

Gill, F., and D. Donsker, Eds. 2016. IOC World Bird List, version 6.1. Available online at http://www.worldbirdnames.org/.

Gowen, F. C., J. M. Maley, C. Cicero, A. T. Peterson, B. C. Faircloth, T. C. Warr, and J. E. McCormack. 2014. Speciation in Western Scrub-Jays, Haldane's rule, and genetic clines in secondary contact. BMC Evolutionary Biology 14:135.

Groth, J. G., and G. F. Barrowclough. 1999. Basal divergences in birds and the phylogenetic utility of the nuclear RAG-1 gene. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 12:115–123.

Gutiérrez-Pinto, N., A. M. Cuervo, J. Miranda, J. L. Pérez-Emán, R. T. Brumfield, and C. D. Cadena. 2012. Non-monophyly and deep genetic differentiation across low-elevation barriers in a Neotropical montane bird (*Basileuterus tristriatus*; Aves: Parulidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 64:156–165.

Hackett, S. J., R. T. Kimball, S. Reddy, R. C. K. Bowie, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, J. L. Chojnowski, W. A. Cox, K.-L. Han, J. Harshman, C. J. Huddleston, and others. 2008. A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320:1763–1768.

Hosner, P. A., E. L. Braun, and R. T. Kimball. 2015. Land connectivity changes and global cooling shaped the colonization history and diversification of New World quail (Aves: Galliformes: Odontophoridae). Journal of Biogeography 42:1883–1895.

Jarvis, E. D., S. Mirarab, A. J. Aberer, B. Li, P. Houde, C. Li, S. Y. W. Ho, B. C. Faircloth, B. Nabholz, J. T. Howard, A. Suh, and others. 2014. Whole-genome analyses resolve early branches in the tree of life of modern birds. Science 346:1320–1331.

Johansson, U. S., J. Fjeldså, and R. C. K. Bowie. 2008. Phylogenetic relationships within Passerida (Aves: Passeriformes): A review and a new molecular phylogeny based on three nuclear intron markers. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 48: 858–876.

Jønsson, K. A., and J. Fjeldså. 2006. A phylogenetic supertree of oscine passerine birds (Aves: Passeri). Zoologica Scripta 35: 149–186.

Krajewski, C., J. T. Sipiorski, and F. E. Anderson. 2010. Complete mitochondrial genome sequences and the phylogeny of cranes (Gruiformes: Gruidae). Auk 127:440–452.

Kuroda, N. 1954. On the classification and phylogeny of the order Tubinares, particularly the shearwaters (*Puffinus*): With special considarations [sic] on their osteology and habit differentiation. Published by the author, Tokyo, Japan.

Mann, N. I., L. Marshall-Ball, and P. J. B. Slater. 2003. The complex song duet of the Plain Wren. Condor 105:672–682.

Marcondes, R. S., and L. F. Silveira. 2015. A taxonomic review of *Aramides cajaneus* (Aves, Gruiformes, Rallidae) with notes on morphological variation in other species of the genus. ZooKeys 500:111–140.

Mayr, G. 2014. The origins of crown group birds: Molecules and fossils. Palaeontology 57:231–242.

McCormack, J. E., M. G. Harvey, B. C. Faircloth, N. G. Crawford, T. C. Glenn, and R. T. Brumfield. 2013. A phylogeny of birds

based on over 1,500 loci collected by target enrichment and high-throughput sequencing. PLoS ONE 8:e54848.
McNair, D. B., and C. Cramer-Burke. 2006. Breeding ecology of American and Caribbean coots at Southgate Pond, St. Croix: Use of woody vegetation. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 118: 208–217.
Oberholser, H. C. 1917. Notes on the genus *Puffinus* Brisson. Auk 34:471–475.
Olson, S. L. 2015. History, morphology, and fossil record of the extinct Puerto Rican Parakeet *Psittacara maugei* Souancé. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 127:1–12.
Penhallurick, J., and M. Wink. 2004. Analysis of the taxonomy and nomenclature of the Procellariiformes based on complete nucleotide sequences of the mitochondrial cytochrome *b* gene. Emu 104:125–147.
Peters, J. L. 1945. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 5. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Peterson, A. T. 1991. Gene flow in scrub jays: Frequency and direction of movement. Condor 93:926–934.
Peterson, A. T. 1992. Phylogeny and rates of molecular evolution in the *Aphelocoma* jays (Corvidae). Auk 109:133–147.
Peterson, A. T., and D. B. Burt. 1992. Phylogenetic history of social evolution and habitat use in the *Aphelocoma* jays. Animal Behaviour 44:859–866.
Pranty, B., J. Barry, J. L. Dunn, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, T. Johnson, A. Lang, M. W. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, P. Pyle, and D. A. Sibley. 2015. 26th Report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2015. Birding 47:22–26.
Prum, R. O., J. S. Berv, A. Dornburg, D. J. Field, J. P. Townsend, E. M. Lemmon, and A. R. Lemmon. 2015. A comprehensive phylogeny of birds (Aves) using targeted next-generation DNA sequencing. Nature 526:569–573.
Pyle, P., A. J. Welch, and R. C. Fleischer. 2011. A new species of shearwater (*Puffinus*) recorded from Midway Atoll, northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Condor 113:518–527.
Remsen, J. V., Jr., F. G. Stiles, and J. A. McGuire. 2015. Classification of the Polytminae (Aves: Trochilidae). Zootaxa 3957:143–150.
Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield. 2001. The Birds of Ecuador. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.
Ridgway, R. 1911. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin U.S. National Museum, no. 50, part 5.
Ridgway, R. 1914. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin U.S. National Museum, no. 50, part 6.
Ridgway, R. 1916. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin U.S. National Museum, no. 50, part 7.
Roberson, D., and L. F. Baptista. 1988. White-shielded coots in North America: A critical evaluation. American Birds 42:1241–1246.
Saucier, J. R., C. Sánchez, and M. D. Carling. 2015. Patterns of genetic and morphological divergence reveal a species complex in the Plain Wren (*Cantorchilus modestus*). Auk 132:795–807.
Sheldon, F. H., L. A. Whittingham, R. G. Moyle, B. Slikas, and D. W. Winkler. 2005. Phylogeny of swallows (Aves: Hirundinidae) estimated from nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 35:254–270.
Slager, D. L., C. J. Battey, R. W. Bryson, Jr., G. Voelker, and J. Klicka. 2014. A multilocus phylogeny of a major New World avian radiation: The Vireonidae. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 80:95–104.
Slikas, B., S. L. Olson, and R. C. Fleischer. 2002. Rapid, independent evolution of flightlessness in four species of Pacific Island rails (Rallidae): An analysis based on mitochondrial sequence data. Journal of Avian Biology 33:5–14.
Stevenson, H. M., and B. H. Anderson. 1994. The Birdlife of Florida. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.
Stiles, F. G. 2009. A review of the genus *Momotus* (Coraciiformes): Momotidae) in northern South America and adjacent areas. Ornitología Colombiana 8:29–75.
Tello, J. G., M. Raposo, J. Bates, D. Cadena, G. Bravo, and M. Maldonado. 2014. Reassessment of the systematics of the widespread Neotropical genus *Cercomacra* (Aves, Thamnophilidae). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 170:546–565.
Williams, S. O., III. 2014. New Mexico region (summer 2013). North American Birds 67:631–632.
Zimmer, K. J., and M. L. Isler. 2003. Family Thamnophilidae (typical antbirds). Pages 448–681 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 8: Broadbills to Tapaculos (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and D. A. Christie, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

The Auk
Ornithological Advances
AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 134, 2017, pp. 751–773
DOI: 10.1642/AUK-17-72.1

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fifty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,12] Kevin J. Burns,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA
[2] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[3] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[4] Bishop, California, USA
[5] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[6] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[7] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[8] Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[9] Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
[10] Science and Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[11] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
[12] Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu. All authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the chairman.

Published July 5, 2017

This is the 17th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between April 15, 2016, and April 15, 2017, by the AOS's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000).

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) four species (*Melanitta nigra*, *Rallus longirostris*, *Thalassarche eremita*, and *Acrocephalus dumetorum*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including one species transferred from the Appendix; (2) nine species (*Tadorna ferruginea*, *Rallus aquaticus*, *Charadrius veredus*, *Corvus frugilegus*, *C. cornix*, *Sylvia atricapilla*, *Zoothera aurea*, *Anthus pratensis*, and *Acanthis cabaret*) are added to the main list because of a change in the geographical coverage of the *Check-list* (inclusion of Greenland), including six species transferred from the Appendix, and the status codes for four species (*Anser brachyrhynchus*, *Pluvialis apricaria*, *Turdus pilaris*, and *T. iliacus*) are changed for the same reason; (3) four species (*Eugenes spectabilis*, *Loxia sinesciurus*, *Melozone cabanisi*, and *Junco bairdi*) are added to the main list due to splits from species already on the list; (4) the distributional statement and English name of one species (*Aulacorhynchus prasinus*) are changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (5) two species names are changed (to *Circus hudsonius* and *Lanius borealis*) because of splits from extralimital species; (6) one species (*Larus thayeri*) is lost by merger into a species already on the list; (7) six genera (*Sibirionetta*, *Spatula*, *Mareca*, *Crithagra*, *Leistes*, and *Ptiloxena*) are added as a result of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 12 scientific names (*Sibirionetta formosa*, *Spatula querquedula*, *S. discors*, *S. cyanoptera*, *S. clypeata*, *Mareca strepera*, *M. falcata*, *M. penelope*, *M. americana*, *Crithagra mozambica*, *Leistes militaris*, and *Ptiloxena atroviolacea*); (8) one genus (*Juliamyia*) is added and another (*Damophila*) lost due to reasons of priority, resulting in a change to one scientific name (*Juliamyia julie*); (9) three genera (*Chen*, *Procelsterna*, and *Mesophoyx*) are lost by merger (into *Anser*, *Anous*, and *Ardea*), resulting in changes to five scientific names (*Anser canagicus*, *A. caerulescens*, *A. rossii*, *Anous ceruleus*, and *Ardea intermedia*); (10) the English names of two species (*Toxostoma lecontei* and *Ammodramus leconteii*) are changed to correct the spelling of a proper name; and (11) one species (*Cyanerpes cyaneus*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

Ten new families of nine-primaried oscines (Rhodinocichlidae, Passerellidae, Calyptophilidae, Phaenicophilidae, Nesospingidae, Spindalidae, Zeledoniidae, Teretistridae, Icteriidae, and Mitrospingidae) are added, and a subfamily classification is adopted for the Icteridae. New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genus *Anser*, for species currently or formerly in the genus *Anas*, for species in the Scolopacidae, for genera in the Fringillidae and

© 2017 American Ornithological Society. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254
Direct all requests to reproduce journal content to the AOS Publications Office at pubs@americanornithology.org

Icteridae, and for families of nine-primaried oscines, all due to new phylogenetic data; and the relative positions of *Saxicola* and *Oenanthe* in the linear sequence are reversed, correcting an error from a previous supplement.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area may be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

p. xii. The exclusion of Greenland from the AOS geographical area is reversed. Under the section Geographic Coverage, change reference to the eastern boundary of the AOS geographical area from "the boundary between Canada and Greenland" to "Greenland." Greenland is geographically, physiographically, and tectonically part of North America, and was considered part of the area of coverage from the first (AOU 1886) through the fifth editions of the *Check-list* (AOU 1957). In the 6th edition (AOU 1983), however, Greenland was removed from the area, and seven species included only on the basis of records from Greenland were transferred to the hypothetical list (Appendix B in that edition). We return six of these species (*Tadorna ferruginea*, *Rallus aquaticus*, *Charadrius veredus*, *Corvus frugilegus*, *C. cornix*, and *Anthus pratensis*; the seventh species, *Platalea leucorodia*, was returned in Chesser et al. 2010) from the Appendix to the main list, some with updated taxonomy, and add three new species (*Sylvia atricapilla*, *Zoothera aurea*, and *Acanthis cabaret*) on the basis of additional records from Greenland (Boertmann 1994) in the appropriate sequence in the taxonomic section below. In addition, four species already on the main list (*Anser brachyrhynchus*, *Pluvialis apricaria*, *Turdus pilaris*, and *T. iliacus*) are no longer considered accidental, due to breeding in Greenland, and the code "A" is removed from their names.

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,143. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Anser canagicus Emperor Goose.
Anser caerulescens Snow Goose.
Anser rossii Ross's Goose.
Anser brachyrhynchus Pink-footed Goose.
Tadorna ferruginea Ruddy Shelduck. (A)
Sibirionetta formosa Baikal Teal. (A)
Spatula querquedula Garganey. (N)
Spatula discors Blue-winged Teal.
Spatula cyanoptera Cinnamon Teal.
Spatula clypeata Northern Shoveler.
Mareca strepera Gadwall.
Mareca falcata Falcated Duck. (A)
Mareca penelope Eurasian Wigeon. (N)
Mareca americana American Wigeon.
Melanitta nigra Common Scoter. (A)
Eugenes fulgens Rivoli's Hummingbird.
Eugenes spectabilis Talamanca Hummingbird.
Juliamyia julie Violet-bellied Hummingbird.
Rallus longirostris Mangrove Rail.
Rallus aquaticus Western Water-Rail. (A)
Pluvialis apricaria European Golden-Plover.
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover. (A)
Anous ceruleus Blue-gray Noddy. (H)
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross. (A)
Ardea intermedia Intermediate Egret. (A)
Circus hudsonius Northern Harrier.
Aulacorhynchus prasinus Northern Emerald-Toucanet.
Lanius borealis Northern Shrike.
Corvus frugilegus Rook. (A)
Corvus cornix Hooded Crow. (A)
Sylvia atricapilla Eurasian Blackcap. (A)
Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth's Reed Warbler. (A)
Zoothera aurea White's Thrush. (A)
Turdus pilaris Fieldfare.
Turdus iliacus Redwing.
Toxostoma lecontei LeConte's Thrasher.
Anthus pratensis Meadow Pipit.
Crithagra mozambica Yellow-fronted Canary. (I)
Acanthis cabaret Lesser Redpoll. (A)
Loxia sinesciurus Cassia Crossbill.
RHODINOCICHLIDAE
PASSERELLIDAE
Melozone biarcuata White-faced Ground-Sparrow.
Melozone cabanisi Cabanis's Ground-Sparrow.
Ammodramus leconteii LeConte's Sparrow.
Junco bairdi Baird's Junco.
CALYPTOPHILIDAE
PHAENICOPHILIDAE
NESOSPINGIDAE
SPINDALIDAE
ZELEDONIIDAE
TERETISTRIDAE
ICTERIIDAE
Xanthocephalinae
Dolichonychinae
Sturnellinae
Leistes militaris Red-breasted Blackbird.
Amblycercinae
Cacicinae
Icterinae
Agelaiinae
Ptiloxena atroviolacea Cuban Blackbird.
MITROSPINGIDAE

Delete the following names:

Anser brachyrhynchus Pink-footed Goose. (A)
Chen canagica Emperor Goose.
Chen caerulescens Snow Goose.
Chen rossii Ross's Goose.
Anas formosa Baikal Teal. (A)
Anas querquedula Garganey. (N)
Anas discors Blue-winged Teal.
Anas cyanoptera Cinnamon Teal.
Anas clypeata Northern Shoveler.
Anas strepera Gadwall.
Anas falcata Falcated Duck. (A)
Anas penelope Eurasian Wigeon. (N)
Anas americana American Wigeon.
Eugenes fulgens Magnificent Hummingbird.
Damophila julie Violet-bellied Hummingbird.
Pluvialis apricaria European Golden-Plover. (A)
Larus thayeri Thayer's Gull.
Procelsterna cerulea Blue-gray Noddy. (H)
Mesophoyx intermedia Intermediate Egret. (A)
Circus cyaneus Northern Harrier.
Aulacorhynchus prasinus Emerald Toucanet.
Lanius excubitor Northern Shrike.
Turdus pilaris Fieldfare. (A)
Turdus iliacus Redwing. (A)
Toxostoma lecontei Le Conte's Thrasher.
Serinus mozambicus Yellow-fronted Canary. (I)
Melozone biarcuata Prevost's Ground-Sparrow.
Ammodramus leconteii Le Conte's Sparrow.
Sturnella militaris Red-breasted Blackbird.
Dives atroviolaceus Cuban Blackbird.

Change the sequence of species in the genus ***Anser*** (including those formerly in ***Chen***) to:

Anser canagicus
Anser caerulescens
Anser rossii
Anser anser
Anser albifrons
Anser erythropus
Anser fabalis
Anser serrirostris
Anser brachyrhynchus

Change the sequence of species currently and formerly in the genus ***Anas*** to:

Sibirionetta formosa
Spatula querquedula
Spatula discors
Spatula cyanoptera
Spatula clypeata
Mareca strepera
Mareca falcata
Mareca penelope
Mareca americana
Anas laysanensis
Anas wyvilliana
Anas zonorhyncha
Anas platyrhynchos
Anas rubripes
Anas fulvigula
Anas bahamensis
Anas acuta
Anas crecca

Change the sequence of species in family **SCOLOPACIDAE** to:

Bartramia longicauda
Numenius tahitiensis
Numenius phaeopus
Numenius minutus
Numenius borealis
Numenius americanus
Numenius madagascariensis
Numenius tenuirostris
Numenius arquata
Limosa lapponica
Limosa limosa
Limosa haemastica
Limosa fedoa
Arenaria interpres
Arenaria melanocephala
Calidris tenuirostris
Calidris canutus
Calidris virgata
Calidris pugnax
Calidris falcinellus
Calidris acuminata
Calidris himantopus
Calidris ferruginea
Calidris temminckii
Calidris subminuta
Calidris pygmea
Calidris ruficollis
Calidris alba
Calidris alpina
Calidris ptilocnemis
Calidris maritima
Calidris bairdii
Calidris minuta
Calidris minutilla
Calidris fuscicollis
Calidris subruficollis
Calidris melanotos
Calidris pusilla
Calidris mauri

Limnodromus griseus
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Lymnocryptes minimus
Scolopax rusticola
Scolopax minor
Gallinago solitaria
Gallinago stenura
Gallinago gallinago
Gallinago delicata
Xenus cinereus
Actitis hypoleucos
Actitis macularius
Tringa ochropus
Tringa solitaria
Tringa brevipes
Tringa incana
Tringa flavipes
Tringa semipalmata
Tringa erythropus
Tringa nebularia
Tringa melanoleuca
Tringa totanus
Tringa glareola
Tringa stagnatilis
Phalaropus tricolor
Phalaropus lobatus
Phalaropus fulicarius

Change the sequence of genera ***Oenanthe*** and ***Saxicola*** to:

Saxicola
Oenanthe

Change the sequence of genera in family **FRINGILLIDAE** to:

Fringilla
Chlorophonia
Euphonia
Coccothraustes
Carpodacus
Melamprosops
Oreomystis
Paroreomyza
Loxioides
Telespiza
Chloridops
Rhodacanthis
Ciridops
Palmeria
Himatione
Drepanis
Psittirostra
Dysmorodrepanis
Pseudonestor
Hemignathus
Akialoa
Magumma
Chlorodrepanis
Viridonia
Loxops
Pinicola
Pyrrhula
Leucosticte
Haemorhous
Chloris
Crithagra
Acanthis
Loxia
Carduelis
Spinus
Serinus

Recognize new families **RHODINOCICHLIDAE**, **PASSERELLIDAE**, **CALYPTOPHILIDAE**, **PHAENICOPHILIDAE**, **NESOSPINGIDAE**, **SPINDALIDAE**, **ZELEDONIIDAE**, **TERETISTRIDAE**, **ICTERIIDAE**, and **MITROSPINGIDAE**, and change the sequence of families following **CALCARIIDAE** to:

RHODINOCICHLIDAE
EMBERIZIDAE
PASSERELLIDAE
CALYPTOPHILIDAE
PHAENICOPHILIDAE
NESOSPINGIDAE
SPINDALIDAE
ZELEDONIIDAE
TERETISTRIDAE
ICTERIIDAE
ICTERIDAE
PARULIDAE
MITROSPINGIDAE
CARDINALIDAE
THRAUPIDAE

Change the sequence of genera in family **ICTERIDAE** to:

Xanthocephalus
Dolichonyx
Sturnella
Leistes
Amblycercus
Cassiculus
Psarocolius
Cacicus
Icterus
Nesopsar
Agelaius

Molothrus
Dives
Ptiloxena
Euphagus
Quiscalus
Chrysomus

Note: *The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).*

1. [pp. 58–59] Analyses of phylogenomic DNA sequence data (Ottenburghs et al. 2016) have shown that the genus *Anser* is paraphyletic if species currently included in *Chen* are excluded, and that the linear sequence of species in *Anser* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change ***Chen canagica*** to ***Anser canagicus***, change the generic names of *C. caerulescens* and *C. rossii* to *Anser*, remove the parentheses around the authority name for *A. rossii*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, replace *C. hyperboreus* with *A. hyperborea* in the notes for *A. caerulescens*, delete the heading Genus ***CHEN*** Boie and the Notes under this heading, place the citations for *Chen*, *Exanthemops*, and *Philacte* in the synonymy for Genus ***ANSER*** Brisson, delete the Notes under Genus ***ANSER*** Brisson, and move the accounts for *A. canagicus*, *A. caerulescens*, and *A. rossii* in this sequence to precede the account for *Anser anser*. Replace the existing Notes, add to the end of the existing Notes, or insert the following new Notes for each species as appropriate: Formerly placed in the genus *Chen*, but phylogenomic data indicate that *Anser* is paraphyletic if *Chen* is treated as a separate genus (Ottenburghs et al. 2016).

Rearrange the species in *Anser* in the following new sequence:

Anser canagicus
Anser caerulescens
Anser rossii
Anser anser
Anser albifrons
Anser erythropus
Anser fabalis
Anser serrirostris
Anser brachyrhynchus

2. [p. 64] After the account for *Alopochen aegyptiaca*, insert the following heading and new species account:

Genus ***TADORNA*** Boie

Tadorna Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 564. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas tadorna* Linnaeus.

Tadorna ferruginea (Pallas). Ruddy Shelduck.

Anas ferrugineus Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 5. (no locality = Tartary.)

Habitat.—Open country (grasslands) near river systems and saline lakes; avoids coastal areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northwestern Africa, the highlands of Ethiopia, southeastern Europe (Balkans, scarce), and Turkey eastward across central Asia to western China, Mongolia, and southeastern Siberia, and south to northern Iraq, northern Iran, northern Afghanistan and probably northwestern Pakistan, and the Tibetan Plateau.

Winters from Turkey eastward to western Iran, Afghanistan, the Indian Subcontinent, and southern and eastern China, rarely west to Greece, and formerly the Nile River Valley south to Sudan and Ethiopia.

Casual in Kenya, Oman, Sri Lanka, and east to Japan. Casual also to Western Europe but most recent records, and even recent records from Iceland, regarded as suspect (origin).

Accidental in western Greenland (Upernavik, two specimens; Illuissat/Jakobshavn, specimen; and an unknown locality in the southwest, specimen; Winge 1898, Boertmann 1994). All specimens from summer 1892, a massive invasion year in northwestern Europe. Six photographed at East Bay, Southampton Island, Nunavut, on 23 July 2000 (Allard et al. 2001) seem likely to have been wild but were not accepted (origin) by the ABA Checklist Committee. Reports from California and eastern North America probably mostly or entirely pertain to escapes from captivity.

3. [pp. 65–73] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences (Gonzalez et al. 2009) have shown that the genus *Anas* as currently constituted is not monophyletic. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Aix sponsa*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***SIBIRIONETTA*** Boetticher

Sibirionetta Boetticher, 1929, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern 2: 11. Type, by original designation, *Anas formosa* Georgi.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Anas*, but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Gonzalez et al. 2009), which indicate that *Anas* as previously constituted was paraphyletic, and further that it consisted of four deeply divergent clades, now recognized as the separate genera *Sibirionetta*, *Spatula*, *Mareca*, and *Anas* (cf. Livezey 1991). Linear sequence of genera and species follows Gonzalez et al. (2009).

Change the generic name of *Anas formosa* to *Sibirionetta*, add parentheses around the authority name, and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Sibirionetta*.

After the species account for *Sibirionetta formosa*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***SPATULA*** Boie

Spatula Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 564. Type, by monotypy, *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus.

Querquedula Stephens, 1824, in Shaw, Gen. Zool. 12(2): 142. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas circia* Linnaeus = *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Anas*. See comments under *Sibirionetta*.

Change the generic names of *Anas querquedula*, *A. discors*, *A. cyanoptera*, and *A. clypeata* to *Spatula*, add parentheses around the authority name for each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Spatula*.

After the species account for *Spatula clypeata*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***MARECA*** Stephens

Mareca Stephens, 1824, in Shaw, Gen. Zool. 12(2): 130. Type, by subsequent designation (Eyton, 1838), *Mareca fistularis* Stephens = *Anas penelope* Linnaeus.

Chaulelasmus "G. R. Gray" Bonaparte, 1838, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 56. Type, by monotypy, *Anas strepera* Linnaeus.

Eunetta Bonaparte, 1856, Compte Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris 43: 650. Type, by monotypy, *Anas falcata* Georgi.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Anas*. See comments under *Sibirionetta*.

Change the generic names of *Anas strepera*, *A. falcata*, *A. penelope*, and *A. americana* to *Mareca*, add parentheses around the authority name for each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, delete the last sentences of the Notes under *M. strepera*, *M. falcata*, and *M. americana*, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Mareca*.

Remove the citations for *Spatula*, *Querquedula*, *Mareca*, *Chaulelasmus*, and *Eunetta* from the synonymy of *Anas*. Replace the Notes under *Anas* with the following: See comments under *Sibirionetta*. Rearrange the species currently and formerly in *Anas* in the following new sequence:

Sibirionetta formosa
Spatula querquedula
Spatula discors
Spatula cyanoptera
Spatula clypeata
Mareca strepera
Mareca falcata
Mareca penelope
Mareca americana
Anas laysanensis
Anas wyvilliana
Anas zonorhyncha
Anas platyrhynchos
Anas rubripes
Anas fulvigula
Anas bahamensis
Anas acuta
Anas crecca

4. [p. 81] Before the account for *Melanitta americana*, insert the following new species account:

Melanitta nigra (Linnaeus). Common Scoter.

Anas nigra Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 123. (in Lapponia, Anglia = Lapland and England.)

Habitat.—Lakes, bogs, and slow-moving streams during breeding season; coastal bays and inshore marine waters in winter.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Iceland, Svalbard, Ireland, Scotland, and Fennoscandia east across Russia to Russian Far East, to about the Olenek River.

Winters in coastal regions of Fennoscandia, the Baltic, the North Sea, and the United Kingdom and south in the North Atlantic to northwest Africa to the Río de Oro. Uncommon in the northwestern Mediterranean. Rare in the Black Sea and interior Europe. Casual in the Middle East.

Migrates along coasts of northern Russia and Europe, uncommonly inland.

Casual in Greenland (one at Qaqortoq/Julianehåb: Nanortalik, February 1902; and pair at Alluitsoq Fjord, 9 May 1950; specimen; sight reports from Germania Land and Ammassalik-area; Boertmann 1994).

Accidental in California (Crescent City, Del Norte County, 25 January–13 February 2015; photos; Bouton and Fowler 2015) and in Oregon (near Lincoln City, Lincoln County, 13 November–6 December 2016; photos; Hertzel 2017).

Notes.—See comments under *M. americana*.

Replace the Notes under *M. americana* with the following: Formerly treated as conspecific with *M. nigra*, but separated on the basis of courtship calls (Sangster 2009) and color, form, and feathering of the bill in adult males and most adult females (Collinson et al. 2006).

5. [p. 305] *Eugenes spectabilis* is treated as a species separate from *E. fulgens*. Revise the account for *E. fulgens* as follows: Change the English name to Rivoli's Hummingbird, remove the *Resident* paragraph and "[*fulgens* group]" from the distributional statement, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *E. spectabilis*, but treated as separate on the basis of differences in plumage commensurate with those between other sister species of hummingbirds (Renner and Schuchmann 2004) and a lack of explicit rationale by Peters (1945) for originally merging the two; they had been treated as separate species by Ridgway (1911) and Cory (1918); also see Zamudio-Beltrán and Hernández-Baños (2015).

After the account for *E. fulgens*, insert the following new species account:

Eugenes spectabilis (Lawrence). Talamanca Hummingbird.

Heliomaster spectabilis Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y. 8: 472. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (1600–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains from central Costa Rica to western Panama.

Notes.—The English name refers to the prominent mountain range that forms a major portion of this species' range; this name was considered preferable to Admirable Hummingbird, a name previously used for this species (Ridgway 1911). See comments under *E. fulgens*.

6. [p. 295] After the species account for *Lepidopyga coeruleogularis*, insert the following heading and citations:

Genus ***JULIAMYIA*** Bonaparte

Damophila Reichenbach, 1854, J. Ornithol. 1 (Beil. zu Extrah.): 7. Type, by subsequent designation (Elliot, 1879), *Trochilus julia* [sic] Bourcier = *Ornismyia* [sic] *julie* Bourcier. Preoccupied by *Damophila* Curtis, 1832. Brit. Entom., 9 (98), no. 391.

Juliamyia Bonaparte, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2) 6: 255. Type, by original designation, *Trochilus julia* [sic] Bourcier = *Ornismyia* [sic] *julie* Bourcier.

Neodamophila Özdikmen, 2008, Munis Entom. Zool. 3: 171. Type, by original designation, *Trochilus julia* [sic] Bourcier = *Ornismyia* [sic] *julie* Bourcier.

Remove the heading Genus ***DAMOPHILA*** Reichenbach and move its citation (amended as above) to the synonymy of *Juliamyia*, change ***Damophila julie*** to ***Juliamyia julie***, place the account for this species under the heading for *Juliamyia*, and insert the following:

Notes.—Previously placed in the genus *Damophila* Reichenbach, 1854, but this name is preoccupied by *Damophila* Curtis, 1832, a genus of Lepidoptera (Özdikmen 2008).

7. [p. 131] After the account for *Rallus tenuirostris*, insert the following new species account:

Rallus longirostris Boddaert. Mangrove Rail.

Rallus longirostris Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 52. Based on "Râle à long bec, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 849. (Cayenne.)

Habitat.—Mangroves.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific coast along the Gulf of Fonseca in El Salvador (La Unión), Honduras (Valle, Choluteca), and Nicaragua (Chinandega), and along the Gulf of Nicoya in Costa Rica (Guanacaste, Puntarenas); and locally along both coasts of South America (including Margarita Island and Trinidad) from northeastern Colombia (Guajira) to southeastern Brazil and from southwestern Colombia (Nariño) south to northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Recently discovered populations along the Gulf of Fonseca were described as new subspecies *R. l. berryorum*; the subspecific identification of populations along the Gulf of Nicoya is unknown (Maley et al. 2016). See comments under *R. crepitans*.

In the Notes for *R. crepitans*, change "South American *R. longirostris* Boddaert, 1783 [Mangrove Rail]" to "*R. longirostris*".

8. [p. 132] After the species account for *Rallus limicola*, insert the following new species account:

Rallus aquaticus Linnaeus. Western Water-Rail.

Rallus aquaticus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 153. (Europe, restricted type locality, Great Britain.)

Habitat.—Dense aquatic vegetation in fresh or brackish water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Iceland, British Isles, southern Fennoscandia, and Russia east to western Siberia and south to southwestern Portugal and the Mediterranean, including the Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, northern Morocco, northern Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, northern Egypt, Saudi Gulf wetlands, Turkey, Black Sea, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, north Caspian Sea, southern and eastern Iran, western Kazakhstan, southeastern Turkmenistan, Tajikistan,

Afghanistan, Kashmir, and east and north to northeastern Tibet and central China.

Winters in much of breeding range in Western Europe, Scandinavia, and south and south-central Asia and from the Black and Caspian Sea regions south to northern Sahara, central Egypt, Oman, and Pakistan. Rare to western India.

Casual on Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the Azores.

Casual (subspecies *hibernans*) in fall in western and southeastern Greenland (four records, three extant specimens; Salomonsen 1963, Boertmann 1994).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific (e.g., AOU 1957, 1998) with *R. indicus* Blyth, 1849 [Eastern Water-Rail] under the English name Water Rail, but now generally separated (e.g., Sangster et al. 2011) on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, de Kroon et al. 2008) and genetics (Tavares et al. 2010). Some sources retain the English name Water Rail for *R. aquaticus sensu stricto*, in which case *R. indicus* is known as Brown-cheeked Rail.

9. [p. 148] Before the account for *Charadrius montanus*, insert the following new species account:

Charadrius veredus Gould. Oriental Plover.

Charadrius veredus Gould, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 38. (Northern Australia.)

Habitat.—Dry grassland on plains. In winter and migration similar habitats, but also found on dry mud near water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in interior northern China, Mongolia, and extreme southeast Siberia.

Winters mainly in northwestern and north-central Australia, but also elsewhere on the continent, apparently moving with changes in rainfall and temperature.

Migrates through eastern China and Indonesia, rarely Korea, Japan, mainland Southeast Asia, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea.

Casual on Christmas Island, Lord Howe Island, and New Zealand.

Accidental in Kermadec Islands (Raoul Island), Andaman Islands, Kazakhstan, and Finland.

Accidental in western Greenland (Qaqortoq/Julianehåb: Narsaq, 23 May 1948, specimen; Salomonsen 1963, Boertmann 1994).

10. [pp. 152–180] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Gibson and Baker 2012) have shown that the current linear sequence of genera and species in the Scolopacidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **SCOLOPACIDAE**: Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera and species follows Gibson and Baker (2012), except for the poorly resolved *Xenus-Actitis-Tringa-Phalaropus* clade, which we retain in our current linear sequence.

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Scolopacidae to:

Genus *Bartramia* Lesson
Bartramia longicauda
Genus *Numenius* Brisson
Numenius tahitiensis
Numenius phaeopus
Numenius minutus
Numenius borealis
Numenius americanus
Numenius madagascariensis
Numenius tenuirostris
Numenius arquata
Genus *Limosa* Brisson
Limosa lapponica
Limosa limosa
Limosa haemastica
Limosa fedoa
Genus *Arenaria* Brisson
Arenaria interpres
Arenaria melanocephala
Genus *Calidris* Merrem
Calidris tenuirostris
Calidris canutus
Calidris virgata
Calidris pugnax
Calidris falcinellus
Calidris acuminata
Calidris himantopus
Calidris ferruginea
Calidris temminckii
Calidris subminuta
Calidris pygmea
Calidris ruficollis
Calidris alba
Calidris alpina
Calidris ptilocnemis
Calidris maritima
Calidris bairdii
Calidris minuta
Calidris minutilla
Calidris fuscicollis
Calidris subruficollis
Calidris melanotos
Calidris pusilla
Calidris mauri

Genus *Limnodromus* Wied
Limnodromus griseus
Limnodromus scolopaceus
Genus *Lymnocryptes* Kaup
Lymnocryptes minimus
Genus *Scolopax* Linnaeus
Scolopax rusticola
Scolopax minor
Genus *Gallinago* Brisson
Gallinago solitaria
Gallinago stenura
Gallinago gallinago
Gallinago delicata
Genus *Xenus* Kaup
Xenus cinereus
Genus *Actitis* Illiger
Actitis hypoleucos
Actitis macularius
Genus *Tringa* Linnaeus
Tringa ochropus
Tringa solitaria
Tringa brevipes
Tringa incana
Tringa flavipes
Tringa semipalmata
Tringa erythropus
Tringa nebularia
Tringa melanoleuca
Tringa totanus
Tringa glareola
Tringa stagnatilis
Genus *Phalaropus* Brisson
Phalaropus tricolor
Phalaropus lobatus
Phalaropus fulicarius

11. [p. 190] *Larus thayeri* is treated as a subspecies of *L. glaucoides*, following Macpherson (1961), Weber (1981), Godfrey (1986), Snell (1989, 2002), and Weir et al. (2000). Remove the species account for *L. thayeri* and modify the existing distributional statement and Notes in the account for *L. glaucoides* as follows:

In the *Breeds* paragraph, before "[*kumlieni* group]" insert: "[*thayeri* group] from Banks, southern Melville, Cornwallis, Axel Heiberg, and central Ellesmere islands south to southern Victoria Island, northern Kivalliq, northern Southampton and northern Baffin islands, and on northwestern Greenland"; and insert the following at the end of the *Breeds* paragraph: "Nonbreeding *thayeri* sometimes summer in the wintering range." Under the *glaucoides* group, delete "in the Palaearctic."

In the *Winters* paragraph, before "[*kumlieni* group]" insert the *Winters* paragraph from the current account for *L. thayeri*, and change "south to Virginia and Bermuda" to "south to North Carolina and Bermuda, rarely to Florida."

Change the Casual paragraph to the following two paragraphs: Casual [*thayeri* group] in western Europe (Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, England, the Netherlands, and Spain), Japan, and Korea; [*kumlieni* group] in interior and northwestern North America; and [*glaucoides* group] in northeastern North America.

Accidental [*thayeri* group] in Kamchatka; and [*glaucoides* group] in Ontario, Alaska, California, Florida, and Novaya Zemlya, although extralimital records of individuals are often difficult to identify to group with certainty.

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) treated as two species *L. glaucoides* and *L. thayeri* Brooks, 1915 [Thayer's Gull], but merged based on evidence of non-assortative mating between *thayeri* and *kumlieni* on Baffin and Southampton islands (Weber 1981, Gaston and Decker 1985, Snell 1989), and doubts concerning the validity of the study (Smith 1966) cited by AOU (1973) for treating *thayeri* as separate from *glaucoides* (Snell 1989, 1991). The status of *kumlieni*, the variable form intermediate between *thayeri* and *glaucoides*, is poorly known due to the relative inaccessibility of its breeding areas; we retain it here as a separate group within *L. glaucoides* pending further research.

12. [p. 207] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Cibois et al. 2016) have shown that the genus *Anous* is paraphyletic if species currently included in *Procelsterna* are excluded. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change ***Procelsterna cerulea*** to ***Anous ceruleus***, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, delete the heading Genus ***PROCELSTERNA*** Lafresnaye, place the citations for *Procelsterna* in the synonymy for Genus ***ANOUS*** Stephens, and move the species account for *A. ceruleus* to follow the account for *A. minutus*. Add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Procelsterna*, but genetic data indicate that *Anous* is paraphyletic if *Procelsterna* is treated as a separate genus (Cibois et al. 2016).

13. [p. 10] After the account for *Thalassarche cauta*, insert the following new species account:

Thalassarche eremita Murphy. Chatham Albatross.

Thalassarche cauta eremita Murphy, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit. 419: 4. (Pyramid Rock off Pitt Island, Chatham Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on one islet.

Distribution.—*Breeds* only on Pyramid Islet ('The Pyramid'), Chatham Islands, off New Zealand.

Ranges at sea in the southern Pacific Ocean as far east as the west coast of South America and west to off southeastern Australia.

Accidental off central California (Bodega Canyon, 31 km west-northwest of Point Reyes, Marin County, 27 July 2001; photos; Garrett and Wilson 2003; diagnostic color photo in Pranty et al. 2016). This probable second-cycle bird was identified as this species by Howell (2012), and the record was accepted by the California Bird Records Committee (Singer et al. 2016) and the ABA Checklist Committee (Pranty et al. 2016). A probable first-cycle bird recorded on several dates the previous year from the same general area has been considered as likely the same individual (Howell 2012), but the CBRC treated these records as only possibly the same bird and accepted the bird only as *T. salvini/eremita* (Singer et al. 2016).

Notes.—See comments under *T. cauta*.

14. [p. 41] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (e.g., Sheldon 1987, Chang et al. 2003, Zhou et al. 2014) have shown that the genus *Ardea* is paraphyletic if *Mesophoyx intermedia* is excluded. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change ***Mesophoyx intermedia*** to ***Ardea intermedia***, remove the parentheses around the authority name for *A. intermedia*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing distributional statement, delete the heading and Notes for Genus ***MESOPHOYX*** Sharpe, place the citation for *Mesophoyx* in the synonymy for Genus ***ARDEA*** Linnaeus, move the species account for *A. intermedia* to follow the account for *A. alba*. Add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Mesophoyx*, but genetic data indicate that *Ardea* is paraphyletic if *Mesophoyx* is treated as a separate genus (e.g., Sheldon 1987, Chang et al. 2003, Zhou et al. 2014).

15. [p. 92] *Circus hudsonius* is treated as a species separate from *C. cyaneus*. Remove the species account for *C. cyaneus* and replace it with the following new account:

Circus hudsonius (Linnaeus). Northern Harrier.

Falco hudsonius Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 128; based on "The Ring-tail'd Hawk" of Edwards, 1750, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 107, pl. 107.) (Hudson Bay.)

Habitat.—Primarily grassy marshes and wet prairie with tall grass (breeding); marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—[same as *hudsonius* group in current account for *Circus cyaneus*]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. cyaneus* Linnaeus, 1766 [Hen Harrier], but treated as separate on the basis of differences in morphology, plumage, and breeding habitat (Grant 1983, Thorpe 1988, Dobson and Clarke 2011, Etherington and Mobley 2016) commensurate with differences between other recognized species of *Circus* (also see Wink et al. 1998, Wink and Sauer-Gürth 2004, Oatley et al. 2015). A partial salvaged specimen (distal right wing only) from Attu, June 1999, identified by wing chord length as a juvenile male *C. cyaneus* (Gibson et al. 2013), requires confirmation.

16. [p. 329] Extralimital species *Aulacorhynchus albivitta* is separated from *A. prasinus*. In the species account for *A. prasinus*, change the English name to Northern Emerald-Toucanet and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Middle America, [*wagleri* group] in Guerrero and Oaxaca, [*prasinus* group] from San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Quintana Roo south through Central America to north-central Nicaragua; and [*caeruleogularis* group] in Costa Rica and Panama (east to Darién).

Notes.—Groups: *A. wagleri* (Sturm in Gould, 1841) [Wagler's Toucanet], *A. prasinus* [Northern Emerald-Toucanet], *A. caeruleogularis* (Gould, 1854) [Blue-throated Toucanet]. Formerly considered conspecific with *A. albivitta* but treated as separate on the basis of species-level differences in phenotype and genetic results consistent with those differences (Puebla-Olivares et al. 2008, Bonaccorso et al. 2011, Winker 2016).

17. [p. 429] *Lanius borealis* is treated as a species separate from *L. excubitor*. Remove the species account for *L. excubitor* and replace it with the following new account:

Lanius borealis Vieillot. Northern Shrike.

Lanius borealis Vieillot, 1808, Ois. Amér. Sept., 1 (1807), p. 80, pl. 50. (North America: restricted to New York by AOU, 1931, "*Check-list.*")

Habitat.—Open deciduous or coniferous woodland, taiga, thickets, bogs, and scrub; in migration and winter, also open situations with scattered trees and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Northwest Territories, and southwestern Kivalliq south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula), northwestern British Columbia, northern Alberta, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern and central Quebec, and southern Labrador, and in the Old World west to western Siberia and south to extreme northwestern

China, the Russian Altai, the Russian Tien Shan, northern Mongolia, and Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands.

Winters in North America from central Alaska and the southern portions of the breeding range in Canada, Minnesota, and northwestern Wisconsin south (irregularly) to northern California, central Nevada, northern Arizona, central New Mexico, northern Texas, northwestern Oklahoma, Kansas, central Missouri, northern Illinois, central Indiana, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, casually to the central Aleutians, south to the southern parts of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, to northern Texas, Arkansas, northern Tennessee, North Carolina, and Bermuda, and in Eurasia in the southern parts of the breeding range, northeastern China, uncommonly through Japan to Kyushu, and casually to eastern Europe and Norway.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *L. excubitor* Linnaeus, 1758 [Great Gray Shrike], but treated as separate on the basis of differences in plumage and mtDNA (Johnsen et al. 2010, Olsson et al. 2010, Peer et al. 2011). *Lanius borealis* is more closely related to *L. ludovicianus*, *L. meridionalis* (Temminck, 1820) [Southern Gray Shrike], and *L. sphenocercus* (Cabanis, 1873) [Chinese Gray Shrike] than to the nominate *excubitor* group (Olsson et al. 2010).

18. [p. 449] After the account for *Corvus monedula*, insert the following new species account:

Corvus frugilegus Linnaeus. Rook.

Corvus frugilegus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 105. ("Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903; Vög. Pal. Fauna 1, p. 13).)

Habitat.—Agricultural land, wooded steppe, fragmented woodland, and riverine plains; in winter often also seashores.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Great Britain, Ireland, and continental Europe south to central France (isolated population in Leon, Spain), and from Fennoscandia south to the Alps, southern Bulgaria, and east through Turkey to western Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, across northern Mongolia to the Yakutia Valley, and south in China to the Yangtze Valley. Introduced and established in New Zealand. European populations largely resident, Russian and Asian populations mainly migratory.

Winters south to the Mediterranean region, Egypt, Israel, Iraq, southern Afghanistan, Pakistan, northwestern India (Ladakh), southern China, South Korea, and southern Japan, rarely to the Ryukyu Islands, Hainan, and Taiwan.

Casual in Iceland, the Faeroes, northern Sweden, the Azores, Madeira, North Africa, and Novaya Zemlya.

Accidental (subspecies *frugilegus*) in southeastern Greenland (Ammassalik-area: Kulusuk/Kap Dan, 20 March 1901; specimen; Helms 1926, Salomonsen 1963, Boertmann 1994).

19. [p. 451] After the account for *Corvus leucognaphalus*, insert the following new species account:

Corvus cornix Linnaeus. Hooded Crow.

Corvus cornix Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 105. ("Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903; Vög. Pal. Fauna 1, p. 9).)

Habitat.—A variety of habitats from open woodland and clearings, farmland, and parks to coastal cliffs and moorlands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the Faeroes and northern and western British Isles, continental Europe east of France to Fennoscandia, and western Russia east to the Yenisei and south to Italy, the Mediterranean, including the offshore islands (Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily), northern Egypt (up the Nile to Aswan), the Middle East, Aral Sea, and Lake Balkash, Iraq, Turkmenistan, western Uzbekistan, and extreme northwest Afghanistan. Resident over most of range, but withdraws from northern Fennoscandia and northern Russia in winter. Hybridizes with *C. corone* along two narrow zones, one across Europe (Scotland, Denmark, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, northern Italy) and the other in central Siberia.

Winters south to southern Iran, southern Afghanistan, western Pakistan, and western China.

Casual in Iceland, Bear Island, Svalbard, Novaya Zemlya, Tunisia, and Libya.

Casual or accidental (subspecies *cornix*) in southeastern Greenland (Kulusuk/Kap Dan, Ammassalik-area, 19 March 1897; specimen; and Sermilik Fjord, late May 1907; specimen; Helms 1926, Boertmann 1994).

Other sightings from North America (Staten Island, New York, July 2011; Chicago, Illinois, 2000; New Braunfels, Texas, 2002; Salton Sea, California, 1973; and Whitecount, Alberta, 2006) are of questionable origin.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) with *Corvus corone* Linnaeus, 1758 [Carrion Crow], under the English name Carrion Crow. Most global references now separate the two on the basis of assortative mating and differences in plumage, vocalizations, and ecology (Parkin et al. 2003), despite genome-wide introgression that extends beyond the hybrid zone (Poelstra et al. 2014).

20. [p. 491] Before the account for *Sylvia curruca*, insert the following new species account:

Sylvia atricapilla Linnaeus. Eurasian Blackcap.

Sylvia Atricapilla Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 187. (Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1909; Vögel Pal. Fauna 1, p. 583).)

Habitat.—Open forest with a lush understory; in southern part of range also tall tamarisk thickets and laurel forest (Atlantic Islands). Favors broad-leafed deciduous over coniferous forest. Winters in brushy habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the British Isles and continental Europe east to Scandinavia to southwest Siberia and south to the Mediterranean, including the Balearic Islands, and North Africa, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the Cape Verde Islands.

Winters in southern Europe, northwestern Africa, and in central Africa, south of the Sahara. In recent years winters increasingly farther north to the British Isles, even southern Scandinavia.

Migrates in complex patterns. In migration found widely in North Africa and farther south to the wintering range. Rare migrant to the Persian Gulf and to Iceland.

Accidental in Svalbard, Jan Mayen, and Mongolia.

Accidental (subspecies *atricapilla*) in southeastern Greenland (Ammassalik town, Ammassalik-area, 15 November 1916; specimen; Salomonsen 1963).

21. [p. 490] After the account for *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, insert the following new species account:

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth. Blyth's Reed Warbler.

Acrocephalus dumetorum Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 18, p. 815. (India.) New name for *Sylvia montana* or *Acrocephalus montanus* of various Indian authors, preoccupied by *Sylvia montana* Wilson, 1812 = *Motacilla virens* Gmelin, 1789, and by *Sylvia montana* Horsfield, 1821.

Habitat.—Dry or slightly damp, open brushy habitats with dense undergrowth and a scattering of trees or tall bushes; not associated with marsh edges. Winters in dry scrub (often favors acacia); also found in town parks and gardens.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Sweden and Poland east to eastern Siberia (Lake Baikal and south in the Transcaspian region), Kazakhstan, and northwestern Mongolia; a separate population breeds in the foothills of the western and northern Tian Shan Mountains west to eastern Uzbekistan and south to northern Afghanistan and eastern Iran.

Winters widely on the Indian Subcontinent, from the foothills of the Himalayas south to Sri Lanka and east to western Myanmar.

Casual or accidental in migration to western Europe, including Iceland, the Middle East, Japan, eastern China, and Thailand.

Accidental in western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 9 September 2010; photos; Lehman and Ake 2011; and 18–21 September 2015; photos; Pranty et al. 2016).

22. [pp. 497–498] Move the heading Genus ***OENANTHE*** Vieillot, its citation, and the species account for *Oenanthe oenanthe* to follow the species account for *Saxicola torquatus*. This corrects an error in linear sequencing from a previous supplement (Chesser et al. 2011).

23. [p. 490] After the account for *Myadestes palmeri*, insert the following new heading and species account:

Genus ***ZOOTHERA*** Vigors

Zoothera Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 172. Type, by monotypy, *Zoothera monticola* Vigors.

Zoothera aurea (Holandre) White's Thrush.

Turdus varius Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1, p. 449. (Krasnoyarsk; *nec Turdus varius* Vieillot, 1803.)

Turdus aureus Holandre, 1825, Ann. Moselle, p. 60. (Metz, eastern France.)

Habitat.—Dense spruce forests, also mixed fir and broad-leafed deciduous forests. Winters in well-vegetated areas, but also more open areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western Siberia (Urals) east across Russia and northern Mongolia and northeastern China to Russian Far East, Korea, and Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu).

Winters from southern China (from the Yangtze River and west to Yunnan) south to the Philippines, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and northern and eastern Myanmar.

Migrates through eastern China and southern Japan.

Casual in Iceland, the Faeroes, the British Isles, Europe, Fennoscandia, peninsular Malaysia, and islets off northern Borneo.

Accidental (subspecies *aurea*) in northeastern Greenland (Danborg, Wollaston Forland, October 1954; specimen; Salomonsen 1963).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *Z. dauma* Latham, 1790 [Scaly Thrush] under the English name White's Thrush, which consisted of what are now generally treated as 4–7 species. Circumscription here includes only subspecies *aurea* and *toratugumi*, following Dickinson and Christidis (2014).

24. [p. 521] The English name of *Toxostoma lecontei* is changed to LeConte's Thrasher to conform to the generally accepted spelling of the name of entomologist John Lawrence LeConte, for whom the species was named (Mearns and Mearns 1992, Jobling 2010). Add the

following sentence to the beginning of the Notes: Formerly known as Le Conte's Thrasher.

25. [p. 529] After the account for *Anthus rubescens*, insert the following new species account:

Anthus pratensis Linnaeus. Meadow Pipit.

Anthus pratensis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 166. (in Europae pratis = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Mainly open grassy areas (tundra, heathland, meadows, fields, marshes). In winter, in similar habitats including also seashores and lakeshores.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Greenland (uncommon), Iceland, the Faeroes, Europe, and northwestern Asia east to River Ob and south to southern (very local) and central Italy, and central Romania.

Winters in western and southern Europe, including the British Isles, and south to North Africa (south to southern Mauritania), northern Arabia, and southwestern Asia east to Iran, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Rare to northeastern Afghanistan and northwestern Pakistan.

Casual in western Greenland, Spitsbergen, Bear Island, Jan Mayen, the Azores, Madeira, and Japan.

26. [p. 669] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, 2008; Nguembock et al. 2009; Lerner et al. 2011; Zuccon et al. 2012) have shown that the limits and linear sequence of genera in the family Fringillidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Replace the Notes under the heading Family ***FRINGILLIDAE***: Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera follows Arnaiz-Villena et al. (2007, 2008), Nguembock et al. (2009), Lerner et al. (2011), and Zuccon et al. (2012). See comments under Peucedramidae.

After the species account for *Chloris sinica*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***CRITHAGRA*** Swainson

Crithagra Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 348. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 12, p. 348), *Loxia sulphurata* Linnaeus.

Change ***Serinus mozambicus*** (Müller) to ***Crithagra mozambica*** (Müller), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Crithagra*, and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Serinus*, but genetic data (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, 2008; Nguembock et al. 2009; Lerner et al. 2011; Zuccon et al. 2012) indicate that *Serinus* is polyphyletic and that *C. mozambica* is not closely related to true *Serinus*.

Rearrange the sequence of genera in the Fringillidae to:

Fringilla
Chlorophonia
Euphonia
Coccothraustes
Carpodacus
Melamprosops
Oreomystis
Paroreomyza
Loxioides
Telespiza
Chloridops
Rhodacanthis
Ciridops
Palmeria
Himatione
Drepanis
Psittirostra
Dysmorodrepanis
Pseudonestor
Hemignathus
Akialoa
Magumma
Chlorodrepanis
Viridonia
Loxops
Pinicola
Pyrrhula
Leucosticte
Haemorhous
Chloris
Crithagra
Acanthis
Loxia
Carduelis
Spinus
Serinus

27. [p. 664] After the account for *Acanthis flammea*, insert the following new species account:

Acanthis cabaret (Müller.) Lesser Redpoll.

Fringilla cabaret Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 165. (Europe.)

Habitat.—In the Alps, favors subalpine larch-dominated conifer forests, and edges of alpine meadows and pastures. In the United Kingdom, found in open scrub woodland, often heaths and on hillsides, in hedgerows, streamside woodlands, and young conifer plantations.

Distribution.—Resident in the British Isles and discontinuously east through northern France, Belgium, Germany, southern Scandinavia, east to Slovakia; also the Alps southeast to Slovenia. Although largely resident, populations from the British Isles sometimes move to continental Europe and birds in the Alps move to lower elevations in winter.

Introduced and established in New Zealand.

Casual or accidental in Spain.

Accidental in southeastern Greenland (Kuummitt, Ammassalik-area, 6 September 1933; specimen; Boertmann 1994; identification confirmed by Lars Svensson).

28. [p. 663] *Loxia sinesciurus* is treated as a species separate from *L. curvirostra*, following Benkman et al. (2009). After the account for *L. curvirostra*, insert the following new species account:

Loxia sinesciurus Benkman et al. Cassia Crossbill.

Loxia sinesciurus Benkman, Smith, Keenan, Parchman, and Santisteban, 2009, Condor 111: 171. (Sawtooth National Forest at Porcupine Springs, Cassia County, Idaho; lat. 42°10′4.4″N., long. 114°15′55.3″W.)

Habitat.—Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta latifolia*) forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the South Hills and Albion Mountains, southern Idaho.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *L. curvirostra*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of high levels of premating reproductive isolation (Smith and Benkman 2007, Benkman et al. 2009), despite regular and likely long-term sympatric breeding of multiple call types of Red Crossbill, and genomic differences (Parchman et al. 2016). Although the English name South Hills Crossbill was used in the description, Cassia Crossbill more accurately describes the distribution of this species, which is endemic to Cassia County, Idaho, and is more succinct and less confusing (C. W. Benkman, in litt.).

29. [pp. 532–658] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker et al. 2013, 2015) have shown that the limits and linear sequence of families of nine-primaried oscines do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Because relationships of some lineages remain unresolved and because the ages of the lineages are roughly equivalent to those of other family-level avian groups, we follow Barker et al. (2013) in recognizing 10 new families in this radiation. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Saltator striatipectus*, remove the heading Genera ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** and the Notes under this heading, and place the genera and species formerly under this heading in the appropriate positions as listed below.

After the species account for *Plectrophenax hyperboreus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **RHODINOCICHLIDAE**: Thrush-Tanagers

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Rhodinocichla rosea* is not a member of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead forms a group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus ***RHODINOCICHLA*** Hartlaub, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the existing Notes for *Rhodinocichla* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Rhodinocichlidae above.

Change Family **EMBERIZIDAE:** Sparrows and Buntings to Family **EMBERIZIDAE:** Old World Buntings, move this heading to follow the species account for *Rhodinocichla rosea*, and insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under Passerellidae.

Move the heading Genus ***EMBERIZA*** Linnaeus, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow Family **EMBERIZIDAE**: Old World Buntings.

After the species account for *Emberiza schoeniclus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **PASSERELLIDAE**: New World Sparrows

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that genera placed in this family form a monophyletic group of uncertain relationship to the Emberizidae (Barker et al. 2013), in which they were formerly included (e.g., as in AOU 1998). The family name Arremonidae Lafresnaye, 1842, although published prior to Passerellidae Cabanis, 1851, is here considered a *nomen oblitum* under Articles 23.9 and 35.5 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

Move the headings and citations for Genus ***PSELLIOPHORUS*** Ridgway, Genus ***PEZOPETES*** Cabanis, Genus ***ARREMON*** Vieillot, Genus ***ARREMONOPS*** Ridgway, Genus ***ATLAPETES*** Wagler, Genus ***PIPILO*** Vieillot, Genus ***AIMOPHILA*** Swainson, Genus ***MELOZONE*** Reichenbach, Genus ***PEUCAEA*** Audubon, Genus ***ORITURUS*** Bonaparte, Genus ***TORREORNIS*** Barbour and Peters, Genus ***SPIZELLOIDES*** Klicka and Slager, Genus ***SPIZELLA*** Bonaparte, Genus ***POOECETES*** Baird, Genus ***CHONDESTES*** Swainson, Genus ***AMPHISPIZA*** Coues, Genus ***ARTEMISIOSPIZA*** Klicka and Banks, Genus

CALAMOSPIZA Bonaparte, Genus ***PASSERCULUS*** Bonaparte, Genus ***AMMODRAMUS*** Swainson, Genus ***XENOSPIZA*** Bangs, Genus ***PASSERELLA*** Swainson, Genus ***MELOSPIZA*** Baird, Genus ***ZONOTRICHIA*** Swainson, Genus ***JUNCO*** Wagler, and Genus ***CHLOROSPINGUS*** Cabanis, and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this new family heading.

Under the headings for *Oriturus*, *Torreornis*, *Spizelloides*, *Spizella*, *Pooecetes*, and *Chondestes*, insert the following Notes: Formerly placed in the Emberizidae; see comments under Passerellidae.

Under the heading for *Chlorospingus*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae and, briefly, the Emberizidae; see comments under Passerellidae.

For all other genera listed above, insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the Emberizidae; see comments under Passerellidae.

After the species account for *Chlorospingus canigularis*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **CALYPTOPHILIDAE**: Chat-Tanagers

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that species in the genus *Calyptophilus* are not members of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus ***CALYPTOPHILUS*** Cory, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under this heading with the following: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Calyptophilidae above.

After the species account for *Calyptophilus frugivorus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **PHAENICOPHILIDAE**: Hispaniolan Tanagers

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Phaenicophilus*, *Xenoligea*, and *Microligea* form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015); *Phaenicophilus* was formerly placed in the Thraupidae, and *Xenoligea* and *Microligea* in the Parulidae (e.g., AOU 1998).

Move the headings Genus ***PHAENICOPHILUS*** Strickland, Genus ***XENOLIGEA*** Bond, and Genus ***MICROLIGEA*** Cory, their citations, and included species accounts to follow this new family heading. Replace the Notes under *Phaenicophilus* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Phaenicophilidae above. Replace the Notes under *Xenoligea* and *Microligea* with: Formerly placed in the Parulidae; see comments under Phaenicophilidae above.

After the species account for *Microligea palustris*, insert the following new heading:

Family **NESOSPINGIDAE**: Puerto Rican Tanagers

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Nesospingus speculiferus* is not a member of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead represents a lineage distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus ***NESOSPINGUS*** Sclater, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Nesospingus* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Nesospingidae above.

After the species account for *Nesospingus speculiferus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **SPINDALIDAE**: Spindalises

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that species in the genus *Spindalis* are not members of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus ***SPINDALIS*** Jardine and Selby, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Spindalis* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Spindalidae above.

After the species account for *Spindalis portoricensis*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **ZELEDONIIDAE**: Wrenthrushes

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Zeledonia coronata* is not a member of the Parulidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead forms a lineage distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015). This species, originally described as a species of unknown affinities (Ridgway 1889) and later placed in the Turdidae (Ridgway 1907), was removed from that family in an addendum and placed in the monotypic family Zeledoniidae (Ridgway 1907) as a nine-primaried oscine (Pycraft 1905) of uncertain placement. However, the species was later

merged into Parulidae on the basis of affinities with the wood-warblers in egg-white proteins and hind-limb myology (Sibley 1968, Raikow 1978).

Move the heading Genus ***ZELEDONIA*** Ridgway, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Zeledonia* with: Formerly placed in the Parulidae; see comments under Zeledoniidae above.

After the species account for *Zeledonia coronata*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **TERETISTRIDAE**: Cuban Warblers

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that species in the genus *Teretistris* are not members of the Parulidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus ***TERETISTRIS*** Cabanis, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Teretistris* with: Formerly placed in the Parulidae; see comments under Teretistridae above.

After the species account for *Teretistris fornsi*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **ICTERIIDAE**: Yellow-breasted Chats

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Icteria virens* is not a member of the Parulidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead represents a lineage distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus ***ICTERIA*** Vieillot, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Icteria* with: Formerly placed in the Parulidae; see comments under Icteriidae above.

After the species account for *Myioborus torquatus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **MITROSPINGIDAE**: Mitrospingid Tanagers

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Mitrospingus* and extralimital genera *Lamprospiza* and *Orthogonys* form a monophyletic group that are not members of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus ***MITROSPINGUS*** Ridgway, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Mitrospingus* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Mitrospingidae above.

Rearrange the linear sequence of families following Calcariidae to the following:

RHODINOCICHLIDAE
EMBERIZIDAE
PASSERELLIDAE
CALYPTOPHILIDAE
PHAENICOPHILIDAE
NESOSPINGIDAE
SPINDALIDAE
ZELEDONIIDAE
TERETISTRIDAE
ICTERIIDAE
ICTERIDAE
PARULIDAE
MITROSPINGIDAE
CARDINALIDAE
THRAUPIDAE

30. [p. 604] *Melozone cabanisi* is treated as a species separate from *M. biarcuata*, following Sandoval et al. (2014). In the species account for *M. biarcuata*, change the English name to White-faced Ground-Sparrow and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (250–1800 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and western Honduras (east to the Sula and Comayagua valleys).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *M. cabanisi* (as Prevost's Ground-Sparrow), but treated as separate on the basis of differences in plumage and vocalizations (Sandoval et al. 2014) commensurate with those between other closely related species of New World sparrows.

After the account for *M. biarcuata*, insert the following new species account:

Melozone cabanisi (Sclater and Salvin). Cabanis's Ground-Sparrow.

Pyrgisoma cabanisi Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 324. (San José, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Decidous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (600–1600 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of central Costa Rica (Aguacate Mountains east to Turrialba).

Notes.—See comments under *M. biarcuata*.

31. [p. 618] The English name of *Ammodramus leconteii* is changed to LeConte's Sparrow to conform to the generally accepted spelling of the name of entomologist John Lawrence LeConte, for whom the species was named (Mearns and Mearns 1992, Jobling 2010). Add the following sentence to the beginning of the Notes: Formerly known as Le Conte's Sparrow.

32. [p. 626] *Junco bairdi* is treated as a species separate from *J. phaeonotus*. In the species account for *J. phaeonotus*, change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—[Same except delete mention of *bairdi* group.]

Notes.—Groups: *J. phaeonotus* [Mexican Junco], *J. fulvescens* Nelson, 1897 [Chiapas Junco], and *J. alticola* Salvin, 1863 [Guatemala Junco]. Formerly considered conspecific with *J. bairdi*, but treated as separate on the basis of differences in morphology (Miller 1941), vocalizations (Howell and Webb 1995, Pieplow and Francis 2011), and genomics (McCormack et al. 2012, Friis et al. 2016, Milá et al. 2016).

After the account for *J. phaeonotus*, insert the following new species account:

Junco bairdi Ridgway. Baird's Junco.

Junco bairdi Ridgway (ex Belding MS), 1883, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 6: 155. (Laguna, Baja California.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1200–1900 m; Temperate Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Cape district of Baja California Sur (Sierra Victoria).

Notes.—See comments under *J. phaeonotus*.

33. [pp. 639–658] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Powell et al. 2014) have shown that the limits and linear sequence of genera in the family Icteridae do not reflect their evolutionary relationships, and these findings were implemented in the classification proposed by Remsen et al. (2016). Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Sturnella neglecta*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***LEISTES*** Vigors

Leistes Vigors, 1825, Zool. Journ. 2: 191. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus americanus* Gmelin = *Emberiza militaris* Linnaeus.

Remove the citation for *Leistes* from the synonymy of *Sturnella*. Under the heading Genus ***STURNELLA*** Vieillot, insert the following Notes: Formerly included *Leistes*, but genetic data (Powell et al. 2014) indicate that *Sturnella* and *Leistes* form two deeply divergent groups.

Change ***Sturnella militaris*** (Linnaeus) to ***Leistes militaris*** (Linnaeus), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Leistes*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Sturnella*; see comments under *Sturnella*.

After the species account for *Dives dives*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***PTILOXENA*** Chapman

Ptiloxena Chapman, 1892, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 4: 307. Type, by original designation, *Quiscalus atroviolaceus* d'Orbigny.

Remove the citation for *Ptiloxena* from the synonymy of *Dives*. Under the heading Genus ***DIVES*** Deppe, replace the existing Notes with: See comments under *Ptiloxena atroviolacea*.

Change ***Dives atroviolaceus*** (d'Orbigny) to ***Ptiloxena atroviolacea*** (d'Orbigny), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Ptiloxena*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Dives*, but genetic data (Powell et al. 2013) indicate that *Ptiloxena atroviolacea* is sister to the *Euphagus-Quiscalus* clade rather than to *Dives*.

Rearrange the sequence of genera in Family **ICTERIDAE**: Blackbirds to:

Xanthocephalus
Dolichonyx
Sturnella
Leistes
Amblycercus
Cassiculus
Psarocolius
Cacicus
Icterus
Nesopsar
Agelaius
Molothrus
Dives
Ptiloxena
Euphagus
Quiscalus
Chrysomus

34. [pp. 639–658] A subfamily classification is adopted for family Icteridae, following Powell et al. (2013):

Under the heading Family **ICTERIDAE**: Blackbirds, add the following:

Notes.—Subfamily classification and linear sequence of genera follow Remsen et al. (2016).

After the heading and Notes for Family **ICTERIDAE**: Blackbirds, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily XANTHOCEPHALINAE: Yellow-headed Blackbirds

Move the heading Genus ***XANTHOCEPHALUS*** Bonaparte, its citation, and its included species account to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily DOLICHONYCHINAE: Bobolinks

Move the heading Genus ***DOLICHONYX*** Swainson, its citation, and its included species account to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily STURNELLINAE: Meadowlarks

Move the headings Genus ***STURNELLA*** Vieillot and Genus ***LEISTES*** Vigors, their citations and Notes, and their included species accounts to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Leistes militaris*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily AMBLYCERCINAE: Yellow-billed Caciques

Move the heading Genus ***AMBLYCERCUS*** Cabanis, its citation, and its included species account to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Amblycercus holosericeus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily CACICINAE: Oropendolas and Caciques

Move the headings Genus ***CASSICULUS*** Swainson, Genus ***PSAROCOLIUS*** Wagler, and Genus ***CACICUS*** Lacépède, their citations and Notes, and their included species accounts to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Cacicus cela*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily ICTERINAE: Orioles

Move the heading Genus ***ICTERUS*** Brisson, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Icterus parisorum*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily AGELAIINAE: Blackbirds

Move the headings Genus ***NESOPSAR*** Sclater, Genus ***AGELAIUS*** Vieillot, Genus ***MOLOTHRUS*** Swainson, Genus ***DIVES*** Deppe, Genus ***PTILOXENA*** Chapman, Genus ***EUPHAGUS*** Cassin, Genus ***QUISCALUS*** Vieillot, and Genus ***CHRYSOMUS*** Swainson, their citations and Notes, and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this heading.

35. [p. 590] A record of *Cyanerpes cyaneus* (Red-legged Honeycreeper) in the United States is recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the section on Distribution:

Accidental in south Texas (Estero Llano Grande State Park, Hidalgo County, 27–29 November 2014; photos; Gustafson et al. 2015, Pranty et al. 2016). Seven photographed birds from south Florida have not been accepted because of questionable provenance (Greenlaw et al. 2014).

36. [pp. 685–698] Delete the accounts for *Thalassarche eremita*, *Tadorna ferruginea*, *Rallus aquaticus*, *Charadrius veredus*, *Corvus frugilegus*, *Corvus corone*, and *Anthus pratensis* from the Appendix.

37. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Anser canagicus Oie empereur
Anser caerulescens Oie des neiges
Anser rossii Oie de Ross
Tadorna ferruginea Tadorne casarca
Sibirionetta formosa Sarcelle élégante
Spatula querquedula Sarcelle d'été
Spatula discors Sarcelle à ailes bleues
Spatula cyanoptera Sarcelle cannelle
Spatula clypeata Canard souchet
Mareca strepera Canard chipeau
Mareca falcata Canard à faucilles
Mareca penelope Canard siffleur
Mareca americana Canard d'Amérique
Melanitta nigra Macreuse noire
Eugenes spectabilis Colibri de la Talamanca
Juliamyia julie Colibri de Julie
Rallus longirostris Râle gris
Rallus aquaticus Râle d'eau
Charadrius veredus Pluvier oriental
Anous ceruleus Noddi bleu
Thalassarche eremita Albatros des Chatham
Ardea intermedia Héron intermédiaire
Circus hudsonius Busard des marais
Lanius borealis Pie-grièche boréale
Corvus frugilegus Corbeau freux

Corvus cornix Corneille mantelée
Sylvia atricapilla Fauvette à tête noire
Acrocephalus dumetorum Rousserolle des buissons
Zoothera aurea Grive dorée
Toxostoma lecontei Moqueur de LeConte
Anthus pratensis Pipit farlouse
Crithagra mozambica Serin du Mozambique
Acanthis cabaret Sizerin cabaret
Loxia sinesciurus Bec-croisé de l'Idaho
Spinus notatus Tarin à tête noire
Spinus xanthogastrus Tarin à ventre jaune
Spinus cucullatus Tarin rouge
Spinus dominicensis Tarin des Antilles
RHODINOCICHLIDAE
Rhodinocichla rosea Quéo rosalbin
PASSERELLIDAE
Melozone cabanisi Tohi de Cabanis
Ammodramus leconteii Bruant de LeConte
Junco bairdi Junco de Baird
CALYPTOPHILIDAE
Calyptophilus tertius Konichon d'Haïti
Calyptophilus frugivorus Konichon dominicain
PHAENICOPHILIDAE
Phaenicophilus palmarum Katje à couronne noire
Phaenicophilus poliocephalus Katje à couronne grise
Xenoligea montana Petit Quatre-yeux
Microligea palustris Ligéa aux yeux rouges
NESOSPINGIDAE
Nesospingus speculiferus Pleureur de Porto Rico
SPINDALIDAE
ZELEDONIIDAE
Zeledonia coronata Zélédonie couronnée
TERETISTRIDAE
Teretistris fernandinae Chillina de Fernandina
Teretistris fornsi Chillina d'Oriente
ICTERIIDAE
Icteria virens Ictérie polyglotte
Leistes militaris Sturnelle militaire
Ptiloxena atroviolacea Quiscale violet
MITROSPINGIDAE
Mitrospingus cassinii Mitrospin obscur
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Spinus magellanicus Tarin de Magellan

Delete the following names:

Chen canagica Oie empereur
Chen caerulescens Oie des neiges
Chen rossii Oie de Ross
Anas formosa Sarcelle élégante
Anas querquedula Sarcelle d'été
Anas discors Sarcelle à ailes bleues
Anas cyanoptera Sarcelle cannelle
Anas clypeata Canard souchet
Anas strepera Canard chipeau
Anas falcata Canard à faucilles
Anas penelope Canard siffleur
Anas americana Canard d'Amérique
Damophila julie Colibri julie
Larus thayeri Goéland de Thayer
Procelsterna cerulea Noddi bleu
Mesophoyx intermedia Héron intermédiaire
Circus cyaneus Busard Saint-Martin
Lanius excubitor Pie-grièche grise
Toxostoma lecontei Moqueur de Le Conte
Spinus notatus Chardonneret à tête noire
Spinus xanthogastrus Chardonneret à ventre jaune
Spinus cucullatus Chardonneret rouge
Spinus dominicensis Chardonneret des Antilles
Serinus mozambicus Serin du Mozambique
Zeledonia coronata Paruline de Zeledon
Icteria virens Paruline polyglotte
Xenoligea montana Paruline quatre-yeux
Microligea palustris Paruline aux yeux rouges
Teretistris fernandinae Paruline de Fernandina
Teretistris fornsi Paruline d'Oriente
Nesospingus speculiferus Tangara de Porto Rico
Phaenicophilus palmarum Tangara à couronne noire
Phaenicophilus poliocephalus Tangara quatre-yeux
Calyptophilus tertius Tangara d'Haïti
Calyptophilus frugivorus Tangara cornichon
Rhodinocichla rosea Tangara quéo
Mitrospingus cassinii Tangara obscur
Ammodramus leconteii Bruant de Le Conte
Sturnella militaris Sturnelle militaire
Dives atroviolaceus Quiscale violet
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Thalassarche eremita Albatros des Chatham
Tadorna ferruginea Tadorne casarca
Rallus aquaticus Râle d'eau
Charadrius veredus Pluvier oriental
Corvus frugilegus Corbeau freux
Corvus corone Corneille noire
Anthus pratensis Pipit farlouse
Spinus magellanicus Chardonneret de Magellan

Change the sequence of species currently and formerly in the genus *Anser* and the genus *Anas* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in family SCOLOPACIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera in family MUSCICAPIDAE, family FRINGILLIDAE, and family ICTERIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Recognize new families RHODINOCICHLIDAE, PASSERELLIDAE, CALYPTOPHILIDAE, PHAENICOPHILIDAE,

NESOSPINGIDAE, SPINDALIDAE, ZELEDONIIDAE, TERETISTRIDAE, ICTERIIDAE, and MITROSPINGIDAE, and change the sequence of families following CALCARIIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included recognition of *Eugenes viridiceps* as a species distinct from the newly circumscribed *E. fulgens* (Rivoli's Hummingbird), *Tringa inornata* as a species distinct from *T. semipalmata* (Willet), *Aulacorhynchus wagleri* and *A. caeruleogularis* as species distinct from the newly circumscribed *A. prasinus* (Northern Emerald-Toucanet), *Colaptes mexicanoides* as a species distinct from *C. auratus* (Northern Flicker), *Vireo pusillus* as a species distinct from *V. bellii* (Bell's Vireo), *Certhia albescens* as a species distinct from *C. americana* (Brown Creeper), *Turdus graysoni* as a species distinct from *T. rufopalliatus* (Rufous-backed Robin), *Arremon kuehnerii* as a species distinct from *A. brunneinucha* (Chestnut-capped Brushfinch), *Junco alticola* as a species distinct from *J. phaeonotus* (Yellow-eyed Junco), *Oreothlypis ridgwayi* as a species distinct from *O. ruficapilla* (Nashville Warbler), and *S. auduboni* and *S. goldmani* as species distinct from *S. coronata* (Yellow-rumped Warbler); merger of *Junco hyemalis* (Dark-eyed Junco) with *J. phaeonotus*, and merger of *Acanthis flammea* (Common Redpoll) with *A. hornemanni* (Hoary Redpoll); resurrection of the genus *Steganopus* for *Phalaropus tricolor* (Wilson's Phalarope); transfer of *Bubulcus ibis* (Cattle Egret) to *Ardea*; and modification of the English name of *Aythya collaris* (Ring-necked Duck).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank G. R. Angehr, R. C. Banks, C. W. Benkman, M. R. Browning, G. W. Clough, K. L. Garrett, A. C. Geiger, D. D. Gibson, P. M. Henson, H. G. Herlyn, J. Hudon, M. J. Iliff, A. Jaramillo, J. R. Jehl, Jr., L. B. Klicka, J. M. Maley, J. D. Manthey, N. A. Mason, J. Ottenburghs, A. P. Peterson, M. B. Robbins, S. Rottenborn, L. Sandoval, R. L. Schodde, T. S. Schulenberg, D. L. Slager, G. M. Spellman, S. A. Taylor, D. P. L. Toews, and J. Wasell for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Allard, K., K. McKay, and L. McKinnon. 2001. Sighting of Ruddy Shelducks at East Bay, Southampton Island, Nunavut. Birders Journal 10:86–89.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1886. Check-list of North American Birds, 1st ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1957. Check-list of North American Birds, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1973. Thirty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. Auk 90:411–419.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. Auk 117:847–858.

Arnaiz-Villena, A., J. Moscoso, V. Ruiz-del-Valle, J. Gonzalez, R. Reguera, A. Ferri, M. Wink, and J. I. Serrano-Vela. 2008. Mitochondrial DNA phylogenetic definition of a group of 'arid-zone' Carduelini finches. Open Ornithology Journal 1:1–7.

Arnaiz-Villena, A., J. Moscoso, V. Ruiz-del-Valle, J. Gonzalez, R. Reguera, M. Wink, and J. I. Serrano-Vela. 2007. Bayesian phylogeny of Fringillinae birds: Status of the singular African oriole finch *Linurgus olivaceus* and evolution and heterogeneity of the genus *Carpodacus*. Acta Zoologia Sinica 53:826–834.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2013. Going to extremes: Contrasting rates of diversification in a recent radiation of New World passerine birds. Systematic Biology 62:298–320.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2015. New insights into New World biogeography: An integrated view from the phylogeny of blackbirds, cardinals, sparrows, tanagers, warblers, and allies. Auk 132:333–348.

Benkman, C. W., J. W. Smith, P. C. Keenan, T. L. Parchman, and L. Santisteban. 2009. A new species of red crossbill (Fringillidae: *Loxia*) from Idaho. Condor 111:169–176.

Boertmann, D. 1994. An annotated checklist to the birds of Greenland. Meddelelser om Grønland, Bioscience 38:1–63.

Bonaccorso, E., J. M. Guayasamin, A. T. Peterson, and A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza. 2011. Molecular phylogeny and systematics of Neotropical toucanets in the genus *Aulacorhynchus*. Zoologica Scripta 40:336–349.

Bouton, W. A., and R. C. Fowler, Jr. 2015. First North American record of Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*). North American Birds 68:450–457.

Chang, Q., B.-W. Zhang, H. Jin, L.-F. Zhu, and K.-Y. Zhou. 2003. Phylogenetic relationships among 13 species of herons inferred from mitochondrial 12S rRNA gene sequences. Acta Zoologica Sinica 49:205–210.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2010. Fifty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 127:726–744.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2011. Fifty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 128:600–613.

Cibois, A., J.-C. Thibault, G. Rocamora, and E. Pasquet. 2016. Molecular phylogeny and systematics of Blue and Grey noddies (*Procelsterna*). Ibis 158:433–438.

Collinson, M., D. T. Parkin, A. G. Knox, G. Sangster, and A. J. Helbig. 2006. Species limits within the genus *Melanitta*, the scoters. British Birds 99:183–201.

Cory, C. 1918. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, vol. 13, pt. 2, no. 1.

de Kroon, G. H. J., G. Mommors, M. Slabbekoorn, and H. Slabbekoorn. 2008. Vocale variatie bij de Waterral: een vergelijking tussen twee ondersoorten. Limosa 81:81–91.

Dickinson, E. C., and L. Christidis, Eds. 2014. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, vol. 2, 4th ed. Aves Press, Eastbourne, U.K.

Dobson, A. D. M., and M. L. Clarke. 2011. Inconsistency in the taxonomy of Hen and Northern harriers: Causes and consequences. British Birds 104:192–201.

Etherington, G. J., and J. A. Mobley. 2016. Molecular phylogeny, morphology and life-history comparisons within *Circus cyaneus* reveal the presence of two distinct evolutionary lineages. Avian Research 7:17.

Friis, G., P. Aleixandre, R. Rodríguez-Estrella, A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza, and B. Milá. 2016. Rapid postglacial diversification and long-term stasis within the songbird genus *Junco*: Phylogeographic and phylogenomic evidence. Molecular Ecology 25:6175–6195.

Garrett, K. L., and J. C. Wilson. 2003. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2001 records. Western Birds 34:15–41.

Gaston, A. J., and R. Decker. 1985. Interbreeding of Thayer's Gull, *Larus thayeri*, and Kumlien's Gull, *Larus glaucoides kumlieni*, on Southampton Island, Northwest Territories. Canadian Field-Naturalist 99:257–259.

Gibson, R., and A. Baker. 2012. Multiple gene sequences resolve phylogenetic relationships in the shorebird suborder Scolopaci (Aves: Charadriiformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 64:66–72.

Gibson, D. D., L. H. DeCicco, R. E. Gill, Jr., S. C. Heinl, A. J. Lang, T. G. Tobish, Jr., and J. J. Withrow. 2013. Third report of the Alaska Checklist Committee, 2008–2012. Western Birds 44: 183–195.

Godfrey, W. E. 1986. The Birds of Canada, revised edition. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Gonzalez, J., H. Düttmann, and M. Wink. 2009. Phylogenetic relationships based on two mitochondrial genes and hybridization patterns in Anatidae. Journal of Zoology 279: 310–318.

Grant, P. J. 1983. The 'Marsh Hawk' problem. British Birds 76:373–376.

Greenlaw, J. S., B. Pranty, and R. Bowman. 2014. The Robertson and Woolfenden Florida Bird Species: An Annotated List. Special Publication No. 8, Florida Ornithological Society, Gainesville, Florida.

Gustafson, M., R. Rangel, D. Anderson, T. Kersten, and J. Yochum. 2015. Red-legged Honeycreeper at Estero Llano Grande State Park, Weslaco. Texas Birds Annual 11:49.

Helms, O. 1926. The birds of Angmagssalik. Meddelelser om Grønland 58:205–274.

Hertzel, T. 2017. The records of the Oregon Bird Records Committee 2016–2017. Oregon Birds 43:4–6.

Howell, S. N. G. 2012. Petrels, Albatrosses, and Storm-Petrels of North America: A Photographic Guide. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Howell, S. N. G., and S. Webb. 1995. A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford University Press, New York.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Jobling, J. A. 2010. Helm Dictionary of Scientific Bird Names. Christopher Helm, London.

Johnsen, A., E. Rindal, P. G. P. Ericson, D. Zuccon, K. C. R. Kerr, M. Y. Stoeckle, and J. T. Lifjeld. 2010. DNA barcoding of Scandinavian birds reveals divergent lineages in trans-Atlantic species. Journal of Ornithology 151:565–578.

Lehman, P. E., and R. L. Ake. 2011. Blyth's Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus dumetorum*) at Gambell, Alaska: First record for North America. North American Birds 65:4–12.

Lerner, H. R. L., M. Meyer, H. F. James, M. Hofreiter, and R. C. Fleischer. 2011. Multilocus resolution of phylogeny and timescale in the extant adaptive radiation of Hawaiian honeycreepers. Current Biology 21:1838–1844.

Livezey, B. L. 1991. A phylogenetic analysis and classification of recent dabbling ducks (tribe Anatini) based on comparative morphology. Auk 108:471–507.

Macpherson, A. H. 1961. Observations on Canadian Arctic *Larus* gulls, and on the taxonomy of *L. thayeri* Brooks. Arctic Institute of North America Technical Paper 7:1–40.

Maley, J. M., J. E. McCormack, W. L. E. Tsai, E. M. Schwab, J. van Dort, R. C. Juárez, and M. D. Carling. 2016. Fonseca Mangrove Rail: A new subspecies from Honduras. Western Birds 47:262–273.

McCormack, J. E., J. M. Maley, S. M. Hird, E. P. Derryberry, G. R. Graves, and R. T. Brumfield. 2012. Next-generation sequencing reveals phylogeographic structure and a species tree for recent bird divergences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 62:397–406.

Mearns, B., and R. Mearns. 1992. Audubon to Xantus: The Lives of Those Commemorated in North American Bird Names. Academic Press, New York.

Milá, B., P. Aleixandre, S. Alvarez-Nordström, and J. McCormack. 2016. More than meets the eye: Lineage diversity and evolutionary history of Dark-eyed and Yellow-eyed juncos. Pages 179–198 *in* Snowbird (E. D. Ketterson and J. W. Atwell, Eds.). University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Miller, A. H. 1941. Speciation in the avian genus *Junco*. University of California Publications in Zoology 44:173–434.

Nguembock, B., J. Fjeldså, A. Couloux, and E. Pasquet. 2009. Molecular phylogeny of Carduelinae (Aves, Passeriformes, Fringillidae) proves polyphyletic origin of the genera *Serinus* and *Carduelis* and suggests redefined generic limits. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 51:169–181.

Oatley, G., R. E Simmons, and J. Fuchs. 2015. A molecular phylogeny of the harriers (*Circus*, Accipitridae) indicate [*sic*] the role of long distance dispersal and migration in diversification. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 85: 150–160.

Olsson, U., P. Alström, L. Svensson, M. Aliabadian, and P. Sundberg. 2010. The *Lanius excubitor* (Aves, Passeriformes) conundrum—taxonomic dilemma when molecular and non-

molecular data tell different stories. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 55:347–357.

Ottenburghs, J., H. J. Megens, R. H. Kraus, O. Madsen, P. van Hooft, S. E. van Wieren, R. P. Crooijmans, R. C. Ydenberg, M. A. Groenen, and H. H. Prins. 2016. A tree of geese: A phylogenomic perspective on the evolutionary history of true geese. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 101:303–313.

Özdikmen, H. 2008. *Neodamophila* nom. nov., a replacement name for the bird genus *Damophila* Reichenbach, 1854 (Aves: Apodiformes: Trochilidae). Munis Entomology and Zoology 3: 171–173.

Parchman, T. L., C. A. Buerkle, V. Soria-Carrasco, and C. W. Benkman. 2016. Genome divergence and diversification within a geographic mosaic of coevolution. Molecular Ecology 25:5705–5718.

Parkin, D. T., M. Collinson, A. J. Helbig, A. G. Knox, and G. Sangster. 2003. The taxonomic status of Carrion and Hooded crows. British Birds 96:274–290.

Peer, B. D., C. E. McIntosh, M. J. Kuehn, S. I. Rothstein, and R. C. Fleischer. 2011. Complex biogeographic history of *Lanius* shrikes and its implications for the evolution of defenses against avian brood parasitism. Condor 113:385–394.

Peters, J. L. 1945. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 5. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pieplow, N. D., and C. D. Francis. 2011. Song differences among subspecies of Yellow-eyed Juncos (*Junco phaeonotus*). Wilson Journal of Ornithology 123:464–471.

Poelstra, J. W., N. Vijay, C. M. Bossu, H. Lantz, B. Ryll, I. Müller, V. Baglione, P. Unneberg, M. Wikelski, M. G. Grabherr, and B. W. Wolf. 2014. The genomic landscape underlying phenotypic integrity in the face of gene flow in crows. Science 344:1410–1414.

Powell, A. F. L. A., F. K. Barker, S. M. Lanyon, K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, and I. J. Lovette. 2014. A comprehensive species-level molecular phylogeny of the New World blackbirds (Icteridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 71:94–112.

Pranty, B., J. Barry, M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, K. L. Garrett, A. Lang, M. W. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, P. Pyle, and D. A. Sibley. 2016. 27th Report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2016. Birding 48:30–37.

Puebla-Olivares, F., E. Bonaccorso, A. Espinosa de los Monteros, K. E. Omland, J. E. Llorente-Bousquets, A. T. Peterson, and A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza. 2008. Speciation in the Emerald Toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus prasinus*) complex. Auk 125:39–50.

Pycraft, W. P. 1905. On the systematic position of *Zeledonia coronata*, with some observations of the position of the Turdidae. Ibis 1905:1–24.

Raikow, R. 1978. Appendicular myology and relationships of the New World nine-primaried oscines (Aves: Passeriformes). Bulletin of the Carnegie Museum 7:1–43.

Rasmussen, P. C., and J. C. Anderton. 2005. Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide, vols. 1 and 2. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., A. F. L. A. Powell, R. Schodde, F. K. Barker, and S. M. Lanyon. 2016. A revised classification of the Icteridae (Aves) based on DNA sequence data. Zootaxa 4093:285–292.

Renner, S. C., and K.-L. Schuchmann. 2004. Biogeography, geographical variation, and taxonomy of the hummingbird genera *Eugenes* Gould, 1856, *Sternoclyta* Gould, 1858, and *Hylonympha* Gould, 1873 (Aves: Trochilidae). Anzeiger der Ornithologische Gesellschaft in Bayern 43:103–114.

Ridgway, R. 1889 [1888]. Notes on Costa Rican birds, with descriptions of seven new species and subspecies and one new genus. Proceedings U.S. National Museum 11:537–546.

Ridgway, R. 1907. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin U.S. National Museum, no. 50, pt. 4.

Ridgway, R. 1911. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin U.S. National Museum, no. 50, pt. 5.

Salomonsen, F. 1963. Systematisk oversigt over Nordens fugle, vol. 7. *In* Nordens fugle i farver (N. Blaedel, Ed.). E. Munksgaard, Copenhagen.

Sandoval, L., P.-P. Bitton, S. M. Doucet, and D. J. Mennill. 2014. Analysis of plumage, morphology, and voice reveals species-level differences between two subspecies of Prevost's Ground-Sparrow *Melozone biarcuata* (Prévost and Des Murs) (Aves: Emberizidae). Zootaxa 3895:103–116.

Sangster, G. 2009. Acoustic differences between the scoters *Melanitta nigra nigra* and *M. n. americana*. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 121:696–702.

Sangster, G., J. M. Collinson, P. A. Crochet, A. G. Knox, D. T. Parkin, L. Svensson, and S. C. Votier. 2011. Taxonomic recommendations for British birds. Seventh report. Ibis 153: 883–892.

Sheldon, F. H. 1987. Phylogeny of herons estimated from DNA-DNA hybridization data. Auk 104:97–108.

Sibley, C. G. 1968. The relationships of the "wren-thrush," *Zeledonia coronata* Ridgway. Postilla 125:1–12.

Singer, D. S., J. L. Dunn, L. B. Harter, and G. McCaskie. 2016. The 40th annual report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2014 records. Western Birds 47:291–313.

Smith, J. W., and C. W. Benkman. 2007. A coevolutionary arms race causes ecological speciation in crossbills. American Naturalist 169:455–465.

Smith, N. G. 1966. Evolution of some Arctic gulls (*Larus*): An experimental study of isolating mechanisms. Ornithological Monographs 4.

Snell, R. R. 1989. Status of *Larus* gulls at Home Bay, Baffin Island. Colonial Waterbirds 12:12–23.

Snell, R. R. 1991. Conflation of the observed and hypothesized: Smith's 1961 research in Home Bay, Baffin Island. Colonial Waterbirds 14:196–202.

Snell, R. R. 2002. Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*) and Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*). *In* The Birds of North America, no. 699 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Birds of North America, Philadelphia.

Tavares, E. S., G. H. J. de Kroon, and A. J. Baker. 2010. Phylogenetic and coalescent analysis of three loci suggest that the Water Rail is divisible into two species, *Rallus aquaticus* and *R. indicus*. BMC Evolutionary Biology 10:226.

Thorpe, J. P. 1988. Juvenile Hen Harriers showing 'Marsh Hawk' characters. British Birds 81:377–382.

Weber, J. W. 1981. The *Larus* gulls of the Pacific Northwest interior, with taxonomic comments on several forms (Part 1). Continental Birdlife 2:1–10.

Weir, D. N., A. C. Kitchener, and R. Y. McGowan. 2000. Hybridization and changes in the distribution of Iceland gulls (*Larus glaucoides/kumlieni/thayeri*). Journal of Zoology, London 252:517–530.

Winge, H. 1898. Grønlands Fugl. Meddelelser om Grønland 21:1–316.

Wink, M., and H. Sauer-Gürth. 2004. Phylogenetic relationships in diurnal raptors based on nucleotide sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear marker genes. *In* Raptors Worldwide: Proceedings of the VI World Conference on Birds of Prey and Owls (R. D. Chancellor and B.-U. Meyburg, Eds.). WWGBP/MME, Budapest, Hungary.

Wink, M., I. Seibold, F. Lotfikhah, and W. Bednarek. 1998. Molecular systematics of Holarctic raptors (Order Falconiformes). *In* Holarctic Birds of Prey (R. D. Chancellor, B.-U. Meyburg, and J. J. Ferraro, Eds.). ADENEX-WWGBP, Badajoz, Spain.

Winker, K. 2016. An examination of species limits in the *Aulacorhynchus "prasinus"* toucanet complex (Aves: Ramphastidae). PeerJ 4:e2381.

Zamudio-Beltrán, L. E., and B. E. Hernández-Baños. 2015. A multilocus analysis provides evidence for more than one species within *Eugenes fulgens* (Aves: Trochilidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 90:80–84.

Zhou, X., Q. Lin, W. Fang, and X. Chen. 2014. The complete mitochondrial genomes of sixteen ardeid birds revealing the evolutionary process of the gene rearrangements. BMC Genomics 15:573.

Zuccon, D., R. Prŷs-Jones, P. C. Rasmussen, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2012. The phylogenetic relationships and generic limits of finches (Fringillidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 62:581–596.

The Auk
Ornithological Advances

AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 135, 2018, pp. 798–813
DOI: 10.1642/AUK-18-62.1

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fifty-ninth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1]* Kevin J. Burns,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] Douglas F. Stotz,[9] Benjamin M. Winger,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA
[2] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[3] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[4] Bishop, California, USA
[5] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[6] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[7] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[8] Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[9] Science and Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[10] Museum of Zoology and Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA
[11] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
* Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu; Chairman of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union). All authors are members of the Committee, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

Published June 27, 2018

This is the 18th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between April 15, 2017, and April 15, 2018, by the AOS's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, long-time member Jim Rising left the Committee for health reasons, and Ben Winger was added to the Committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) one species (*Tadorna tadorna*) is added to the main list, by transfer from the Appendix, on the basis of new distributional information; (2) two species (*Automolus exsertus* and *Sporophila morelleti*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) the distributional statements or Notes of five species (*Elaenia chiriquensis*, *Mitrephanes phaeocercus*, *Fluvicola pica*, *Vireo olivaceus*, and *Henicorhina leucophrys*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (4) one species name is changed (to *Caprimulgus jotaka*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) one species (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) is lost because of transfer of the only subspecies in our area to *G. semiflava*; (6) one species (*Ramphocelus costaricensis*) is lost by merger with a species already on the list; (7) one species (*Gracula religiosa*) is lost by transfer to the Appendix, and its circumscription is changed; (8) seven genera (*Pseudobulweria*, *Horornis*, *Larvivora*, *Cyanecula*, *Calliope*, *Centronyx*, and *Ammospiza*) are added because of splits from other genera, resulting in the loss of two genera (*Cettia* and *Luscinia*) and changes to 12 scientific names (*Pseudobulweria rostrata*, *Horornis diphone*, *Larvivora cyane*, *L. sibilans*, *Cyanecula svecica*, *Calliope calliope*, *Centronyx bairdii*, *C. henslowii*, *Ammospiza leconteii*, *A. maritima*, *A. nelsoni*, and *A. caudacuta*); (9) one genus (*Dryobates*) is added because of a lump with other genera, resulting in the loss of one genus (*Veniliornis*) and changes to 10 scientific names (*Dryobates pubescens*, *D. nuttallii*, *D. scalaris*, *D. borealis*, *D. villosus*, *D. albolarvatus*, *D. fumigatus*, *D. arizonae*, *D. stricklandi*, and *D. kirkii*); (10) one genus (*Phaeomyias*) is lost by merger with another genus, resulting in a change to one scientific name (*Nesotriccus murinus*); (11) the scientific names of two species (*Melopyrrha portoricensis* and *M. violacea*) are changed because of a transfer between genera already on the list; (12) the English names of two species (*Perisoreus canadensis* and *Leistes militaris*) are changed; and (13) three species (*Lampornis amethystinus*, *Empidonax affinis*, and *Vireo gundlachii*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

New families of storm-petrels (Oceanitidae) and suboscine passerines (Onychorynchidae) are added, a subfamily classification and a new linear sequence are adopted for the Accipitridae, and a modified subfamily classification and a new linear sequence are adopted for the Tyrannidae, all due to new phylogenetic data. The family

© 2018 American Ornithological Society. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254
Direct all requests to reproduce journal content to the AOS Publications Office at pubs@americanornithology.org

placements of six genera (*Oceanites*, *Pelagodroma*, *Fregetta*, *Onychorhynchus*, *Terenotriccus*, and *Myiobius*) and the subfamily placements of 14 genera (*Mionectes*, *Leptopogon*, *Phylloscartes*, *Pseudotriccus*, *Myiornis*, *Lophotriccus*, *Oncostoma*, *Poecilotriccus*, *Todirostrum*, *Cnipodectes*, *Rhynchocyclus*, *Tolmomyias*, *Machetornis*, and *Sublegatus*) are changed on the basis of new information on their phylogenetic relationships. In addition, *Piprites* is moved from Genus Incertae Sedis to the new subfamily Pipritinae.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/nacc/proposals/2018.html.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. The number in the title of the list of species remains unchanged at 2,143. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Tadorna tadorna Common Shelduck. (A)
Caprimulgus jotaka Gray Nightjar. (A)
OCEANITIDAE
Pseudobulweria rostrata Tahiti Petrel. (A)
Elaninae
Gypaetinae
Accipitrinae
Dryobates pubescens Downy Woodpecker.
Dryobates nuttallii Nuttall's Woodpecker.
Dryobates scalaris Ladder-backed Woodpecker.
Dryobates borealis Red-cockaded Woodpecker.
Dryobates villosus Hairy Woodpecker.
Dryobates albolarvatus White-headed Woodpecker.
Dryobates fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.
Dryobates arizonae Arizona Woodpecker.
Dryobates stricklandi Strickland's Woodpecker.
Dryobates kirkii Red-rumped Woodpecker.
Automolus exsertus Chiriqui Foliage-gleaner.
ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE
Pipritinae
Rhynchocyclinae
Nesotriccus murinus Mouse-colored Tyrannulet.
Perisoreus canadensis Canada Jay.
Horornis diphone Japanese Bush-Warbler. (H, I)
Larvivora cyane Siberian Blue Robin. (A)
Larvivora sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin. (A)
Cyanecula svecica Bluethroat.
Calliope calliope Siberian Rubythroat. (A)
Centronyx bairdii Baird's Sparrow.
Centronyx henslowii Henslow's Sparrow.
Ammospiza leconteii LeConte's Sparrow.
Ammospiza maritima Seaside Sparrow.
Ammospiza nelsoni Nelson's Sparrow.
Ammospiza caudacuta Saltmarsh Sparrow.
Leistes militaris Red-breasted Meadowlark.
Ramphocelus passerinii Scarlet-rumped Tanager.
Melopyrrha portoricensis Puerto Rican Bullfinch.
Melopyrrha violacea Greater Antillean Bullfinch.
Sporophila torqueola Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater.
Sporophila morelleti Morelet's Seedeater.

Delete the following names:

Caprimulgus indicus Gray Nightjar. (A)
Pterodroma rostrata Tahiti Petrel. (A)
Picoides scalaris Ladder-backed Woodpecker.
Picoides nuttallii Nuttall's Woodpecker.
Picoides pubescens Downy Woodpecker.
Picoides fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.
Picoides villosus Hairy Woodpecker.
Picoides arizonae Arizona Woodpecker.
Picoides stricklandi Strickland's Woodpecker.
Picoides borealis Red-cockaded Woodpecker.
Picoides albolarvatus White-headed Woodpecker.
Veniliornis kirkii Red-rumped Woodpecker.
Phaeomyias murina Mouse-colored Tyrannulet.
Perisoreus canadensis Gray Jay.
Cettia diphone Japanese Bush-Warbler. (H, I)
Luscinia sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin. (A)
Luscinia calliope Siberian Rubythroat. (A)
Luscinia svecica Bluethroat.
Luscinia cyane Siberian Blue Robin. (A)
Gracula religiosa Hill Myna.
Ammodramus bairdii Baird's Sparrow.
Ammodramus henslowii Henslow's Sparrow.
Ammodramus leconteii LeConte's Sparrow.
Ammodramus nelsoni Nelson's Sparrow.
Ammodramus caudacutus Saltmarsh Sparrow.
Ammodramus maritimus Seaside Sparrow.
Leistes militaris Red-breasted Blackbird.
Geothlypis aequinoctialis Masked Yellowthroat.
Ramphocelus passerinii Passerini's Tanager.
Ramphocelus costaricensis Cherrie's Tanager.
Loxigilla portoricensis Puerto Rican Bullfinch.
Loxigilla violacea Greater Antillean Bullfinch.
Sporophila torqueola White-collared Seedeater.

Recognize new family **OCEANITIDAE** and move the following species to this family:

Oceanites oceanicus
Pelagodroma marina
Fregetta tropica

Adopt the following linear sequence for families in the order Procellariiformes:

DIOMEDEIDAE
OCEANITIDAE
HYDROBATIDAE
PROCELLARIIDAE

Adopt the following subfamily arrangement and linear sequence of species for the family **ACCIPITRIDAE**:

Elaninae
Gampsonyx swainsonii
Elanus leucurus
Gypaetinae
Chondrohierax uncinatus
Leptodon cayanensis
Elanoides forficatus
Accipitrinae
Morphnus guianensis
Harpia harpyja
Aquila chrysaetos
Spizaetus tyrannus
Spizaetus melanoleucus
Spizaetus ornatus
Harpagus bidentatus
Circus hudsonius
Circus buffoni
Circus aeruginosus
Accipiter poliogaster
Accipiter soloensis
Accipiter superciliosus
Accipiter striatus
Accipiter cooperii
Accipiter gundlachi
Accipiter bicolor
Accipiter gentilis
Milvus migrans
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Haliaeetus albicilla
Haliaeetus pelagicus
Ictinia mississippiensis
Ictinia plumbea
Busarellus nigricollis
Geranospiza caerulescens
Rostrhamus sociabilis
Helicolestes hamatus
Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea
Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachii
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga
Buteogallus solitarius
Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Geranoaetus albicaudatus
Pseudastur albicollis
Leucopternis semiplumbeus
Buteo plagiatus
Buteo nitidus
Buteo lineatus
Buteo ridgwayi
Buteo platypterus
Buteo solitarius
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo albonotatus
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis

Change the sequence of species in the genera ***Picoides***, ***Dendrocopos***, and ***Dryobates*** (including one species formerly in ***Veniliornis***) to:

Picoides dorsalis
Picoides arcticus
Dendrocopos major
Dryobates pubescens
Dryobates nuttallii
Dryobates scalaris
Dryobates borealis
Dryobates villosus
Dryobates albolarvatus
Dryobates fumigatus
Dryobates arizonae
Dryobates stricklandi
Dryobates kirkii

Recognize new family **ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE** and adopt the following classification and linear sequence for families from **TYRANNIDAE** to **OXYRUNCIDAE**:

PIPRIDAE
COTINGIDAE
TITYRIDAE
OXYRUNCIDAE
ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE
TYRANNIDAE

Move the genera and included species of ***Onychorhynchus***, ***Terenotriccus***, and ***Myiobius***, in this sequence, to the newly inserted **ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE**.

Recognize new subfamilies **Pipritinae** and **Rhynchocyclinae** and adopt the following classification and linear sequence for subfamilies in **TYRANNIDAE**:

Pipritinae
Platyrinchinae

Rhynchocyclinae
Elaeniinae
Tyranninae
Fluvicolinae

Delete the heading Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** above ***Piprites griseiceps*** and move this species to follow the newly inserted **Pipritinae**.

Move the genera and included species of ***Mionectes***, ***Leptopogon***, ***Phylloscartes***, ***Pseudotriccus***, ***Myiornis***, ***Lophotriccus***, ***Oncostoma***, ***Poecilotriccus***, ***Todirostrum***, ***Cnipodectes***, ***Rhynchocyclus***, and ***Tolmomyias***, in this sequence, to the newly inserted **Rhynchocyclinae**.

Move ***Machetornis rixosa*** to **Tyranninae** to follow ***Pitangus sulphuratus***, and ***Sublegatus arenarum*** to **Fluvicolinae** to follow ***Fluvicola pica***.

Change the sequence of species formerly in the genus ***Luscinia*** to:

Larvivora cyane
Larvivora sibilans
Cyanecula svecica
Calliope calliope

Change the sequence of species formerly in the genus ***Ammodramus*** to:

Ammodramus savannarum
Centronyx bairdii
Centronyx henslowii
Ammospiza leconteii
Ammospiza maritima
Ammospiza nelsoni
Ammospiza caudacuta

Change the sequence of species in the genera ***Melopyrrha***, ***Loxipasser***, and ***Loxigilla*** to:

Melopyrrha portoricensis
Melopyrrha nigra
Melopyrrha violacea
Loxipasser anoxanthus
Loxigilla noctis
Loxigilla barbadensis

Note*: The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).*

1. [p. 64] Before the account for *Tadorna ferruginea*, insert the following new species account:

Tadorna tadorna (Linnaeus). Common Shelduck.

Anas Tadorna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 122; based on "The Sheldrake, or Burrough-Duck" of Albin, 1731, Nat. Hist. Birds, 1, p. 90, pl. 94. (Coasts of Europe; restricted to Sweden by Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica, ed. 2, p. 40.)

Habitat.—Muddy and sandy shores of large coastal estuaries in Europe; shores of inland saline and brackish lakes in open steppe in Asia.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northwestern Europe from Iceland, the British Isles, and Scandinavia south to the Atlantic coast of France (isolated populations in French Mediterranean shores and Sardinia, a few in Tunisia); and in Asia from extreme southeastern Europe across Turkey and the northern shores of the Black Sea eastward over central Asia through Mongolia to northern China (small and isolated breeding populations in Iran and Afghanistan). European populations largely resident, but many stage a molt migration in summer and spend the late summer in coastal Germany. Asian populations migratory.

Winters south to North Africa, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, northern India, Bangladesh, Korea, Japan (mainly Kyushu) and southern China, rarely south to Senegal, the Arabian Peninsula, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. Accidental in the Philippines.

Casual in Newfoundland (St. Johns, 17 November 2009, and Avalon Peninsula, 3 April 2014; photos; Pyle et al. 2017). Brinkley (2010) detailed some 40 records in North America through early 2010, many from eastern Canada and the mid-Atlantic region, and considered that those could well involve birds of natural origin, perhaps from the increasing Iceland population. Other records, including a few from western North America (e.g., California) are more problematical.

2. [p. 273] *Caprimulgus jotaka* and *C. phalaena* are treated as species separate from *C. indicus*. Remove the species account for *C. indicus* and replace it with the following new account:

Caprimulgus jotaka Temminck and Schlegel. Gray Nightjar.

Caprimulgus jotaka Temminck and Schlegel, 1844, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves, 1847, p. 37, pl. 12 ♂, pl. 13 ♀. (Japan.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous and deciduous forest including clear-cuts (avoids closed forest); winters along forest edges and in more open country.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Siberia and the Russian Far East south to northeastern Mongolia, Japan, and central and eastern China, and in the Himalayas from northeastern Pakistan, southwestern Tibet, Nepal, and northern India, east to northwestern Thailand, west-central Laos, and in China through Szechwan, northwest-

ern Yunnan, southern Shensi, and Kweichow to Fukien. Northern populations are highly migratory.

Winters in the Himalayas eastward from western Nepal, northeastern India (south to the northeastern Ghats), southern Myanmar, and southeastern China south through the remainder of southeast Asia to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and rarely the Philippines.

Casual in Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, Palau, Andaman Islands, and western New Guinea. Accidental off northwestern Australia (off Ashmore Reef) and in Alaska (Buldir Island, Aleutians, 31 May 1977, salvaged specimen; Day et al. 1979).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. indicus* Latham, 1790 [Jungle Nightjar] and *C. phalaena* Hartlaub and Finsch, 1872 [Palau Nightjar] as *C. indicus* [Gray Nightjar], but treated as separate species primarily on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Pratt et al. 1987, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, Pratt and Etpison 2008, del Hoyo et al. 2018).

3. [p. 303] Records of *Lampornis amethystinus* [Amethyst-throated Hummingbird] in Canada and the United States are recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the section on Distribution:

Accidental in Quebec (Saguenay, Région Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean, 30–31 July 2016; male, photos; Pyle et al. 2017) and in Texas (Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, 14–15 October 2016; male, photos; Pyle et al. 2017).

4. [p. 686] Phylogenetic analysis of morphology (Imber 1985) and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bretagnolle et al. 1998, Kennedy and Page 2002, Welch et al. 2014) have shown that the genus *Pterodroma* is not monophyletic. After the species account for *Pterodroma longirostris*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PSEUDOBULWERIA*** Mathews

Pseudobulweria Mathews, 1936, Ibis, p. 309. Type, by original designation, *Thalassidroma (Bulweria) macgillivrayi* G. R. Gray.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., Chesser et al. 2011) considered part of *Pterodroma*, but now treated as separate on the basis of morphological (Imber 1985) and genetic (Bretagnolle et al. 1998, Kennedy and Page 2002, Welch et al. 2014) data which indicate that *Pterodroma* as previously constituted was not monophyletic and that species of *Pseudobulweria* are not true *Pterodroma*.

Change ***Pterodroma rostrata*** to ***Pseudobulweria rostrata*** and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Pseudobulweria*. Replace the existing Notes with the following: Formerly placed in *Pterodroma*. See comments under *Pseudobulweria*.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***PTERODROMA*** Bonaparte, add the following Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Pseudobulweria*.

5. [pp. 22–26] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Kennedy and Page 2002, Hackett et al. 2008, Prum et al. 2015, Reddy et al. 2017) have shown that the family Hydrobatidae is not monophyletic. After the species account for *Phoebastria albatrus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **OCEANITIDAE**: Southern Storm-Petrels

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in the family Hydrobatidae, but genetic data (Kennedy and Page 2002, Hackett et al. 2008, Prum et al. 2015, Reddy et al. 2017) indicate that Hydrobatidae *sensu lato* consists of two deeply divergent clades that are not sister taxa.

Move the headings and citations for Genus ***OCEANITES*** Keyserling and Blasius, Genus ***PELAGODROMA*** Reichenbach, and Genus ***FREGETTA*** Bonaparte, and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this new family heading.

Change the family heading for Hydrobatidae to Family **HYDROBATIDAE**: Northern Storm-Petrels, and move this heading and its included genera and species accounts to follow the species account for *Fregetta tropica*. Insert the following Notes after the family heading:

Notes.—See comments under Oceanitidae.

6. [p. 98] Dickinson (2004) concluded that Mathews and Iredale (1921) were correct in showing that the genus name *Pseudastur*, previously attributed to Blyth, should instead be attributed to G. R. Gray. Change the heading and citation for *Pseudastur* to:

Genus ***PSEUDASTUR*** G. R. Gray

Pseudastur G. R. Gray, 1849, Genera Birds III (index): 55. Type, by original designation, *Falco poecilonotus* "Cuvier" = *Falco albicollis* Latham, 1790.

Add the following at the end of the existing Notes for *Pseudastur*: *Pseudastur* was formerly ascribed to Blyth, but Mathews and Iredale (1921) showed that the first publication of Blyth's name was in Gray's index and that the name must be attributed to Gray (also see Dickinson 2004).

7. [pp. 87–105] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Lerner and Mindell 2005, Griffiths et al. 2007, Lerner et al. 2008, Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) have shown that the linear sequence of species in the family Accipitridae does not reflect their evolu-

tionary relationships. Rearrange the sequence of species to:

Gampsonyx swainsonii
Elanus leucurus
Chondrohierax uncinatus
Leptodon cayanensis
Elanoides forficatus
Morphnus guianensis
Harpia harpyja
Aquila chrysaetos
Spizaetus tyrannus
Spizaetus melanoleucus
Spizaetus ornatus
Harpagus bidentatus
Circus hudsonius
Circus buffoni
Circus aeruginosus
Accipiter poliogaster
Accipiter soloensis
Accipiter superciliosus
Accipiter striatus
Accipiter cooperii
Accipiter gundlachi
Accipiter bicolor
Accipiter gentilis
Milvus migrans
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Haliaeetus albicilla
Haliaeetus pelagicus
Ictinia mississippiensis
Ictinia plumbea
Busarellus nigricollis
Geranospiza caerulescens
Rostrhamus sociabilis
Helicolestes hamatus
Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea
Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachii
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga
Buteogallus solitarius
Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Geranoaetus albicaudatus
Pseudastur albicollis
Leucopternis semiplumbeus
Buteo plagiatus
Buteo nitidus
Buteo lineatus
Buteo ridgwayi
Buteo platypterus
Buteo solitarius
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo albonotatus
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis

8. [pp. 87–105] A subfamily classification is adopted for family Accipitridae, following Griffiths et al. (2007). This results in the following changes:

Under the heading Family **ACCIPITRIDAE**: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies, add the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence follows Lerner and Mindell (2005), Griffiths et al. (2007), and Raposo do Amaral et al. (2009), and subfamily classification follows Griffiths et al. (2007).

After the heading and Notes for family Accipitridae, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily ELANINAE: Elanine Kites

Move the headings Genus ***GAMPSONYX*** Vigors, Genus ***ELANUS*** Savigny, their citations, and their included species accounts to follow this heading, and delete the existing Notes under *Gampsonyx*.

After the species account for *Elanus leucurus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily GYPAETINAE: Gypaetine Hawks

Move the headings Genus ***CHONDROHIERAX*** Lesson, Genus ***LEPTODON*** Sundevall, Genus ***ELANOIDES*** Vieillot, their citations, and their included species accounts to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Elanoides forficatus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily ACCIPITRINAE: Hawks, Eagles, and Old World Vultures

Move the headings Genus ***MORPHNUS*** Dumont, Genus ***HARPIA*** Vieillot, Genus ***AQUILA*** Brisson, Genus ***SPIZAETUS*** Vieillot, Genus ***HARPAGUS*** Vigors, Genus ***CIRCUS*** Lacépède, Genus ***ACCIPITER*** Brisson, Genus ***MILVUS*** Lacépède, Genus ***HALIAEETUS*** Savigny, Genus ***ICTINIA*** Vieillot, Genus ***BUSARELLUS*** Lesson, Genus ***GERANOSPIZA*** Kaup, Genus ***ROSTRHAMUS*** Lesson, Genus ***HELICOLESTES*** Bangs and Penard, Genus ***CRYPTOLEUCOPTERYX*** Raposo do Amaral et al., Genus ***BUTEOGALLUS*** Lesson, Genus ***MORPHNARCHUS*** Ridgway, Genus ***RUPORNIS*** Kaup, Genus ***PARABUTEO*** Ridgway, Genus ***GERANOAETUS*** Kaup, Genus ***PSEUDASTUR*** G. R. Gray, Genus ***LEUCOPTERNIS*** Kaup,

Genus ***BUTEO*** Lacépède, their citations and Notes (except as below), and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this heading. Delete the existing Notes under *Busarellus*.

9. [pp. 339–341] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Weibel and Moore 2002a, 2002b; Winkler et al. 2014; Fuchs and Pons 2015; and Shakya et al. 2017) have shown that the genus *Picoides* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading Genus ***PICOIDES*** Lacépède, its citation, and the species accounts for *P. dorsalis* and *P. arcticus* to follow the species account for *Xiphidiopicus percussus*, and insert the following Notes under *Picoides*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included many species now placed in *Dryobates*, but genetic data (Weibel and Moore 2002a, 2002b; Winkler et al. 2014; Fuchs and Pons 2015; Shakya et al. 2017) indicate that *Picoides* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that these species are not true *Picoides*.

Move the heading Genus ***DENDROCOPOS*** Koch, its citation, and the species account for *D. major* to follow the species account for *Picoides arcticus*.

After the species account for *Dendrocopos major*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***DRYOBATES*** Boie

Remove the citations for *Dryobates*, *Phrenopicus*, and *Xenipicus* from the synonymy of *Picoides* and place them under the heading for *Dryobates*. Remove the citation for *Veniliornis* and place it under the heading for *Dryobates*, preceding the citation for *Xenipicus*. Add the following Notes at the end of the synonymy:

Notes.—See comments under *Picoides* and in the species accounts below.

Change the generic names of *Picoides pubescens*, *P. nuttallii*, *P. scalaris*, *P. borealis*, *P. villosus*, *P. albolarvatus*, *P. fumigatus*, *P. arizonae*, *P. stricklandi*, and *Veniliornis kirkii* to *Dryobates*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species, in this sequence, under the heading and Notes for *Dryobates*.

Insert the following as new Notes or add to the end of the existing Notes in the species accounts for *Dryobates pubescens*, *D. nuttallii*, and *D. scalaris*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Picoides*. See comments under *Picoides*.

Insert the following as new Notes or add to the end of the existing Notes in the species accounts for *Dryobates borealis*, *D. villosus*, *D. albolarvatus*, *D. arizonae*, and *D. stricklandi*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Picoides*, and sometimes (e.g., Gill and Donsker 2018) placed in *Leuconotopicus*. See comments under *Picoides*.

Replace the Notes in the species account for *Dryobates fumigatus* with:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Veniliornis* (AOU 1983, 1998) or *Picoides* (Chesser et al. 2012). See comments under *Picoides*.

Replace the Notes in the species account for *Dryobates kirkii* with:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Veniliornis*.

Delete the heading Genus ***VENILIORNIS*** Bonaparte.

10. [p. 352] *Automolus exsertus* is treated as a species separate from *A. ochrolaemus*, following Freeman and Montgomery (2017). In the account for *A. ochrolaemus*, revise the distributional statement as follows and insert the following Notes:

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica, and both slopes of Panama (except Chiriquí province), and in South America west of the Andes from northern Colombia to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from central Colombia, central Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. exsertus*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations and differential responses to playback of *A. exsertus* and *A. ochrolaemus hypophaeus*, respectively, in Central America (Freeman and Montgomery 2017).

After the account for *A. ochrolaemus*, insert the following new species account:

Automolus exsertus Bangs. Chiriqui Foliage-gleaner.

Automolus exsertus Bangs, 1901, Auk 18: 367. (Divala, Chiriquí.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and western Panama (Chiriquí east to Veraguas).

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

11. [pp. 347, 373–420] Analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Rheindt et al. 2008; Tello et al. 2009) have shown that

the arrangement of families in the tyrannine portion of the Suborder TYRANNI: Suboscines does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the heading Superfamily TYRANNOIDEA: Tyrant-Flycatchers, Cotingas, Manakins, and Allies.

Replace the Notes under the heading Suborder TYRANNI: Suboscines with:

Notes.—Classification and linear sequence of families follow Tello et al. (2009), Moyle et al. (2009), and Ohlson et al. (2013).

Move the heading and Notes for Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins, and its included genus and species accounts, to follow the species account for *Synallaxis erythrothorax*.

Move the heading and Notes for Family **COTINGIDAE**: Cotingas, and its included genus and species accounts, to follow the species account for *Ceratopipra erythrocephala*.

Move the heading and Notes for Family **TITYRIDAE**: Becards, Tityras, and Allies, and its included genus and species accounts, to follow the species account for *Carpodectes nitidus*.

Move the heading and Notes for Family **OXYRUNCIDAE**: Sharpbills, and its included genus and species accounts, to follow the species account for *Tityra inquisitor*.

After the species account for *Oxyruncus cristatus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE**: Royal-Flycatchers

Notes.—The genera *Onychorhynchus*, *Terenotriccus*, and *Myiobius* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the Fluvicolinae, but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Tello et al. 2009) indicate that they form a clade more closely related to the Oxyruncidae than to the Tyrannidae.

Move the headings, citations, and Notes for Genus ***ONYCHORHYNCHUS*** Fischer von Waldheim, Genus ***TERENOTRICCUS*** Ridgway, and Genus ***MYIOBIUS*** G. R. Gray, and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this new heading.

Move the heading Family **TYRANNIDAE**: Tyrant Flycatchers to follow the species account for *Myiobius atricaudus*.

12. [pp. 373–420] Analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Rheindt et al. 2008; Tello et al. 2009) have shown that the arrangement of subfamilies in the family Tyrannidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Change the existing Notes under Family **TYRANNIDAE**: Tyrant Flycatchers to:

Notes.—Classification and linear sequence of subfamilies follow Ohlson et al. (2008), Rheindt et al. (2008), Tello et al. (2009), and Ohlson et al. (2013).

After the heading and Notes for Tyrannidae, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily PIPRITINAE: Piprites

Delete the heading Genus Incertae Sedis and Notes, move the heading Genus ***PIPRITES*** Cabanis and its included species account to follow this new heading, and insert the following Notes under *Piprites*:

Notes.—Formerly considered to be part of the Pipridae (AOU 1983) or *incertae sedis* within the Tyranni (AOU 1998), but genetic data indicate that *Piprites* is closely related to the tyrant-flycatchers (Tello et al. 2009, Ohlson et al. 2013).

Change Subfamily PLATYRINCHINAE: Tody-Tyrants and Flatbills to Subfamily PLATYRINCHINAE: Spadebills and insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) included several additional genera, but genetic data (Tello et al. 2009, Ohlson et al. 2013) indicate that species of *Platyrinchus* form a distinct clade sister to the rest of the tyrant-flycatchers (exclusive of *Piprites*).

Move Genus ***PLATYRINCHUS*** Desmarest, its citation, and its included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Platyrinchus coronatus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Subfamily RHYNCHOCYCLINAE: Flatbills and Tody-Tyrants

Notes.—Genera in this subfamily were formerly (AOU 1998) placed in the Elaeniinae or Platyrinchinae, but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Tello et al. 2009) indicate that they form a clade separate from these subfamilies.

Move Genus ***MIONECTES*** Cabanis, Genus ***LEPTOPOGON*** Cabanis, Genus ***PHYLLOSCARTES*** Cabanis and Heine, Genus ***PSEUDOTRICCUS*** Taczanowski and Berlepsch, Genus ***MYIORNIS*** Bertoni, Genus ***LOPHOTRICCUS*** Berlepsch, Genus ***ONCOSTOMA*** Sclater, Genus ***POECILOTRICCUS*** Berlepsch, Genus ***TODIROSTRUM*** Lesson, Genus ***CNIPODECTES*** Sclater and Salvin, Genus ***RHYNCHOCYCLUS*** Cabanis and Heine, and Genus ***TOLMOMYIAS*** Hellmayr, their citations and Notes, and

their included species, in this sequence, to follow this heading.

Move Subfamily ELAENIINAE: Tyrannulets, Elaenias, and Allies, and its included genera and species accounts, to follow the account for *Tolmomyias flaviventris*.

Remove the heading Genus ***SUBLEGATUS*** Sclater and Salvin and its included species account from the Elaeniinae and insert them after the species account for *Fluvicola pica* in the Fluvicolinae. Insert the following Notes under *Sublegatus*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the Elaeniinae but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Tello et al. 2009) indicate that *Sublegatus* belongs in the Fluvicolinae.

Move the heading Subfamily TYRANNINAE: Tyrannine Flycatchers and its included genera and species accounts to follow the account for *Zimmerius vilissimus*.

Move the heading Subfamily FLUVICOLINAE: Fluvicoline Flycatchers and its included genera and species accounts to follow the account for *Tyrannus savana*.

Remove the heading Genus ***MACHETORNIS*** Gray and its included species account from the Fluvicolinae and insert them after the species account for *Pitangus sulphuratus* in the Tyranninae. Insert the following Notes under *Machetornis*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the Fluvicolinae but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Tello et al. 2009) indicate that *Machetornis* belongs in the Tyranninae.

13. [p. 374] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Zucker et al. 2016) have shown that *Phaeomyias* is paraphyletic with respect to *Nesotriccus*. Change ***Phaeomyias murina*** to ***Nesotriccus murinus***, place the account for this species after the species account for *Nesotriccus ridgwayi*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Phaeomyias* but genetic data (Zucker et al. 2016) indicate that *Phaeomyias* is paraphyletic with respect to *Nesotriccus*, which has priority over *Phaeomyias*. More than one species is likely involved (Zucker et al. 2016).

Remove the heading Genus ***PHAEOMYIAS*** Berlepsch and place its citation in the synonymy for *Nesotriccus*.

14. [p. 377] Extralimital species *Elaenia brachyptera* is separated from *E. chiriquensis*, following Rheindt et al. (2015) and Remsen et al. (2018). In the species account for *E. chiriquensis*, change the distributional statement as follows: change "west of the Andes locally to northwestern Ecuador" to "west of the Andes locally in Colombia (except extreme southwest)." Insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *E. brachyptera* Berlepsch, 1907 [Coopman's Elaenia], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Rheindt et al. 2015).

15. [pp. 389–390] Extralimital species *Mitrephanes olivaceus* is separated from *M. phaeocercus*, following Remsen et al. (2018). In the species account for *M. phaeocercus*, remove reference to the *olivaceus* group from the distributional statement and change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *M. olivaceus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894 [Olive Flycatcher], but see Webster (1968) and Remsen et al. (2018).

16. [p. 393] A record of *Empidonax affinis* [Pine Flycatcher] in the United States is recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the section on Distribution:

Accidental in southern Arizona (Aliso Spring, Pima County, 28 May–7 July 2016; recordings, photos; Pyle et al. 2017).

17. [p. 401] Extralimital species *Fluvicola albiventer* is separated from *F. pica*, following Remsen et al. (2018). In the species account for *F. pica*, remove references to the *albiventer* group from the distributional statement and change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *F. albiventer* (Spix, 1825) [Black-backed Water-Tyrant], but see Ridgely and Tudor (1994) and Remsen et al. (2018).

18. [p. 430] Records of *Vireo gundlachii* [Cuban Vireo] in the United States are recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the section on Distribution:

Accidental in southern Florida (Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park, Key West, Monroe County, 19–24 April 2016; photos; Pyle et al. 2017; and Kawama Yacht Club, Monroe County, 29 April 2017; photos).

19. [pp. 437–438] Extralimital species *Vireo chivi* is separated from *V. olivaceus*, following Battey and Klicka (2017). In the species account for *V. olivaceus*, remove references to the *chivi* group from the distributional statement and change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *V. chivi* (Vieillot, 1817) [Chivi Vireo], but genomic data indicate that broadly defined *V. olivaceus* is paraphyletic with respect to *V. altiloquus* (Battey and Klicka 2017).

20. [pp. 441–442] The English name of *Perisoreus canadensis* is restored to Canada Jay. This name was used for *P. canadensis* in the first and second editions of the *Check-list* (AOU 1886, 1895), then used for *P. c. canadensis* when English names were used only for subspecies in the third and fourth editions (AOU 1910, 1931). Strickland (2017) outlined the history of the English names of this species, showing that the name Gray Jay (formerly used for *P. c. obscurus*) was incorrectly adopted when English names for species were reintroduced in the fifth edition (AOU 1957), despite guidelines calling for adoption of English names of nominate subspecies for polytypic species. In addition to its historical precedence, the name Canada Jay reflects the scientific name of the species and its main area of distribution, and is symmetrical with the geographical names of the other jays in this genus, Siberian Jay *P. infaustus* and Sichuan Jay *P. internigrans*. In the species account for *P. canadensis*, replace the second sentence of the existing Notes with the following: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) known as Gray Jay.

21. [p. 485] Extralimital species *Henicorhina anachoreta* is separated from *H. leucophrys*, following Cadena et al. (2015) and Remsen et al. (2018). In the species account for *H. leucosticta*, remove the last sentence of the Notes. In the species account for *H. leucophrys*, change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *H. anachoreta* Bangs, 1899 [Hermit Wood-Wren], but separated on the basis of genetic, morphological, and behavioral differences, including asymmetrical response to playback, between these parapatric species (Caro et al. 2013, Burbridge et al. 2015, Cadena et al. 2015).

22. [p. 489] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Alström et al. 2006, 2011; Irestedt et al. 2011) have shown that the genus *Cettia* is not monophyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family **CETTIIDAE**: Bush-Warblers, remove the heading and citation for *Cettia*, and insert the following new heading:

Genus ***HORORNIS*** Hodgson

Horornis Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31. Types *H. fortipes* and *H. flaviventris*; restricted to *H. fortipes* (Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 5: 133).

Change ***Cettia diphone*** to ***Horornis diphone***, place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Horornis*, and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Cettia*, but genetic data (Alström et al. 2006, 2011; Irestedt et al. 2011) indicate that *Cettia* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that *H. diphone* is not closely related to true *Cettia*.

23. [pp. 495–496] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Sangster et al. 2010) have shown that the genus *Luscinia* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Copsychus malabaricus*, delete the heading, citation, and Notes for *Luscinia*, and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***LARVIVORA*** Hodgson

Larvivora Hodgson, 1837, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 6: 102. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla cyane* Pallas.

Notes.—*Larvivora*, *Cyanecula*, and *Calliope* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998; Chesser et al. 2010) considered congeneric with *Luscinia*, but genetic data (Sangster et al. 2010) indicate that *Luscinia* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that species in these genera are not true *Luscinia*. These genera were formerly included in the family Turdidae, but genetic data (Sangster et al. 2010, Zuccon and Ericson 2010) indicate that they belong in the Muscicapidae.

Change ***Luscinia cyane*** to ***Larvivora cyane*** and ***Luscinia sibilans*** to ***Larvivora sibilans***, place the accounts for these species, in this sequence, under the heading and citation for *Larvivora*, and insert the following as new Notes or at the beginning of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in *Luscinia*. See comments under *Larvivora*.

After the species account for *Larvivora sibilans*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***CYANECULA*** Brehm

Cyanecula C. L. Brehm, 1828, Isis von Oken 21:1280. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla svecica* Linnaeus.

Change ***Luscinia svecica*** to ***Cyanecula svecica***, place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Cyanecula*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Luscinia*. See comments under *Larvivora*.

After the species account for *Cyanecula svecica*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***CALLIOPE*** Gould

Calliope Gould, 1836, Birds Europe, pt. 2, pl. 118, text. Type, by monotypy, *Calliope Lathamii* Gould = *Motacilla calliope* Pallas.

Change ***Luscinia calliope*** to ***Calliope calliope***, place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Calliope*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Luscinia*. See comments under *Larvivora*.

24. [pp. 615–622] Analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Klicka and Spellman 2007, DaCosta et al. 2009, Klicka et al. 2014, Barker et al. 2015, Bryson et al. 2016) have shown that the genus *Ammodramus* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Ammodramus savannarum*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***CENTRONYX*** Baird

Remove the citations for *Centronyx* and *Nemospiza* from the synonymy of *Ammodramus* and place them under the heading for *Centronyx*. Add the following Notes at the end of the synonymy:

Notes.—*Centronyx* and *Ammospiza* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered congeneric with *Ammodramus*, but genetic data (Klicka and Spellman 2007, DaCosta et al. 2009, Klicka et al. 2014, Barker et al. 2015, Bryson et al. 2016) indicate that *Ammodramus* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that these species are not true *Ammodramus*.

Change ***Ammodramus bairdii*** to ***Centronyx bairdii*** and ***Ammodramus henslowii*** to ***Centronyx henslowii***, and place the accounts for these species, in this sequence, under the heading and Notes for *Centronyx*, and delete the existing Notes under *Centronyx henslowii*.

After the species account for *Centronyx henslowii*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genus ***AMMOSPIZA*** Oberholser

Remove the citation for *Ammospiza* from the synonymy of *Ammodramus* and place it under the heading for *Ammospiza*. Remove the citations for *Passerherbulus* and *Thryospiza* from the synonymy of *Ammodramus* and place in the synonymy of *Ammospiza*. Add the following Notes at the end of the synonymy:

Notes.—See comments under *Centronyx*.

Change the generic names of *Ammodramus leconteii* and *A. nelsoni* to *Ammospiza*, change ***Ammodramus maritimus*** to ***Ammospiza maritima*** and ***Ammodramus caudacutus*** to ***Ammospiza caudacuta***, add parentheses around the authority for *A. nelsoni*, and place the accounts for these species under the heading and Notes for *Ammospiza*, in the following sequence:

Ammospiza leconteii
Ammospiza maritima
Ammospiza nelsoni
Ammospiza caudacuta

In the Notes under species accounts for *Ammospiza leconteii*, *A. maritima*, *A. nelsoni*, and *A. caudacuta*, replace the second sentence with: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Ammodramus*. See comments under *Centronyx*.

25. [p. 642] Change the English name of *Leistes militaris* to Red-breasted Meadowlark, following Remsen et al. (2018). Add the following sentence at the beginning of the Notes: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Red-breasted Blackbird.

26. [p. 559–560] Playback experiments (Freeman and Montgomery 2017) and mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Escalante et al. 2009) indicate that the subspecies *Geothlypis aequinoctialis chiriquensis* is more closely related to *G. semiflava* than to *G. aequinoctialis*. Remove the species account for *G. aequinoctialis* and change the distributional statement and Notes for *G. semiflava* to:

Distribution.—*Resident* [*bairdi* group] in Middle America from northeastern Honduras (Río Segovia [= Coco]) south in the Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua and Costa Rica (locally also on the Pacific slope in the Arenal region) to western Panama (Bocas del Toro; [*chiriquensis* group] in southwestern Costa Rica (Cañas Gordas district in the southwest) and western Panama (Volcán de Chiriquí, in western Chiriquí); and [*semiflava* group] in South America in western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *G. bairdi* Ridgway, 1884 [Baird's Yellowthroat], *G. chiriquensis* Salvin, 1872 [Chiriqui Yellowthroat], and *G. semiflava* [Choco Yellowthroat]. Subspecies *chiriquensis*, formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *G. aequinoctialis* (Gmelin, 1789) [Masked Yellowthroat], is now placed in *G. semiflava* on the basis of response to playback (Freeman and Montgomery 2017) and close genetic similarity (Escalante et al. 2009).

27. [pp. 580–581] *Ramphocelus costaricensis* is treated as a subspecies of *R. passerinii*, following Freeman and Montgomery (2017). Remove the species account for *R. costaricensis*, change the English name for *R. passerinii* back (e.g., AOU 1983) to Scarlet-rumped Tanager, and modify the distributional statement in the account for *R. passerinii* as follows: change "on Pacific slope in Costa Rica (central Guanacaste, northern Puntarenas)" to "on Pacific slope in Costa Rica (central Guanacaste south) and Panama (Chiriquí and [formerly?] western Veraguas)."

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) treated as two species *R. passerinii* [Passerini's Tanager] and *R. costaricensis* Cherrie, 1891 [Cherrie's Tanager], but merged again (as in AOU 1983) based on similarities in song, plumage, and response to playback experiments (Freeman and Montgomery 2017), and a better understanding of the significance of differences in mitochondrial DNA, which had provided the rationale for the split.

28. [pp. 594–596] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Burns et al. 2014) have shown that *Loxigilla* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading Genus ***MELOPYRRHA*** Bonaparte, its citation, and Notes to follow the species account for *Euneornis campestris*; change ***Loxigilla portoricensis*** to ***Melopyrrha portoricensis*** and ***Loxigilla violacea*** to ***Melopyrrha violacea***; place the species accounts for *M. portoricensis*, *M. nigra*, and *M. violacea*, in this sequence, under the heading and citation for *Melopyrrha*; and insert the following Notes in the account for *M. portoricensis*:

Notes.—Formerly, with *M. violacea*, placed in *Loxigilla* (AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Loxigilla* is polyphyletic and that these species are not true *Loxigilla. Pyrrhulagra* Bonaparte, 1850 (type species *noctis*), is an objective junior synonym for *Loxigilla* and is unavailable as a genus name for the group containing *portoricensis*, *nigra*, and *violacea* (*contra* Burns et al. 2016).

Insert the following Notes in the account for *M. violacea*:

Notes.—See comments under *M. portoricensis*.

Move the heading Genus ***LOXIPASSER*** Bryant, its citation and Notes, and its included species account to follow the account for *M. violacea*, and move the heading Genus ***LOXIGILLA*** Lesson, its citation and Notes, and its included species accounts to follow the account for *Loxipasser anoxanthus*.

29. [p. 592] *Sporophila morelleti* is treated as a species separate from *S. torqueola*, following Mason et al. (2018). In the species account for *S. torqueola*, change the English name to Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater, restrict the distributional statement to that for the *torqueola* group and the paragraph concerning escapes from California and Arizona, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. morelleti*, but separated on the basis of polyphyly in mtDNA, distinctness of nuclear DNA consistent with this, and differences in song and plumage commensurate with those in other closely related species of *Sporophila* (Mason et al. 2018).

After the account for *S. torqueola*, insert the following new species account:

Sporophila morelleti (Bonaparte). Morelet's Seedeater.

Spermophila morelleti Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 497. (Guatemala; type from Petén, Guatemala, *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1885, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves 1: 353.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Riparian Thickets (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—[same as distribution for *morelleti* group]

Notes.—The scientific name honors the collector of the type specimen, P. M. A. Morelet (Salvin and Godman 1885), but Bonaparte misspelled his name in the species description, an error perpetuated in the English name "Morellet's Seedeater" by AOU (1886), Ridgway (1901), and others. See comments under *S. torqueola*.

30. [p. 690] Delete the account for *Tadorna tadorna* from the Appendix.

31. [p. 524] Move *Gracula religiosa* from the main list to Appendix 1, following the account for *Acridotheres javanicus*, for reasons outlined below, and change its circumscription to follow most global references, beginning with Feare and Craig (1998) and Clements (2000), in considering *G. indica* to be a separate species from *G. religiosa*. In the Appendix, change the species account for *G. religiosa* to the following:

Gracula religiosa Linnaeus. Common Hill-Myna.

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

This species, previously considered conspecific with *G. indica* (Cuvier, 1829) [Southern Hill-Myna], is resident from India (except southern peninsular), southeastern Asia, extreme southern China, and Hainan south to the Andaman and Nicobar islands and Indonesia. It was included on the main list in AOU (1998) as introduced and established in Puerto Rico, but it is now extremely rare in Puerto Rico and has probably not bred there for decades (Oberle 2010; M. Oberle and S. Colón, in litt.). Escapes have also been recorded in Hawaii and Florida, where it is listed as a non-established exotic and is unlikely to become established (Greenlaw et al. 2014, Pyle and Pyle 2017).

32. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Tadorna tadorna Tadorne de Belon
Caprimulgus jotaka Engoulevent jotaka
OCEANITIDAE
Pseudobulweria rostrata Pétrel de Tahiti
Chondrohierax uncinatus Bec-en-croc de Temminck
Leptodon cayanensis Bec-en-croc de Cayenne
Elanoides forficatus Naucler à queue fourchue
Harpagus bidentatus Harpage bidenté
Busarellus nigricollis Buse à tête blanche
Dryobates pubescens Pic mineur
Dryobates nuttallii Pic de Nuttall
Dryobates scalaris Pic arlequin
Dryobates borealis Pic à face blanche
Dryobates villosus Pic chevelu
Dryobates albolarvatus Pic à tête blanche
Dryobates fumigatus Pic enfumé
Dryobates arizonae Pic d'Arizona
Dryobates stricklandi Pic de Strickland
Dryobates kirkii Pic à croupion rouge
Automolus exsertus Anabate du Chiriqui
ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE
Onychorhynchus coronatus Porte-éventail roi
Terenotriccus erythrurus Barbichon rougequeue
Myiobius villosus Barbichon hérissé
Myiobius sulphureipygius Barbichon à croupion jaune
Myiobius atricaudus Barbichon à queue noire
Oncostoma cinereigulare Bec-en-arc cendré
Oncostoma olivaceum Bec-en-arc de Lawrence
Cnipodectes subbrunneus Tyranneau brun
Rhynchocyclus brevirostris Tyranneau à bec court
Rhynchocyclus olivaceus Tyranneau olivâtre
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Tyranneau jaune-olive
Tolmomyias assimilis Tyranneau à miroir
Tolmomyias flaviventris Tyranneau à poitrine jaune
Nesotriccus murinus Tyranneau souris
Myiopagis cotta Élénie de Jamaïque
Machetornis rixosa Tyran querelleur
Contopus pallidus Moucherolle de Jamaïque
Sublegatus arenarum Moucherolle des palétuviers
Horornis diphone Bouscarle chanteuse
Larvivora cyane Rossignol bleu
Larvivora sibilans Rossignol siffleur
Cyanecula svecica Gorgebleue à miroir
Calliope calliope Rossignol calliope
Centronyx bairdii Bruant de Baird
Centronyx henslowii Bruant de Henslow
Ammospiza leconteii Bruant de LeConte
Ammospiza maritima Bruant maritime
Ammospiza nelsoni Bruant de Nelson
Ammospiza caudacuta Bruant à queue aiguë
Melopyrrha portoricensis Sporophile de Porto Rico
Melopyrrha violacea Sporophile petit-coq
Sporophila morelleti Sporophile de Morelet

in APPENDIX (Part 1)

Gracula religiosa Mainate religieux

Delete the following names:

Caprimulgus indicus Engoulevent jotaka
Pterodroma rostrata Pétrel de Tahiti
Leptodon cayanensis Milan de Cayenne
Chondrohierax uncinatus Milan bec-en-croc
Elanoides forficatus Milan à queue fourchue
Harpagus bidentatus Milan bidenté
Busarellus nigricollis Busarelle à tête blanche
Picoides scalaris Pic arlequin
Picoides nuttallii Pic de Nuttall
Picoides pubescens Pic mineur
Picoides fumigatus Pic enfumé
Picoides villosus Pic chevelu
Picoides arizonae Pic d'Arizona
Picoides stricklandi Pic de Strickland
Picoides borealis Pic à face blanche
Picoides albolarvatus Pic à tête blanche
Veniliornis kirkii Pic à croupion rouge
Phaeomyias murina Tyranneau souris
Myiopagis cotta Élénie de la Jamaïque
Sublegatus arenarum Tyranneau des palétuviers
Oncostoma cinereigulare Tyranneau à bec courbe
Oncostoma olivaceum Tyranneau de Lawrence
Cnipodectes subbrunneus Platyrhynque brun
Rhynchocyclus brevirostris Platyrhynque à bec court
Rhynchocyclus olivaceus Platyrhynque olivâtre
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Platyrhynque jaune-olive
Tolmomyias assimilis Platyrhynque à miroir
Tolmomyias flaviventris Platyrhynque à poitrine jaune
Onychorhynchus coronatus Moucherolle royal
Terenotriccus erythrurus Moucherolle rougequeue
Myiobius villosus Moucherolle hérissé
Myiobius sulphureipygius Moucherolle à croupion jaune
Myiobius atricaudus Moucherolle à queue noire
Contopus pallidus Moucherolle de la Jamaïque
Machetornis rixosa Moucherolle querelleur
Cettia diphone Bouscarle chanteuse
Luscinia sibilans Rossignol siffleur
Luscinia calliope Rossignol calliope
Luscinia svecica Gorgebleue à miroir
Luscinia cyane Rossignol bleu
Gracula religiosa Mainate religieux
Ammodramus bairdii Bruant de Baird
Ammodramus henslowii Bruant de Henslow
Ammodramus leconteii Bruant de LeConte
Ammodramus nelsoni Bruant de Nelson
Ammodramus caudacutus Bruant à queue aiguë
Ammodramus maritimus Bruant maritime
Geothlypis aequinoctialis Paruline équatoriale
Ramphocelus costaricensis Tangara du Costa Rica

Loxigilla portoricensis Sporophile de Porto Rico
Loxigilla violacea Sporophile petit-coq

in APPENDIX (Part 1)

Tadorna tadorna Tadorne de Belon

Recognize new family OCEANITIDAE and move the genera *Oceanites*, *Pelagodroma*, and *Fregetta* to this family as indicated by the text of this supplement. Move family HYDROBATIDAE and its included species to follow family OCEANITIDAE.

Recognize new family ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE and move the genera *Onychorhynchus*, *Terenotriccus*, and *Myiobius* to this family as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Adopt the classification and linear sequence for families from TYRANNIDAE to OXYRUNCIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in the families ACCIPITRIDAE and TYRANNIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in the genera *Picoides*, *Dendrocopos*, and *Dryobates* (including one species formerly in *Veniliornis*) as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in the genera *Ammodramus*, *Centronyx*, and *Ammospiza* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in the genera *Melopyrrha*, *Loxipasser*, and *Loxigilla* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee included merger of Taiga Bean-Goose *Anser fabalis* and Tundra Bean-Goose *A. serrirostris*, separation of *Anas diazi* from Mallard *A. platyrhynchos*, change of the English name of Rock Pigeon *Columba livia* back to Rock Dove, separation of Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus* into four species, change of the English names of Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata* and Common Moorhen *G. chloropus*, recognition of the genus *Catharacta*, separation of Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* into two species, separation of *Puffinus boydi* from Audubon's Shearwater *P. lherminieri*, separation of Barn Owl *Tyto alba* into three species, elevation of Platyrinchinae and Rhynchocyclinae to family level, rearrangement of the linear sequence of species in the Tyrannidae, change of the treatment of *Piprites* by creating the new family Pipritidae, transfer of Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca* to *Curruca*, separation of *Toxostoma arenicola* from LeConte's Thrasher *T. lecontei*, separation of *Melozone occipitalis* from White-eared Ground-Sparrow *M. leucotis*, and separation of Yellow Warbler *Setophaga petechia* into two species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank R. C. Banks, S. M. Billerman, D. M. Bird, M. R. Browning, T. M. Burg, S. A. Colón, D. Dyer, B. G. Freeman, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, M. G. Harvey, P. Hess, M. J. Iliff, R. A. Jiménez, J. A. Jobling, P. E. Lehman, D. Lepage, N. A. Mason, J. Morlan, D. R. Norris, M. W. Oberle, K. A. Otter, A. P. Peterson, H. D. Pratt, L. Sandoval, T. S. Schulenberg, D. Strickland, and E. A. VanderWerf for assistance, suggestions, and comments. We dedicate this supplement to our colleague Jim Rising, who passed away on March 13, 2018.

LITERATURE CITED

Alström, P., P. G. P. Ericson, U. Olsson, and P. Sundberg. 2006. Phylogeny and classification of the avian superfamily Sylvioidea. Molecular Phylogeny and Evolution 38:381–397.

Alström, P., S. Höhna, M. Gelang, P. G. P. Ericson, and U. Olsson. 2011. Non-monophyly and intricate morphological evolution within the avian family Cettiidae revealed by multilocus analysis of a taxonomically densely sampled dataset. BMC Evolutionary Biology 11:352.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1886. The Code of Nomenclature and Check-list of North American Birds. American Ornithologists' Union, New York.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1895. Check-list of North American Birds, 2nd ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1910. Check-list of North American Birds, 3rd ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1931. Check-list of North American Birds, 4th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1957. Check-list of North American Birds, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2015. New insights into New World biogeography: An integrated view from the phylogeny of blackbirds, cardinals, sparrows, tanagers, warblers, and allies. Auk 132:333–348.

Battey, C. J., and J. Klicka. 2017. Cryptic speciation and gene flow in a migratory songbird species complex: Insights from the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 113:67–75.

Bretagnolle, V., C. Attié, and E. Pasquet. 1998. Cytochrome-*b* evidence for validity and phylogenetic relationships of *Pseudobulweria* and *Bulweria* (Procellariidae). Auk 115:188–195.

Brinkley, E. S. 2010. The changing seasons. North American Birds 64:20–31.

Bryson, R. W., Jr., B. C. Faircloth, W. L. E. Tsai, J. E. McCormack, and J. Klicka. 2016. Targeted enrichment of thousands of ultraconserved elements sheds new light on early relationships within New World sparrows (Aves: Passerellidae). Auk 133:451–458.

Burbridge, T., T. Parson, P. C. Caycedo-Rosales, C. D. Cadena, and H. Slabbekoorn. 2015. Playbacks revisited: Asymmetry in behavioural response across an acoustic boundary between two parapatric bird species. Behaviour 152:1933–1951.

Burns, K. J., A. J. Shultz, P. O. Title, N. A. Mason, F. K. Barker, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2014. Phylogenetics and diversification of tanagers (Passeriformes: Thraupidae), the largest radiation of Neotropical songbirds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 75:41–77.

Burns, K. J., P. Unitt, and N. A. Mason. 2016. A genus-level classification of the family Thraupidae (Class Aves: Order Passeriformes). Zootaxa 4088:329–354.

Cadena, C. D., L. M. Caro, P. C. Caycedo, A. M. Cuervo, R. C. K. Bowie, and H. Slabbekoorn. 2015. *Henicorhina anachoreta* (Troglodytidae), another endemic bird species for the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia. Ornitología Colombiana 15:82–89.

Caro, L. M., P. C. Caycedo-Rosales, R. C. K. Bowie, H. Slabbekoorn, and C. D. Cadena. 2013. Ecological speciation along an elevational gradient in a tropical passerine bird? Journal of Evolutionary Biology 26:357–374.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2010. Fifty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. Auk 127:726–744.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2011. Fifty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. Auk 128:600–613.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2012. Fifty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. Auk 129:573–588.

Clements, J. F. 2000. Birds of the World: A Checklist, 5th edition. Ibis, Vista, California.

DaCosta, J. M., G. M. Spellman, P. Escalante, and J. Klicka. 2009. A molecular systematic revision of two historically problematic songbird clades: *Aimophila* and *Pipilo*. Journal of Avian Biology 40:206–216.

Day, R. H., E. P. Knudtson, D. W. Woolington, and R. P. Schulmeister. 1979. *Caprimulgus indicus*, *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*, *Otus scops*, and *Limicola falcinellus* in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Auk 96:189–190.

del Hoyo, J., N. Collar, and G. M. Kirwan. 2018. Grey Nightjar (*Caprimulgus jotaka*). *In* Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, D. A. Christie, and E. de Juana, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. (Retrieved from https://www.hbw.com/node/467184 on 12 April 2018.)

Dickinson, E. C. 2004. Systematic notes on Asian birds. 47. Blyth's 'Catalogue of the Birds in the Museum Asiatic Society' and his 1849 Supplemental Note, with historical comments. Zoologische Verhandelingen Leiden 350:167–181.

Escalante, P., L. Márquez-Valdelamar, P. De La Torre, J. P. Laclette, and J. Klicka. 2009. Evolutionary history of a prominent North American warbler clade: The *Oporornis–Geothlypis* complex. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 53:668–678.

Feare, C., and A. Craig. 1998. Starlings and Mynas. Christopher Helm, London.

Freeman, B. G., and G. A. Montgomery. 2017. Using song playback experiments to measure species recognition between geographically isolated populations: A comparison with acoustic trait analyses. Auk 134:857–870.

Fuchs, J., and J. M. Pons. 2015. A new classification of the Pied Woodpeckers assemblage (Dendropicini: Picidae) based on a comprehensive multi-locus phylogeny. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 88:28–37.

Gill, F., and D. Donsker, Eds. 2018. IOC World Bird List (v8.1). doi: 10.14344/IOC.ML.8.1.

Greenlaw, J. S., B. Pranty, and R. Bowman. 2014. The Robertson and Woolfenden Florida bird species, an annotated list. Florida Ornithological Society Special Publications, no. 8.

Griffiths, C. S., G. F. Barrowclough, J. G. Groth, and L. A. Mertz. 2007. Phylogeny, diversity, and classification of the Accipitridae based on DNA sequences of the RAG-1 exon. Journal of Avian Biology 38:587–602.

Hackett, S. J., R. T. Kimball, S. Reddy, R. C. K. Bowie, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, J. L. Chojnowski, W. A. Cox, K. Han, J. Harshman, C. J. Huddleston, and others. 2008. A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320:1763–1768.

Imber, M. J. 1985. Origins, phylogeny and taxonomy of the gadfly petrels *Pterodroma* spp. Ibis 127:197–229.

Irestedt, M., M. Gelang, G. Sangster, U. Olsson, P. G. P. Ericson, and P. Alström. 2011. Neumann's Warbler *Hemitesia neumanni* (Sylvioidea): The sole African member of a Paleotropic Miocene avifauna. Ibis 153:78–86.

Kennedy, M., and R. D. M. Page. 2002. Seabird supertrees: Combining partial estimates of procellariiform phylogeny. Auk 119:88–108.

Klicka, J., F. K. Barker, K. J. Burns, S. M. Lanyon, I. J. Lovette, J. A. Chaves, and R. W. Bryson, Jr. 2014. A comprehensive multilocus assessment of sparrow (Aves: Passerellidae) relationships. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77: 177–182.

Klicka, J., and G. M. Spellman. 2007. A molecular evaluation of the North American "grassland" sparrow clade. Auk 124:537–551.

Lerner, H. R. L., M. C. Klaver, and D. P. Mindell. 2008. Molecular phylogenetics of the buteonine birds of prey (Aves, Accipitridae). Auk 125:304–315.

Lerner, H. R. L., and D. P. Mindell. 2005. Phylogeny of eagles, Old World vultures, and other Accipitridae based on nuclear and mitochondrial DNA. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 37:327–346.

Mason, N. A., A. Olvera-Vital, I. J. Lovette, and A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza. 2018. Hidden endemism, deep polyphyly, and repeated dispersal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec: Diversification of the White-collared Seedeater complex (Thraupidae: *Sporophila torqueola*). Ecology and Evolution 8: 1867–1881.

Mathews, G. M., and T. Iredale. 1921. Notes of interest. Austral Avian Record 4:139–164.

Moyle, R. G., R. T. Chesser, R. T. Brumfield, J. G. Tello, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the antbirds, ovenbirds, woodcreepers, and allies (Aves: Passeriformes: infraorder Furnariides). Cladistics 25:386–405.

Oberle, M. W. 2010. Puerto Rico's Birds in Photographs: A Complete Guide and CD-ROM Including the Virgin Islands, 3rd ed. Editorial Humanitas, Seattle.

Ohlson, J., J. Fjeldså, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2008. Tyrant flycatchers coming out in the open: Phylogeny and ecological radiation of Tyrannidae (Aves, Passeriformes). Zoologica Scripta 37: 315–335.

Ohlson, J. I., M. Irestedt, P. G. P. Ericson, and J. Fjeldså. 2013. Phylogeny and classification of the New World suboscines (Aves, Passeriformes). Zootaxa 3613:1–35.

Pratt, H. D., P. L. Bruner, and D. G. Berrett. 1987. A Field Guide to the Birds of Hawaii and the Tropical Pacific. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Pratt, H. D., and M. T. Etpison. 2008. Birds and Bats of Palau. Mutual, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Prum, R. O., J. S. Berv, A. Dornburg, D. J. Field, J. P. Townsend, E. M. Lemmon, and A. R. Lemmon. 2015. A comprehensive phylogeny of birds (Aves) using targeted next-generation DNA sequencing. Nature 526:569–573.

Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, M. W. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, and D. Sibley. 2017. 28th Report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2017. Birding 49:28–35.

Pyle, R. L., and P. Pyle. 2017. The birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, history, distribution, and status, version 2 (1 January). B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/birds/rlp-monograph

Raposo do Amaral, F., F. H. Sheldon, A. Gamauf, E. Haring, M. Riesing, L. F. Silveira, and A. Wajntal. 2009. Patterns and processes of diversification in a widespread and ecologically diverse avian group, the buteonine hawks (Aves, Accipitridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 53:703–715.

Rasmussen, P. C., and J. Anderton. 2005. Birds of South Asia: the Ripley guide, vol. 2: Attributes and status. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Reddy, S., R. T. Kimball, A. Pandey, P. A. Hosner, M. J. Braun, S. J. Hackett, K. Han, J. Harshman, C. J. Huddleston, S. Kingston, B. D. Marks, and others. 2017. Why do phylogenomic data sets yield conflicting trees? Data type influences the avian tree of life more than taxon sampling. Systematic Biology 66:857–879.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., J. I. Areta, C. D. Cadena, S. Claramunt, A. Jaramillo, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. 2018. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm

Rheindt, F. E., N. Krabbe, A. K. S. Wee, and L. Christidis. 2015. Cryptic speciation in the Lesser Elaenia *Elaenia chiriquensis* (Aves: Passeriformes: Tyrannidae). Zootaxa 4032:251–263.

Rheindt, F. E., J. A. Norman, and L. Christidis. 2008. Phylogenetic relationships of tyrant-flycatchers (Aves: Tyrannidae), with an emphasis on the elaeniine assemblage. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 46:88–101.

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield. 2001. The Birds of Ecuador. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Ridgely, R. S., and G. Tudor. 1994. The Birds of South America, vol. 2. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Ridgway, R. 1901. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the United States National Museum 50, pt. 2.

Sangster, G., P. Alström, E. Forsmark, and U. Olsson. 2010. Multilocus phylogenetic analysis of Old World chats and flycatchers reveals extensive paraphyly at family, subfamily and genus level (Aves: Muscicapidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 57:380–392.

Shakya, S. B., J. Fuchs, J. M. Pons, and F. H. Sheldon. 2017. Tapping the woodpecker tree for evolutionary insight. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 116:182–191.

Strickland, D. 2017. How the Canada Jay lost its name and why it matters. Ontario Birds 35:1–16.

Tello, J. G., R. G. Moyle, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the tyrant flycatchers, cotingas, manakins, and their allies (Aves: Tyrannides). Cladistics 25:429–467.

Webster, J. D. 1968. A revision of the tufted flycatchers of the genus *Mitrephanes*. Auk 85:287–303.

Weibel, A. C., and W. S. Moore. 2002a. A test of a mitochondrial gene-based phylogeny of woodpeckers (genus *Picoides*) using an independent nuclear gene, β-fibrinogen intron 7. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 22:247–257.

Weibel, A. C., and W. S. Moore. 2002b. Molecular phylogeny of a cosmopolitan group of woodpeckers (genus *Picoides*) based on COI and cyt *b* mitochondrial gene sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 22:65–75.

Welch, A. J., S. L. Olson, and R. C. Fleischer. 2014. Phylogenetic relationships of the extinct St Helena petrel, *Pterodroma rupinarum* Olson, 1975 (Procellariiformes: Procellariidae), based on ancient DNA. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 170:494–505.

Winkler, H., A. Gamauf, F. Nittinger, and E. Haring. 2014. Relationships of Old World woodpeckers (Aves: Picidae)—new insights and taxonomic implications. Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien B 116:69–86.

Zuccon, D., and P. G. P. Ericson. 2010. A multi-gene phylogeny disentangles the chat-flycatcher complex (Aves: Muscicapidae). Zoologica Scripta 39:213–224.

Zucker, M. R., M. G. Harvey, J. A. Oswald, A. Cuervo, E. Derryberry, and R. T. Brumfield. 2016. The Mouse-colored Tyrannulet (*Phaeomyias murina*) is a species complex that includes the Cocos Flycatcher (*Nesotriccus ridgwayi*), an island form that underwent a population bottleneck. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 101:294–302.

The Auk
Ornithological Advances

AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume XX, 2019, pp. 1–23
DOI: 10.1093/auk/ukz042

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sixtieth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,2*] Kevin J. Burns,[3] Carla Cicero,[4] Jon L. Dunn,[5] Andrew W. Kratter,[6] Irby J. Lovette,[7] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[8] J. V. Remsen Jr.,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA
[2] National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA
[3] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[4] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[5] 24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[6] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[7] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[8] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[9] Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[10] Science & Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[11] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
*Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu; Chairman of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union). All authors are members of the Committee, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

Published 24 June 2019

This is the 19th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 15 April 2018 and 15 April 2019 by the American Ornithological Society's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd supplement (Banks et al. 2000).

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 8 species (*Coccycua pumila*, *Coccyzus lansbergi*, *Arundinax aedon*, *Locustella fluviatilis*, *Erithacus rubecula*, *Oenanthe pleschanka*, *Turdus viscivorus*, and *Carpodacus roseus*) are added to the main list, including 2 species transferred from the Appendix, on the basis of new distributional information; (2) 3 species (*Megascops centralis*, *Psittacara brevipes*, and *Polioptila albiventris*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 2 species (*Melanitta deglandi* and *M. stejnegeri*) are added to the main list because of splits from a species already on the list, and the English name of that species (*M. fusca*) is transferred to 1 of the new species (*M. deglandi*); (4) 2 species names are changed (to *Amazilia hoffmanni* and *Pterodroma gouldi*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) the distributional statements of 2 species (*Hydrobates castro* and *Cyanoloxia cyanoides*) are changed because of splits from an extralimital species; (6) 1 species (*Trogon aurantiiventris*) is lost by merger with a species already on the list; (7) 1 species (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) is removed from the main list and placed in the Appendix; (8) the distributional statements and circumscription of 2 species (*Vireo crassirostris* and *V. pallens*) are changed due to transfer of a subspecies from one species to the other; (9) 9 genera (*Pternistis*, *Paraclaravis*, *Nesophlox*, *Leiothlypis*, *Cyanoloxia*, *Ixothraupis*, *Poecilostreptus*, *Stilpnia*, and *Phonipara*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 17 scientific names (*Pternistis erckelii*, *Paraclaravis mondetoura*, *Nesophlox evelynae*, *N. lyrura*, *Leiothlypis peregrina*, *L. celata*, *L. crissalis*, *L. luciae*, *L. ruficapilla*, *L. virginiae*, *Cyanoloxia cyanoides*, *Ixothraupis guttata*, *Poecilostreptus palmeri*, *P. cabanisi*, *Stilpnia larvata*, *S. cucullata*, and *Phonipara canora*); (10) 2 genera (*Oceanodroma* and *Pselliophorus*) are lost by merger with other genera already on the list, resulting in changes to 16 scientific names (*Hydrobates furcatus*, *H. hornbyi*, *H. monorhis*, *H. leucorhous*, *H. socorroensis*, *H. cheimomnestes*, *H. homochroa*, *H. castro*, *H. tethys*, *H. melania*, *H. macrodactylus*, *H. markhami*, *H. tristrami*, *H. microsoma*, *Atlapetes tibialis*, and *A. luteoviridis*) and changes to English names of 2 of these species (*Atlapetes tibialis* and *A. luteoviridis*); (11) the scientific name of 1 species (*Melanospiza bicolor*) is changed due to transfer between genera already on the list; (12) the English names of 2 species (*Lampornis amethystinus* and *L. clemenciae*) are changed; (13) hyphens are removed from the English names of 5 species (*Columbina passerina*, *C. minuta*, *C. talpacoti*, *Claravis pretiosa*, and *Paraclaravis mondetoura*) (14) 3 new species (*Apus nipalensis*, *Spodiopsar cineraceus*,

Published by Oxford University Press for the American Ornithological Society 2019. This work is written by (a) US Government employee(s) and is in the public domain in the US.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

and *Montifringilla nivalis*) are added to the Appendix; and (15) 5 species (*Anser brachyrhynchus*, *Hydrobates pelagicus*, *Sula granti*, *Buteogallus urubitinga*, and *Icterus abeillei*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

A new family of babblers (Leiothrichidae) is added and a corresponding family (Timaliidae) deleted, and new linear sequences are adopted for subfamilies in the family Cuculidae, species in the genus *Charadrius*, and species in the families Fregatidae, Hirundinidae, and Passerellidae, all due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/nacc/proposals/2019.html.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,154. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Melanitta fusca Velvet Scoter. (A)
Melanitta deglandi White-winged Scoter.
Melanitta stejnegeri Stejneger's Scoter. (N)
Pternistis erckelii Erckel's Francolin. (H, I)
Columbina passerina Common Ground Dove.
Columbina minuta Plain-breasted Ground Dove.
Columbina talpacoti Ruddy Ground Dove.
Claravis pretiosa Blue Ground Dove.
Paraclaravis mondetoura Maroon-chested Ground Dove.
Coccycua pumila Dwarf Cuckoo. (A)
Coccyzus lansbergi Gray-capped Cuckoo. (N)
Lampornis amethystinus Amethyst-throated Mountain-gem.
Lampornis clemenciae Blue-throated Mountain-gem.
Nesophlox evelynae Bahama Woodstar.
Nesophlox lyrura Inagua Woodstar.
Amazilia hoffmanni Blue-vented Hummingbird.
Hydrobates furcatus Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel.
Hydrobates hornbyi Ringed Storm-Petrel. (A)
Hydrobates monorhis Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel. (A)
Hydrobates leucorhous Leach's Storm-Petrel.
Hydrobates socorroensis Townsend's Storm-Petrel.
Hydrobates cheimomnestes Ainley's Storm-Petrel.
Hydrobates homochroa Ashy Storm-Petrel.
Hydrobates castro Band-rumped Storm-Petrel. (N)
Hydrobates tethys Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel. (N)
Hydrobates melania Black Storm-Petrel.
†***Hydrobates macrodactylus*** Guadalupe Storm-Petrel.
Hydrobates markhami Markham's Storm-Petrel. (A)
Hydrobates tristrami Tristram's Storm-Petrel.
Hydrobates microsoma Least Storm-Petrel.
Pterodroma gouldi Gray-faced Petrel. (A)
Megascops guatemalae Middle American Screech-Owl.
Megascops centralis Choco Screech-Owl.
Psittacara brevipes Socorro Parakeet.
Polioptila albiventris Yucatan Gnatcatcher.
LEIOTHRICHIDAE
Arundinax aedon Thick-billed Warbler. (A)
Locustella fluviatilis River Warbler. (A)
Erithacus rubecula European Robin. (A)
Oenanthe pleschanka Pied Wheatear. (A)
Turdus viscivorus Mistle Thrush. (A)
Carpodacus roseus Pallas's Rosefinch. (A)
Atlapetes tibialis Yellow-thighed Brushfinch.
Atlapetes luteoviridis Yellow-green Brushfinch.
Leiothlypis peregrina Tennessee Warbler.
Leiothlypis celata Orange-crowned Warbler.
Leiothlypis crissalis Colima Warbler.
Leiothlypis luciae Lucy's Warbler.
Leiothlypis ruficapilla Nashville Warbler.
Leiothlypis virginiae Virginia's Warbler.
Cyanoloxia cyanoides Blue-black Grosbeak.
Ixothraupis guttata Speckled Tanager.
Poecilostreptus palmeri Gray-and-gold Tanager.
Poecilostreptus cabanisi Azure-rumped Tanager.
Stilpnia larvata Golden-hooded Tanager.
Stilpnia cucullata Lesser Antillean Tanager.
Phonipara canora Cuban Grassquit.
Melanospiza bicolor Black-faced Grassquit.

Delete the following names:

Melanitta fusca White-winged Scoter.
Francolinus erckelii Erckel's Francolin. (H, I)
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.
Lampornis amethystinus Amethyst-throated Hummingbird.
Lampornis clemenciae Blue-throated Hummingbird.
Calliphlox evelynae Bahama Woodstar.
Calliphlox lyrura Inagua Woodstar.
Amazilia saucerottei Steely-vented Hummingbird.
Oceanodroma furcata Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel.
Oceanodroma hornbyi Ringed Storm-Petrel. (A)
Oceanodroma monorhis Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel. (A)
Oceanodroma leucorhoa Leach's Storm-Petrel.
Oceanodroma socorroensis Townsend's Storm-Petrel.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Oceanodroma cheimomnestes Ainley'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.
Oceanodroma microsoma Least Storm-Petrel.
Pterodroma macroptera Great-winged Petrel. (A)
Megascops guatemalae Vermiculated Screech-Owl.
Trogon aurantiiventris Orange-bellied Trogon.
Loriinae
Melopsittacus undulatus Budgerigar. (I)
TIMALIIDAE
Pselliophorus tibialis Yellow-thighed Finch.
Pselliophorus luteoviridis Yellow-green Finch.
Oreothlypis peregrina Tennessee Warbler.
Oreothlypis celata Orange-crowned Warbler.
Oreothlypis crissalis Colima Warbler.
Oreothlypis luciae Lucy's Warbler.
Oreothlypis ruficapilla Nashville Warbler.
Oreothlypis virginiae Virginia's Warbler.
Cyanocompsa cyanoides Blue-black Grosbeak.
Tangara palmeri Gray-and-gold Tanager.
Tangara cabanisi Azure-rumped Tanager.
Tangara cucullata Lesser Antillean Tanager.
Tangara larvata Golden-hooded Tanager.
Tangara guttata Speckled Tanager.
Tiaris canorus Cuban Grassquit.
Tiaris bicolor Black-faced Grassquit.

Recognize new family **LEIOTHRICHIDAE**, delete family **TIMALIIDAE**, and move the following species from Timaliidae to the new family:

Garrulax pectoralis
Garrulax canorus
Leiothrix lutea

Adopt the following linear sequence for subfamilies in the family Cuculidae:

Crotophaginae
Crotophaga
Neomorphinae
Tapera
Dromococcyx
Morococcyx
Geococcyx
Neomorphus
Cuculinae
Cuculus
Coccycua
Piaya
Coccyzus

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus Charadrius:

Charadrius morinellus
Charadrius vociferus
Charadrius hiaticula
Charadrius semipalmatus
Charadrius melodus
Charadrius dubius
Charadrius mongolus
Charadrius leschenaultii
Charadrius veredus
Charadrius wilsonia
Charadrius collaris
Charadrius montanus
Charadrius nivosus

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Fregatidae:

Fregata ariel
Fregata magnificens
Fregata minor

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Hirundinidae:

Riparia riparia
Tachycineta bicolor
Tachycineta cyaneoviridis
Tachycineta thalassina
Tachycineta euchrysea
Tachycineta albilinea
Atticora pileata
Atticora tibialis
Pygochelidon cyanoleuca
Stelgidopteryx serripennis
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Progne sinaloae
Progne tapera
Progne dominicensis
Progne subis
Progne cryptoleuca
Progne chalybea
Progne elegans
Hirundo rustica
Delichon urbicum
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
Petrochelidon fulva

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Passerellidae:

Chlorospingus flavigularis
Chlorospingus canigularis

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Chlorospingus pileatus
Chlorospingus flavopectus
Chlorospingus tacarcunae
Chlorospingus inornatus
Peucaea carpalis
Peucaea sumichrasti
Peucaea ruficauda
Peucaea humeralis
Peucaea mystacalis
Peucaea botterii
Peucaea cassinii
Peucaea aestivalis
Ammodramus savannarum
Arremonops rufivirgatus
Arremonops chloronotus
Arremonops conirostris
Amphispiza quinquestriata
Amphispiza bilineata
Chondestes grammacus
Calamospiza melanocorys
Spizella passerina
Spizella pallida
Spizella atrogularis
Spizella pusilla
Spizella breweri
Spizella wortheni
Arremon costaricensis
Arremon atricapillus
Arremon aurantiirostris
Arremon virenticeps
Arremon brunneinucha
Arremon crassirostris
Passerella iliaca
Spizelloides arborea
Junco vulcani
Junco insularis
Junco hyemalis
Junco phaeonotus
Junco bairdi
Zonotrichia capensis
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Zonotrichia atricapilla
Zonotrichia querula
Zonotrichia albicollis
Artemisiospiza nevadensis
Artemisiospiza belli
Oriturus superciliosus
Pooecetes gramineus
Ammospiza leconteii
Ammospiza maritima
Ammospiza nelsoni
Ammospiza caudacuta
Centronyx bairdii
Centronyx henslowii
Passerculus sandwichensis
Xenospiza baileyi
Melospiza melodia
Melospiza lincolnii
Melospiza georgiana
Pezopetes capitalis
Torreornis inexpectata
Melozone kieneri
Melozone fusca
Melozone albicollis
Melozone aberti
Melozone crissalis
Melozone leucotis
Melozone biarcuata
Melozone cabanisi
Aimophila rufescens
Aimophila ruficeps
Aimophila notosticta
Pipilo chlorurus
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Pipilo ocai
Atlapetes pileatus
Atlapetes albinucha
Atlapetes tibialis
Atlapetes luteoviridis

Remove the asterisks before the 6 species of *Chlorospingus*.

Note: The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).

1. [p. 57] Records of *Anser brachyrhynchus* in the United States are treated as pertaining to wild birds. Delete "; reports from New York and Massachusetts are doubtful" from the end of the distributional statement and add the following sentence to the end of the statement:

Casual in New England and in the mid-Atlantic states south to Maryland and Delaware; reports from Colorado, Washington, and British Columbia may also pertain to wild birds.

2. [p. 80] *Melanitta deglandi* and *M. stejnegeri* are treated as species separate from *M. fusca*. In the account for *M. fusca*, change the English name to Velvet Scoter, replace "prairie" in the habitat statement with "taiga", and replace the existing distributional statement and Notes with:

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Fennoscandia east across northern Siberia to the Yenisei, south to northern Kazakhstan; disjunctly on some lakes in the Caucasus and

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

vicinity, from northeastern Turkey, Georgia, and Armenia to Turkmenistan.

Winters primarily in the Baltic Sea with fewer to the North Sea and British Isles; uncommon to rare elsewhere on the Atlantic Coast south to Spain, and locally in the northern Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and on a few lakes in Central Europe.

Casual in Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Bear Island, the Azores, northwestern Africa, Israel, and Afghanistan.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *M. deglandi* and *M. stejnegeri*, but separated on the basis of color and pattern differences, including bill structure; tracheal differences (Miller 1926); a lack of known hybridization in areas of parapatry and co-occurrence; and a lack of rationale for the original merger by Hartert (1920). This species and *M. deglandi* had been previously considered distinct (AOU 1895 through AOU 1957).

After the account for *M. fusca*, insert the following new species account:

Melanitta deglandi (Bonaparte). White-winged Scoter.

Oedemia deglandi Bonaparte, 1850, Revue critique de l'ornithologie Européenne Degland, p. 108. (North America.)

Habitat.—Lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams in tundra, taiga, and prairie; in winter, mostly shallow marine littoral areas, bays, and estuaries, less commonly on large lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* 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.

Winters in North America 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 North Carolina and rarely south to Florida.

Migrates regularly through Utah, North Dakota, the Great Lakes region, and the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Casual on Melville Island, through the interior of North America south to Baja California, Arizona, Sonora, New Mexico, southern Texas, and the Gulf coast (east to Florida), in Greenland, and in northwestern Europe (most records from Iceland, the Faeroes, and Denmark).

Notes.—See Notes under *M. fusca.*

After the account for *M. deglandi*, insert the following new species account:

Melanitta stejnegeri (Ridgway). Stejneger's Scoter.

Oidemia stejnegeri Ridgway, 1887, Manual of North American Birds, p. 112. (Kamchatka to Japan = Bering Island, Commander Islands.)

Habitat.—Lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams in taiga and tundra; in winter, mostly shallow marine littoral areas, bays, and estuaries, less commonly on large lakes and rivers.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Asia from central and eastern Siberia just east of the Yenesei River east to Anadyrland, Koryakland, and Kamchatka, north to the limits of taiga and south to the Russian Altai, northwestern Mongolia, Tuva, Lake Baikal, Amurland, Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands. Western distributional limit and possible zone of overlap with *M. fusca* not well established (Reeber 2015).

Winters in Asia from the Kuril Islands south to northern Japan; smaller numbers in the coastal eastern Russian Far East south to eastern China, Korea, and southern Japan.

Casual in late spring in the Bering Sea in northwestern Alaska (Dunn et al. 2012), and in Europe, including Iceland.

Notes.—Also known as Siberian Scoter. See Notes under *M. fusca.*

3. [p. 115] Phylogenetic analyses have shown that the genus *Francolinus* is not monophyletic. After the species account for *Francolinus francolinus*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PTERNISTIS*** Wagler

Pternistis Wagler, 1823, Isis von Oken, col. 1229. Type, by subsequent designation, *Tetrao caenesis* Gmelin = *Tetrao afer* P. L. S. Müller. (G. R. Gray, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, 1841, p. 79.)

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Francolinus*, but now treated as separate based on data on morphology, sexual signaling, vocalizations, and genetics (Crowe et al. 1992, 2006a, 2006b, Kimball et al. 2011, Mandiwana-Neudani et al. 2011, 2014, 2018), which indicate that *Francolinus* as previously constituted was not monophyletic and that species of *Pternistis* are not *Francolinus sensu stricto*.

Change ***Francolinus erckelii*** to ***Pternistis erckelii*** and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Pternistis.* Replace the existing Notes with the

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

following: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Francolinus*. See comments under *Pternistis*.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***FRANCOLINUS*** Stephens, add the following Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Pternistis*.

4. [pp. 225–227] The hyphen is removed from the English name of 5 species of ground dove (*Columbina passerina*, *C. minuta*, *C. talpacoti*, *Claravis pretiosa*, and *Paraclaravis* [see below] *mondetoura*) and from the Notes of *C. passerina* and *C. talpacoti*, to conform to our guidelines for English names, because the species named "Ground Dove" do not form a monophyletic group (Sweet and Johnson 2015, Sweet et al. 2017).

5. [p. 227] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that *Claravis* is not monophyletic. After the species account for *Claravis pretiosa*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PARACLARAVIS*** Sangster et al.

Paraclaravis Sangster, Sweet, and Johnson, 2018, Zootaxa 4461: 136. Type, by original designation, *Peristera mondetoura* Bonaparte.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Claravis* but treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Sweet and Johnson 2015, Sweet et al. 2017), which indicate that *Claravis* as previously constituted was not monophyletic and that species of *Paraclaravis* are not *Claravis sensu stricto*.

Change ***Claravis mondetoura*** to ***Paraclaravis mondetoura*** and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Paraclaravis*. Replace the existing Notes with the following: Formerly placed in *Claravis*. See comments under *Paraclaravis*.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***CLARAVIS*** Oberholser, add the following Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Paraclaravis*.

6. [pp. 246–252] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Sorenson and Payne 2005, Hackett et al. 2008, Burleigh et al. 2015) have shown that our current linear sequence of subfamilies in the family Cuculidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **CUCULIDAE**: Cuckoos, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of subfamilies and genera follows Sorenson and Payne (2005).

Rearrange the sequence of subfamilies and genera in the Cuculidae to:

Crotophaginae
Crotophaga
Neomorphinae
Tapera
Dromococcyx
Morococcyx
Geococcyx
Neomorphus
Cuculinae
Cuculus
Coccycua
Piaya
Coccyzus

7. [p. 248] After the species account for *Coccycua minuta*, insert the following new species account:

Coccycua pumila (Strickland). Dwarf Cuckoo.

Coccyzus pumilus Strickland, 1852, in Jardine's Contributions to Ornithology, p. 28, pl. [83]. (Trinidad, error = Venezuela.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, and Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1000 m, locally to 2600 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Colombia, Venezuela, and extreme northwestern Ecuador.

Accidental in eastern Panama (north of Yaviza, Darién, 1 February 2016; photos; van Dort and Komar 2018; and Rio Torti, eastern Panamá, 28–29 March 2017; photos; https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S35506003 and https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S39110072); sight report from Tocumen Marsh, eastern Panamá, 9 January 1979 (Braun and Wolf 1987).

Replace the first sentence of the Notes under the heading Genus ***COCCYCUA*** Lesson with: Includes *C. pumila* and extralimital species *C. cinerea*, both formerly (e.g., Payne 1997) placed in *Coccyzus* and *C. minuta*, formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) placed in *Piaya*.

8. [p. 248] After the species account for *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*, insert the following new species account:

Coccyzus lansbergi Bonaparte. Gray-capped Cuckoo.

Coccyzus lansbergi Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Generum Avium 1, p. 112. (Santa Fé de Bogotá.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Reported from Venezuela and Colombia south through Ecuador and northern Peru west of the Andes; breeding confirmed in Ecuador and suspected in

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Peru, but possibly only a nonbreeding visitor in northern portions of range.

Casual in eastern Panama (Aruza Arriba, Darién, 6 and 12 August 2015; photos; van Dort and Komar 2017; Finca Bayano [La Jagua marsh], Panamá, 19–21 August 2017; photos; https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S38719088; and Finca Aguilar Gil, Coclé, Panamá, 11 July 2018; photos; https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S47159779); sight reports from Tocumen Marsh, eastern Panamá, and Cana, Darién (Braun and Wolf 1987). Sound recording from Vista Alegre Emberá, Darién, 29 July 2012 (http://ebird.org/view/checklist/S19187794).

9. [pp. 303–304] Change the English names of *Lampornis amethystinus* and *L. clemenciae* to Amethyst-throated Mountain-gem and Blue-throated Mountain-gem, respectively. These changes standardize the English group name of all species of *Lampornis* to Mountain-gem and reduce the prevalence of the English group name "hummingbird" across the family, thereby strengthening the association of these species with other species of *Lampornis* and emphasizing their distinctness relative to other species in the Trochilidae. Add the following sentence to the beginning of the Notes for *L. amethystinus*: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) known as Amethyst-throated Hummingbird. Add the following to the end of the species account for *L. clemenciae*:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) known as Blue-throated Hummingbird.

10. [p. 307] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) have shown that *Calliphlox* is polyphyletic. This finding results in the following changes:

After the heading Genus ***CALLIPHLOX*** Boie, insert the following Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Nesophlox*.

After the species account for *Mellisuga helenae*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***NESOPHLOX*** Ridgway

Nesophlox Ridgway, 1910, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 23: 55. Type, by original designation, *Trochilus evelynae* Bourcier.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Calliphlox*, but genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) indicate that *Calliphlox* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that species of *Nesophlox* are not closely related to *Calliphlox sensu stricto*.

Change ***Calliphlox evelynae*** to ***Nesophlox evelynae*** and ***Calliphlox lyrura*** to ***Nesophlox lyrura***, and move the accounts for these species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Nesophlox*. Change the first sentence of the existing Notes for *Nesophlox evelynae* to "Formerly placed in *Calliphlox*." and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes at the end of the species account: See comments under *Nesophlox*. Change the last sentence of the Notes for *Nesophlox lyrura* to "See comments under *Nesophlox* and *N. evelynae*."

11. [p. 299] *Amazilia hoffmanni* is treated as a species separate from *A. saucerottei*. Delete the first sentence of the Notes under *Amazilia cyanura*. Remove the species account for *A. saucerottei* and replace it with the following new account:

Amazilia hoffmanni (Cabanis and Heine). Blue-vented Hummingbird.

Hemithylaca Hoffmanni Cabanis and Heine, 1860, Museum Heineanum, Th. 3, p. 38. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Middle America from western and southern Nicaragua south to southern Costa Rica (primarily on the Pacific slope and in the central plateau). Recently photographed in southern Honduras (records on eBird), but status and distribution there uncertain.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. saucerottei* (Delattre and Bourcier, 1846) [Steely-vented Hummingbird], but separated based on differences in vocalizations and behavior (Stiles and Skutch 1989), and phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2014, Jiménez and Ornelas 2016) that indicate that *A. saucerottei* as previously constituted was a polyphyletic species.

12. [pp. 144–149] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Dos Remedios et al. 2015) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Charadrius* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading and citations for *Charadrius*, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Dos Remedios et al. (2015).

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Charadrius* to:

Charadrius morinellus

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Charadrius vociferus
Charadrius hiaticula
Charadrius semipalmatus
Charadrius melodus
Charadrius dubius
Charadrius mongolus
Charadrius leschenaultii
Charadrius veredus
Charadrius wilsonia
Charadrius collaris
Charadrius montanus
Charadrius nivosus

13. [p. 23] Records of *Hydrobates pelagicus* in the United States are recognized. Replace the second paragraph of the distributional statement with the following: Very rare off the Atlantic coast of North Carolina, primarily in late spring (Patteson et al. 2009, Howell 2012); one record from Florida (Kratter 2018). Accidental in Nova Scotia (Sable Island, 10 August 1970; McNeil and Burton 1971); an old specimen (USNM) from "Bay of Fundy" lacks further data.

14. [pp. 23–26] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Penhallurick and Wink 2004, Robertson et al. 2011, Wallace et al. 2017) have shown that *Oceanodroma* is paraphyletic with respect to *Hydrobates*. The name *Hydrobates* has priority over *Oceanodroma*, and phylogenetic and taxonomic issues in *Oceanodroma* preclude dividing the genus at this time; therefore, all species of *Oceanodroma* are transferred to *Hydrobates*.

Delete the heading Genus ***OCEANODROMA*** Reichenbach, remove the citations from the synonymy of *Oceanodroma* and place them under the heading for *Hydrobates*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the synonymy of *Hydrobates*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included only the single species *H. pelagicus*, but genetic data (Penhallurick and Wink 2004, Robertson et al. 2011, Wallace et al. 2017) indicate that *Oceanodroma* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Hydrobates*, resulting in the transfer of all species of *Oceanodroma* to *Hydrobates*, as in Dickinson and Remsen (2013).

Change the generic names of *Oceanodroma hornbyi*, *O. monorhis*, *O. socorroensis*, *O. cheimomnestes*, *O. homochroa*, *O. castro*, *O. tethys*, *O. melania*, *O. markhami*, *O. tristrami*, and *O. microsoma* to *Hydrobates*, change ***Oceanodroma furcata*** to ***Hydrobates furcatus***, ***Oceanodroma leucorhoa*** to ***Hydrobates leucorhous***, and ***Oceanodroma macrodactyla*** to ***Hydrobates macrodactylus***, add parentheses around the authorities for *H. macrodactylus* and *H. tristrami*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species in the existing linear sequence to follow the species account for *H. pelagicus*.

For all species formerly in *Oceanodroma*, except *H. castro*, *H. melania*, and *H. microsoma*, insert the following as new Notes or add to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in *Oceanodroma*. See comments under *Hydrobates*.

Replace the Notes for *H. melania* with the following:
Notes.—Formerly placed in *Oceanodroma* or *Loomelania* (e.g., AOU 1957). See comments under *Hydrobates*.

Replace the Notes for *H. microsoma* with the following:
Notes.—Formerly placed in *Oceanodroma* or *Halocyptena* (e.g., AOU 1957). See comments under *Hydrobates*.

15. [p. 25] Extralimital species *Hydrobates monteiroi* is separated from *H. castro*. In the species account for *H. castro*, change "(probably)" in the first sentence of the distributional statement to "(cool-season breeders only)" and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes:
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *H. monteiroi* (Bolton, 2008) [Monteiro's Storm-Petrel], but separated based on differences in vocalizations and response to playback (Bolton et al. 2007, 2008), genetics (Friesen et al. 2007, Smith et al. 2007, Silva et al. 2016, Wallace et al. 2017), molt (Bolton et al. 2008), and lack of mixing between hot- and cool-season breeding populations (Smith et al. 2007, Bolton et al. 2008, Silva et al. 2016). Formerly placed in *Oceanodroma*. See comments under *Hydrobates*.

16. [p. 13] *Pterodroma gouldi* is treated as a species separate from *P. macroptera*. Remove the species account for *P. macroptera* and replace it with the following new account.

Pterodroma gouldi (Hutton). Gray-faced Petrel.

Aestrelata gouldi Hutton, 1869, Ibis, p. 351. (New Zealand seas.)

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests on islands in burrows, scrapes, or crevices of rocks, under vegetation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on offshore islets and headlands of North Island, New Zealand.

Ranges at sea in the subtropical and temperate southwestern Pacific, including the Tasman Sea.

Accidental off central California (Cordell Bank, off Marin County, 21 July and 24 August 1996; video and photos [Roberson et al. 1997, Rottenborn and Morlan 2000]; others photographed at Monterey Bay, 18 October 1998 [North Amer. Birds 53: 99, cover, 1999; Rogers and

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Jaramillo 2002]); off Santa Cruz County, 18 September 2010 [N. Am. Birds 65: 197] and 26 August 2011 [Nelson et al. 2013]; and off San Diego County, 18 December 2012 [N. Am. Birds 67: 368]).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. macroptera* (Smith, 1840) [Great-winged Petrel], but separated based on differences in vocalizations, genetics, and life history, following Wood et al. (2017).

17. [pp. 35–36] Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial DNA (Kennedy and Spencer 2004) has shown that our current linear sequence of species in the family Fregatidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **FREGATIDAE**: Frigatebirds, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Kennedy and Spencer (2004).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the Fregatidae to:

Fregata ariel
Fregata magnificens
Fregata minor

18. [p. 28] Records of *Sula granti* in the United States are recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the distributional statement:

Casual off California, where apparently increasing (McCaskie et al. 2018), and Hawaii. Accidental in Alaska (off East Amatuli Island, Barren Islands, 30 August 2017; photos; Gibson et al. 2018).

19. [p. 98] Records of *Buteogallus urubitinga* in the United States are recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the distributional statement:

Accidental in Texas (South Padre Island, Cameron County, 24 April 2018; photos; Pyle et al. 2018) and in Maine (same bird as Texas record, identified by comparison of feathers in photos [Pyle et al. 2018], at Biddeford and at Portland, 7–9 August 2018 and 29 October 2018–20 January 2019; photos, Pyle et al. 2018). The bird died in a rehabilitation center on 31 January 2019 and is being preserved as a mount at the Maine State Museum in Augusta.

20. [p. 256] *Megascops centralis* is treated as a species separate from *M. guatemalae*. In the account for *M. guatemalae*, change the English name to Middle American Screech-Owl, change the distributional statement of the *vermiculatus* group to "[*vermiculatus* group] from northeastern Costa Rica (and probably more widely within Costa Rica) to the northwestern Caribbean coast of Panama", and change the second sentence of the Notes to: See comments under *M. centralis*.

After the account for *M. guatemalae*, insert the following new species account:

Megascops centralis Hekstra. Choco Screech-Owl.

Megascops guatemalae centralis Hekstra, 1982, Bulletin Zoölogisch Museum Universiteit van Amsterdam 9 (7): 57. (Cerro Mali, Darien, Panama.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest and Secondary Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—Central Panama (and perhaps north to southwestern Costa Rica) through western Colombia and southwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *M. guatemalae* but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Krabbe 2017), following Remsen et al. (2019).

21. [pp. 316–317] *Trogon aurantiiventris* is treated as a subspecies of *T. collaris*. Remove the species account for *T. aurantiiventris*. In the distributional statement for *T. collaris*, insert the following after the distribution of the *puella* group: "[*aurantiiventris* group] in the mountains of Costa Rica and western and central Panama (east to western Panamá province);". Change the Notes under *T. collaris* to:

Notes.—Groups: *T. puella* Gould, 1845 [Xalapa Trogon], *T. aurantiiventris* Gould, 1856 [Orange-bellied Trogon], and *T. collaris* [Collared Trogon]. Subspecies *aurantiiventris* formerly considered a separate species but merged with *T. collaris* based on similarities in plumage (Salvin and Godman 1896, Wetmore 1968, Ridgely 1976, Stiles and Skutch 1989) and vocalizations (Stiles and Skutch 1989), and genetic data (DaCosta and Klicka 2008) that indicate that Central American *collaris* is more closely related to *aurantiiventris* than to South American *collaris*. Some (e.g., Ridgely 1976, Stiles and Skutch 1989, Collar 2019) have suggested that *aurantiiventris* is a local color morph of *collaris* and not a valid taxon.

22. [p. 234] *Psittacara brevipes* is treated as a species separate from *P. holochlorus*. Replace the existing Notes for *P. holochlorus* with:

Notes.—Groups: *P. holochlorus* [Green Parakeet] and *P. rubritorquis* (Sclater, 1887) [Red-throated Parakeet]. Howell and Webb (1995) treated the 2 groups as separate species. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *P. brevipes*, but separated based on vocal (Howell and Webb 1995), morphological (Martínez-Gomez et al. 2017), and genetic (Schweizer et al. 2014, Urantowka et al. 2014, Martínez-Gomez et al. 2017) differences.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

After the account for *P. holochlorus*, insert the following new species account:

Psittacara brevipes (Lawrence). Socorro Parakeet.

Conurus holochlorus var. *brevipes* "Baird MS." Lawrence 1871, Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, 10: 14. (Socorro Island.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1000 m).
Distribution.—Socorro Island, in the Revillagigedos.
Notes.—See comments under *P. holochlorus.*

23. [pp. 232, 694] *Melopsittacus undulatus* has become extirpated in North America (Pranty 2015), more than 50 y after establishment of an introduced population in central Florida. Remove the heading Subfamily LORIINAE: Lories and Allies, the heading and citation for *Melopsittacus*, and the species account from the main list, and add an account for this species in the Appendix (part 1), after the account for *Amazona amazonica*, as follows:

Melopsittacus undulatus (Shaw). Budgerigar.

Psittacus undulatus Shaw, 1805, in Shaw and Nodder, Naturalists' Miscellany 16: pl. 673. (New Holland = New South Wales, Australia.)

A population of this Australian species was introduced and seemingly well-established along the Gulf Coast of central Florida by the late 1950s, but was extirpated as of 2014 (Pranty 2015). Recent reports from Florida and elsewhere likely represent birds escaped from captivity.

24. [p. 431] Vocal data (Bond 1950, 1961, Barlow 1990) indicate that the subspecies *Vireo crassirostris approximans* is more closely related to *V. pallens* than to *V. crassirostris*. Change the distributional statement and Notes of *V. crassirostris* to:
Distribution.—*Resident* in the Bahamas (virtually throughout, even small islands), northern cays off Cuban mainland, including Cayo Coco and Cayo Paredón Grande, Cayman Islands, and Tortue Island (off Hispaniola).
Casual in southern Florida (north to Indian River County; a sight report for Pinellas County).
Notes.—Formerly included subspecies *approximans*, now placed in *V. pallens* on the basis of vocalizations (Bond 1950, 1961, Barlow 1990), which indicate a close relationship with *V. pallens*.

Insert the distribution for the *approximans* group into the distributional statement of *V. pallens*, after the distribution of the *pallens* group. Replace the existing Notes with the following:
Notes.—Groups: *V. pallens* [Mangrove Vireo]; *V. approximans* Ridgway, 1884 [Providencia Vireo]; and *V. semiflavus* Salvin, 1863 [Maya Vireo]. Considered by Hellmayr (1935) to be conspecific with *V. griseus*. See comments under *V. griseus* and *V. crassirostris*.

25. [pp. 454–463] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Sheldon et al. 2005) have shown that our linear sequence of species in the family Hirundinidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Add the following notes under the heading Family **HIRUNDINIDAE**: Swallows:
Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Sheldon et al. (2005).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the Hirundinidae to:

Riparia riparia
Tachycineta bicolor
Tachycineta cyaneoviridis
Tachycineta thalassina
Tachycineta euchrysea
Tachycineta albilinea
Atticora pileata
Atticora tibialis
Pygochelidon cyanoleuca
Stelgidopteryx serripennis
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Progne sinaloae
Progne tapera
Progne dominicensis
Progne subis
Progne cryptoleuca
Progne chalybea
Progne elegans
Hirundo rustica
Delichon urbicum
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
Petrochelidon fulva

26. [p. 493] *Polioptila albiventris* is treated as species separate from *P. albiloris*. Replace the existing Notes for *P. albiloris* with:
Notes.— Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *P. albiventris*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Davis 1972) and nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Smith et al. 2018) that show that *P. albiloris* is paraphyletic with respect to *P. albiventris*.

In the account for *P. albiloris*, delete "also disjunctly on the Yucatan Peninsula (questionably recorded also from Cozumel Island)" from the distributional statement.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

After the account for *P. albiloris*, insert the following new species account:

Polioptila albiventris Lawrence. Yucatan Gnatcatcher.

Polioptila albiventris Lawrence, 1885, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 3: 273. (Temax, Yucatán, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest and Arid Lowland Scrub (0–100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the northern Yucatan Peninsula (questionably recorded also from Cozumel Island).

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

27. [pp. 513–514] The family Leiothrichidae is recognized. All species previously placed in the Timaliidae are transferred to this new family, resulting in the following changes:

Remove the heading Family **TIMALIIDAE**: Babblers, and the Notes under this heading, and insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **LEIOTHRICHIDAE**: Laughingthrushes

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in the family Timaliidae, but genetic data (Gelang et al. 2009, Moyle et al. 2012, Cai et al. 2019) indicate that the Timaliidae consists of three deeply divergent clades, now generally recognized at the family level, following Fregin et al. (2012).

Insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes for *Garrulax pectoralis*, *G. canorus*, and *Leiothrix lutea*: See comments under Leiothrichidae.

28. [p. 490] After the heading and Notes for Family **ACROCEPHALIDAE**: Reed Warblers, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***ARUNDINAX*** Blyth

Arundinax Blyth, 1845, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 14: 595. Type, by monotypy, *Ar[undinax] olivaceus* = *Muscicapa Aëdon* Pallas.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***ARUNDINAX*** Blyth, insert the following new species account:

Arundinax aedon (Pallas). Thick-billed Warbler.

Muscicapa Aëdon Pallas, 1776, Reise Verschiedene Provinzen Russischen Reichs 3, p. 695. (Dauria = southeastern Transbaikalia, eastern Siberia.)

Habitat.—A variety of habitats with thick shrubbery and luxuriant undergrowth, largely avoiding wetlands; in migration and in winter, also dense scrub with undergrowth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western Siberia from the Ob River basin east through the Russian Far East to the Amur River basin and Ussuriland and south to northern Mongolia and northeastern China.

Winters from southern Nepal and southwestern peninsular India; northern and eastern India including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands through Indochina, rarely to northern Malaya, with small numbers to southern Yunnan, rarely to coastal southern China.

Migrates through Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, and coastal China.

Casual in Korea, Japan, and Western Europe, including Fennoscandia and Great Britain. Accidental in Sinai Peninsula, Egypt.

Accidental in western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 8–13 September 2017; photos; Rosenberg et al. 2018).

29. [p. 489] After the account for *Locustella ochotensis*, insert the following new species account:

Locustella fluviatilis (Wolf). River Warbler.

Sylvia fluviatilis Wolf, 1810, in B. Meyer and Wolf, Taschenbuch Deutschen Vögelkunde, p. 229. (Danube, Austria.)

Habitat.—Moist, low vegetation along streams and river floodplains, and in wooded swamps; in migration and winter, in dense undergrowth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southern Sweden, central Germany, eastern Austria, and northern Romania east to western Siberia east to the Irtyish River and south to western Kazakhstan.

Winters in East Africa from southeastern Kenya to northeastern South Africa.

Migrates through the Middle East and northeastern Africa, rarely west to the eastern Mediterranean. Rare or casual in Western Europe, including the British Isles. Casual to Iceland and northwestern Africa.

Accidental in western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 7 October 2017; photos; Lehman 2018).

30. [p. 497] After the account for *Copsychus malabaricus*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***ERITHACUS*** Cuvier

Erithacus Cuvier, 1800, Leçons d'anatomie comparée, 1, tab. 2. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla Rubecula* Linnaeus.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***ERITHACUS*** Cuvier, insert the following new species account:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Erithacus rubecula (Linnaeus). European Robin.

Motacilla Rubecula Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, 1, p. 188. (Europe = Sweden, *vide* Linnaeus, 1746, Fauna Svecica, no. 232.)

Habitat.—Mesic woodlands with some dense vegetation and open areas; various types of forest, but also gardens and parks.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Western Europe east to central Siberia in the upper Ob River basin and south to montane North Africa, Greece, Turkey, and northern Iran.

Winters in much of western and southern breeding range; withdraws from Fennoscandia and Russia. Winters south to around Mediterranean basin and to Kazakhstan, Iraq, and Iran. Small numbers winter to Kuwait and the northern Sahara, more rarely to Dubai.

Resident in the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.

Rare visitor to Iceland (over 1,000 records). Casual to Jordan, Oman, northern Pakistan, northern India (Poonch), and Japan. Accidental on Jan Mayen.

Accidental in southeastern Pennsylvania (North Wales, Bucks County, 21 February–7 March 2015; photos; Pyle et al. 2018). Previous reports (e.g, from New York City) presumed to pertain to birds escaped from captivity.

31. [p. 497] After the account for *Oenanthe oenanthe*, insert the following new species account:

Oenanthe pleschanka (Lepechin). Pied Wheatear.

Motacilla pleschanka Lepechin, 1770, Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae, 14: 503, pl. 14, fig. 2. (Saratov, lower Volga.)

Habitat.—Desolate stony terrain with scattered boulders, barren mountain slopes and cliffs; sometimes also railway embankments, even settlements; also grazed fields and bare areas, especially in migration and winter.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the Black Sea region from eastern Romania, eastern Bulgaria, and southern Ukraine east discontinuously to Transbaikalia, southern Siberia, and eastern Mongolia, and south to eastern Turkey, northern Iran, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir, and northern China. Historical breeding records for the former Yugoslavia and Greece.

Winters in South Yemen and northeastern Africa (Ethiopia and Eritrea) south to eastern Uganda, Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania. A few overwinter in Egypt.

Migrates through northern Pakistan and the Middle East, mainly east of Jordan, rarely west to Israel.

Casual in Europe (nearly annual in Great Britain), Libya, Malta, South Africa, India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Japan.

Accidental in western Alaska (Cape Nome, Seward Peninsula, 4 July–4 August 2017; Gibson et al. 2018).

Notes.—*Oenanthe cypriaca* (Homeyer, 1884) [Cyprus Wheatear], an endemic breeder on Cyprus, was formerly treated as a subspecies of *O. pleschanka*. *Oenanthe hispanica* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Black-eared Wheatear] has also been treated as a subspecies of *O. pleschanka*.

32. [p. 507] After the heading Genus ***TURDUS*** Linnaeus, insert the following new species account:

Turdus viscivorus Linnaeus. Mistle Thrush.

Turdus viscivorus Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, p. 168. (Europa; restricted to Essex, England, by Brit. Orn. Union List Comm., 1948, Ibis, p. 320; further restricted to Berechurch, near Colchester, Essex, southeastern England, by Clancey, 1950, Ibis, p. 338.)

Habitat.—Various types of open woodlands, orchards, parks, gardens, forest edge, and, in some parts of range, almost treeless areas; in winter, to more open areas, including fields, pastures, and farmland.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the British Isles, southeastern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and much of western Russia east to eastern Siberia (Yenisei River) and northwestern China, and south to Portugal, Spain, North Africa, southern Italy and Sicily, northern Iraq, northwestern Iran, northern Afghanistan, northern Pakistan, and northern India to central Nepal.

Winters in much of western, southern, and Himalayan breeding range; withdraws from Poland, the Baltics, Fennoscandia, and Russia. Winters south to North Africa and central Israel.

Rare in Iceland. Casual in the Azores, Saudi Arabia, and Japan.

Accidental in New Brunswick (Miramichi, 9 December 2017–24 March 2018; photos; Pyle et al. 2018).

33. [p. 661] After the account for *Carpodacus erythrinus*, insert the following new species account:

Carpodacus roseus (Pallas). Pallas's Rosefinch.

Fringilla rosea Pallas, 1776, Reise Verschiedene Provinzen Russischen Reichs 3, p. 699. (Uda and Selenga Rivers, Transbaikalia.)

Habitat.—Northern taiga zone in conifer, birch, and cedar forest, and alpine meadows, up to ca. 3000 m; in winter, in deciduous woods or thickets, often around farmlands, and aspens near water.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from south-central Siberia from the Yenisei basin and the southeastern Altai northeast

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

through the Lena and Yana Rivers to about 68 degrees north, and east to the Kolyma River and to the Sea of Okhotsk, south through the Sayan ranges to the Tamu-Ola Mountains, and northern Mongolia, northwest through the Stanov range, northern Hopeh, China (possibly), northern Amurland, and Sakhalin.

Winters in the southern part of the breeding range and south to northern China (to about the Yangtze River), southeastern Mongolia, and central Honshu, Japan. Rare west to the Tomsk region of Russia and south to northeastern Kazakhstan.

Casual in the western Palearctic. Accepted records include European Russia, Ukraine, and Hungary; numerous other records from northwestern Europe are treated as suspect on origin (Haas et al. 2013). A record from Hong Kong has also been questioned on origin (Carey et al. 2001).

Accidental in western Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 20–24 September 2015; immature male; photo; Pranty et al. 2016, Tobish 2017, Gibson et al. 2018).

34. [p. 600] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014) have shown that *Atlapetes* is paraphyletic with respect to *Pselliophorus*. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the heading Genus ***PSELLIOPHORUS*** Ridgway and the Notes under this heading, and move the citation for *Pselliophorus* into the synonymy of *Atlapetes*.

Change ***Pselliophorus tibialis*** to ***Atlapetes tibialis*** and ***Pselliophorus luteoviridis*** to ***Atlapetes luteoviridis***, add parentheses around the authority for *A. luteoviridis*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes of *A. luteoviridis*, change the English name of *A. tibialis* to Yellow-thighed Brushfinch and the English name of *A. luteoviridis* to Yellow-green Brushfinch, and change the second and third sentences of the Notes under *Atlapetes* to "See comments under *Buarremon* and *A. tibialis*." Replace the existing Notes for *A. tibialis* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly, with *A. luteoviridis*, included in *Pselliophorus*, but genetic data (Klicka et al. 2014) indicate that *Atlapetes* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Pselliophorus*. See comments under *Atlapetes.*

35. [pp. 570–571, 600–626] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the family Passerellidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Add the following sentence to the end of the Notes under the heading Family **PASSERELLIDAE**: New World Sparrows: Linear sequence of species follows Klicka et al. (2014).

Delete the first sentence of the Notes under *Pezopetes*, and delete the second sentence of the Notes under *Zonotrichia*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in the Passerellidae to:

Chlorospingus flavigularis
Chlorospingus canigularis
Chlorospingus pileatus
Chlorospingus flavopectus
Chlorospingus tacarcunae
Chlorospingus inornatus
Peucaea carpalis
Peucaea sumichrasti
Peucaea ruficauda
Peucaea humeralis
Peucaea mystacalis
Peucaea botterii
Peucaea cassinii
Peucaea aestivalis
Ammodramus savannarum
Arremonops rufivirgatus
Arremonops chloronotus
Arremonops conirostris
Amphispiza quinquestriata
Amphispiza bilineata
Chondestes grammacus
Calamospiza melanocorys
Spizella passerina
Spizella pallida
Spizella atrogularis
Spizella pusilla
Spizella breweri
Spizella wortheni
Arremon costaricensis
Arremon atricapillus
Arremon aurantiirostris
Arremon virenticeps
Arremon brunneinucha
Arremon crassirostris
Passerella iliaca
Spizelloides arborea
Junco vulcani
Junco insularis
Junco hyemalis
Junco phaeonotus
Junco bairdi
Zonotrichia capensis
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Zonotrichia atricapilla
Zonotrichia querula
Zonotrichia albicollis
Artemisiospiza nevadensis

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Artemisiospiza belli
Oriturus superciliosus
Pooecetes gramineus
Ammospiza leconteii
Ammospiza maritima
Ammospiza nelsoni
Ammospiza caudacuta
Centronyx bairdii
Centronyx henslowii
Passerculus sandwichensis
Xenospiza baileyi
Melospiza melodia
Melospiza lincolnii
Melospiza georgiana
Pezopetes capitalis
Torreornis inexpectata
Melozone kieneri
Melozone fusca
Melozone albicollis
Melozone aberti
Melozone crissalis
Melozone leucotis
Melozone biarcuata
Melozone cabanisi
Aimophila rufescens
Aimophila ruficeps
Aimophila notosticta
Pipilo chlorurus
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Pipilo ocai
Atlapetes pileatus
Atlapetes albinucha
Atlapetes tibialis
Atlapetes luteoviridis

36. [p. 655] Records of *Icterus abeillei* in the United States are treated as likely pertaining to a naturally occurring vagrant. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the distributional statement:

Accidental in Pennsylvania (adult male at Reading, Berks County, 26 January–10 April 2017; photos; Slater 2018), Massachusetts (Sutton, Worcester County, 7–8 May 2017; photos; likely the same bird *fide* Pyle et al. 2018), and Connecticut (Stamford, Fairfield County, 14 May 2017; Pyle et al. 2018). This bird was accepted by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee and the ABA Checklist Committee (Pyle et al. 2018), but the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee rejected their record on grounds of provenance (Williams and Trimble 2018). Previous reports from southern California were also rejected based on uncertain origin (California Bird Records Committee 2007).

37. [pp. 534–537] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Lovette et al. 2010) have shown that species currently placed in *Oreothlypis* form 2 deeply divergent clades consistent with long-recognized phenotypic differences. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Oreothlypis gutturalis*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***LEIOTHLYPIS*** Sangster

Leiothlypis Sangster, 2008, Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 128: 210. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia peregrina* Wilson.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Vermivora* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) or *Oreothlypis* (Chesser et al. 2009), but treated as separate (e.g., as in Remsen et al. 2019) on the basis of genetic data (Lovette et al. 2010) that indicate that species in *Oreothlypis* form two deeply divergent clades consistent with long-recognized phenotypic differences, and that species in *Leiothlypis* are not closely related to *Vermivora sensu stricto*. Linear sequence of species follows Lovette et al. (2010).

Change the generic names of *Oreothlypis peregrina*, *O. celata*, *O. crissalis*, *O. luciae*, *O. ruficapilla*, and *O. virginiae* to *Leiothlypis*; make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes; and place the accounts for these species under the heading and Notes for *Leiothlypis*. In the Notes under each species, change "Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Vermivora*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*" to "Formerly placed in *Vermivora* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) or in *Oreothlypis* (Chesser et al. 2009); see comments under *Leiothlypis*".

Change the Notes under the heading Genus ***OREOTHLYPIS*** Ridgway to:

Notes.—Molecular studies (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006, Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* are not closely related to the 2 species, *Setophaga americana* and *S. pitiayumi*, with which they were formerly grouped in the genus *Parula*. See comments under *Leiothlypis*.

Change the Notes under the heading Genus ***VERMIVORA*** Swainson to:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included six species (*peregrina*, *celata*, *ruficapilla*, *virginiae*, *crissalis*, and *luciae*) now placed in *Leiothlypis*. See comments under *Leiothlypis.*

38. [p. 636] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bryson et al. 2014) have shown that *Cyanocompsa* is paraphyletic with respect to *Cyanoloxia*. After the species account for *Amaurospiza concolor*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***CYANOLOXIA*** Bonaparte

Cyanoloxia Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Generum Avium 1, p. 502. Type, by subsequent designation (Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 105), *Pyrrhula glauco-caerulea* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Cyanocompsa*, but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Bryson et al. 2014) that indicate that *Cyanocompsa* as previously constituted was not monophyletic and that species of *Cyanoloxia* are not *Cyanocompsa sensu stricto*.

Change ***Cyanocompsa cyanoides*** to ***Cyanoloxia cyanoides*** and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Cyanoloxia.*

After the heading and citation for Genus ***CYANOCOMPSA*** Cabanis, change the Notes to:

Notes.—Species in *Cyanocompsa* and *Cyanoloxia* are sometimes placed in *Passerina* (Phillips et al. 1964, Paynter and Storer 1970). See comments under *Cyanoloxia*.

39. [p. 636] Extralimital species *Cyanoloxia rothschildii* is separated from *C. cyanoides*. In the species account for *C. cyanoides*, change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America, west of the Andes, from northern Venezuela and northern Colombia south to extreme northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. rothschildii* (Bartlett, 1890) [Amazonian Grosbeak] but separated based on differences in plumage, morphometrics, vocalizations, and genetics (Bryson et al. 2014, García et al. 2016), following Remsen et al. (2019). Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Cyanocompsa*. See comments under *Cyanocompsa*.

40. [pp. 586–588, 594–595] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Burns et al. 2014) have shown that generic limits in the Thraupidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Paroaria capitata*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***IXOTHRAUPIS*** Bonaparte

Ixothraupis Bonaparte, 1851, Revue et magasin de zoologie pure et appliquée, p. 143. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray 1855), *Tanagra punctata* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly synonymized with *Tangara*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Tangara* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Thraupis*, and that species placed in *Ixothraupis* are not *Tangara sensu stricto*.

Change ***Tangara guttata*** to ***Ixothraupis guttata***, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Ixothraupis*, and change the second sentence of the existing Notes to: See comments under *Chlorothraupis olivacea* and *Ixothraupis*.

After the species account for *Ixothraupis guttata*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***POECILOSTREPTUS*** Burns et al.

Poecilostreptus Burns, Unitt, and Mason, 2016, Zootaxa 4088: 343. Type, by original designation, *Calospiza palmeri* Hellmayr.

Notes.—Species in *Poecilostreptus* were formerly placed in *Tangara*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Tangara* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Thraupis*, and that *Poecilostreptus palmeri* is not closely related to *Tangara sensu stricto*. *Poecilostreptus cabanisi* was not included in Burns et al. (2014) but is presumed to be sister to *P. palmeri* based on similarities in plumage, habitat, and voice (Isler and Isler 1999).

Change ***Tangara palmeri*** to ***Poecilostreptus palmeri*** and ***Tangara cabanisi*** to ***Poecilostreptus cabanisi***, place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Poecilostreptus*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *P. palmeri* and at the end of the existing Notes for *P. cabanisi*:

Notes.—See comments under *Poecilostreptus*.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

After the species account for *Thraupis palmarum*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***STILPNIA*** Burns et al.

Stilpnia Burns, Unitt, and Mason, 2016, Zootaxa 4088: 343. Type, by original designation, *Aglaia cyanoptera* Swainson.

Notes.—Species in *Stilpnia* were formerly placed in *Tangara*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Tangara* is paraphyletic with respect to *Thraupis*, and that these species are not closely related to *Tangara sensu stricto*.

Change ***Tangara larvata*** to ***Stilpnia larvata*** and ***Tangara cucullata*** to ***Stilpnia cucullata***, place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Stilpnia*, delete "; they constitute a superspecies (Storer 1969)" from the existing Notes for *S. larvata*, and add the following to the end of the existing Notes for both species: See comments under *Stilpnia*.

At the end of the Notes under Genus ***TANGARA*** Brisson, add the following sentence: See Notes under *Ixothraupis, Poecilostreptus,* and *Stilpnia*.

After the species account for *Loxipasser anoxanthus*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PHONIPARA*** Bonaparte

Phonipara Bonaparte, 1850, Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences [Paris] 31(12): 424. Type, by subsequent designation, *Loxia canora* Gmelin.

Notes.—See comments under *Phonipara canora*.

Change ***Tiaris canorus*** to ***Phonipara canora***, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Phonipara*, and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes for this species:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Tiaris*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *P. canora* is more closely related to a clade consisting largely of a variety of finches, including Darwin's finches, than to *Tiaris sensu stricto*.

Change ***Tiaris bicolor*** to ***Melanospiza bicolor***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for Genus ***MELANOSPIZA*** Ridgway, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Tiaris*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that it is sister to *Melanospiza richardsoni*.

41. [pp. 685–698] Update the scientific and English names of species in the Appendix to conform to current general usage, as follows: transfer *Acestrura heliodor* to *Chaetocercus*, transfer *Hoploxypterus cayanus* to *Vanellus*, change the English name of *Pterodroma defilippiana* to Masatierra Petrel, transfer *Parus varius* to *Sittiparus* and add parentheses around the authority for this species, change *Garrulax caerulatus* to *Ianthocincla caerulata*, and change the English name of *Acridotheres javanicus* to Javan Myna.

42. [p. 688] Delete the account for *Phalacrocorax kenyoni*, which is a junior synonym of *P. pelagicus* (Rohwer et al. 2000), from the Appendix.

43. [p. 690] Delete the account for *Circus aeruginosus* from the Appendix. This species was moved to the main list in Banks et al. (2005) but had not been removed from the Appendix.

44. [p. 694] Delete the accounts for *Coccyzus pumilus* and *Coccyzus lansbergi* from the Appendix.

45. [p. 694] Before the account for *Phaethornis yaruqui* in the Appendix (part 1), insert the following new account:

Apus nipalensis (Hodgson). House Swift.

Cypselus Nipalensis Hodgson, 1836, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 5: 780. (Central region of Nepal.)

A partially desiccated carcass of this largely resident Asian species was found at the Global Container Terminal at Deltaport, Ladner, British Columbia, on 18 May 2012 (Szabo et al. 2017). The origin of this individual is questionable, and it may well have died on a trans-Pacific container ship before entering North American waters (Hentze 2018, Pyle et al. 2018).

46. [p. 697] Before the account for *Acridotheres cristatellus* in the Appendix (part 1), insert the following new account:

Spodiopsar cineraceus (Temminck). White-cheeked Starling.

Sturnus cineraceus Temminck, 1835, Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées, livr. 94, pl. 556. (Japan.)

An individual of this migratory Asian species was present at Tofino, British Columbia, 27–29 April 2016 (Hentze 2018, Pyle et al. 2018). Photographs of the bird seem to show that it was missing a right hind toe, suggesting that the bird had been in captivity (Pyle et al. 2018). Another individual of this species, believed to have arrived on a ship from Japan, was present at Homer Spit, Alaska, 1–6 June 1998 (Pyle et al. 2018).

47. [p. 698] After the account for *Lagonosticta rubricata* in the Appendix (part 1), insert the following new account:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Montifringilla nivalis (Linnaeus). White-winged Snowfinch.

Fringilla nivalis Linnaeus, 1766, Systema Naturae, ed. 12, p. 321. (Switzerland.)

An individual of this Eurasian species was trapped west of Havana, Cuba, on 12 February 2014, and kept alive for 2 months until it died (Castaneda et al. 2017). The individual was stated to be in "prebasic plumage" when trapped, but had molted into "definite basic plumage" by the time it had died; photos were included in the publication. Although Castaneda et al. (2017) considered the bird to have arrived in Cuba through natural vagrancy, Cuba abounds with birds in captivity and it seems much more likely that an individual of this high-elevation Eurasian species escaped from captivity. Moreover, the molt pattern and timing seem inconsistent with those of a wild passerine of the north temperate zone.

48. [pp. 698–700] Add English names for 3 species in the Appendix (part 2), following Audubon (1838) and Hume (2017):

Anas breweri Audubon. Brewer's Duck.
Lophortyx leucoprosopon Reichenow. Reichenow's Quail.
Thaumatias lerdi d'Oca. Lerdo's Hummingbird.

49. [pp. 685–703] Change the linear sequence of species in the Appendix to conform to the linear sequence of non-passerine orders adopted for the main list in Chesser et al. (2016), and to the current linear sequences within orders, as follows:

Part 1. Species reported from the A.O.S. Check-list area with insufficient evidence for placement on the main list.

Anser indicus Latham. Bar-headed Goose.
Branta ruficollis (Pallas). Red-breasted Goose.
Aix galericulata (Linnaeus). Mandarin Duck.
Netta rufina (Pallas). Red-crested Pochard.
Aythya baeri (Radde). Baer's Pochard.
Aythya nyroca (Güldenstädt). Ferruginous Duck.
Phoenicopterus chilensis Molina. Chilean Flamingo.
Apus nipalensis (Hodgson). House Swift.
Phaethornis yaruqui (Bourcier). White-whiskered Hermit.
Anthracothorax viridigula (Boddaert). Green- throated Mango.
Chaetocercus heliodor (Bourcier). Gorgeted Woodstar.
Chlorostilbon mellisugus (Linnaeus). Blue-tailed Emerald.
Amazilia brevirostris (Lesson). White-chested Emerald.
Amazilia tobaci (Gmelin). Copper-rumped Hummingbird.
Anthropoides virgo (Linnaeus). Demoiselle Crane.
Grus monacha Temminck. Hooded Crane.
Vanellus cayanus (Latham). Pied Lapwing.
Charadrius pecuarius Temminck. Kittlitz's Plover.
Gallinago media (Latham). Great Snipe.
Stercorarius chilensis Bonaparte. Chilean Skua.
Cepphus carbo Pallas. Spectacled Guillemot.
Chroicocephalus genei Brème. Slender-billed Gull.
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae Stevens. Silver Gull.
Sterna sumatrana Raffles. Black-naped Tern.
Sterna trudeaui Audubon. Snowy-crowned Tern.
Spheniscus mendiculus Sundevall. Galapagos Penguin.
Thalassarche chrysostoma (Forster). Gray-headed Albatross.
Oceanites gracilis (Elliot). Elliot's Storm-Petrel.
Fregetta grallaria (Vieillot). White-bellied Storm-Petrel.
Macronectes giganteus (Gmelin). Southern Giant-Petrel.
Fulmarus glacialoides (Smith). Southern Fulmar.
Daption capense (Linnaeus). Cape Petrel.
Pterodroma alba (Gmelin). Phoenix Petrel.
Pterodroma defilippiana (Giglioli and Salvadori). Masatierra Petrel.
Procellaria cinerea Gmelin. Gray Petrel.
Ciconia ciconia (Linnaeus). White Stork.
Phalacrocorax perspicillatus Pallas. Pallas's Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax bougainvillii (Lesson). Guanay Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax gaimardi (Lesson and Garnot). Red-legged Cormorant.
Threskiornis aethiopicus (Latham). Sacred Ibis.
Hieraaetus pennatus (Gmelin). Booted Eagle.
Accipiter nisus (Linnaeus). Eurasian Sparrowhawk.
Geranoaetus polyosoma (Quoy and Gaimard). Variable Hawk.
Buteo buteo (Linnaeus). Common Buzzard.
Ramphastos brevis Meyer de Schauensee. Choco Toucan.
Forpus xanthopterygius (Spix). Blue-winged Parrotlet.
Brotogeris chiriri (Vieillot). Yellow-chevroned Parakeet.
Amazona amazonica (Linnaeus). Orange-winged Parrot.
Melopsittacus undulatus (Shaw). Budgerigar.
Thamnophilus multistriatus Lafresnaye. Bar-crested Antshrike.
Urocissa erythrorhyncha (Boddaert). Red-billed Blue-Magpie.
Melanocorypha calandra (Linnaeus). Calandra Lark.
Tachycineta albiventer (Boddaert). White-winged Swallow.
Parus major Linnaeus. Great Tit.
Sittiparus varius (Temminck and Schlegel). Varied Tit.
Ianthocincla caerulata (Hodgson). Gray-sided Laughingthrush.
Copsychus saularis (Linnaeus). Oriental Magpie-Robin.
Monticola solitarius (Linnaeus). Blue Rock Thrush.
Saxicola rubetra (Linnaeus). Whinchat.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Spodiopsar cineraceus (Temminck). White-cheeked Starling.
Acridotheres cristatellus (Linnaeus). Crested Myna.
Acridotheres javanicus Cabanis. Javan Myna.
Gracula religiosa Linnaeus. Common Hill-Myna.
Lagonosticta rubricata (Lichtenstein). African Firefinch.
Montifringilla nivalis (Linnaeus). White-winged Snowfinch.
Euphonia mesochrysa Salvadori. Bronze-green Euphonia.
Chloris chloris (Linnaeus). European Greenfinch.
Spinus magellanicus (Vieillot). Hooded Siskin.
Icterus nigrogularis (Hahn). Yellow Oriole.
Piranga rubriceps Gray. Red-hooded Tanager.
Sporophila angolensis (Linnaeus). Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch.
Sporophila bouvronides (Lesson). Lesson's Seedeater.

Part 2. Forms of doubtful status or of hybrid origin that have been given a formal scientific name.

Anas breweri Audubon. Brewer's Duck.
Lophortyx leucoprosopon Reichenow. Reichenow's Quail.
Oenoenas chiriquensis Ridgway. Chiriqui Pigeon.
Zenaida plumbea Gosse. Plumbeous Dove.
Phasmornis mystica Oberholser. Chisos Hummingbird.
Trochilus violajugulum Jeffries. Violet-throated Hummingbird.
Selasphorus floresii Gould. Floresi's Hummingbird.
Cyanomyia salvini Brewster. Salvin's Hummingbird.
Amazilia bangsi Ridgway. Bangs's Hummingbird.
Amazilia alfaroana Underwood. Alfaro's Hummingbird.
Amazilia ocai Gould. d'Oca's Hummingbird.
Thaumatias lerdi d'Oca. Lerdo's Hummingbird.
Saucerottia florenceae van Rossem and Hachisuka. Florence's Hummingbird.
Calidris paramelanotos Parker. Cox's Sandpiper.
Tringa cooperi Baird. Cooper's Sandpiper.
Larus nelsoni Henshaw. Nelson's Gull.
Celeus immaculatus Berlepsch. Immaculate Woodpecker.
Conurus labati Rothschild. Guadeloupe Parakeet.
Anodorhynchus martinicus Rothschild. Martinique Macaw.
Anodorhynchus purpurascens Rothschild. Guadeloupe Violet Macaw.
Ara atwoodi Clark. Dominican Macaw.
Ara erythrocephalus Rothschild. Red-headed Green Macaw.
Ara erythrurus Rothschild. Red-tailed Macaw.
Ara gossei Rothschild. Yellow-headed Macaw.
Ara guadeloupensis Clark. Guadeloupe Macaw.
Vireosylva propinqua Baird. Vera Paz Vireo.
Regulus cuvieri Audubon. Cuvier's Kinglet.
Aegiothus brewsterii Ridgway. Brewster's Linnet.
Vermivora lawrencii (Herrick). Lawrence's Warbler.
Vermivora leucobronchialis (Brewster). Brewster's Warbler.
Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis Langdon. Cincinnati Warbler.
Dendroica potomac Haller. Sutton's Warbler.
Sylvia carbonata Audubon. Carbonated Warbler.
Sylvia montana Wilson. Blue Mountain Warbler.
Sylvania microcephala Ridgway. Small-headed Flycatcher.
Emberiza townsendii Audubon. Townsend's Bunting.

50. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Melanitta deglandi Macreuse à ailes blanches
Melanitta stejnegeri Macreuse de Sibérie
Pternistis erckelii Francolin d'Erckel
Paraclaravis mondetoura Colombe mondétour
Coccycua pumila Piaye nain
Coccyzus lansbergi Coulicou à tête grise
Nesophlox evelynae Colibri des Bahamas
Nesophlox lyrura Colibri d'Inagua
Amazilia hoffmanni Ariane de Hoffmann
Hydrobates furcatus Océanite à queue fourchue
Hydrobates hornbyi Océanite de Hornby
Hydrobates monorhis Océanite de Swinhoe
Hydrobates leucorhous Océanite cul-blanc
Hydrobates socorroensis Océanite de Townsend
Hydrobates cheimomnestes Océanite d'Ainley
Hydrobates homochroa Océanite cendré
Hydrobates castro Océanite de Castro
Hydrobates tethys Océanite téthys
Hydrobates melania Océanite noir
Hydrobates macrodactylus Océanite de Guadalupe
Hydrobates markhami Océanite de Markham
Hydrobates tristrami Océanite de Tristram
Hydrobates microsoma Océanite minute
Pterodroma gouldi Pétrel à face grise
Megascops centralis Petit-duc du Choco
Psittacara brevipes Conure de Socorro
Polioptila albiventris Gobemoucheron du Yucatan
LEIOTHRICHIDAE
Arundinax aedon Rousserolle à gros bec
Locustella fluviatilis Locustelle fluviatile
Erithacus rubecula Rougegorge familier
Oenanthe pleschanka Traquet pie
Turdus viscivorus Grive draine
Carpodacus roseus Roselin rose
Atlapetes tibialis Tohi à cuisses jaunes
Atlapetes luteoviridis Tohi jaune-vert
Leiothlypis peregrina Paruline obscure

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Leiothlypis celata Paruline verdâtre
Leiothlypis crissalis Paruline de Colima
Leiothlypis luciae Paruline de Lucy
Leiothlypis ruficapilla Paruline à joues grises
Leiothlypis virginiae Paruline de Virginia
Cyanoloxia cyanoides Évêque bleu-noir
Ixothraupis guttata Calliste tiqueté
Poecilostreptus palmeri Calliste or-gris
Poecilostreptus cabanisi Calliste azuré
Stilpnia larvata Calliste à coiffe d'or
Stilpnia cucullata Calliste dos-bleu
Phonipara canora Sporophile petit-chanteur
Melanospiza bicolor Cici verdinère
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Apus nipalensis Martinet malais
Chaetocercus heliodor Colibri d'Héliodore
Vanellus cayanus Vanneau de Cayenne
Stercorarius chilensis Labbe du Chili
Melopsittacus undulatus Perruche ondulée
Sittiparus varius Mésange variée
Ianthocincla caerulata Garrulaxe à flancs gris
Spodiopsar cineraceus Étourneau gris
Acridotheres javanicus Martin de Java
Montifringilla nivalis Niverolle alpine

Delete the following names:

Francolinus erckelii Francolin d'Erckel
Claravis mondetoura Colombe mondétour
Calliphlox evelynae Colibri des Bahamas
Calliphlox lyrura Colibri d'Inagua
Amazilia saucerottei Ariane de Sophie
Oceanodroma furcata Océanite à queue fourchue
Oceanodroma hornbyi Océanite de Hornby
Oceanodroma monorhis Océanite de Swinhoe
Oceanodroma leucorhoa Océanite cul-blanc
Oceanodroma socorroensis Océanite de Townsend
Oceanodroma cheimomnestes Océanite d'Ainley
Oceanodroma homochroa Océanite cendré
Oceanodroma castro Océanite de Castro
Oceanodroma tethys Océanite téthys
Oceanodroma melania Océanite noir
Oceanodroma macrodactyla Océanite de Guadalupe
Oceanodroma markhami Océanite de Markham
Oceanodroma tristrami Océanite de Tristram
Oceanodroma microsoma Océanite minute
Pterodroma macroptera Pétrel noir
Trogon aurantiiventris Trogon à ventre orange
Melopsittacus undulatus Perruche ondulée
TIMALIIDAE
Pselliophorus tibialis Tohi à cuisses jaunes
Pselliophorus luteoviridis Tohi jaune-vert
Oreothlypis peregrina Paruline obscure
Oreothlypis celata Paruline verdâtre
Oreothlypis crissalis Paruline de Colima
Oreothlypis luciae Paruline de Lucy
Oreothlypis ruficapilla Paruline à joues grises
Oreothlypis virginiae Paruline de Virginia
Cyanocompsa cyanoides Évêque bleu-noir
Tangara palmeri Calliste or-gris
Tangara cabanisi Calliste azuré
Tangara cucullata Calliste dos-bleu
Tangara larvata Calliste à coiffe d'or
Tangara guttata Calliste tiqueté
Tiaris canorus Sporophile petit-chanteur
Tiaris bicolor Sporophile cici
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Coccyzus pumilus Coulicou nain
Coccyzus lansbergi Coulicou à tête grise
Acestrura heliodor Colibri héliodore
Hoploxypterus cayanus Vanneau de Cayenne
Catharacta chilensis Labbe du Chili
Phalacrocorax kenyoni Cormoran de Kenyon
Parus varius Mésange variée
Garrulax caerulatus Garrulaxe à flancs gris
Acridotheres javanicus Martin à ventre blanc

Correct the spelling of *Phylloscopus examinandus* Pouillot du Kamchatka to Pouillot du Kamtchatka.

Change the sequence of species in the families CUCULIDAE, CHARADRIIDAE, FREGATIDAE, HIRUNDINIDAE, and PASSERELLIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in APPENDIX (Part 1 and Part 2) as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee included transfer of Orinoco Goose *Neochen jubata* to *Oressochen*, transfer of subspecies *cabanidis* from Lesser Violetear *Colibri cyanotus* to Mexican Violetear *C. thalassinus*, deletion of the hyphen in the English group name Mountain-gem, separation of *Fulmarus rodgersii* from Northern Fulmar *F. glacialis*, separation of *Buteo harlani* from Red-tailed Hawk *B. jamaicensis*, separation of *Megascops vermiculatus* from Middle American Screech-Owl *M. guatemalae*, separation of *Pharomachrus costaricensis* from Resplendent Quetzal *P. mocinno*, change of the scientific name of subspecies *cafer* of Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*, separation of *Garrulax taewanus* from Hwamei *G. canorus*, change of the English name of McCown's Longspur *Rhynchophanes mccownii*, change of the English name of Saltmarsh Sparrow *Ammospiza caudacuta*, merger of *Melozone* into *Aimophila*, transfer of Blue Bunting *Cyanocompsa parellina* to *Passerina*, and discontinuation of use of the possessive in patronymic English bird names.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. Shawn M. Billerman, Rosa A. Jimenez, and Nicholas A. Mason serve on the Early Professional Systematics Group for the committee. We thank S. M. Aguillon, G. R. Angehr, K. Bardon, C. Blazak, M. Borlé, S. Bourdages, C. J. Clark, W. S. Clark, B. Collette, C. J. Dove, R. J. Dowsett, R. Driver, T. Floyd, A. Geiger, J. Hruska, M. J. Iliff, K. Kerr, M. Kirsch, D. F. Lane, P. E. Lehman, J. Liguori, J. Lish, R. W. McDiarmid, F. Nicoletti, N. Paprocki, J. R. Rigby, B. Robinson, R. Schodde, T. S. Schulenberg, B. L. Sullivan, and P. Unitt for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

American Ornithologists' Union. (1895). Check-list of North American Birds, 2nd and revised ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York, New York, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1910). Check-list of North American Birds, 3rd ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York, New York, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1931). Check-list of North American Birds, 4th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1957). Check-list of North American Birds, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1983). Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, Kansas, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1998). Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Audubon, J. J. (1838). Ornithological biography. Vol. 4. Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh, UK.

Avise, J. C., J. C. Patton, and C. F. Aquadro (1980). Evolutionary genetics of birds. Comparative molecular evolution in New World warblers and rodents. The Journal of Heredity 71:303–310.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, H. Ouellet, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk 117:847–858.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2005). Forty-sixth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk 122:1026–1031.

Barlow, J. C. (1990). Songs of the Vireos and their Allies. Revised edition [audio cassette]. ARA Records, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Bolton, M. (2007). Playback experiments indicate absence of vocal recognition among temporally and geographically separated populations of Madeiran Storm-petrels *Oceanodroma castro*. Ibis 149:255–263.

Bolton, M., A. L. Smith, E. Gómez-Díaz, V. L. Friesen, R. Medeiros, J. Bried, J. L. Roscales, and R. W. Furness (2008). Monteiro's Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma monteiroi*: A new species from the Azores. Ibis 150:717–727.

Bond, J. (1950). Results of the Catherwood-Chaplin West Indies Expedition, 1948. Part II. Birds of Cayo Largo (Cuba), San Andrés and Providencia. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 102:3–68.

Bond, J. (1961). Birds of the West Indies. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

Braun, M. J., and D. E. Wolf (1987). Recent records of vagrant South American land birds in Panama. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 107:115–117.

Bryson, R. W., J. Chaves, B. T. Smith, M. J. Miller, K. Winker, J. L. Pérez-Emán, and J. Klicka (2014). Diversification across the New World within the 'blue' cardinalids (Aves: Cardinalidae). Journal of Biogeography 41:587–599.

Burleigh, J. G., R. T. Kimball, and E. L. Braun (2015). Building the avian tree of life using a large-scale, sparse supermatrix. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 84:53–63.

Burns, K. J., A. J. Shultz, P. O. Title, N. A. Mason, F. K. Barker, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette (2014). Phylogenetics and diversification of tanagers (Passeriformes: Thraupidae), the largest radiation of Neotropical songbirds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 75(C):41–77.

Cai, T., A. Cibois, P. Alström, R. G. Moyle, J. D. Kennedy, S. Shao, R. Zhang, M. Irestedt, P. G. P. Ericson, M. Gelang, Y. Qu, F. Lei, and J. Fjeldså (2019). Near-complete phylogeny and taxonomic revision of the world's babblers (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 130:346–356.

California Bird Records Committee (R. A. Hamilton, M. A. Patten, and R. A. Erickson, Editors) (2007). Rare Birds of California. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, USA. Retrieved from Rare Birds of California Online: wfopublications.org/Rare_Birds.

Carey, G. J., M. L. Chalmers, D. A. Diskin, P. R. Kennerley, P. R. Leader, M. R. Leven, R. W. Lewthwaite, D. S. Melville, M. Turnbull, and L. Young (2001). The Avifauna of Hong Kong. Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, Hong Kong.

Castaneda, Y. R., J. W. Wiley, and O. H. Garrido (2017). Additional records of Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*) and first records of several wild-caught exotic birds for Cuba. Journal of Caribbean Ornithology 30:134–142.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2009). Fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk 126:705–714.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2016). Fifty-seventh supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 133:544–560.

Collar, N. (2019). Collared Trogon (*Trogon collaris*). In Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, D. A. Christie, and E. de Juana, Editors). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://www.hbw.com/node/55704.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Crowe, T. M., P. Bloomer, E. Randi, V. Lucchini, R. Kimball, E. Braun, and J. G. Groth (2006a). Supra-generic cladistics of landfowl (Order Galliformes). Acta Zoologica Sinica 52:358–361.

Crowe, T. M., R. C. K. Bowie, P. Bloomer, T. G. Mandiwana, T. A. J. Hedderson, E. Randi, S. L. Pereira, and J. Wakeling (2006b). Phylogenetics, biogeography and classification of, and character evolution in, gamebirds (Aves: Galliformes): Effects of character exclusion, data partitioning and missing data. Cladistics 22:495–532.

Crowe, T. M., E. H. Harley, M. B. Jakutowicz, J. Komen, and A. A. Crowe (1992). Phylogenetic, taxonomic and biogeographical implications of genetic, morphological, and behavioral variation in francolins (Phasianidae: *Francolinus*). The Auk 109:24–42.

DaCosta, J. M., and J. Klicka (2008). The Great American Interchange in birds: A phylogenetic perspective with the genus *Trogon*. Molecular Ecology 17:1328–1343.

Davis, L. I. (1972). A Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Central America. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas, USA.

Dickinson, E. C., and J. V. Remsen, Jr. (2013). The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World: Non-passerines. Vol. 1. 4th edn. Aves Press, Eastbourne, UK.

Dos Remedios, N., P. L. Lee, T. Burke, T. Székely, and C. Küpper (2015). North or south? Phylogenetic and biogeographic origins of a globally distributed avian clade. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 89:151–159.

Dunn, J. L., D. G. Gibson, M. J. Iliff, G. H. Rosenberg, and K. J. Zimmer (2012). Alaska records of the Asian White-winged Scoter. Western Birds 43:220–228.

Fregin, S., M. Haase, U. Olsson, and P. Alström (2012). New insights into family relationships within the avian superfamily Sylvioidea (Passeriformes) based on seven molecular markers. BMC Evolutionary Biology 12:157.

Friesen, V. L., E. Gómez-Díaz, M. Bolton, R. W. Furness, J. González-Solís, and L. R. Monteiro (2007). Sympatric speciation by allochrony in a seabird. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 104:18589–18594.

García, N. C., A. S. Barreira, P. D. Lavinia, and P. L. Tubaro (2016). Congruence of phenotypic and genetic variation at the subspecific level in a Neotropical passerine. Ibis 158:844–856.

Gelang, M., A. Cibois, E. Pasquet, U. Olsson, P. Alström, and P. G. P. Ericson (2009). Phylogeny of babblers (Aves, Passeriformes): Major lineages, family limits and classification. Zoologica Scripta 38:225–236.

Gibson, D. D., L. H. DeCicco, R. E. Gill, Jr., S. C. Heinl, A. J. Lang, T. G. Tobish, Jr., and J. J. Withrow (2018). Fourth report of the Alaska Checklist Committee, 2013–2017. Western Birds 49:174–191.

Haas, M., P.-A. Crochet, G. G. Koerkamp, V. Y. Arkhipov, and V. M. Loskot (2013). Occurrence of Pallas's Rosefinch in the Western Palearctic. Dutch Birding 35:169–179.

Hackett, S. J., R. T. Kimball, S. Reddy, R. C. K. Bowie, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, J. L. Chojnowski, W. A. Cox, K.-L. Han, J. Harshman, et al. (2008). A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320:1763–1768.

Hartert, E. (1920). Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna: Systematische Übersicht der in Europa, Nord-Asien und der mittelmeerregion vorkommenden Vögel. Heft XI–XII (Bd. II, 5–6). R. Friedländer & Sons, Berlin, Germany.

Hellmayr, C. E. (1935). Catalogue of Birds of the Americas and the Adjacent Islands. Part VIII. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, volume 13, part 8. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Hentze, N. T. (2018). British Columbia Field Ornithologists Bird Records Committee report for 2016. British Columbia Birds 27:49–51.

Howell, S. N. G. (2012). Petrels, Albatrosses, and Storm-petrels of North America. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

Howell, S. N. G., and S. Webb (1995). A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford University Press, New York, New York, USA.

Hume, J. (2017). Extinct Birds, 2nd edn. Bloomsbury Natural History, London, UK.

Isler, M. L., and P. R. Isler (1999). The Tanagers. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.

Jiménez, R. A., and J. F. Ornelas (2016). Historical and current introgression in a Mesoamerican hummingbird species complex: A biogeographic perspective. PeerJ 4:e1556.

Kennedy, M., and H. G. Spencer (2004). Phylogenies of the frigatebirds (Fregatidae) and tropicbirds (Phaethontidae), two divergent groups of the traditional order Pelecaniformes, inferred from mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 31:31–38.

Kimball, R. T., C. M. St. Mary, and E. L. Braun (2011). A macroevolutionary perspective on multiple sexual traits in the Phasianidae (Galliformes). International Journal of Evolutionary Biology 2011:423938.

Klein, N. K., K. J. Burns, S. J. Hacket, and C. S. Griffiths (2004). Molecular phylogenetic relationships among the wood warblers (Parulidae) and historical biogeography in the Caribbean basin. Journal of Caribbean Ornithology 17(Special Issue Honoring Nedra Klein):3–17.

Klicka, J., F. K. Barker, K. J. Burns, S. M. Lanyon, I. J. Lovette, J. A. Chaves, and R. W. Bryson, Jr. (2014). A comprehensive multilocus assessment of sparrow (Aves: Passerellidae) relationships. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77:177–182.

Krabbe, N. K. (2017). A new species of Megascops (*Strigidae*) from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, with notes on voices of New World screech-owls. Ornitología Colombiana 16:1–27.

Kratter, A. W. (2018). Twenty-sixth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2016. Florida Field Naturalist 46:8–28.

Lehman, P. E. (2018). River Warbler (*Locustella fluviatilis*) at Gambell, Alaska: First record for North America. Western Birds 49:136–141.

Licona-Vera, Y., and J. F. Ornelas (2017). The conquering of North America: Dated phylogenetic and biogeographic inference of migratory behavior in bee hummingbirds. BMC Evolutionary Biology 17:126.

Lovette, I. J., and E. Bermingham (2002). What is a wood-warbler? A molecular characterization of a monophyletic Parulidae. The Auk 119:695–714.

Lovette, I. J., and W. M. Hochachka (2006). Continent-wide surveys demonstrate simultaneous effects of phylogenetic niche conservatism and competition on avian community structure. Ecology 87:S14–S28.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Lovette, I. J., J. I. Pérez-Emán, J. P. Sullivan, R. C. Banks, I. Fiorentino, S. Córdoba-Córdoba, M. Echeverry-Galvis, F. K. Barker, K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and E. Bermingham (2010). A comprehensive multilocus phylogeny for the wood-warblers and a revised classification of the Parulidae (Aves). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 57:753–770.

Mandiwana-Neudani, T. G., R. C. K. Bowie, M. Hausberger, L. Henry, and T. M. Crowe (2014). Taxonomic and phylogenetic utility of variation in advertising calls of francolins and spurfowls (Galliformes: Phasianidae). African Zoology 49:54–82.

Mandiwana-Neudani, T. G., C. Kopuchian, G. Louw, and T. M. Crowe (2011). A study of gross morphological and histological syringeal features of true francolins (Galliformes: *Francolinus*, *Scleroptila*, *Peliperdix* and *Dendroperdix* spp.) and spurfowls (*Pternistis* spp.) in a phylogenetic context. Ostrich 82:115–127.

Mandiwana-Neudani, T. G., R. M. Little, T. M. Crowe, and R. C. K. Bowie (2018). Taxonomy, phylogeny and biogeography of African spurfowls (Galliformes, Phasianidae, Coturnicinae, *Pternistis* spp.) (preprint). bioRxiv doi: 10.1101/329243.

Martínez-Gómez, J. E., N. Matías-Ferrer, and P. Escalante-Pliego (2017). Phylogeny and taxonomy of the Socorro Parakeet (*Psittacara holochlorus brevipes*): Recent speciation with minor morphological differentiation. Journal of Ornithology 158:965–978.

McCaskie, G., S. C. Rottenborn, S. B. Terrill, and T. A. Benson (2018). The 42nd annual report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2016 records. Western Birds 49:238–257.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr., A. Corl, D. L. Rabosky, D. L. Altshuler, and R. Dudley (2014). Molecular phylogenetics and the diversification of hummingbirds. Current Biology 24:910–916.

McNeil, R., and J. Burton (1971). First authentic North American record of the British Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*). The Auk 88:671–672.

Miller, W. deW. (1926). Structural variations in the scoters. American Museum Novitates 243:1–5.

Moyle, R. G., M. J. Andersen, C. H. Oliveros, F. D. Steinheimer, and S. Reddy (2012). Phylogeny and biogeography of the core babblers (Aves: Timaliidae). Systematic Biology 61:631–651.

Nelson, K. N., S. C. Rottenborn, and S. B. Terrill (2013). The 37th annual report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2011 records. Western Birds 44:206–236.

Patteson, J. B., K. Sutherland, and S. N. G. Howell (2009). Recent records of European Storm-Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) off North Carolina. North American Birds 62:512–517.

Payne, R. B. (1997). Avian brood parasitism. In Host-parasite Evolution: General Principles and Avian Models (D. H. Clayton and J. Moore, Editors). Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

Paynter Jr., R. A., and R. W. Storer (1970). Check-list of Birds of the World. Vol. 13. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

Penhallurick, J., and M. Wink (2004). Analysis of the taxonomy and nomenclature of the Procellariiformes based on complete nucleotide sequences of the mitochondrial cytochrome *b* gene. Emu 104:125–147.

Phillips, A. R., J. T. Marshall, Jr., and G. Monson (1964). The Birds of Arizona. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

Pranty, B. (2015). Extirpation of the Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) from Florida. Florida Field Naturalist 43:105–138.

Pranty, B., J. Barry, M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, K. L. Garrett, A. Lang, M. W. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, P. Pyle, and D. Sibley (2016). 27th Report of the ABA Checklist Committee. Birding 48:30–36.

Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, K. Nelson, M. W. Lockwood, and D. Sibley (2018). 29th report of the ABA Checklist Committee, 2018. Birding 50:30–40.

Reeber, S. (2015). Waterfowl of North America, Europe and Asia. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., J. I. Areta, C. D. Cadena, S. Claramunt, A. Jaramillo, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer (2019). A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm.

Ridgely, R. (1976). A Guide to the Birds of Panama. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

Roberson, D., S. F. Bailey, and D. S. Singer (1997). Middle Pacific Coast Region. National Audubon Society Field Notes 51:114–118.

Robertson, B. C., B. M. Stephenson, and S. J. Goldstien (2011). When rediscovery is not enough: Taxonomic uncertainty hinders conservation of a critically endangered bird. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 61:949–952.

Rogers, M. M., and A. Jaramillo (2002). Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1999 records. Western Birds 33:1–33.

Rohwer, S., C. E. Filardi, K. S. Bostwick, and A. T. Peterson (2000). A critical evaluation of Kenyon's Shag (*Phalacrocorax [Stictocarbo] kenyoni*). The Auk 117:308–320.

Rosenberg, G. H., P. E. Lehman, A. J. Lang, V. Stoll, and R. Stoll (2018). Thick-billed Warbler (*Iduna aedon*) at Gambell, Alaska: First record for North America. Western Birds 49:226–230.

Rottenborn, S. C., and J. Morlan (2000). Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1997 records. Western Birds 31:1–37.

Salvin, O., and F. D. Godman (1896). Biologia Centrali-Americana. Vol. II. Aves, London, UK.

Schweizer, M., S. T. Hertwig, and O. Seehausen (2014). Diversity versus disparity and the role of ecological opportunity in a continental bird radiation. Journal of Biogeography 41:1301–1312.

Sheldon, F. H., L. A. Whittingham, R. G. Moyle, B. Slikas, and D. W. Winkler (2005). Phylogeny of swallows (Aves: Hirundinidae) estimated from nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 35:254–270.

Silva, M. F., A. L. Smith, V. L. Friesen, J. Bried, O. Hasegawa, M. M. Coelho, and M. C. Silva (2016). Mechanisms of global diversification in the marine species Madeiran Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma castro* and Monteiro's Storm-petrel *O. monteiroi*: Insights from a multilocus approach. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 98:314–323.

Slater, M. (2018). Pennsylvania's Black-backed Oriole. Birder's Guide 30:18–24.

Smith, B. T., R. W. Bryson Jr., W. M. Mauck III, J. Chaves, M. B. Robbins, A. Aleixo, and J. Klicka (2018). Species delimitation and biogeography of the gnatcatchers and gnatwrens (Aves: Polioptilidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 126:45–57.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

Smith, A. L., L. Monteiro, O. Hasegawa, and V. L. Friesen (2007). Global phylogeography of the Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*; Procellariiformes: Hydrobatidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 43:755–773.

Sorenson, M. D., and R. B. Payne (2005). A molecular genetic analysis of cuckoo phylogeny. In The Cuckoos (R. B. Payne, Editor). Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK. pp. 68–94.

Stiles, F. G., and A. F. Skutch (1989). A Guide to the Birds of Costa Rica. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, USA.

Sweet, A. D., and K. P. Johnson (2015). Patterns of diversification in small New World ground doves are consistent with major geologic events. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 132:300–312.

Sweet, A. D., J. D. Maddox, and K. P. Johnson (2017). A complete molecular phylogeny of *Claravis* confirms its paraphyly within small New World ground-doves (Aves: Peristerinae) and implies multiple plumage state transitions. Journal of Avian Biology 48:459–464.

Szabo, I., K. Walters, J. Rourke, and D. E. Irwin (2017). First record of House Swift (*Apus nipalensis*) in the Americas. The Wilson Journal of Ornithology 129:411–416.

Tobish, T. G., Jr. (2017). Alaska region (fall 2015). North American Birds 70:99–103.

Urantowka, A. D., A. M. Kroczak, and T. Strzała (2014). Complete mitochondrial genome of endangered Socorro Conure (*Aratinga brevipes*)–taxonomic position of the species and its relationship with Green Conure. Mitochondrial DNA 25:365–367.

van Dort, J., and O. Komar (2017). Fall migration: August through November 2015: Central America. North American Birds 70:124–128.

van Dort, J., and O. Komar (2018). The winter season: December 2015 through February 2016: Central America. North American Birds 70:237–240.

Wallace, W. J., J. A. Morris-Pocock, J. González-Solís, P. Quillfeldt, and V. L. Friesen (2017). A phylogenetic test of sympatric speciation in the Hydrobatinae (Aves: Procellariiformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 107:39–47.

Wetmore, A. (1968). The Birds of the Republic of Panamá. Part 2. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.

Williams, S. M. and J. R. Trimble (2018). Twenty-first reports of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee. Bird Observer 46:98–109.

Wood, J., H. A. Lawrence, and R. P. Scofield (2017). Morphological, behavioural, and genetic evidence supports reinstatement of full species status for the Grey-faced Petrel, *Pterodroma macroptera gouldi* (Procellariiformes: Procellariidae). Journal of the Linnean Society 179:201–216.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukz042/5522257 by guest on 22 July 2019

The Auk
Ornithological Advances
AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 137, 2020, pp. 1–24
DOI: 10.1093/auk/ukaa030

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sixty-first Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,2,*] Shawn M. Billerman,[3] Kevin J. Burns,[4] Carla Cicero,[5] Jon L. Dunn,[6] Andrew W. Kratter,[7] Irby J. Lovette,[3] Nicholas A. Mason,[8] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[9] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA
[2] National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA
[3] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[4] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[5] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[6] 24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[7] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[8] Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[9] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[10] Science & Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[11] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
* Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu

Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

Published June 30, 2020

This is the 20th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between April 15, 2019 and April 15, 2020 by the American Ornithological Society's (formerly American Ornithologists' Union's) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, Shawn M. Billerman and Nicholas A. Mason were added to the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 3 species (*Buteo rufinus*, *Brotogeris chiriri*, and *Lanius collurio*) are added to the main list, including 1 species transferred from the Appendix, on the basis of new distributional information; (2) 2 species (*Anas diazi* and *Formicarius moniliger*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 1 species (*Zimmerius parvus*) is added to the main list because of a split from a species already on the list, as well as from 2 extralimital species; (4) 2 scientific names are changed (to *Sarkidiornis sylvicola* and *Turdus eunomus*) because of splits from extralimital species, although the English names are retained; (5) the English name and distributional statement of 1 species (*Zosterops japonicus*) are changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (6) the distributional statement of 1 species (*Thalasseus maximus*) is changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (7) 1 species (*Corvus caurinus*) is lost by merger with a species already on the list; (8) 1 species (*Uraeginthus bengalus*) is removed from the main list and placed in the Appendix; (9) 7 genera (*Gymnasio*, *Poliocrania*, *Sipia*, *Dendroma*, *Pseudopipra*, *Helopsaltes*, and *Loriotus*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 7 scientific names (*Gymnasio nudipes*, *Poliocrania exsul*, *Sipia laemosticta*, *Dendroma rufa*, *Pseudopipra pipra*, *Helopsaltes ochotensis*, and *Loriotus luctuosus*); (10) 1 genus (*Atthis*) is lost by merger with a genus already on the list, resulting in changes to 2 scientific names (*Selasphorus heloisa* and *S. ellioti*); (11) the gender ending of the scientific name of 1 species (*Cyanolyca nanus*) is corrected; (12) the English name of 1 species (*Epinecrophylla fulviventris*) is changed; (13) 1 new species (*Alcedo atthis*) is added to the Appendix; (14) 5 species (*Anser anser*, *Coccyzus melacoryphus*, *Haematopus ostralegus*, *Pluvialis apricaria*, and *Pseudobulweria rostrata*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States; and (15) 4 species (*Numida meleagris*, *Estrilda melpoda*, *E. troglodytes*, and *Lonchura malacca*) are removed from the list of species known to occur in the United States.

More sweeping changes derive from adoption of a new classification for a portion of the hummingbird subfamily Trochilinae, encompassing the genera *Chlorostilbon* through *Hylocharis*, which results in the following: (1) 7

Published by Oxford University Press for the American Ornithological Society 2020.
This work is written by (a) US Government employee(s) and is in the public domain in the US.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

species (*Cynanthus auriceps*, *C. forficatus*, *C. canivetii*, *Microchera cupreiceps*, *M. chionura*, *Goldmania bella*, and *Eupherusa ridgwayi*) are transferred to currently recognized genera; (2) 9 genera (*Phaeoptila*, *Riccordia*, *Basilinna*, *Pampa*, *Leucolia*, *Saucerottia*, *Chrysuronia*, *Polyerata*, and *Chlorestes*) are added because of splits from other genera; (3) 6 genera (*Cyanophaia*, *Elvira*, *Goethalsia*, *Lepidopyga*, *Hylocharis*, and *Juliamyia*) are deleted, 5 of which (all except *Hylocharis*) are subsumed into other genera; and (4) a new linear sequence is adopted for these genera and species.

Three subfamilies (Phasianinae, Tetraoninae, and Meleagridinae) are deleted, and new linear sequences are adopted for families in the order Suliformes, genera in the family Rallidae, species in the genera *Dendrortyx*, *Megascops* (and related genera), *Chlorocerylе*, *Ara*, *Forpus*, *Myrmeciza* (and related genera), and *Progne*, and species in the families Phalacrocoracidae, Cathartidae, and Locustellidae, all due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://americanornithology.org/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2020-proposals/.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

p. xiii. New criteria are adopted for assessing the establishment of introduced species, largely following the revised standards of the American Birding Association (Pranty et al. 2008). In particular, the minimum persistence time for establishment has been changed from 10 to 15 yr, to allow for more accurate determination of the ability of an introduced species to persist in the wild.

Change the first sentence of the second paragraph under "Criteria for Inclusion" to the following: "Species that have been introduced by humans, either deliberately or accidentally, are considered to be established if the following criteria are met: (1) the species is documented by a specimen or published photograph, (2) there are persistent records for at least fifteen years, (3) the species is represented by a *bona fide* population rather than by scattered individuals, (4) the population can survive routine mortality and breeding failure, (5) the population is reasonably stable or increasing through successful reproduction, and (6) a publication documents the meeting of these criteria (*cf.* Roberson 1993, Pranty et al. 2008)."

p. xiii. Revised guidelines for English names are adopted, superseding those set forth in AOU (1983) and modified in AOU (1998). Delete the current *English names* subsection in its entirety and replace it with the text available online at https://americanornithology.org/nacc/guidelines-for-english-bird-names/.

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,158. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Sarkidiornis sylvicola Comb Duck.
Anas diazi Mexican Duck.
Selasphorus heloisa Bumblebee Hummingbird.
Selasphorus ellioti Wine-throated Hummingbird.
Phaeoptila sordida Dusky Hummingbird.
Riccordia ricordii Cuban Emerald.
†***Riccordia bracei*** Brace's Emerald.
Riccordia swainsonii Hispaniolan Emerald.
Riccordia maugaeus Puerto Rican Emerald.
Riccordia bicolor Blue-headed Hummingbird.
Cynanthus auriceps Golden-crowned Emerald.
Cynanthus forficatus Cozumel Emerald.
Cynanthus canivetii Canivet's Emerald.
Basilinna leucotis White-eared Hummingbird.
Basilinna xantusii Xantus's Hummingbird.
Pampa curvipennis Wedge-tailed Sabrewing.
Pampa excellens Long-tailed Sabrewing.
Pampa rufa Rufous Sabrewing.
Microchera cupreiceps Coppery-headed Emerald.
Microchera chionura White-tailed Emerald.
Goldmania bella Pirre Hummingbird.
Eupherusa ridgwayi Mexican Woodnymph.
Leucolia violiceps Violet-crowned Hummingbird.
Leucolia viridifrons Green-fronted Hummingbird.
Saucerottia cyanocephala Azure-crowned Hummingbird.
Saucerottia hoffmanni Blue-vented Hummingbird.
Saucerottia beryllina Berylline Hummingbird.
Saucerottia cyanura Blue-tailed Hummingbird.
Saucerottia edward Snowy-bellied Hummingbird.
Chrysuronia coeruleogularis Sapphire-throated Hummingbird.
Chrysuronia humboldtii Humboldt's Sapphire.
Polyerata amabilis Blue-chested Hummingbird.
Polyerata decora Charming Hummingbird.
Chlorestes candida White-bellied Emerald.
Chlorestes eliciae Blue-throated Goldentail.
Chlorestes julie Violet-bellied Hummingbird.
Buteo rufinus Long-legged Buzzard. (A)
Gymnasio nudipes Puerto Rican Owl.
Brotogeris chiriri Yellow-chevroned Parakeet. (I)
Epinecrophylla fulviventris Checker-throated Stipplethroat.
Poliocrania exsul Chestnut-backed Antbird.
Sipia laemosticta Dull-mantled Antbird.
Formicarius moniliger Mayan Antthrush.
Dendroma rufa Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner.
Pseudopipra pipra White-crowned Manakin.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Zimmerius vilissimus Guatemalan Tyrannulet.
Zimmerius parvus Mistletoe Tyrannulet.
Lanius collurio Red-backed Shrike. (A)
Cyanolyca nanus Dwarf Jay.
Zosterops japonicus Warbling White-eye. (H, I)
Helopsaltes ochotensis Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler. (A)
Turdus eunomus Dusky Thrush. (A)
Loriotus luctuosus White-shouldered Tanager.

Delete the following names:

Sarkidiornis melanotos Comb Duck.
Phasianinae
Tetraoninae
Meleagridinae
Atthis heloisa Bumblebee Hummingbird.
Atthis ellioti Wine-throated Hummingbird.
Chlorostilbon auriceps Golden-crowned Emerald.
Chlorostilbon forficatus Cozumel Emerald.
Chlorostilbon canivetii Canivet's Emerald.
Chlorostilbon ricordii Cuban Emerald.
†***Chlorostilbon bracei*** Brace's Emerald.
Chlorostilbon swainsonii Hispaniolan Emerald.
Chlorostilbon maugaeus Puerto Rican Emerald.
Cynanthus sordidus Dusky Hummingbird.
Cyanophaia bicolor Blue-headed Hummingbird.
Campylopterus curvipennis Wedge-tailed Sabrewing.
Campylopterus excellens Long-tailed Sabrewing.
Campylopterus rufus Rufous Sabrewing.
Elvira chionura White-tailed Emerald.
Elvira cupreiceps Coppery-headed Emerald.
Thalurania ridgwayi Mexican Woodnymph.
Amazilia candida White-bellied Emerald.
Amazilia amabilis Blue-chested Hummingbird.
Amazilia decora Charming Hummingbird.
Amazilia cyanocephala Azure-crowned Hummingbird.
Amazilia beryllina Berylline Hummingbird.
Amazilia cyanura Blue-tailed Hummingbird.
Amazilia hoffmanni Blue-vented Hummingbird.
Amazilia edward Snowy-bellied Hummingbird.
Amazilia violiceps Violet-crowned Hummingbird.
Amazilia viridifrons Green-fronted Hummingbird.
Goethalsia bella Pirre Hummingbird.
Lepidopyga coeruleogularis Sapphire-throated Hummingbird.
Juliamyia julie Violet-bellied Hummingbird.
Hylocharis humboldtii Humboldt's Sapphire.
Hylocharis eliciae Blue-throated Goldentail.
Hylocharis leucotis White-eared Hummingbird.
Hylocharis xantusii Xantus's Hummingbird.
Megascops nudipes Puerto Rican Screech-Owl.
Epinecrophylla fulviventris Checker-throated Antwren.
Myrmeciza exsul Chestnut-backed Antbird.
Myrmeciza laemosticta Dull-mantled Antbird.
Philydor rufum Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner.
Dixiphia pipra White-crowned Manakin.
Zimmerius vilissimus Paltry Tyrannulet.
Cyanolyca nana Dwarf Jay.
Corvus caurinus Northwestern Crow.
Zosterops japonicus Japanese White-eye. (H, I)
Locustella ochotensis Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler. (A)
Turdus naumanni Dusky Thrush. (A)
Uraeginthus bengalus Red-cheeked Cordonbleu. (H, I)
Tachyphonus luctuosus White-shouldered Tanager.

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Dendrortyx*:

Dendrortyx leucophrys
Dendrortyx macroura
Dendrortyx barbatus

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Phasianidae:

Meleagris gallopavo
Meleagris ocellata
Bonasa umbellus
Falcipennis canadensis
Lagopus lagopus
Lagopus muta
Lagopus leucura
Centrocercus urophasianus
Centrocercus minimus
Dendragapus obscurus
Dendragapus fuliginosus
Tympanuchus phasianellus
Tympanuchus cupido
Tympanuchus pallidicinctus
Perdix perdix
Phasianus colchicus
Lophura leucomelanos
Pavo cristatus
Francolinus pondicerianus
Francolinus francolinus
Gallus gallus
Tetraogallus himalayensis
Alectoris chukar
Coturnix japonica
Pternistis erckelii

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Selasphorus*:

Selasphorus calliope
Selasphorus rufus
Selasphorus sasin
Selasphorus platycercus
Selasphorus heloisa
Selasphorus ellioti
Selasphorus flammula
Selasphorus scintilla

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Selasphorus ardens

Adopt the following linear sequence for species currently listed from *Chlorostilbon auriceps* through *Hylocharis xantusii* in the Trochilinae, adding asterisks before 2 species to indicate their uncertain generic placement:

Phaeoptila sordida
Riccordia ricordii
†***Riccordia bracei***
Riccordia swainsonii
Riccordia maugaeus
Riccordia bicolor
Cynanthus latirostris
Cynanthus auriceps
Cynanthus forficatus
Cynanthus canivetii
Chlorostilbon assimilis
Basilinna leucotis
Basilinna xantusii
Pampa curvipennis
Pampa excellens
Pampa rufa
Abeillia abeillei
Klais guimeti
Orthorhyncus cristatus
Campylopterus hemileucurus
Chalybura urochrysia
Chalybura buffonii
Thalurania colombica
Microchera albocoronata
Microchera cupreiceps
Microchera chionura
Goldmania violiceps
Goldmania bella
Eupherusa ridgwayi
Eupherusa poliocerca
Eupherusa cyanophrys
Eupherusa eximia
Eupherusa nigriventris
Phaeochroa cuvierii
Trochilus polytmus
Leucolia violiceps
Leucolia viridifrons
Saucerottia cyanocephala
Saucerottia hoffmanni
Saucerottia beryllina
Saucerottia cyanura
Saucerottia edward
Amazilia rutila
Amazilia yucatanensis
Amazilia tzacatl
****Amazilia luciae***
****Amazilia boucardi***
Chrysuronia coeruleogularis
Chrysuronia humboldtii
Polyerata amabilis
Polyerata decora
Chlorestes candida
Chlorestes eliciae
Chlorestes julie

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera in the family Rallidae:

Neocrex
Cyanolimnas
Pardirallus
Amaurolimnas
Aramides
Rallus
Crex
Porzana
Gallinula
Fulica
Porphyrio
Micropygia
Coturnicops
Hapalocrex
Laterallus
Zapornia

Adopt the following linear sequence for families in the order Suliformes:

FREGATIDAE
SULIDAE
ANHINGIDAE
PHALACROCORACIDAE

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Phalacrocoracidae:

Phalacrocorax penicillatus
Phalacrocorax urile
Phalacrocorax pelagicus
Phalacrocorax carbo
Phalacrocorax auritus
Phalacrocorax brasilianus

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Cathartidae:

Gymnogyps californianus
Sarcoramphus papa
Coragyps atratus
Cathartes aura
Cathartes burrovianus

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genera *Psiloscops*, *Gymnasio*, and *Megascops*:

Psiloscops flammeolus
Gymnasio nudipes
Megascops trichopsis
Megascops clarkii
Megascops choliba
Megascops barbarus
Megascops cooperi
Megascops kennicottii
Megascops asio
Megascops seductus
Megascops guatemalae
Megascops centralis

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Chloroceryle*:

Chloroceryle amazona
Chloroceryle aenea
Chloroceryle americana
Chloroceryle inda

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Ara*:

Ara ararauna
Ara severus
Ara tricolor
Ara macao
Ara chloropterus
Ara militaris
Ara ambiguus

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Forpus*:

Forpus cyanopygius
Forpus passerinus
Forpus conspicillatus

Adopt the following linear sequence for species currently or formerly in *Myrmeciza*, and insert an asterisk to indicate the uncertain generic placement of *Myrmeciza zeledoni*:

Myrmeciza longipes
****Myrmeciza zeledoni***
Poliocrania exsul
Sipia laemosticta

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Progne*:

Progne tapera
Progne subis
Progne elegans
Progne chalybea
Progne sinaloae
Progne cryptoleuca
Progne dominicensis

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Locustellidae:

Helopsaltes ochotensis
Locustella lanceolata
Locustella fluviatilis

Note: The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).

1. [p. 58] A record of *Anser anser* in the United States is recognized. Change the last paragraph of the distributional statement to the following:

Accidental in Greenland, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. Accidental in Connecticut (Wallingford, New Haven County, 22 February–8 March 2009; photos; Kaplan and Hanisek 2012).

2. [p. 58] *Sarkidiornis sylvicola* is treated as a species separate from extralimital species *S. melanotos*. Remove the species account for *S. melanotos* and replace it with the following new account:

Sarkidiornis sylvicola Ihering and Ihering. Comb Duck.

Sarkidiornis sylvicola Ihering and Ihering, 1907, in Museu Paulista, São Paulo, Catálogo Fauna Brasileira 1: 72. (Iguapé, São Paulo, Brazil, and Buenos Aires, Argentina.) New name for *Anas carunculata* Lichtenstein, 1819, preoccupied by *Anas carunculata* Vieillot, 1816, Nouvelle Dictionnaire Histoire Naturelle, nouv. éd., vol. 5, p. 109.

Habitat.—Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Freshwater Marshes (0–1200 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* 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, southeastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay (generally absent from Amazonia).

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. melanotos* (Pennant, 1769) [Knob-billed Duck], but separated based on differences in plumage and because the original lump of these species (by Delacour and Mayr 1945) was based on hybridization in captivity.

3. [p. 68] *Anas diazi* is treated as a species separate from *A. platyrhynchos*. Change the species account for *A. platyrhynchos* as follows: delete mention of the *diazi* group from the habitat and distributional statements and change the Notes to: "The *Anas platyrhynchos* complex

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

includes 14 closely related species; *A. platyrhynchos* appears to be most closely related to the New World radiation, which includes *A. diazi*, *A. fulvigula*, *A. rubripes*, *A. wyvilliana*, and *A. laysanensis*, and to *A. poecilorhyncha* J. R. Forster 1781 [Indian Spot-billed Duck] and *A. zonorhyncha* Swinhoe, 1866 [Eastern Spot-billed Duck] in the Old World (Lavretsky et al. 2014a). In various older treatments, some or even all New World taxa were treated as conspecific under the name *A. platyrhynchos* (e.g., Johnsgard 1961, 1967). *Anas rubripes* and *A. fulvigula* hybridize frequently with *A. platyrhynchos* in an area of broad overlap, largely as a result of introductions and range expansions of the latter into the range of *A. rubripes* and *A. fulvigula.* These 3 forms differ somewhat behaviorally and tend to segregate as species (Brodsky and Weatherhead 1984, Brodsky et al. 1988, Hepp et al. 1988, Ford et al. 2017, Lavretsky et al. 2019b), but early genetic studies found them difficult to differentiate (Ankney et al. 1986, Ankney and Dennis 1988, Avise et al. 1990, McCracken et al. 2001, Lavretsky et al. 2014a, b). More recent genomic studies have found that they are genetically separable (Lavretsky et al. 2015, 2019a,b), with differences likely the result of selection and demographic processes (Kirby et al. 2004, Lavretsky et al. 2019b). Further, genetic evidence suggests that hybridization is not as widespread as previously believed (Ford et al. 2017), and that *A. platyrhynchos* and *A. rubripes* do not represent a hybrid swarm (Lavretsky et al. 2019b). See comments under *A. diazi*."

Insert the following new species account after the account for *A. platyrhynchos*:

Anas diazi Ridgway. Mexican Duck.

Anas diazi Ridgway, 1886, Auk 3: 332. (San Ysidro, Puebla, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes (0–2500 m).

Distribution.—*Breeds* 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 in the breeding range and east to southern Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, and eastern Tamaulipas.

Nonbreeding birds occur casually throughout the year north through much of Colorado and in Utah north to Great Salt Lake, west to the Lower Colorado River Valley, and east to the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Accidental west to San Luis Obispo County, California, north to Albany County, Wyoming, and east to southwestern Nebraska. Difficulties distinguishing this species from *A. fulvigula* may be decreasing detection east of its usual range.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. platyrhynchos*, although prior to this (until AOU 1973) the 2 were treated as separate species. Newly separated based on assortative mating in the narrow contact zone between these species (Bellrose 1976, Hubbard 1977, Brown 1985) and genomic data that indicate restricted gene flow between them (Lavretsky et al. 2015, 2019a).

4. [p. 123] Records of *Numida meleagris* in the United States are recognized as belonging to populations that were never established (Pratt et al. 1987; *contra* Walker 1967, Berger 1981, AOU 1983, 1998). Remove this species from the list of species known to occur in the United States, remove "in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1874 on Hawaii and possibly other main islands, perhaps not well established)," from the second paragraph of the distributional statement, and add the following paragraph to the end of the distributional statement:

Introduced in the Hawaiian Islands (in 1874 on Kauai; many later introductions on Kauai and other main islands), but populations failed to become established (Pyle and Pyle 2017).

5. [pp. 123–124] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Tsai et al. 2019) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Dendrortyx* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and citation for *Dendrortyx*, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Tsai et al. (2019).

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Dendrortyx* to:

Dendrortyx leucophrys
Dendrortyx macroura
Dendrortyx barbatus

6. [pp. 114–123] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences and morphological data (Crowe et al. 2006, Wang et al. 2013, Hosner et al. 2016) have shown that our current subfamily structure and linear sequence of species in the family Phasianidae do not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the heading Subfamily PHASIANINAE: Partridges and Pheasants, and the headings and Notes for Subfamily TETRAONINAE: Grouse, and Subfamily MELEAGRIDINAE: Turkeys. Insert the following Notes under the heading and citation for Phasianidae:

Notes.—Formerly divided into subfamilies Phasianinae, Tetraoninae, and Meleagridinae, but analyses of genetic and morphological data (Crowe et al. 2006, Wang et al. 2013, Hosner et al. 2016) indicate that the species formerly included in Tetraoninae and Meleagridinae are embedded within the Phasianinae.

Rearrange the sequence of species in the Phasianidae to:

Meleagris gallopavo
Meleagris ocellata

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Bonasa umbellus
Falcipennis canadensis
Lagopus lagopus
Lagopus muta
Lagopus leucura
Centrocercus urophasianus
Centrocercus minimus
Dendragapus obscurus
Dendragapus fuliginosus
Tympanuchus phasianellus
Tympanuchus cupido
Tympanuchus pallidicinctus
Perdix perdix
Phasianus colchicus
Lophura leucomelanos
Pavo cristatus
Francolinus pondicerianus
Francolinus francolinus
Gallus gallus
Tetraogallus himalayensis
Alectoris chukar
Coturnix japonica
Pternistis erckelii

7. [p. 248] Records of *Coccyzus melacoryphus* in the United States are recognized. Delete the last sentence of the distributional statement and add the following new paragraph:

Accidental in southern Texas (brought to a rehabilitation center in Weslac, Hidalgo County, 10 February 1986; specimen, LSUMNS; Lockwood 1999, Pyle et al. 2019) and in southern Florida (Delray Beach, Palm Beach County, 6–10 February 2019; photos; Pyle et al. 2019, Kratter et al. 2020).

8. [pp. 311–312] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) have shown that *Selasphorus* is paraphyletic with respect to *Atthis*, and that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Selasphorus* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the heading Genus ***ATTHIS*** Reichenbach and the Notes under this heading, move the citation for *Atthis* into the synonymy of *Selasphorus*, and change the Notes under *Selasphorus* to the following:

Notes.—See comments under *S. heloisa*. Sequence of species follows McGuire et al. (2014) and Licona-Vera and Ornelas (2017).

Change ***Atthis heloisa*** to ***Selasphorus heloisa*** and ***Atthis ellioti*** to ***Selasphorus ellioti***, add parentheses around the authority for *S. ellioti*, make the appropriate change in the generic abbreviation within the existing Notes for *S. ellioti*, and change the Notes under *S. heloisa* to the following:

Notes.—Also known as Heloise's Hummingbird. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Atthis* with sister species *S. ellioti*, but genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) indicate that *Selasphorus* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Atthis*, as anticipated by Howell and Webb (1995).

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Selasphorus* to:

Selasphorus calliope
Selasphorus rufus
Selasphorus sasin
Selasphorus platycercus
Selasphorus heloisa
Selasphorus ellioti
Selasphorus flammula
Selasphorus scintilla
Selasphorus ardens

9. [pp. 289–303] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2014, Hernández-Baños et al. 2020) have shown that the generic limits and linear sequence of species in a portion of the subfamily Trochilinae (genera from *Chlorostilbon* through *Hylocharis*) do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. We adopt a new classification based on their conclusions, which results in the following changes:

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species currently listed from *Chlorostilbon auriceps* through *Hylocharis xantusii* as follows, in keeping with the genus transfers detailed below and adding parentheses to the author names for *Cynanthus forficatus*, *Pampa rufa*, *Eupherusa ridgwayi*, and *Saucerottia cyanura*, and removing parentheses from the author names for *Pampa excellens* and *Polyerata decora*:

Genus *Phaeoptila* Gould
  Phaeoptila sordida Gould
Genus *Riccordia* Reichenbach
  Riccordia ricordii (Gervais)
  Riccordia bracei (Lawrence)
  Riccordia swainsonii (Lesson)
  Riccordia maugaeus (Audebert and Vieillot)
  Riccordia bicolor (Gmelin)
Genus *Cynanthus* Swainson
  Cynanthus latirostris Swainson
  Cynanthus auriceps (Gould)
  Cynanthus forficatus (Ridgway)
  Cynanthus canivetii (Lesson)
Genus *Chlorostilbon* Gould
  Chlorostilbon assimilis Lawrence
Genus *Basilinna* Boie
  Basilinna leucotis (Vieillot)
  Basilinna xantusii (Lawrence)

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Genus *Pampa* Reichenbach
Pampa curvipennis (Deppe)
Pampa excellens Wetmore
Pampa rufa (Lesson)
Genus *Abeillia* Bonaparte
Abeillia abeillei (DeLattre and Lesson)
Genus *Klais* Reichenbach
Klais guimeti (Bourcier)
Genus *Orthorhyncus* Lacépède
Orthorhyncus cristatus (Linnaeus)
Genus *Campylopterus* Swainson
Campylopterus hemileucurus (Deppe)
Genus *Chalybura* Reichenbach
Chalybura urochrysia (Gould)
Chalybura buffonii (Lesson)
Genus *Thalurania* Gould
Thalurania colombica (Bourcier)
Genus *Microchera* Gould
Microchera albocoronata (Lawrence)
Microchera cupreiceps (Lawrence)
Microchera chionura (Gould)
Genus *Goldmania* Nelson
Goldmania violiceps Nelson
Goldmania bella (Nelson)
Genus *Eupherusa* Gould
Eupherusa ridgwayi (Nelson)
Eupherusa poliocerca Elliot
Eupherusa cyanophrys Rowley and Orr
Eupherusa eximia (DeLattre)
Eupherusa nigriventris Lawrence
Genus *Phaeochroa* Gould
Phaeochroa cuvierii (DeLattre and Bourcier)
Genus *Trochilus* Linnaeus
Trochilus polytmus Linnaeus
Genus *Leucolia* Mulsant, Verreaux and Verreaux
Leucolia violiceps (Gould)
Leucolia viridifrons (Elliot)
Genus *Saucerottia* Bonaparte
Saucerottia cyanocephala (Lesson)
Saucerottia hoffmanni (Cabanis and Heine)
Saucerottia beryllina (Deppe)
Saucerottia cyanura (Gould)
Saucerottia edward (DeLattre and Bourcier)
Genus *Amazilia* Lesson
Amazilia rutila (DeLattre)
Amazilia yucatanensis (Cabot)
Amazilia tzacatl (De la Llave)
Amazilia luciae (Lawrence)
Amazilia boucardi (Mulsant)
Genus *Chrysuronia* Bonaparte
Chrysuronia coeruleogularis (Gould)
Chrysuronia humboldtii (Bourcier and Mulsant)
Genus *Polyerata* Heine
Polyerata amabilis (Gould)
Polyerata decora Salvin
Genus *Chlorestes* Reichenbach
Chlorestes candida (Bourcier and Mulsant)
Chlorestes eliciae (Bourcier and Mulsant)
Chlorestes julie (Bourcier)

Remove the citation for *Phaeoptila* from the synonymy of *Cynanthus*, and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Selasphorus ardens*:

Genus ***PHAEOPTILA*** Gould

Phaeoptila Gould, 1861, A Monograph of the Trochilidae, part 5, text to plate 340. Type, by original designation, *Cyanomyia sordida* Gould.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Cynanthus*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for resurrection of *Phaeoptila* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Change ***Cynanthus sordidus*** to ***Phaeoptila sordida***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for *Phaeoptila*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:
Notes.—See comments under *Phaeoptila.*

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Phaeoptila sordida*:

Genus ***RICCORDIA*** Reichenbach

Chlorestes δ *Riccordia* Reichenbach, 1854, Journal für Ornithologie 1 (Beiliegend zu Extraheft): 8. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Riccordia ramondii* Reichenbach = *Ornismya ricordii* Gervais.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Chlorostilbon*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for resurrection of *Riccordia* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Change the generic names of *Chlorostilbon ricordii*, *C. bracei*, *C. swainsonii*, *C. maugaeus*, and *Cyanophaia bicolor* to *Riccordia*; delete the genus heading for *Cyanophaia*; move the citation for *Cyanophaia* into the synonymy of *Riccordia*; make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes; and place the accounts for these species under the heading and citation for *Riccordia*.

Insert the following Notes under the heading Genus ***CHLOROSTILBON*** Gould:
Notes.—See comments under *Riccordia* and *Cynanthus.*

Transfer *Chlorostilbon auriceps, Chlorostilbon forficatus*, and *Chlorostilbon canivetii* to the genus *Cynanthus*, make

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

the appropriate changes to generic names within the existing Notes, and replace the last two sentences of the existing Notes for *C. canivetti* with the following: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998), along with *C. auriceps* and *C. forficatus*, placed in *Chlorostilbon*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for transfer of these species to *Cynanthus* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Remove the citation for *Basilinna* from the synonymy of *Hylocharis*, and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Chlorostilbon assimilis*:

Genus ***BASILINNA*** Boie

Basilinna Boie, 1831, Isis von Oken 1831: col. 546. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Trochilus leucotis* Vieillot.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Hylocharis*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for resurrection of *Basilinna* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014), as anticipated by Howell and Webb (1995).

Change ***Hylocharis leucotis*** to ***Basilinna leucotis*** and ***Hylocharis xantusii*** to ***Basilinna xantusii***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and citation for *Basilinna*, and replace the existing Notes for both species with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Basilinna*.

Remove the citation for *Pampa* from the synonymy of *Campylopterus*, and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Basilinna xantusii*:

Genus ***PAMPA*** Reichenbach

Pampa Reichenbach, 1854, Journal für Ornithologie 1 (Beiliegend zu Extraheft): 11. Type, by monotypy, *P. campyloptera* Reichenbach = *Ornismya pampa* Lesson = *Trochilus curvipennis* Deppe.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Campylopterus*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for resurrection of *Pampa* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Change ***Campylopterus curvipennis*** to ***Pampa curvipennis***, ***Campylopterus excellens*** to ***Pampa excellens***, and ***Campylopterus rufus*** to ***Pampa rufa***; place the accounts for these species under the heading and citation for *Pampa*; make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes; and either insert the following Notes (for *P. rufa*) or add the following sentence to the end of the existing Notes (for *P. curvipennis* and *P. excellens*): See comments under *Pampa*.

Insert the following Notes under the heading Genus ***CAMPYLOPTERUS*** Swainson:

Notes.—See comments under *Pampa*.

Transfer *Elvira chionura* and *E. cupreiceps* to the genus *Microchera*, delete the genus heading for *Elvira*, move the citation for *Elvira* into the synonymy of *Microchera*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species accounts for *M. chionura* and *M. cupreiceps*:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Elvira*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for transfer of these species to *Microchera* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Transfer *Goethalsia bella* to the genus *Goldmania*, delete the genus heading for *Goethalsia*, move the citation for *Goethalsia* into the synonymy of *Goldmania*, and insert the following sentence at the beginning of the existing Notes for *G. bella*: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Goethalsia*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for transfer of this species to *Goldmania* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Transfer *Thalurania ridgwayi* to the genus *Eupherusa*, and insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes for this species: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) placed in *Thalurania*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for transfer of this species to *Eupherusa* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Trochilus polytmus*:

Genus ***LEUCOLIA*** Mulsant, Verreaux and Verreaux

Leucolia Mulsant, and J. and E. Verreaux, 1866, Mémoires Société Impériale Sciences Naturelles de Cherbourg 12: 174. Type, by subsequent designation (Elliot, 1897; Stiles et al., 2017), *Cyanomyia viridifrons* Elliot.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Amazilia*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for resurrection of *Leucolia* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Change ***Amazilia violiceps*** to ***Leucolia violiceps*** and ***Amazilia viridifrons*** to ***Leucolia viridifrons***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and citation for *Leucolia*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for each species: See comments under *Leucolia*.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Remove the citation for *Saucerottia* from the synonymy of *Amazilia*, and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Leucolia viridifrons*:

Genus ***SAUCEROTTIA*** Bonaparte

Saucerottia Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Generum Avium 1(1): 77. Type, by original designation, *Saucerottia typica* Bonaparte = *Trochilus saucerrottei* [sic] DeLattre and Bourcier.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Amazilia*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for resurrection of *Saucerottia* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Change the generic names of *Amazilia cyanocephala*, *A. hoffmanni*, *A. beryllina*, *A. cyanura*, and *A. edward* to *Saucerottia*; place the accounts for these species under the heading and citation for *Saucerottia*; make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes; and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for each species: See comments under *Saucerottia*.

Insert the following Notes under the heading Genus ***AMAZILIA*** Lesson:

Notes.—See comments under *Leucolia*, *Saucerottia*, and *Polyerata.*

Insert the following at the end of the species account for *Amazilia luciae*:

Notes.—This species and *A. boucardi* are almost certainly unrelated to true *Amazilia*, but were not included in McGuire et al. (2014) and are of uncertain generic placement. These species are retained in *Amazilia* until they can be placed confidently based on new data.

Insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for *Amazilia boucardi*: See comments under *Amazilia luciae*.

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Amazilia boucardi*:

Genus ***CHRYSURONIA*** Bonaparte

Chrysuronia Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Generum Avium 1: 75. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Ornismya oenone* Lesson.

Notes.—Formerly considered an extralimital monotypic genus, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for transfer of *Lepidopyga coeruleogularis* and *Hylocharis humboldtii* to *Chrysuronia* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Delete the genus heading for *Lepidopyga* and move the citation for *Lepidopyga* into the synonymy of *Chrysuronia*. Change ***Lepidopyga coeruleogularis*** to ***Chrysuronia coeruleogularis*** and ***Hylocharis humboldtii*** to ***Chrysuronia humboldtii***, place the accounts for these species under the heading and citation for *Chrysuronia*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and either insert the following Notes (for *C. coeruleogularis*) or add the following sentence to the end of the existing Notes (for *C. humboldtii*): See comments under *Chrysuronia*.

Remove the citation for *Polyerata* from the synonymy of *Amazilia*, and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Chrysuronia humboldtii*:

Genus ***POLYERATA*** Heine

Polyerata Heine, 1863, Journal für Ornithologie 11: 194. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus amabilis* Gould.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Amazilia*, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for resurrection of *Polyerata* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Change ***Amazilia amabilis*** to ***Polyerata amabilis*** and ***Amazilia decora*** to ***Polyerata decora***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and citation for *Polyerata*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Polyerata*.

Delete the genus heading and citation for *Hylocharis* and the genus heading for *Juliamyia*; move the citations for *Damophila*, *Juliamyia*, and *Neodamophila* into the synonymy of *Chlorestes*; and insert the following heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Polyerata decora*:

Genus ***CHLORESTES*** Reichenbach

Chlorestes Reichenbach, 1854, Journal für Ornithologie 1 (Beiliegend zu Extraheft): 7. Type, by subsequent designation (Salvin, 1892), *Trochilus notatus* Reich.

Notes.—Formerly considered an extralimital monotypic genus, but see Stiles et al. (2017) for transfer of *Amazilia candida*, *Hylocharis eliciae*, and *Juliamyia*

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

julie to *Chlorestes* based on genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014).

Change ***Amazilia candida*** to ***Chlorestes candida***, ***Hylocharis eliciae*** to ***Chlorestes eliciae***, and ***Juliamyia julie*** to ***Chlorestes julie***; move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and citation for *Chlorestes*; and insert the following at the end of the species accounts for *C. candida* and *C. eliciae*:

Notes.—See comments under *Chlorestes*.

Change the Notes under *Chlorestes julie* to:

Notes.—Previously (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Damophila* Reichenbach, 1854, but this name is preoccupied by *Damophila* Curtis, 1832, a genus of Lepidoptera (Özdikmen 2008). Later (Chesser et al. 2017) transferred to *Juliamyia* Bonaparte, 1854, but genetic evidence indicates that it should be placed in *Chlorestes* (McGuire et al. 2014). See comments under *Chlorestes*.

10. [129–138] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Garcia-R et al. 2014, 2020) have shown that the current linear sequence of genera in the Rallidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **RALLIDAE**: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera follows Garcia-R et al. (2014, 2020).

Rearrange the sequence of genera in the Rallidae to:

Neocrex
Cyanolimnas
Pardirallus
Amaurolimnas
Aramides
Rallus
Crex
Porzana
Gallinula
Fulica
Porphyrio
Micropygia
Coturnicops
Hapalocrex
Laterallus
Zapornia

11. [p. 149] A record of *Haematopus ostralegus* in the United States is recognized. Substitute the following 2 paragraphs for the current final paragraph of the distributional statement:

Casual in Newfoundland (Fox Island near Tors Cove, Avalon Peninsula, 24–25 May 1994; photos; Mactavish 1994; Lushes Bight, Long Island, 15–23 May 2019; photos; e.g., https://ebird.org/checklist/S56448089; Eilliton, 5–9 April 2020; photos; e.g., https://ebird.org/checklist/S66745673). Sight report from Eastport.

Accidental in Alaska (Buldir Island, western Aleutians, 26 May–13 June 2012; photos; Gibson et al. 2013).

12. [p. 143] Records of *Pluvialis apricaria* in the United States are recognized. Change the final paragraph of the distributional statement to:

Casual in eastern North America in Labrador and Newfoundland, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Maine, New Jersey, and Delaware; and in Alaska (Ketchikan Airport, Ketchikan, 13–14 January 2001; specimen, UAM; Piston and Heinl 2001; St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, 24 January 2015; photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S24051721; Barrow, 19 June 2017; photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S37915248).

13. [pp. 197–198] *Thalasseus albididorsalis* is considered a species separate from *T. maximus*, resulting in the following changes to the species account for *T. maximus*:

In the breeding paragraph of the distributional statement change "in South America on the coast of northern Argentina; and in West Africa (islands off Mauritania)." to "and in South America on the coast of northern Argentina." Change the wintering paragraph of the distributional statement to "*Winters* from central California, the Gulf coast and North Carolina south along both coasts of the Americas to Peru, Uruguay, and Argentina." In the final paragraph of the distributional statement, change "also in the British Isles, Norway, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mozambique; a sight report from interior Mexico (Distrito Federal)." to "also in the British Isles, France, and Spain; a sight report from interior Mexico (Distrito Federal). Many European records of this species, including one from Norway, were identified as *Thalasseus maximus sensu lato* and their current species identification is unclear; however, most records from Gibraltar and Spain are believed to be of *T. albididorsalis* (Dufour and Crochet 2020)."

Replace the existing Notes with the following: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *T. albididorsalis* (Hartert, 1921) [West African Crested Tern], but separated based on genetic data that indicate that *T. albididorsalis* is sister to *T. bengalensis* (Lesson, 1831) [Lesser Crested Tern] (Collinson et al. 2017), and differences in vocalizations and morphology (summarized in Dufour and Crochet 2020).

14. [p. 16] Records of *Pseudobulweria rostrata* in the United States are recognized. Replace the last paragraph of the distributional statement with the following 2 paragraphs:

Rare in the eastern Pacific Ocean off Panama (southeast to the Azuero Peninsula), Costa Rica, El Salvador,

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Guatemala, and western Mexico (north to the southern Gulf of California off Baja California Sur and Sinaloa).

Accidental off Hawaii (2 km west of Nā-wiliwili Harbor, Kauai; photos and measurements of bird in hand; VanderWerf et al. 2018) and off North Carolina (Hatteras, 29 May 2018; photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S46146022).

15. [pp. 28–36] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (e.g., Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008, Prum et al. 2015) have shown that the current linear sequence of families in the Suliformes does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Insert the following at the end of the existing Notes under Order **SULIFORMES**: Frigatebirds, Boobies, Cormorants, Darters, and Allies: Linear sequence of families follows Ericson et al. (2006), Hackett et al. (2008), and Prum et al. (2015).

Rearrange the sequence of families in the Suliformes to:

FREGATIDAE
SULIDAE
ANHINGIDAE
PHALACROCORACIDAE

16. [pp. 32–34] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Kennedy and Spencer 2014) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the family Phalacrocoracidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE**: Cormorants, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Kennedy and Spencer (2014).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the family Phalacrocoracidae to:

Phalacrocorax penicillatus
Phalacrocorax urile
Phalacrocorax pelagicus
Phalacrocorax carbo
Phalacrocorax auritus
Phalacrocorax brasilianus

17. [pp. 51–53] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Johnson et al. 2016) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the family Cathartidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following Notes after the heading Family **CATHARTIDAE**: New World Vultures:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Johnson et al. (2016).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the family Cathartidae to:

Gymnogyps californianus
Sarcoramphus papa
Coragyps atratus
Cathartes aura
Cathartes burrovianus

18. [p. 102] After the species account for *Buteo regalis*, insert the following new species account:

Buteo rufinus (Cretzschmar). Long-legged Buzzard.

Falco rufinus Cretzschmar, 1827, in Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördlichen Afrika, Vögel (1826), p. 40, pl. 27. (Upper Nubia, Shendi, Sennar, and Ethiopia.)

Habitat.—Primarily open, arid, semi-desert, uncultivated country with gorges and crags for nesting; also locally in woodlands. In winter open areas, including grasslands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Hungary, southern Ukraine, and Kazakhstan to northwestern China and northwestern Mongolia and south to the Balkans, Cyprus, Turkey, Sinai, Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, south-central Iran, western Afghanistan, northern Pakistan, and Kashmir.

Winters in southern part of breeding range and south in Nile Valley to Sudan, throughout Pakistan, northwestern India, and southern Tibet; rarely to Bhutan, central India, and Bangladesh.

Resident in northwestern Africa east to northwestern Libya and south to Mauritania.

Casual or accidental to North Sea coast, Finland, Nigeria, Senegal, Zanzibar, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Malaysia. Unverified reports from the Andaman Islands.

Accidental in Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, 15 November 2018–7 April 2019; photos; Pyle et al. 2019).

19. [p. 254–257] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Dantas et al. 2016, Salter et al. 2020) have shown that *Megascops* is paraphyletic with respect to *Psiloscops*, and that our current linear sequence of species in these genera does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Remove the citation for *Gymnasio* from the synonymy of *Megascops*, and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Psiloscops flammeolus*:

Genus ***GYMNASIO*** Bonaparte

Gymnasio Bonaparte, 1854, Revue et Magasin de Zoologie (2)6: 543. Type, by monotypy [*Strix*] *nudipes* Daudin.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Notes.—See comments under *Gymnasio nudipes* and *Megascops.*

Change ***Megascops nudipes*** to ***Gymnasio nudipes***, move the species account to follow the heading and citation for *Gymnasio*, change the English name to Puerto Rican Owl, and change the Notes under *G. nudipes* to the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., Banks et al. 2003) placed in *Megascops*, but genetic data (Dantas et al. 2016, Salter et al. 2020) indicate that *Megascops* as previously constituted was paraphyletic and that *Gymnasio nudipes* is not part of *Megascops sensu stricto*. This species was also previously placed in *Otus* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998). Also known as Puerto Rican Screech-Owl and Puerto Rican Bare-legged Owl. See comments under *Megascops*.

Insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes for *Megascops*: Linear sequence of species in *Psiloscops*, *Gymnasio*, and *Megascops* follows Dantas et al. (2016).

Replace the existing Notes under Genus ***PSILOSCOPS*** Coues with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) merged with *Otus* but now treated as separate based on genetic data that show it, along with *Gymnasio*, to be sister to *Megascops* (Proudfoot et al. 2007, Wink et al. 2009, Dantas et al. 2016). See comments under *Megascops*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Psiloscops*, *Gymnasio*, and *Megascops* to:

Psiloscops flammeolus
Gymnasio nudipes
Megascops trichopsis
Megascops clarkii
Megascops choliba
Megascops barbarus
Megascops cooperi
Megascops kennicottii
Megascops asio
Megascops seductus
Megascops guatemalae
Megascops centralis

20. [pp. 323–324] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Moyle 2006) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Chloroceryle* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and citation for *Chloroceryle*, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Moyle (2006).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the genus *Chloroceryle* to:

Chloroceryle amazona
Chloroceryle aenea
Chloroceryle americana
Chloroceryle inda

21. [pp. 236–238] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences (Johansson et al. 2018) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Ara* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and citation for *Ara*, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Johansson et al. (2018).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the genus *Ara* to:

Ara ararauna
Ara severus
Ara tricolor
Ara macao
Ara chloropterus
Ara militaris
Ara ambiguus

22. [p. 239] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Smith et al. 2013) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Forpus* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and citation for *Forpus*, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Smith et al. (2013).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the genus *Forpus* to:

Forpus cyanopygius
Forpus passerinus
Forpus conspicillatus

23. [p. 240] After the species account for *Brotogeris versicolurus*, insert the following new species account:

Brotogeris chiriri (Vieillot). Yellow-chevroned Parakeet.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Psittacus chiriri Vieillot, 1817 (1818), Nouveau Dictionnaire Histoire Naturelle 25: 359. (Paraguay, *ex* Azara, no. 283.)

Habitat.—Urban and suburban residential areas and parks with diverse exotic tree plantings (palms, *Ceiba*, etc.); in South America, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1550 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident in South America from northern Bolivia and southern Amazonian Brazil south to Paraguay and northern Argentina.

Introduced and established in California (mainly urban coastal slope of Los Angeles County and adjacent western Orange County); introduced populations also present in Miami metropolitan region of Florida, and in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *B. versicolurus* (the combined species known as Canary-winged Parakeet), which it has largely replaced in southern California; both species occur in southern Florida, although *chiriri* is increasingly predominant.

Replace the existing Notes for *Brotogeris versicolurus* with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Brotogeris chiriri*.

24. [p. 364] Change the English name for *Epinecrophylla fulviventris* to Checker-throated Stipplethroat, following Remsen et al. (2020). Insert the following statement at the beginning of the Notes for this species: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) known as Checker-throated Antwren.

25. [pp. 367–368] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bravo 2012) have shown that *Myrmeciza* as currently constituted is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and citation for *Myrmeciza*, insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Poliocrania*, *Sipia*, and *Myrmeciza zeledoni*.

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Myrmeciza longipes*:

Genus ***POLIOCRANIA*** Bravo, Isler, and Brumfield

Poliocrania Bravo, Isler, and Brumfield, 2013, Zootaxa 3717: 488. Type, by original designation, *Myrmeciza exsul* Sclater.

Notes.—The sole species in this genus, *Poliocrania exsul*, was formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Myrmeciza*, but genetic data (Bravo 2012) indicate that *Myrmeciza* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that *P. exsul* is not sister to *Myrmeciza sensu stricto*. Separate generic status (Isler et al. 2013) is supported by differences in morphology and behavior from its sister genera *Ampelornis* Isler et al., 2013, and *Sipia*.

Change ***Myrmeciza exsul*** to ***Poliocrania exsul***, add parentheses around the author name in the heading for this species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for *Poliocrania*, and add the following sentence to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Poliocrania*.

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Poliocrania exsul*:

Genus ***SIPIA*** Hellmayr

Sipia Hellmayr, 1924, Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series 13, Vol. 3, p. 224. Type, by original designation, *Pyriglena berlepschi* Hartert.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) synonymized with *Myrmeciza*, but genetic data (Bravo 2012) indicate that *Myrmeciza* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that species placed in *Sipia* are not *Myrmeciza sensu stricto*. Separate generic status (Isler et al. 2013) is supported by differences in morphology and behavior from its sister genus *Ampelornis* Isler et al., 2013.

Change ***Myrmeciza laemosticta*** to ***Sipia laemosticta***, add parentheses around the author name in the heading for this species, move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for *Sipia*, and add the following sentence to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Sipia*.

Move the species account for *Myrmeciza zeledoni* to follow the account for *M. longipes*, and insert the following at the end of the species account for *M. zeledoni*. This species is not related to true *Myrmeciza* and is generally now placed in *Hafferia* (e.g., Remsen et al. 2020), but this generic allocation is being reconsidered by the AOS South American Classification Committee. This species is retained in *Myrmeciza* pending their decision.

26. [p. 370] *Formicarius moniliger* is treated as a species separate from *F. analis*. Change the species account for *F. analis* as follows: delete mention of the *moniliger* group from the distributional statement and change the existing Notes to:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Notes.—Groups: *F. hoffmanni* (Cabanis, 1861) [Hoffmann's Antthrush] and *F. analis* [Black-faced Antthrush]. These groups show differences in plumage and song but the distributional breaks in these characters are not concordant (Howell 1994). See comments under *F. moniliger*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *F. analis*:

Formicarius moniliger Sclater. Mayan Antthrush.

Formicarius moniliger Sclater, 1856 (1857), Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 24: 294. (Córdova, Veracruz, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, River-edge Forest (0–1850 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and Yucatan Peninsula south to northern Honduras.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *F. analis*, but separated based on differences in song, plumage, and genetics (Howell 1994, Miller 2008, Patten 2015).

27. [p. 352] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Derryberry et al. 2011) have shown that the genus *Philydor* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Replace the existing Notes under Genus ***PHILYDOR*** Spix with: See comments under *Dendroma*.

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Philydor fuscipenne*:

Genus ***DENDROMA*** Swainson

Dendroma Swainson, 1837, Natural History and Classification of Birds 2: 316. Type, by monotypy, *D. caniceps* Swainson = *Dendrocopus rufus* Vieillot.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) synonymized with *Philydor*, but genetic data (Derryberry et al. 2011) indicate that *Philydor* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that *Dendroma rufa* is not closely related to *Philydor sensu stricto*.

Change ***Philydor rufum*** to ***Dendroma rufa***, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Dendroma*, and add the following Notes to the end of the species account:

Notes.—See comments under *Dendroma*.

28. [p. 425] The genus name *Dixiphia* has been determined to be a junior synonym of *Arundinicola* and therefore not available for the species currently listed as *Dixiphia pipra* (Kirwan et al. 2016). This finding results in the following changes:

Delete the heading and citation for *Dixiphia*, and replace the existing Notes under the genus *Ceratopipra* with the Notes currently under *Dixiphia*.

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Manacus vitellinus*:

Genus ***PSEUDOPIPRA*** Kirwan et al.

Pseudopipra Kirwan, David, Gregory, Jobling, Steinheimer and Brito, 2016, Zootaxa 4121: 93. Type, by original designation, *Parus pipra*, Linnaeus.

Notes.—The sole species in this genus, *Pseudopipra pipra*, was formerly (e.g., Chesser et al. 2013) placed in *Dixiphia*, but *Dixiphia* is a junior synonym of *Arundinicola* and is therefore not available for this species (Kirwan et al. 2016). This species was also previously placed in *Pipra* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998). See David et al. (2017) concerning potential use of *Pythis* Boie, 1826. See comments under *Ceratopipra*.

Change ***Dixiphia pipra*** to ***Pseudopipra pipra***, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Pseudopipra*, and replace the last sentence of the Notes with the following: See comments under *Pseudopipra*.

Change the existing Notes under Genus ***CERATOPIPRA*** Bonaparte, and change the last sentence of the existing Notes for *Ceratopipra mentalis* and *C. erythrocephala* to: See comments under *Pipra*.

29. [p. 380] *Zimmerius parvus* and extralimital species *Z. improbus* and *Z. petersi* are treated as species separate from *Z. vilissimus*. In the account for *Z. vilissimus*, change the English name to Guatemalan Tyrannulet, and replace the existing habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (500–2600 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of eastern Chiapas, Guatemala, and central El Salvador (Sierra de Balsamo).

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Tyranniscus* Cabanis and Heine, 1859. Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, AOU 1998) considered conspecific with *Z. parvus* and the extralimital species *Z. improbus* (Sclater and Salvin, 1871) [Spectacled Tyrannulet] and *Z. petersi* (Berlepsch, 1907) [Venezuelan Tyrannulet] under the English name Paltry Tyrannulet, but separated from *Z. parvus* based on differences in plumage, morphometrics, vocalizations, and genetics (Traylor 1982, Rheindt et al. 2013, del Hoyo et al. 2020, Fitzpatrick et al. 2020) and from *improbus* and *petersi* based on genetic data (Rheindt et al. 2013) that indicate that these species are not closely related to *vilissimus*. Details of the distributions of *Z. vilissimus* and *Z. parvus* at lower elevations in Guatemala, Belize, and northern Honduras require further study.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *Z. vilissimus*:

Zimmerius parvus (Lawrence). Mistletoe Tyrannulet.

Tyranniscus parvus Lawrence, 1862, Ibis 1862: 12. (Isthmus of Panama; the 2 cotypes are presumably from Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–3000 m; Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the lowlands of southern Belize, eastern Guatemala (southeastern Petén, Izabal), eastern Honduras, and Nicaragua (except Pacific slope), throughout Costa Rica (except dry northwest), Panama, and northwestern Colombia.

Notes.—See comments under *Z. vilissimus*.

30. [p. 428] After the species account for *Lanius cristatus*, insert the following new species account:

Lanius collurio Linnaeus. Red-backed Shrike.

Lanius collurio Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae (ed. 10): 94 (in Europa = Sweden.)

Habitat.—Dry country with low scattered or open growth of thick bushes, shrubs, or low trees, including steppe and scrub desert areas; in Central Asia to subalpine meadows in the Caucasus. In winter, arid savannas with preference for *Acacia*.

Distribution.—*Breeds* nearly throughout Europe (much less common in northwestern Europe) and in Asia east to central Siberia to upper basin of the River Ob and central Altai, to northwest China, and south to some Mediterranean islands (scarce), locally in mountainous areas of Syria, Lebanon, and Israel, western Turkey, and northeastern Iran to west side of Caspian Sea.

Winters from East Africa at about the equator south through South Africa.

Migrates through northern Africa from the Nile Valley (spring migration more easterly) and east through the Arabian Peninsula, in fall through Afghanistan, northwestern India, and Pakistan.

Casual to northwestern Africa, Canaries, Madeira, Azores, Faeroes, and east to Korea and Japan.

Accidental to Iceland, Madagascar, Marion Island, and Hong Kong.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, 3–22 October 2017; photos; Pyle et al. 2018, Lehman et al. 2019).

Notes.—Hybridizes regularly with *L. phoenicuroides* (Schalow, 1875) [Turkestan Shrike] and *L. isabellinus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833 [Isabelline Shrike] and rarely with Brown Shrike (Worfolk 2000). *Lanius phoenicuroides* and *L. isabellinus* were treated as subspecies of *L. collurio* by Vaurie (1959). A wintering bird from coastal Mendocino County, California, from 5 March–22 April 2015 was determined to be a likely *L. collurio* × *L. phoenicuroides* hybrid (Pyle et al. 2015).

Delete the last sentence of the existing Notes under *Lanius cristatus*.

31. [p. 445] In the original species name *Cyanocorax nanus*, *nanus* is a noun and its ending is not variable (Dickinson and Christidis 2014). Change ***Cyanolyca nana*** to ***Cyanolyca nanus*** and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) known as *Cyanolyca nana*, but *nanus* is a noun and not variable (Dickinson and Christidis 2014).

32. [pp. 449–450] *Corvus caurinus* is recognized as representing a geographical trend, rather than a species or subspecies, and thus is treated as a junior synonym of *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, following Slager et al. (2020). Remove the species account for *C. caurinus* and replace the existing habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes in the account for *C. brachyrhynchos* with the following:

Habitat.—Open forest and woodland used for nesting and roosting, increasing in urban and suburban areas; open and partly open country for foraging, including agricultural lands, urban areas, orchards, and tidal flats; coastal tidelands near coniferous woodland or forest edge in coastal Alaska and Pacific Northwest; restricted mostly to riparian woodland and adjacent areas in arid regions.

Distribution.—*Breeds* along the Pacific coast from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to Kodiak

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Island) south through western British Columbia (including Haida Gwaii and Vancouver Island), and from north-central British Columbia, southwestern Northwest Territories, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, south-central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to northwestern Baja California (to Ensenada), central Arizona, southern New Mexico, central and southeastern Texas (to Odessa, San Antonio, and north of Corpus Christi), the Gulf coast, and southern Florida (except the Florida Keys).

Winters along the Pacific coast from south-coastal and southeastern Alaska (west to Kodiak Island) south through western British Columbia (including Haida Gwaii and Vancouver Island), and from southern Canada (British Columbia east to Newfoundland) south through the breeding range occasionally to the Florida Keys, and casually to southern Arizona.

Introduced and established on Bermuda.

Casual in southern Nunavut, northwestern Sonora, and western Chihuahua.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) treated as 2 species *C. brachyrhynchos* and *C. caurinus* Baird, 1858 [Northwestern Crow], but merged based on genomic data that indicate a lack of reproductive isolation (Slager et al. 2020), clinal variation, and a lack of consistent differences in size, ecology, and vocalizations (Rhoads 1893, Johnston 1961, Slager et al. 2020). Also known as Common Crow.

33. [pp. 454–457] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences (Sheldon et al. 2005, Moyle et al. 2008) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Progne* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and citation for *Progne*, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Sheldon et al. (2005) and Moyle et al. (2008).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the genus *Progne* to:

Progne tapera
Progne subis
Progne elegans
Progne chalybea
Progne sinaloae
Progne cryptoleuca
Progne dominicensis

34. [p. 515] *Zosterops japonicus* is treated as separate from extralimital species *Z. simplex*. Change the English name of *Z. japonicus* to Warbling White-eye and change the first paragraph of the distributional statement in the account for *Z. japonicus* as follows: "*Resident* from Japan and coastal southern Korean Peninsula, south through the Ryukyu and Volcano islands, throughout the Philippines, and from central Sumatra through Java, Bali, Sulawesi, the Lesser Sundas, and the southern Moluccas." Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *Z. simplex* Swinhoe, 1861 [Swinhoe's White-eye] and known as Japanese White-eye, but separated based on paraphyly of mitochondrial DNA and differences in morphology and vocalizations (Lim et al. 2019, Van Balen 2020).

35. [p. 489] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Alström et al. 2018) have revealed deep divergences within the genus *Locustella* and shown that the linear sequence of species in this genus does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the heading **LOCUSTELLIDAE**: Grasshopper-Warblers:

Genus ***HELOPSALTES*** Alström et al.

Helopsaltes Alström, Cibois, Irestedt, Zuccon, Fjeldså, Andersen, Moyle, Pasquet, and Olsson, 2018, Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 127: 374. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla Certhiola* Pallas.

Notes.— Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) synonymized with *Locustella*, but genetic data (Alström et al. 2018) indicate deep genetic divergences within this genus and show that species placed in *Helopsaltes* are not *Locustella sensu stricto*.

Change ***Locustella ochotensis*** to ***Helopsaltes ochotensis***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for *Helopsaltes*, and replace the second sentence of the existing Notes with the following: See comments under *Helopsaltes*.

After the heading Family **LOCUSTELLIDAE**: Grasshopper-Warblers, insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes: Linear sequence of species follows Alström et al. (2018).

After the heading and citation for *Locustella*, insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Helopsaltes.*

Rearrange the sequence of species in the family Locustellidae to:

Helopsaltes ochotensis
Locustella lanceolata
Locustella fluviatilis

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

36.[p. 507] *Turdus eunomus* is treated as a species separate from extralimital species *T. naumanni*. Remove the species account for *T. naumanni* and replace it with the following new account:

Turdus eunomus Temminck. Dusky Thrush.

Turdus eunomus Temminck, 1831, Nouveau Recueil de Planches Coloriées d'Oiseaux, livraison 87, text to plate 514. (Japan.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous and mixed forest, forest edge, taiga, and deciduous scrub; in migration and winter, fields, farmland, open woodland, parks, and gardens.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Siberia east to Kamchatka.

Winters from Japan and the Ryukyu Islands south to southern China and Taiwan, rarely west to Southeast Asia and India.

Casual in Alaska (western Aleutians, St. Lawrence Island, Barrow, Anchorage, Sitka), British Columbia (Langley, Nanaimo, Vancouver), the British Isles, western Europe, and the Commander Islands.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *T. naumanni* Temminck, 1831 [Naumann's Thrush] under the English name Dusky Thrush, but separated based on evidence of assortative mating in contact zones (Stepanyan 1983 *in* Murray 2009), as in, e.g., Knox et al. (2008), Clements et al. (2019), and Gill et al. (2020). A report of a vagrant individual of *T. naumanni sensu stricto* in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 5 June 2015; photos; Lehman 2019) is under consideration by the Alaska Checklist Committee.

37. [p. 681] Records of *Uraeginthus bengalus* in the United States are recognized as belonging to populations that were never established (*contra* Long 1981, AOU 1983, 1998; Lever 1987, Pratt et al. 1987, Pyle and Pyle 2009). Remove this species from the list of species known to occur in the United States, remove the heading and citation for *Uraeginthus*, remove the species account from the Main List, and insert the following new species account in the Appendix, Part 1, preceding the account for *Lagonosticta rubricata*:

Uraeginthus bengalus (Linnaeus). Red-cheeked Cordonbleu.

Fringilla bengalus Linnaeus, 1766, Systema Naturae (ed. 12) 1: 323. Based on "Le Bengali" Brisson, Ornithologie 3: 203, pl. 10, fig. 1. (in Bengala error = Senegal.)

This common cagebird, which breeds naturally in tropical Africa, was introduced and formerly bred on the Hawaiian islands of Oahu and Hawaii, especially the latter (VanderWerf et al. 2018). The small population on Hawaii was believed to have originated in 1972 following the release of aviary birds (Giffin 2003). This population remained stable into the late 1980s, possibly as a result of continued release of captive birds, but declined rapidly in the 21st century and was last sighted in Hawaii in 2006 (VanderWerf et al. 2018). Although formerly treated as established in Hawaii (e.g., Long 1981, AOU 1983, 1998; Lever 1987, Pratt et al. 1987, Pyle and Pyle 2009), this species in fact failed to become established there (Pyle and Pyle 2017, VanderWerf et al. 2017, 2018).

38. [p. 681] Records of *Estrilda melpoda* in the United States are recognized as belonging to populations that are no longer established. Remove this species from the list of species known to occur in the United States and change the second paragraph of the distributional statement to the following:

Introduced and established on Bermuda (reported 1975, well-established and breeding since 1982), and on Puerto Rico. Introduced and formerly (e.g., Long 1981, AOU 1983, 1998; Lever 1987, Pratt et al. 1987, Pyle and Pyle 2009) considered established in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu and Maui; first reported in 1965), but populations there are no longer considered to be established (Pyle and Pyle 2017).

39. [p. 681] Records of *Estrilda troglodytes* in the United States are recognized as belonging to populations that were never established (Pratt et al. 1987; *contra* Long 1981, AOU 1983, 1998; Lever 1987, Pyle and Pyle 2009). Remove this species from the list of species known to occur in the United States, and change the second paragraph of the distributional statement to the following:

Introduced and established on Puerto Rico. Introduced in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu and Hawaii, where last reported in 2009), but populations failed to become established (Pyle and Pyle 2017, VanderWerf et al. 2017, 2018).

40. [p. 683] Records of *Lonchura malacca* in the United States are recognized as belonging to populations that were never established (*contra* Restall 1996, Banks et al. 2000). Remove this species from the list of species known to occur in the United States, remove "Hawaiian Islands (Oahu)," from the first sentence of the second paragraph of the distributional statement, and add the following sentence to the end of the second paragraph of the distributional statement: Individuals of *L. malacca sensu stricto* are occasionally reported in the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Maui), but previous reports of established populations (e.g., Restall 1996, Banks et al. 2000) were in error (Pyle and Pyle 2017). Records from Florida have been accepted by the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee (Greenlaw 2016) as natural vagrants from established populations in Cuba, but the American Birding Association Checklist Committee has yet to accept these records.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

41. [p. 575] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Burns et al. 2014) have shown that *Tachyphonus* as currently constituted is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Eucometis penicillata*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***LORIOTUS*** Jarocki

Loriotus Jarocki, 1821, Zoologiia czyli Zwiérzętopismo Ogólne Podług Naynowszego Systematu Ułożone 2: 133. Type, by original designation, *Tanagra cristata* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) synonymized with *Tachyphonus*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Tachyphonus* as previously constituted was polyphyletic, and that the species placed in *Loriotus* are not *Tachyphonus sensu stricto*.

Change ***Tachyphonus luctuosus*** to ***Loriotus luctuosus***, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Loriotus*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—See comments under *Loriotus*.

After the heading and citation for *Tachyphonus*, insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Loriotus.*

42. [p. 694] Delete the account for *Brotogeris chiriri* from the Appendix, Part 1.

43. [p. 695] In the Appendix, Part 1, change *Amazilia brevirostris* to *Chrysuronia brevirostris* and *Amazilia tobaci* to *Saucerottia tobaci*, following Stiles et al. (2017).

44. [p. 695] Insert the following new species account in the Appendix, Part 1, preceding the account for *Ramphastos brevis*:

Alcedo atthis (Linnaeus). Common Kingfisher.

Gracula Atthis, Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae (ed. 10) 1: 109. (Egypt.)

A specimen of this species, which naturally occurs in Eurasia and North Africa, was apparently collected from mangroves near Palo Alto, east of Júcaro and south of Ciego de Ávila, Cuba; this specimen was obtained for a private collection on 20 April 2003 and the record was published in Rodríguez et al. (2005). However, no photos were included in the publication, and the identification cannot be verified independently. Rodríguez et al. (2005) did not believe this to have been an escaped cage bird, and the species is occasionally found far from its typical range (e.g., Iceland, Madeira, Cocos [Keeling] Island, and the Azores), revealing some capacity for dispersal over open water. Nevertheless, whether this individual represented a natural vagrant is uncertain.

45. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Sarkidiornis sylvicola Canard sylvicole
Anas diazi Canard du Mexique
Selasphorus heloisa Colibri héloïse
Selasphorus ellioti Colibri d'Elliot
Phaeoptila sordida Colibri sombre
Riccordia ricordii Émeraude de Ricord
Riccordia bracei Émeraude de New Providence
Riccordia swainsonii Émeraude d'Hispaniola
Riccordia maugaeus Émeraude de Porto Rico
Riccordia bicolor Colibri à tête bleue
Cynanthus auriceps Émeraude couronnée
Cynanthus forficatus Émeraude de Cozumel
Cynanthus canivetii Émeraude de Canivet
Basilinna leucotis Colibri à oreilles blanches
Basilinna xantusii Colibri de Xantus
Pampa curvipennis Campyloptère pampa
Pampa excellens Campyloptère de Wetmore
Pampa rufa Campyloptère roux
Microchera cupreiceps Colibri à tête cuivrée
Microchera chionura Colibri elvire
Goldmania bella Colibri du Pirré
Eupherusa ridgwayi Dryade du Mexique
Leucolia violiceps Ariane à couronne violette
Leucolia viridifrons Ariane à front vert
Saucerottia cyanocephala Ariane à couronne azur
Saucerottia hoffmanni Ariane de Hoffmann
Saucerottia beryllina Ariane béryl
Saucerottia cyanura Ariane à queue bleue
Saucerottia edward Ariane d'Edward
Chrysuronia coeruleogularis Colibri faux-saphir
Chrysuronia humboldtii Ariane de Humboldt
Polyerata amabilis Ariane aimable
Polyerata decora Ariane charmante
Chlorestes candida Ariane candide
Chlorestes eliciae Colibri d'Élicia
Chlorestes julie Colibri de Julie
Buteo rufinus Buse féroce
Gymnasio nudipes Petit-duc de Porto Rico
Brotogeris chiriri Toui à ailes jaunes
Poliocrania exsul Alapi à dos roux
Sipia laemosticta Alapi tabac
Formicarius moniliger Tétéma du Mexique
Dendroma rufa Anabate roux
Pseudopipra pipra Manakin à tête blanche

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Zimmerius parvus Tyranneau menu
Lanius collurio Pie-grièche écorcheur
Cyanolyca nanus Geai nain
Helopsaltes ochotensis Locustelle de Middendorff
Turdus eunomus Grive à ailes rousses
Loriotus luctuosus Tangara à épaulettes blanches
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Saucerottia tobaci Ariane de Félicie
Chrysuronia brevirostris Ariane à poitrine blanche
Alcedo atthis Martin-pêcheur d'Europe
Uraeginthus bengalus Cordonbleu à joues rouges

Delete the following names:

Sarkidiornis melanotos Canard à bosse
Atthis heloisa Colibri héloïse
Atthis ellioti Colibri d'Elliot
Chlorostilbon auriceps Émeraude couronnée
Chlorostilbon forficatus Émeraude de Cozumel
Chlorostilbon canivetii Émeraude de Canivet
Chlorostilbon ricordii Émeraude de Ricord
Chlorostilbon bracei Émeraude de New Providence
Chlorostilbon swainsonii Émeraude d'Hispaniola
Chlorostilbon maugaeus Émeraude de Porto Rico
Cynanthus sordidus Colibri sombre
Cyanophaia bicolor Colibri à tête bleue
Campylopterus curvipennis Campyloptère pampa
Campylopterus excellens Campyloptère de Wetmore
Campylopterus rufus Campyloptère roux
Elvira chionura Colibri elvire
Elvira cupreiceps Colibri à tête cuivrée
Thalurania ridgwayi Dryade du Mexique
Amazilia candida Ariane candide
Amazilia amabilis Ariane aimable
Amazilia decora Ariane charmante
Amazilia cyanocephala Ariane à couronne azur
Amazilia beryllina Ariane béryl
Amazilia cyanura Ariane à queue bleue
Amazilia hoffmanni Ariane de Hoffmann
Amazilia edward Ariane d'Edward
Amazilia violiceps Ariane à couronne violette
Amazilia viridifrons Ariane à front vert
Goethalsia bella Colibri du Pirré
Lepidopyga coeruleogularis Colibri faux-saphir
Juliamyia julie Colibri de Julie
Hylocharis humboldtii Saphir de Humboldt
Hylocharis eliciae Saphir d'Elicia
Hylocharis leucotis Saphir à oreilles blanches
Hylocharis xantusii Saphir de Xantus
Megascops nudipes Petit-duc de Porto Rico
Myrmeciza exsul Alapi à dos roux
Myrmeciza laemosticta Alapi tabac
Philydor rufa Anabate roux
Dixiphia pipra Manakin à tête blanche
Cyanolyca nana Geai nain
Corvus caurinus Corneille d'Alaska
Locustella ochotensis Locustelle de Middendorff
Turdus naumanni Grive de Naumann
Uraeginthus bengalus Cordonbleu à joues rouges
Tachyphonus luctuosus Tangara à épaulettes blanches
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Amazilia brevirostris Ariane à poitrine blanche
Amazilia tobaci Ariane de Félicie
Brotogeris chiriri Toui à ailes jaunes

Change the sequence of families in the order Suliformes as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera and species in the families PHASIANIDAE, TROCHILIDAE, RALLIDAE, PHALACROCORACIDAE,CATHARTIDAE,STRIGIDAE, ALCEDINIDAE, PSITTACIDAE, THAMNOPHILIDAE, HIRUNDINIDAE, and LOCUSTELLIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee included recognition of the columbid subfamily Starnoenadinae, change of the English name of Blue-headed Quail-Dove *Starnoenas cyanocephala*, separation of Garnet-throated Hummingbird *Lamprolaima rhami* into 2 species, recognition of Guanacaste Hummingbird *Amazilia alfaroana* as a species rather than a hybrid, separation of *Ardea occidentalis* from Great Blue Heron *A. herodias*, separation of *Aegolius brooksi* from Northern Saw-whet Owl *A. acadicus*, removal of "scrub" from the English names of the scrub-jays (*Aphelocoma* spp.), separation of Unicolored Jay *Aphelocoma unicolor* into 4 species, separation of Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris* into 2 or more species, and change of the English name of Olive Warbler *Peucedramus taeniatus* to Ocotero.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. Natalia C. García, Rosa A. Jimenez, and Max T. Kirsch serve on the Early Professional Systematics Group for the committee. We thank P. Alström, G. R. Angehr, F. Angulo, N. Bahr, L. Bevier, M. Brown, S. Claramunt, D. DeRaad, E. C. Dickinson, K. L. Garrett, V. Ruiz-Gutiérrez, G. Hanisek, M. J. Iliff, M. L. Isler, A. Jaramillo, A. W. Jones, A. J. Knue, M. Kuziemko, P. E. Lehman, D. Lepage, T. Leukering, A. Lin-Moore, J. Maley, J. McCormack, S. Mlodinow, P. Moriyasu, K. E. Omland, F. Pacheco, A. P. Peterson, P. Pyle, V. de Q. Piacentini, M. L. P. Retter, R. Schodde, T. S. Schulenberg, D. L. Slager, G. Stiles, T. Valqui, B. Winger, J. Withrow, R. Wright, and L. Zoller for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

LITERATURE CITED

Alström, P., A. Cibois, M. Irestedt, D. Zuccon, M. Gelang, J. Fjeldså, M. J. Andersen, R. G. Moyle, E. Pasquet, and U. Olsson (2018). Comprehensive molecular phylogeny of the grassbirds and allies (Locustellidae) reveals extensive non-monophyly of traditional genera, and a proposal for a new classification. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 127:367–375.

American Ornithologists' Union (1973). Thirty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. The Auk 90:411–419.

American Ornithologists' Union (1983). Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, KS, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (1998). Check-list of North American Birds, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, DC, USA.

Ankney, C. D., and D. G. Dennis (1988). Response to Hepp *et al*. The Auk 105:807–808.

Ankney, C. D., D. G. Dennis, L. N. Wighard, and J. E. Seeb (1986). Low genic variation between Black Ducks and Mallards. The Auk 103:701–709.

Avise, J. C., C. D. Ankney, and W. S. Nelson (1990). Mitochondrial gene trees and the evolutionary relationship of Mallard and Black Ducks. Evolution 44:1109–1119.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, H. Ouellet, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz Jr. (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds. The Auk 117:847–856.

Banks, R.C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2003). Forty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk 120:923–931.

Bellrose, F. H. (1976). Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America. Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, PA, USA.

Berger, A. J. (1981). Hawaiian Birdlife, second edition. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI, USA.

Bravo, G. A. (2012). Phenotypic and niche evolution in the antbirds (Aves, Thamnophilidae). Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, USA.

Brodsky, L. M., and P. J. Weatherhead (1984). Behavioral and ecological factors contributing to American Black Duck–Mallard hybridization. The Journal of Wildlife Management 48:846–852.

Brodsky, L. M., C. D. Ankney, and D. G. Dennis (1988). The influence of male dominance on social interactions in Black Ducks and Mallards. Animal Behavior 36:1371–1378

Brown, D. E. (1985). Arizona Wetlands and Waterfowl. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ, USA.

Burns, K. J., A. J. Shultz, P. O. Title, N. A. Mason, F. K. Barker, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette (2014). Phylogenetics and diversification of tanagers (Passeriformes: Thraupidae), the largest radiation of Neotropical songbirds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 75:41–77.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2013). Fifty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk 130:558–571.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2017). Fifty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 134:751–773.

Clements, J. F., T. S. Schulenberg, M. J. Iliff, S. M. Billerman, T. A. Fredericks, B. L. Sullivan, and C. L. Wood (2019). The eBird/Clements Checklist of Birds of the World: v2019. https://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/download/

Collinson, J. M., P. Dufour, A. A. Hamza, Y. Lawrie, M. Elliott, C. Barlow, and P-A. Crochet (2017). When morphology is not reflected by molecular phylogeny: The case of three 'orange-billed terns' *Thalasseus maximus*, *Thalasseus bergii*, and *Thalasseus bengalensis* (Charadriiformes: Laridae). Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 121:439–445.

Crowe, T., R. Bowie, P. Bloomer, T. Mandiwana, T. Hedderson, E. Randi, S. Pereira, and J. Wakeling (2006). Phylogenetics, biogeography and classification of, and character evolution in, gamebirds (Aves: Galliformes): Effects of character exclusion, data partitioning and missing data. Cladistics 22:495–532.

Dantas, S. M., J. D. Weckstein, J. M. Bates, N. K. Krabbe, C. D. Cadena, M. B. Robbins, E. Valderrama, and A. Aleixo (2016). Molecular systematics of the New World screech-owls (*Megascops*: Aves, Strigidae): Biogeographic and taxonomic implications. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 94:626–634.

David, N., S. M. S. Gregory, G. M. Kirwan, J. A. Jobling, F. D. Steinheimer, and G. R. R. Brito (2017). Addendum to Kirwan *et al*. (2016, Zootaxa 4121(1): 89–94). Zootaxa 4216:299–300.

Delacour, J. T., and E. Mayr (1945). The family Anatidae. The Wilson Bulletin 57:3–55.

del Hoyo, J., N. Collar, and G. M. Kirwan (2020). Mistletoe Tyrannulet (*Zimmerius parvus*). In Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, D. A. Christie, and E. de Juana, Editors). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://www.hbw.com/species/mistletoe-tyrannulet-zimmerius-parvus

Derryberry, E. P., S. Claramunt, G. Derryberry, R. T. Chesser, J. Cracraft, A. Aleixo, J. Pérez-Emán, J. V. Remsen, Jr., and R. T. Brumfield (2011). Lineage diversification and morphological evolution in a large-scale continental radiation: The Neotropical ovenbirds and woodcreepers (Aves: Furnariidae). Evolution 65:2973–2986.

Dickinson, E. C., and L. Christidis (Editors) (2014). The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 4th edition: Vol. 2, Passerines. Aves Press, Eastbourne, UK.

Dufour, P., and P.-A. Crochet (2020). Identification of American Royal Tern and African Royal Tern based on photographs and sound-recordings. Dutch Birding 42:1–24.

Ericson, P. G. P., C. L. Anderson, T. Britton, A. Elzanowski, U. S. Johansson, M. Källersjö, J. I. Ohlson, T. J. Parsons, D. Zuccon, and G. Mayr (2006). Diversification of Neoaves: Integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. Biology Letters 2:543–547.

Fitzpatrick, J., D. A. Christie, and G. M. Kirwan (2020). Paltry Tyrannulet (*Zimmerius vilissimus*). In Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, D. A. Christie, and E. de Juana, Editors). Lynx Edicions,

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Barcelona, Spain. https://www.hbw.com/species/paltry-tyrannulet-zimmerius-vilissimus

Ford, R. J., W. Selman, and S. S. Taylor (2017). Hybridization between Mottled Ducks (*Anas fulvigula maculosa*) and Mallards (*A. platyrhynchos*) in the western Gulf Coast region. The Condor: Ornithological Applications 119:683–696.

Garcia-R, J. C., G. C. Gibb, and S. A. Trewick (2014). Deep global evolutionary radiation in birds: Diversification and trait evolution in the cosmopolitan bird family Rallidae. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 81:96–108.

Garcia-R, J. C., E. M. Lemmon, A. R. Lemmon, and N. French (2020). Phylogenomic reconstruction sheds light on new relationships and timescale of rails (Aves: Rallidae) evolution. Diversity 12: 70.

Gibson, D. D., L. H. DeCicco, R. E. Gill, S. C. Heinl, A. J. Lang, T. G. Tobish, Jr., and J. J. Withrow (2013). Third report of the Alaska Checklist Committee, 2008–2012. Western Birds 44:183–195.

Giffin, J. G. (2003). Pu'u Wa'awa'a Biological Assessment. State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu, HI, USA.

Gill F. B., D. Donsker, and P. C. Rasmussen (Editors) (2020). IOC World Bird List (v10.1). doi:10.14344/IOC.ML.10.1

Greenlaw, J. (2016). Twenty-fourth Report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2016. Florida Field Naturalist 44:29–44.

Hackett, S. J., R. T. Kimball, S. Reddy, R. C. K. Bowie, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, J. L. Chojnowski, W. A. Cox, K.-L. Han, J. Harshman, et al. (2008). A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320:1763–1768.

Hepp, G. R., J. M. Novak, K. T. Scribner, and P. W. Swangel (1988). Genetic distance and hybridization of Black Ducks and Mallards: A morph of a different color? The Auk 105:804–807.

Hernández-Baños, B. E., L. E. Zamudio-Beltran, and B. Milá (2020). Phylogenetic relationships and systematics of a subclade of Mesoamerican emerald hummingbirds (Aves: Trochilidae: Trochilini). Zootaxa 4748:581–591.

Hosner, P. A., B. C. Faircloth, T. C. Glenn, E. L. Braun, and R. T. Kimball (2016). Avoiding missing data biases in phylogenomic inference: An empirical study in the landfowl (Aves: Galliformes). Molecular Biology and Evolution 33:1110–1125.

Howell, S. N. G. (1994). The specific status of Black-faced Antthrushes in Middle America. Cotinga 1:21–25.

Howell, S. N. G., and S. Webb (1995). A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford University Press, New York, NY, USA.

Hubbard, J. P. (1977). The biological and taxonomic status of the Mexican Duck. Bulletin of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish 16, Albuquerque, NM, USA.

Isler, M. L., G. A. Bravo, and R. T. Brumfield (2013). Taxonomic revision of *Myrmeciza* (Aves: Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae) into 12 genera based on phylogenetic, morphological, behavioral, and ecological data. Zootaxa 3717:469–497.

Johansson, U. S., P. G. P. Ericson, M. P. K. Blom, and M. Irestedt (2018). The phylogenetic position of the extinct Cuban Macaw *Ara tricolor* based on complete mitochondrial genome sequences. Ibis 160:666–672.

Johnsgard, P. A. (1961). The taxonomy of the Anatidae—A behavioural analysis. Ibis 103A:71–85.

Johnsgard P. A. (1967). Sympatry changes and hybridization incidence in Mallards and Black Ducks. American Midland Naturalist 77:51–63.

Johnson, J. A., J. W. Brown, J. Fuchs, and D. P. Mindell (2016). Multi-locus phylogenetic inference among New World Vultures (Aves: Cathartidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 105:193–199.

Johnston, D. W. (1961). The Biosystematics of American Crows. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA, USA.

Kaplan, J., and G. Hanisek (2012). Seventeenth report of the Avian Records Committee of Connecticut. Connecticut Warbler 32:33–50.

Kennedy, M., and H. G. Spencer (2014). Classification of the cormorants of the world. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 79:249–257.

Kirby, R. E., G. A. Sargeant, and D. Shutler (2004). Haldane's rule and American Black Duck × Mallard hybridization. Canadian Journal of Zoology 82:1827–1831.

Kirwan, G. M., N. David, S. M. S. Gregory, J. A. Jobling, F. D. Steinheimer, and G. R. R. Brito (2016). The mistaken manakin: A new genus-group name for *Parus pipra* Linnaeus, 1758 (Aves: Passeriformes: Pipridae). Zootaxa 4142:89–94.

Knox, A. G., J. M. Collinson, D. T. Parkins, G. Sangster, and L. Svensson (2008). Taxonomic recommendations for British Birds. Fifth report. Ibis 150:833–835.

Kratter, A. W., M. Gomes, and K. Matera (2019). First Florida record of Dark-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus melacorhyphus*). *Florida Field Naturalist* 48:55–59.

Lavretsky, P., J. M. DaCosta, B. E. Hernández-Baños, A. Engilis, Jr., M. D. Sorenson, and J. L. Peters (2015). Speciation genomics and a role for the Z chromosome in the early stages of divergence between Mexican Ducks and Mallards. Molecular Ecology 24:5364–5378.

Lavretsky, P., J. M. DaCosta, M. D. Sorenson, K. G. McCracken, and J. L. Peters (2019a). ddRAD-seq data reveal significant genome-wide population structure and divergent genomic regions that distinguish the Mallard and close relatives in North America. Molecular Ecology 28:2594–2609.

Lavretsky, P., B. E. Hernández-Baños, and J. L. Peters (2014a). Rapid radiation and hybridization contribute to weak differentiation and hinder phylogenetic inferences in the New World Mallard complex (*Anas* spp.). The Auk: Ornithological Advances 131:524–538.

Lavretsky, P., T. Janzen, and K. G. McCracken (2019b). Identifying hybrids and the genomics of hybridization: Mallards and American Black Ducks of eastern North America. Ecology and Evolution 9:3470–3490.

Lavretsky, P., K. G. McCracken, and J. L. Peters (2014b). Phylogenetics of a recent radiation in the Mallard and allies (Aves: Anas): Inferences from a genomic transect and the multispecies coalescent. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 70:402–411.

Lehman, P. (2019). The Birds of Gambell and St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Studies of Western Birds 4. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, CA, USA.

Lehman, P., P. Pyle, N. Moores, J. Hough, and G. H. Rosenberg (2019). First North America record of Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). North American Birds 70:252–262.

Lever, C. (1987). Naturalized Birds of the World. Longman Scientific and Technical, Harlow, UK.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Licona-Vera, Y., and J. F. Ornelas (2017). The conquering of North America: Dated phylogenetic and biogeographic inference of migratory behavior in bee hummingbirds. BMC Evolutionary Biology 17:126.

Lim, B. T. M., K. R. Sadanandan, C. Dingle, Y. Y. Leung, D. M. Prawiradilaga, M. Irham, H. Ashari, J. G. H. Lee, and F. E. Rheindt (2019). Molecular evidence suggests radical revisions of species limits in the great speciator white-eye genus *Zosterops*. Journal of Ornithology 160:1–16.

Lockwood, M. W. (1999). Texas Bird Records Committee report for 1998. Bulletin of the Texas Ornithological Society 32:26–37.

Long, J. L. (1981). Introduced Birds of the World. Universe Books, New York, NY, USA.

Mactavish, B. (1994). Eurasian Oystercatcher, first for North America. Birders Journal 3:168–171.

McCracken, K. G., W. P. Johnson, and F. H. Sheldon (2001). Molecular population genetics, phylogeography, and conservation biology of the Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*). Conservation Genetics 2:87–102.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr., A. Corl, D. L. Rabosky, D. L. Altshuler, and R. Dudley (2014). Molecular phylogenetics and the diversification of hummingbirds. Current Biology 24:1–7.

Miller, M. J. (2008). Evolutionary ecological genetics of some Neotropical birds. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK, USA.

Moyle, R. G. (2006). A molecular phylogeny of kingfishers (Alcedinidae) with insights into early biogeographic history. The Auk 123:487–499.

Moyle, R. G., B. Slikas, L. A. Whittingham, D. W. Winkler, and F. H. Sheldon (2008). DNA sequence assessment of phylogenetic relationships among New World martins (Hirundinidae: *Progne*). The Wilson Journal of Ornithology 120:683–691.

Murray, K. (2009). Naumann's Thrush in Essex: New to Britain. British Birds 102:435–440.

Özdikmen, H. (2008). *Neodamophila* nom. nov., a replacement name for the bird genus *Damophila* Reichenbach, 1854 (Aves: Apodiformes: Trochilidae). Munis Entomology and Zoology 3:171–173.

Patten, M. A. (2015). Black-faced Antthrush (*Formicarius analis*), version 1.0. In Neotropical Birds Online (T. S. Schulenberg, editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/nb.blfant1.01

Piston, A. W., and S. C. Heinl (2001). First record of the European Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) from the Pacific. Western Birds 32:179–181.

Pranty, B., J. Dunn, S. C. Heinl, A. W. Kratter, P. E. Lehman, M. W. Lockwood, B. Mactavish, and K. J. Zimmer (2008). ABA Checklist: Birds of the Continental United States and Canada, 7th edition. American Birding Association, Colorado Springs, CO, USA.

Pratt, H. D., P. Bruner, and D. G. Berrett (1987). The Birds of Hawaii and the Tropical Pacific. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Proudfoot, G. A., F. R. Gehlbargh, and R. L. Honeycutt (2007). Mitochondrial DNA variation and phylogeography of the eastern and western screech-owls. The Condor 109: 617–627.

Prum, R. O., J. S. Berv, A. Dornburg, D. J. Field, J. P. Townsend, E. M. Lemmon, and A. R. Lemmon (2015). A comprehensive phylogeny of birds (Aves) using targeted next-generation DNA sequencing. Nature 526:569–573.

Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, K. Nelson, M. W. Lockwood, and D. Sibley (2018). 29th report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2018. Birding 50:30–40.

Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, K. Nelson, M. W. Lockwood, and D. Sibley (2019). 30th report of the ABA Checklist Committee, 2019. Birding 51:36–42.

Pyle, P., R. J. Keiffer, J. L. Dunn, and N. Moores (2015). The Mendocino shrike: Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*) × Turkestan Shrike (*L. phoenicuroides*) hybrid. North American Birds 69:4–35.

Pyle, R. L., and P. Pyle (2009). The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status, version 1. B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, USA.

Pyle, R. L., and P. Pyle (2017). The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status, version 2. B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, USA. http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/birds/rlp-monograph

Remsen, J. V., Jr., J. I. Areta, E. Bonaccorso, S. Claramunt, A. Jaramillo, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer (2020). A classification of the bird species of South America, version 1. American Ornithological Society. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm

Restall, R. (1996). Munias and Mannikins. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, USA.

Rheindt, F. E., A. M Cuervo, and R. T. Brumfield (2013). Rampant polyphyly indicates cryptic diversity in a clade of Neotropical flycatchers (Aves: Tyrannidae). Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 108:889–900.

Rhoads, S. N. (1893). Notes on certain Washington and British Columbia birds. The Auk 10:16–24.

Roberson, D. (1993). Fourteenth report of the California Bird Records Committee. Western Birds 24:113–166.

Rodríguez, Y., O. H. Garrido, J. W. Wiley, and A. Kirkconnell (2005). The Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*): An exceptional first record for the West Indies and the Western Hemisphere. Ornitologia Neotropical 16:41.

Salter, J. F., C. H. Oliveros, P. A. Hosner, J. D. Manthey, M. B. Robbins, R. G. Moyle, R. T. Brumfield, and B. C. Faircloth (2020). Extensive paraphyly in the typical owl family (Strigidae). The Auk: Ornithological Advances 137:1–15.

Sheldon, F. H., L. A. Whittingham, R. G. Moyle, B. Slikas, and D. W. Winkler (2005). Phylogeny of swallows (Aves: Hirundinidae) estimated from nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 35:254–270.

Slager, D. L., K. L. Epperly, R. R. Ha, S. Rohwer, C. Van Hemert, and J. Klicka (2020). Cryptic and extensive hybridization between ancient lineages of American Crows. Molecular Ecology 29:956–969.

Smith, B. T., C. C. Ribas, B. M. Whitney, B. E. Hernández-Baños, and J. Klicka (2013). Identifying biases at different spatial and temporal scales of diversification: A case study in the Neotropical parrotlet genus *Forpus*. Molecular Ecology 22:483–494.

Stepanyan, L. S. (1983). [Superspecies and sibling species in the avifauna of the USSR]. In Russian. Nauka Press, Moscow, Russia.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Stiles, F. G., J. V. Remsen, Jr., and J. A. McGuire (2017). The generic classification of the Trochilini (Aves: Trochilidae): Reconciling classification with phylogeny. Zootaxa 4353:401–424.

Traylor, M. A., Jr. (1982). Notes on tyrant flycatchers (Aves: Tyrannidae). Fieldiana (Zoology), New Series 13:1–22.

Tsai, W. L. E., C. Mota-Vargas, O. Rojas-Soto, R. Bhowmik, E. Y. Liang, J. M. Maley, E. Zarza, and J. E. McCormack (2019). Museum genomics reveals the speciation history of *Dendrortyx* wood-partridges in the Mesoamerican highlands. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 136:29–34.

Van Balen, B. (2020). Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*). In Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, D. A. Christie, and E. de Juana, Editors). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://www.hbw.com/species/japanese-white-eye-zosterops-japonicus

VanderWerf, E. A., R. E. David, P. Donaldson, R. May, H. D. Pratt, P. Pyle, and L. Tanino (2017). Hawaiian Islands bird checklist – 2017. 'Elepaio 77:33–42.

VanderWerf, E. A., R. E. David, P. Donaldson, R. May, H. D. Pratt, P. Pyle, and L. Tanino (2018). First report of the Hawaii Bird Records Committee. Western Birds 49:2–23.

Vaurie, C. (1959). The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna. Passeriformes. H. F. and G. Witherby, London, UK.

Walker, R. L. (1967). A brief history of exotic game bird and mammal introductions into Hawaii with a look to the future. 'Elepaio 28:29–32, 39–43.

Wang, N., R. T. Kimball, E. L. Braun, B. Liang, and Z. Zhang (2013). Assessing phylogenetic relationships among Galliformes: A multigene phylogeny with expanded taxon sampling in Phasianidae. PLOS One 8:e64312.

Wink, M., A. El-Sayed, H. Sauer-Gürth, and J. Gonzalez (2009). Molecular phylogeny of owls (Strigiformes) inferred from DNA sequences of the mitochondrial cytochrome b and the nuclear RAG-1 gene. Ardea 97:581–590.

Worfolk, T. (2000). Identification of Red-backed, Isabelline and Brown shrikes. Dutch Birding 22:323–362.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article-abstract/doi/10.1093/auk/ukaa030/5865308 by guest on 10 July 2020

Ornithology AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 138, 2021, pp. 1–1
DOI: 10.1093/ornithology/ukaa074

CHECK-LIST SUPPLEMENT

Addendum to the Sixty-first Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,2,12,*] Shawn M. Billerman,[3] Kevin J. Burns,[4] Carla Cicero,[5] Jon L. Dunn,[6] Andrew W. Kratter,[7] Irby J. Lovette,[3] Nicholas A. Mason,[8] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[9] J. V. Remsen, Jr.[8] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA
[2] National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA
[3] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[4] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[5] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[6] 24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[7] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[8] Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[9] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[10] Science & Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[11] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
[12] Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
* Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu

Published January 7, 2021

This notice adds one new entry (#1 below) to the 61st Supplement to the *Check-list of North American Birds* (The Auk: Ornithological Advances 137:1–24; https://doi.org/10.1093/auk/ukaa030) and corrects errors in two entries (#2–3 below):

1. [p. 626] Change the English name of *Rhynchophanes mccownii* to Thick-billed Longspur, after the relatively stout, conical bill referred to in the genus name, and make the associated change on p. li to the English name in the list of species known from the A.O.S. area (pp. xvii–liv). The English name was changed in light of heightened awareness of racial issues and the widespread retirement of Confederate symbols. Although this species was described in 1851 and was not named in recognition of McCown's military career, McCown nevertheless played an important leadership role in the Confederacy. This change was made in accordance with the committee's new Guidelines for English Bird Names (https://americanornithology.org/nacc/guidelines-for-english-bird-names/).

Other possible replacement names were rejected as indicative only of particular plumages (e.g., Black-breasted Longspur) or as not distinctive with respect to other species of longspur (e.g., Bay-winged Longspur, White-tailed Longspur). Habitat names such as Shortgrass Longspur were strongly considered but rejected as misleading due to this species' occurrence in barren habitats during most of the year (winter and migration), when the other three species of longspur are found in shortgrass.

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly known as McCown's Longspur.

2. Under Entry 7 of the supplement, concerning the addition of *Coccyzus melacoryphus* to the U.S. list, correct the name of the town in southern Texas from Weslac to Weslaco.

3. Under Entry 32 of the supplement, concerning the merger of *Corvus caurinus* and *C. brachyrhynchos*, correct the first sentence to read as follows:

"*Corvus caurinus* is treated as conspecific with *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, following Slager et al. (2020), and is now considered a subspecies of *brachyrhynchos*."

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) treated as two species *C. brachyrhynchos* and *C. caurinus* Baird, 1858 [Northwestern Crow], but merged based on genomic data that indicate a lack of reproductive isolation with extensive introgression and backcrossing (Slager et al. 2020), clinal variation, and a lack of consistent differences in size, ecology, and vocalizations where the two are in contact in southwestern British Columbia and northwestern Washington (Rhoads 1893, Johnston 1961, Slager et al. 2020). Also known as Common Crow.

Published by Oxford University Press for the American Ornithological Society 2021. This work is written by (a) US Government employee(s) and is in the public domain in the US.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukaa074/6067224 by AOS Member Access user on 01 March 2021

Ornithology AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 138, 2021, pp. 1–18
DOI: 10.1093/ornithology/ukab037

CHECK-LIST SUPPLEMENT

Sixty-second Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,2,13,*] Shawn M. Billerman,[3] Kevin J. Burns,[4] Carla Cicero,[5] Jon L. Dunn,[6] Blanca E. Hernández-Baños,[7] Andrew W. Kratter,[8] Irby J. Lovette,[3] Nicholas A. Mason,[9] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[10] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[11] and Kevin Winker[12]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Eastern Ecological Science Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA
[2] National Museum of Natural History, MRC-116, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA
[3] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[4] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[5] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[6] 24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[7] Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Museo de Zoología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México
[8] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[9] Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[10] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[11] Science & Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[12] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA.
[13] Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
*Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu

Published June 29, 2021

This is the 21st supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 15 April 2020 and 15 April 2021 by the American Ornithological Society's (formerly American Ornithologists' Union) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, Blanca E. Hernández-Baños was added to the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 4 species (*Columba palumbus*, *Amazilis amazilia*, *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus*, and *Helopsaltes certhiola*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information; (2) 6 species (*Larus brachyrhynchus*, *Strix sartorii*, *Sitta insularis*, *Euphonia godmani*, *Basileuterus delattrii*, and *Melopyrrha grandis*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 1 species (*Cistothorus stellaris*) is added to the main list because of a split from a species already on the list, and the English name of that species (*C. platensis*) is transferred to *C. stellaris*; (4) 1 species name is changed (to *Polioptila bilineata*) because of a split from an extralimital species; (5) 1 species name is changed (to *Caracara plancus*) because of a lump with an extralimital species, but with no change to the English name; (6) the English name and distributional statement of 1 species (*Catharus dryas*) are changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (7) the distributional statements of 5 species (*Hydrobates castro*, *Thamnistes anabatinus*, *Ramphocaenus melanurus*, *Anthus lutescens*, and *Turdus merula*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (8) the distributional statement of 1 species (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) is changed because of a lump with an extralimital species; (9) 6 genera (*Urile*, *Nannopterum Corthylio*, *Padda*, *Glaucestrilda*, and *Amphispizopsis*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 9 scientific names (*Urile penicillatus*, *U. urile*, *U. pelagicus*, *Nannopterum auritum*, *N. brasilianum*, *Corthylio calendula*, *Padda oryzivora*, *Glaucestrilda caerulescens*, and *Amphispizopsis quinquestriata*); (10) 2 genera (*Canachites* and *Philodice*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in the loss of those genera (*Falcipennis* and *Calliphlox*, respectively) and changes to 3 scientific names (*Canachites canadensis*, *Philodice bryantae*, and *P. mitchellii*); (11) 1 genus (*Ramphotrigon*) is added because of a lump with another genus, resulting in the loss of that genus (*Deltarhynchus*) and a change to 1 scientific name (*Ramphotrigon flammulatum*); (12) 1 genus (*Pseudoscops*) is lost by merger with a genus already on the list, resulting in changes to two scientific names (*Asio clamator* and *A. grammicus*); (13) the scientific names of

Published by Oxford University Press for the American Ornithological Society 2021. This work is written by (a) US Government employee(s) and is in the public domain in the US.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

2 species are changed (to *Chlorophonia elegantissima* and *C. musica*) due to transfer between genera already on the list; (14) the hyphen is removed from the English name of 1 species (*Helopsaltes ochotensis*); (15) 1 species (*Nesoctites micromegas*) is transferred between subfamilies already on the list; (16) the type locality of 1 species (*Colinus nigrogularis*) is changed; (17) 1 species (*Forpus spengeli*) is added to the Appendix, replacing another species (*F. xanthopterygius*); and (18) 1 species (*Lonchura malacca*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

New linear sequences are adopted for families in the order Passeriformes, for genera and species in the families Regulidae, Polioptilidae, and Estrildidae, for species in the genus *Chaetura*, and for species in the subfamily Euphoniinae, all due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://americanornithology.org/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2021-proposals/.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,169. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Canachites canadensis Spruce Grouse.
Columba palumbus Common Wood Pigeon. (A)
Philodice bryantae Magenta-throated Woodstar.
Philodice mitchellii Purple-throated Woodstar.
Amazilis amazilia Amazilia Hummingbird. (A)
Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus Pallas's Gull. (A)
Larus canus Common Gull.
Larus brachyrhynchus Short-billed Gull.
Urile penicillatus Brandt's Cormorant.
Urile urile Red-faced Cormorant.
Urile pelagicus Pelagic Cormorant.
Nannopterum auritum Double-crested Cormorant.
Nannopterum brasilianum Neotropic Cormorant.
Strix sartorii Cinereous Owl.
Asio clamator Striped Owl.
Asio grammicus Jamaican Owl.
Caracara plancus Crested Caracara.
Ramphotrigon flammulatum Flammulated Flycatcher.
Helopsaltes certhiola Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler. (A)
Helopsaltes ochotensis Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler. (A)
Corthylio calendula Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Sitta insularis Bahama Nuthatch.
Polioptila bilineata White-browed Gnatcatcher.
Cistothorus stellaris Sedge Wren.
Cistothorus platensis Grass Wren.
Catharus dryas Yellow-throated Nightingale-Thrush.
Padda oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)
Glaucestrilda caerulescens Lavender Waxbill. (I)
Chlorophonia elegantissima Elegant Euphonia.
Chlorophonia musica Antillean Euphonia.
Euphonia godmani West Mexican Euphonia.
Amphispizopsis quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow.
Basileuterus delattrii Chestnut-capped Warbler.
†***Melopyrrha grandis*** St. Kitts Bullfinch.

Delete the following names:

Falcipennis canadensis Spruce Grouse.
Calliphlox bryantae Magenta-throated Woodstar.
Calliphlox mitchellii Purple-throated Woodstar.
Larus canus Mew Gull.
Phalacrocorax penicillatus Brandt's Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax urile Red-faced Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pelagic Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax auritus Double-crested Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax brasilianus Neotropic Cormorant.
Pseudoscops clamator Striped Owl.
Pseudoscops grammicus Jamaican Owl.
Caracara cheriway Crested Caracara.
Deltarhynchus flammulatus Flammulated Flycatcher.
Cistothorus platensis Sedge Wren.
Polioptila plumbea Tropical Gnatcatcher.
Regulus calendula Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Helopsaltes ochotensis Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler. (A)
Catharus dryas Spotted Nightingale-Thrush.
Estrilda caerulescens Lavender Waxbill. (I)
Lonchura oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)
Euphonia elegantissima Elegant Euphonia.
Euphonia musica Antillean Euphonia.
Amphispiza quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow.

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Chaetura*:

Chaetura cinereiventris
Chaetura spinicaudus
Chaetura fumosa
Chaetura martinica
Chaetura pelagica
Chaetura vauxi
Chaetura chapmani
Chaetura meridionalis
Chaetura brachyura

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Adopt the following linear sequence for families in the order Passeriformes:

SAPAYOIDAE
PIPRIDAE
COTINGIDAE
TITYRIDAE
OXYRUNCIDAE
ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE
TYRANNIDAE
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
THAMNOPHILIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
RHINOCRYPTIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE
FURNARIIDAE
VIREONIDAE
MONARCHIDAE
LANIIDAE
CORVIDAE
REMIZIDAE
PARIDAE
ALAUDIDAE
ACROCEPHALIDAE
DONACOBIIDAE
LOCUSTELLIDAE
HIRUNDINIDAE
AEGITHALIDAE
CETTIIDAE
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE
PYCNONOTIDAE
SYLVIIDAE
ZOSTEROPIDAE
LEIOTHRICHIDAE
REGULIDAE
DULIDAE
BOMBYCILLIDAE
PTILIOGONATIDAE
MOHOIDAE
SITTIDAE
CERTHIIDAE
POLIOPTILIDAE
TROGLODYTIDAE
MIMIDAE
STURNIDAE
CINCLIDAE
TURDIDAE
MUSCICAPIDAE
PEUCEDRAMIDAE
PLOCEIDAE
VIDUIDAE
ESTRILDIDAE
PRUNELLIDAE
PASSERIDAE
MOTACILLIDAE
FRINGILLIDAE
RHODINOCICHLIDAE
CALCARIIDAE
EMBERIZIDAE
PASSERELLIDAE
CALYPTOPHILIDAE
ZELEDONIIDAE
PHAENICOPHILIDAE
NESOSPINGIDAE
SPINDALIDAE
TERETISTRIDAE
ICTERIIDAE
ICTERIDAE
PARULIDAE
CARDINALIDAE
MITROSPINGIDAE
THRAUPIDAE

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera and species in the family Regulidae:

Corthylio calendula
Regulus satrapa

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera and species in the family Polioptilidae:

Ramphocaenus melanurus
Microbates cinereiventris
Polioptila schistaceigula
Polioptila lembeyei
Polioptila albiventris
Polioptila bilineata
Polioptila caerulea
Polioptila melanura
Polioptila californica
Polioptila nigriceps
Polioptila albiloris

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera and species in the family Estrildidae:

Spermestes cucullata
Euodice cantans
Euodice malabarica
Padda oryzivora
Lonchura punctulata
Lonchura malacca
Lonchura atricapilla
Amandava amandava
Glaucestrilda caerulescens
Estrilda melpoda
Estrilda astrild
Estrilda troglodytes

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the subfamily Euphoniinae:

Chlorophonia elegantissima
Chlorophonia musica
Chlorophonia flavirostris
Chlorophonia occipitalis
Chlorophonia callophrys
Euphonia jamaica
Euphonia godmani
Euphonia affinis
Euphonia luteicapilla
Euphonia minuta
Euphonia hirundinacea
Euphonia laniirostris
Euphonia imitans
Euphonia gouldi
Euphonia fulvicrissa
Euphonia anneae
Euphonia xanthogaster

Note: The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).

1. [p. 86] Extralimital species *Oxyura ferruginea* is treated as conspecific with *O. jamaicensis*. Make the following changes to the existing distributional statement and Notes in the account for *O. jamaicensis*:

Insert "[*jamaicensis* group]" following "*Breeds*", "*Winters*", "*Resident*", and "*Migrates*" at the beginning of the first four paragraphs of the distributional statement. In the paragraph beginning "*Resident*", add the following after "Grenada": "; [*ferruginea* group] in South America in the Andes from Colombia south to western Argentina and southern Chile." Replace the paragraph beginning "Introduced and established" with the following: "Introduced and established in England, where numbers dramatically reduced by control operations, and in western Europe, including France, Spain, and the Netherlands, and in Morocco."

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Groups: *O. jamaicensis* [Ruddy Duck] and *O. ferruginea* (Eyton, 1838) [Andean Duck]. The two groups were formerly treated as separate species (AOU 1998) based largely on Livezey (1995), who proposed that they were not sister species, although prior to this they were considered conspecific (AOU 1983). Molecular data indicate that *jamaicensis*, *ferruginea*, and *andina*, the latter a population of *ferruginea* in Colombia sometimes treated as a subspecies, form a tight clade (McCracken and Sorenson 2005). The population *andina* consists of a wide range of intermediate phenotypic forms (Fjeldså 1986, Donegan et al. 2015) and shows genetic evidence of extensive hybridization between *jamaicensis* and *ferruginea* (McCracken and Sorenson 2005, Muñoz-Fuentes et al. 2013).

2. [p. 126] Change the type locality of *Colinus nigrogularis* to "Honduras", following van Tyne and Trautman (1941).

3. [p. 119] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial sequences (Kimball et al. 2011, Persons et al. 2016) have shown that *Falcipennis* as currently constituted is paraphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the genus heading, citation, and Notes for *Falcipennis* and replace them with the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***CANACHITES*** Stejneger

Canachites Stejneger, 1885, Proceedings of the United States National Museum 8: 410. Type, by original designation, *Tetrao canadensis* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Dendragapus* (e.g., AOU 1983) or *Falcipennis* (AOU 1998), although prior to this placed in *Canachites* (e.g., AOU 1910 through AOU 1957). Genetic data (Kimball et al. 2011, Persons et al. 2016) indicate that inclusion of *C. canadensis* in either *Dendragapus* or *Falcipennis* creates a paraphyletic group.

Change ***Falcipennis canadensis*** to ***Canachites canadensis***, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and notes for *Canachites*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Groups: *C. canadensis* [Spruce Grouse] and *C. franklinii* (Douglas, 1829) [Franklin's Grouse]. Formerly placed in *Dendragapus* or *Falcipennis*. See comments under *Canachites*.

4. [p. 218] After the species account for *Columba livia*, insert the following new species account:

Columba palumbus Linnaeus. Common Wood Pigeon.

Columba palumbus Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, 1, p. 163 (in Europe, Asia = Sweden.)

Habitat.—A wide variety of wooded and semi-wooded areas, including agricultural land.

Distribution.—*Breeds* throughout Europe, north to eastern Iceland (although not regularly), the Faeroes, and northern Fennoscandia, east to western Siberia and northwestern China, and south to Morocco, Algeria, northern Tunisia, Turkey, the Caucasus, northern Pakistan, northern Afghanistan, and extreme northwestern India. Also resident on the Azores; extirpated from Madeira.

Winters through most of Europe from Iceland and southern Scandinavia south to northwestern Africa, and

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

east to Turkey, northern Israel, southern Kazakhstan, and the northwestern Himalayas, irregularly east to Nepal.

Casual to Mauritania and Jordan and accidental to Spitsbergen.

Accidental in Quebec (La Romaine, 5–13 May 2019; photos; Pyle et al. 2020).

5. [pp. 277–279] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Chesser et al. 2018) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Chaetura* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and citation for *Chaetura*, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Chesser et al. (2018).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the genus *Chaetura* to:

Chaetura cinereiventris
Chaetura spinicaudus
Chaetura fumosa
Chaetura martinica
Chaetura pelagica
Chaetura vauxi
Chaetura chapmani
Chaetura meridionalis
Chaetura brachyura

6. [p. 307] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) have shown that *Calliphlox* as currently constituted is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the genus heading, citation, and Notes for *Calliphlox* and replace them with the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PHILODICE*** Mulsant, Verreaux and Verreaux

Philodice Mulsant, and J. and E. Verreaux, 1866, Mémoires de la Société Impériale des Sciences Naturelles de Cherbourg 12: 230. Type, by monotypy, *Trochilus mitchellii* Bourcier.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) synonymized with *Calliphlox*, but genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) indicate that *Calliphlox* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that *P. bryantae* and *P. mitchellii* are not closely related to *Calliphlox sensu stricto*.

Change ***Calliphlox bryantae*** to ***Philodice bryantae*** and ***Calliphlox mitchellii*** to ***Philodice mitchellii***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Philodice*, and replace the final sentence of the Notes for both species with the following: See comments under *Philodice*.

7. [p. 300] After the species account for *Amazilia boucardi*, insert the following new genus heading, citation, and species account:

Genus ***AMAZILIS*** G. R. Gray

Amazilis G. R. Gray, 1855, Catalogue of the Genera and Subgenera of Birds, p. 23. Type by original designation (monotypy), *Orthorynchus Amazilia* Lesson and Garnot, 1827, Voyage autour du monde: exécuté par ordre du roi, sur la corvette de Sa Majesté, la Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824, et 1825, Zoologie, Atlas 1(4), pl. 31, fig. 3 and caption.

Amazilis amazilia (Lesson and Garnot). Amazilia Hummingbird.

Orthorynchus Amazilia Lesson and Garnot, 1827, Voyage autour du monde: exécuté par ordre du roi, sur la corvette de Sa Majesté, la Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824, et 1825, Zoologie, Atlas 1(4), pl. 31, fig. 3 and caption. (Environs of Lima, Peru.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Riparian Thickets, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0-2400 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands and arid parts of the Andes from Esmeraldas and Carchi, Ecuador, to Ica, Peru, and in the arid Marañón drainage from Loja, Ecuador, to Cajamarca, Peru.

Accidental on the humid eastern slope of the Andes in Napo, Ecuador, and in Panama (near Juan Hombron, Coclé, 16 March 2016; photos; van Dort and Komar 2019).

8. [p. 185] After the species account for *Leucophaeus pipixcan*, insert the following new genus heading, citation, and species account:

Genus ***ICHTHYAETUS*** Kaup

Ichthyaetus Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte und Natürliches System der Europäischen Thierwelt, p. 102. Type by monotypy, *Larus ichthyaetus* Pallas.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus (Pallas). Pallas's Gull.

Larus Ichthyaetus Pallas, 1773, Reise Verschiedene Provinzen Russischen Reichs 2, p. 713. (Caspian Sea.)

Habitat.—Nests on barren islands in saline and fresh waters, generally in steppes and mountain lakes. Winters on coasts, rivers, and lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* mainly and locally in Central Asia from Ukraine and the southern Caspian region east to western Mongolia and northern and central China.

Winters in the Mediterranean from Sicily east, and east to the Bay of Bengal. Rare south as far as Kenya and to the Gulf of Thailand and Hong Kong.

Rare to eastern and southeastern Europe, and casual to western Europe, Canary Islands, northwestern Africa, Madeira, Uganda, Burundi, and Vietnam, most of eastern China, Taiwan, Korea, and Japan.

Accidental in Alaska (Shemya I., western Aleutians, 2–5 May 2019; photo; Pyle et al. 2020; specimen at UAM).

Notes.—English name follows Clements et al. (2019), HBW-BLI (2020), and Gill et al. (2021). Also known as Great Black-headed Gull.

9. [pp. 187–188] *Larus brachyrhynchus* is treated as a species separate from *L. canus*. In the existing account for *L. canus*, change the English name to Common Gull, delete the *brachyrhynchus* group from the distributional statement, add "Iceland," before "the Faeroe Islands" in the "*Breeds*" statement for the *canus* group, delete the "*Migrates*" paragraph, and replace the entire "Casual or accidental" paragraph with the following:

Rare [*canus* group] to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, casual south to New York, and accidental west to Lake Ontario and south to North Carolina; casual to Greenland and the eastern Atlantic islands, and accidental to Spitsbergen and Bear Island; [*kamtschatschensis* group] rare in the western Aleutians (specimens from Attu and Shemya); casual farther north and east, reported as far north as Nome and in the Gulf of Alaska as far east as Juneau; casual in the Commander Islands, and accidental to Midway, Hawaii (Kauai), Delaware, New England, and Atlantic Canada.

Replace the existing Notes for *L. canus* with the following:

Notes.—Groups: *L. canus* [Common Gull] and *L. kamtschatschensis* Bonaparte, 1857 [Kamchatka Gull]. See comments under *L. brachyrhynchus*.

After the account for *L. canus*, insert the following new species account:

Larus brachyrhynchus Richardson. Short-billed Gull.

Larus brachyrhynchus Richardson, 1831, in Wilson and Bonaparte, American Ornithology, Jameson ed., 4, p. 352. (Great Bear Lake.)

Habitat.—Rocky or sandy coasts or inland along large lakes, rivers, marshes, and other wetlands (breeding); mainly rocky seacoasts, estuaries, beaches, and bays, straggling inland near and away from water (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—[same as for the *brachyrhynchus* group]

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1931 through AOU 1998) considered conspecific with *L. canus* Linnaeus, 1758 [Common Gull], and known as Mew Gull beginning with AOU (1957), although considered a separate species prior to this (e.g., through AOU 1910), when called Short-billed Gull. Treated as separate based largely on differences in display vocalizations (Adriaens and Gibbins 2016); the species also show genetic (Sternkopf 2011) and morphological differences (Adriaens and Gibbins 2016) and had been treated as conspecific based on weak evidence (following Oberholser 1919).

10. [p. 25] Extralimital species *Hydrobates jabejabe* is treated as a species separate from *H. castro*. In the species account for *H. castro*, delete mention of Cape Verde from the distributional statement and replace the first sentence of the existing Notes with the following: Formerly considered conspecific with *H. monteiroi* (Bolton, 2008) [Monteiro's Storm-Petrel] and *H. jabejabe* (Bocage, 1875) [Cape Verde Storm-Petrel], but separated from the former based on differences in vocalizations and differential response to playback (Bolton et al. 2007, 2008), genetics (Friesen et al. 2007, Smith et al. 2007, Silva et al. 2016, Wallace et al. 2017), molt (Bolton et al. 2008), and lack of mixing between hot- and cool-season breeding populations (Smith et al. 2007, Bolton et al. 2008, Silva et al. 2016); separated from *H. jabejabe* based mainly on a sister relationship to others in the complex in a genomic analysis (Taylor et al. 2019), and also on differences in vocalizations and response to playback (Bolton et al. 2007).

11. [32–34] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Kennedy and Spencer 2014, Kennedy et al. 2019) have revealed deep divergences within the genus *Phalacrocorax*. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE:** Cormorants, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***URILE*** Bonaparte

Urile Bonaparte, 1856, Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences 43 (11): 574. Type, by original designation, *Pelecanus Urile* Gmelin.

Notes.—*Urile* and *Nannopterum* were formerly synonymized with *Phalacrocorax* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic data (Kennedy and Spencer 2014, Kennedy

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

et al. 2019) show deep divergences within *Phalacrocorax* largely congruent with differences based on osteological data (Worthy 2011).

Change the generic names of *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*, *P. urile*, and *P. pelagicus* to *Urile*; add parentheses around the authority for *U. pelagicus*; place the accounts for these species under the heading, citation, and Notes for *Urile*; make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes; and either insert the following Notes (for *U. penicillatus*) or insert the following at the end of the existing Notes (for *U. urile* and *U. pelagicus*): See comments under *Urile.*

Under the heading Genus ***PHALACROCORAX*** Brisson replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Urile.*

After the species account for *Phalacrocorax carbo*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***NANNOPTERUM*** Sharpe

Nannopterum Sharpe, 1899, Hand-List of Birds 1, p. 235. Type, by monotypy, *Phalacrocorax harrisi* Rothschild.

Notes.—See comments under *Urile.*

Change ***Phalacrocorax auritus*** to ***Nannopterum auritum*** and ***Phalacrocorax brasilianus*** to ***Nannopterum brasilianum***; place the accounts for these species under the heading, citation, and Notes for *Nannopterum*; make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes; and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for each species: See comments under *Urile.*

12. [p. 263] *Strix sartorii* is treated as a species separate from *S. varia.* In the account for *S. varia*, remove all Mexican localities from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following: See comments under *S. occidentalis* and *S. sartorii*.

After the account for *S. varia*, insert the following new species account:

Strix sartorii (Ridgway). Cinereous Owl.

Syrnium nebulosum, var. *Sartorii* Ridgway, 1874, Bulletin of the Essex Institute 5 (1873): 200. (Mirador, Vera Cruz, eastern Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine-oak Forest, Pine Forest (1400–2500 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—Formerly mostly on the Pacific slope of Mexico from Durango south to Guerrero (Mount Teotepec) and Oaxaca (La Parada and Cerro San Felipe), east on the Central Plateau to San Luis Potosí and Puebla, and very locally to Veracruz. Some populations (e.g., Guerrero and eastern population in Puebla and Veracruz) are widely disjunct. Recent surveys have only detected the species in Nayarit, whereas the more southerly *Strix fulvescens* (Fulvous Owl) is now known from localities in Oaxaca historically occupied by this species (Pieplow et al. 2020).

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. varia*, but separated principally based on vocal differences (Pieplow and Spencer 2020); these species also differ in mitochondrial DNA (Barrowclough et al. 2011), plumage (Baird and Ridgway 1873), and habitat (Binford 1989).

13. [p. 265] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial sequences (Salter et al. 2020) have shown that *Asio* is paraphyletic with respect to *Pseudoscops*. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the heading Genus ***PSEUDOSCOPS*** Kaup, move the citations for *Pseudoscops* and *Rhinoptynx* into the synonymy of *Asio*, and insert the following Notes under *Asio*:

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

Change ***Pseudoscops clamator*** to ***Asio clamator*** and ***Pseudoscops grammicus*** to ***Asio grammicus*** and replace the Notes under *A. clamator* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998), along with *A. grammicus*, placed in *Pseudoscops*, but genetic data (Salter et al. 2020) indicate that *Asio* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Pseudoscops*.

Insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *A. grammicus:*

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

14. [p. 332] Nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Benz et al. 2006, Dufort 2016, Shakya et al. 2017) indicate that *Nesoctites micromegas* belongs to the Picinae rather than to the Picumninae. Delete the headings Tribe PICUMNINI: Typical Piculets and Tribe NESOCTITINI: Antillean Piculets. Move the genus heading and citation for *Nesoctites* to follow the heading Subfamily PICINAE: Woodpeckers. Place the species account for *N. micromegas* after the heading and citation for *Nesoctites* and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the subfamily Picumninae, but genetic data (Benz et al. 2006, Dufort 2016, Shakya et al. 2017) show that this species is sister to the rest of the Picinae and is not part of the Picumninae, as anticipated by the anatomical study of Goodge (1972).

15. [pp. 106–107] *Caracara cheriway* is treated as conspecific with *C. plancus*. Replace the species account for *C. cheriway* with the following new account:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Caracara plancus (Miller). Crested Caracara.

Falco plancus J. F. Miller, 1777, Various Subjects of Natural History, pt. 3, pl. 17. (Tierra del Fuego.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for this species in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—Resident [*cheriway* group] in central and southern Florida (north to Manatee, Osceola, and Brevard counties, formerly to St. Johns County), 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 south locally through Middle America (including the Tres Marías Islands off Nayarit), and in South America (including islands off Venezuela from Aruba east to Trinidad) south to northern Peru and northern Brazil; [*plancus* group] from central Peru and southern Amazonian 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. Accidental west to Washington, Oregon, and California, and north throughout the United States to Canada (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia).

Notes.—Groups: *C. cheriway* (Jacquin, 1784) [Crested Caracara] and *C. plancus* [Southern Caracara]. Formerly considered a single species (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), the groups were separated in AOU (2000). Again treated as conspecific, following Remsen et al. (2021), based on extensive hybridization in the contact zone in Amazonia, clinal variation in phenotype, and an apparent lack of barriers to gene flow (Hellmayr and Conover 1949, Dove and Banks 1999, Fuchs et al. 2012).

16. [pp. 347–684] Genomic DNA sequence data (Oliveros et al. 2019, Feng et al. 2020, Kuhl et al. 2021) have shown that our current linear sequence of families in the order Passeriformes does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Order **PASSERIFORMES**: Passerine Birds, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of families follows Oliveros et al. (2019), Feng et al. (2020), and Kuhl et al. (2021).

Rearrange the sequence of families in the order Passeriformes to:

Sapayoidae
Pipridae
Cotingidae
Tityridae
Oxyruncidae
Onychorhynchidae
Tyrannidae
Conopophagidae
Thamnophilidae
Grallariidae
Rhinocryptidae
Formicariidae
Furnariidae
Vireonidae
Monarchidae
Laniidae
Corvidae
Remizidae
Paridae
Alaudidae
Acrocephalidae
Donacobiidae
Locustellidae
Hirundinidae
Aegithalidae
Cettiidae
Phylloscopidae
Pycnonotidae
Sylviidae
Zosteropidae
Leiothrichidae
Regulidae
Dulidae
Bombycillidae
Ptiliogonatidae
Mohoidae
Sittidae
Certhiidae
Polioptilidae
Troglodytidae
Mimidae
Sturnidae
Cinclidae
Turdidae
Muscicapidae
Peucedramidae
Ploceidae
Viduidae
Estrildidae
Prunellidae
Passeridae
Motacillidae
Fringillidae
Rhodinocichlidae
Calcariidae
Emberizidae
Passerellidae
Calyptophilidae
Zeledoniidae
Phaenicophilidae

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Nesospingidae
Spindalidae
Teretistridae
Icteriidae
Icteridae
Parulidae
Cardinalidae
Mitrospingidae
Thraupidae

Delete the existing Notes under the headings Suborder TYRANNI: Suboscines and Suborder PASSERI: Oscines.

17. [pp. 407] Nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Ohlson et al. 2008, Harvey et al. 2020, Lavinia et al. 2020) indicate that *Ramphotrigon* is paraphyletic with respect to *Deltarhynchus*. These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Myiarchus oberi*:

Genus ***RAMPHOTRIGON*** G. R. Gray

Ramphotrigon G. R. Gray, 1855, Catalogue of the Genera and Subgenera of Birds, p. 146. Type, by original designation, *Platyrhynchus ruficaudus* Spix.

Notes.—See comments under *Ramphotrigon flammulatum*.

Change ***Deltarhynchus flammulatus*** to ***Ramphotrigon flammulatum***, move the species account to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Ramphotrigon*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Deltarhynchus*, but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, Harvey et al. 2020, Lavinia et al. 2020) show that *Ramphotrigon* as previously constituted is paraphyletic with respect to *Deltarhynchus*.

Delete the heading and Notes for the genus *Deltarhynchus* and move the citation for this genus into the synonymy of *Ramphotrigon*.

18. [pp. 363] Extralimital species *Thamnistes rufescens* is treated as a species separate from *T. anabatinus*. In the species account for *T. anabatinus*, delete the *rufescens* group from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. rufescens* Cabanis, 1873 [Rufescent Antshrike], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Isler and Whitney 2017); plumage also differs markedly.

19. [p. 489] Before the species account for *Helopsaltes ochotensis*, insert the following new species account:

Helopsaltes certhiola (Pallas). Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler.

Motacilla Certhiola Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica, 1, p. 509 – "in regionum [*sic*] ultra Baicalem" = mountainous region between Onon and Borzya in eastern Transbaikalia, *fide* Meise, 1934, Abhandlungen und Berichte der Museen für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde zu Dresden 18 (2): 39.

Habitat.—Breeds in wet grasslands and reedy areas; in the Russian Far East, also grain fields and dry meadows; in winter, a variety of wetland habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* widely in the central and eastern Palearctic from the Irtysh River in western Siberia, east through Transbaikalia and Amurland to the Sea of Okhotsk and the northern portion of the Sea of Japan, and south to Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and western and northern China.

Winters in southwestern and eastern India and Sri Lanka and throughout much of southeast Asia, and in lower numbers in Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Borneo.

Migrates mainly through eastern China, Taiwan, and the Korean Peninsula.

Rare in fall to western Europe (mainly countries bordering the Baltic and North seas), and casual to Nepal, Japan, Lesser Sundas (Alor), Christmas Island, and Ashmore Reef, Australia. Accidental in Israel (Eilat) in winter.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 9–12 September 2019; photos; Pyle et al. 2020).

Notes.— English name follows Clements et al. (2019), HBW-BLI (2020), and Gill et al. (2021). Also known as Rusty-rumped Warbler. Hybridizes extensively with *H. ochotensis* along the coastal plain of the lower Primorskiy region of the lower Amur River and northern Sakhalin (Kalyakin et al. 1993, Kennerley and Pearson 2010).

20. [p. 489] The hyphen is removed from the English name of Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler (*Helopsaltes ochotensis*), because the species named "Grasshopper Warbler" do not form a monophyletic group (Alström et al. 2018).

21. [p. 488] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Päckert et al. 2009, Oliveros et al. 2019) have shown that *Regulus calendula* is deeply divergent from other species currently placed in this genus, consistent with long-recognized phenotypic differences. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Family REGULIDAE: Kinglets, delete the existing Notes under Genus ***REGULUS*** Cuvier, delete the heading Subgenus ***REGULUS*** Cuvier, replace the heading Subgenus ***CORTHYLIO*** Cabanis with Genus ***CORTHYLIO*** Cabanis,

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

move the heading and citation for *Corthylio* to follow the heading for Regulidae, and insert the following Notes under *Corthylio*:

Notes.—Formerly considered a subgenus of *Regulus* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), although previously treated as a genus (AOU 1931). Again considered a genus based on molecular data (Ingold et al. 1988, Päckert et al. 2009, Oliveros et al. 2019) that indicate that *C. calendula* is deeply divergent from other species in the Regulidae, a finding consistent with long-recognized morphological (Miller 1915, Clark 1974) and vocal (Becker 1978, Löhrl and Thaler 1980) differences.

Change ***Regulus calendula*** to ***Corthylio calendula*** and replace the existing Notes with the following:
Notes.—See comments under *Regulus* and *R. satrapa*.

Replace the existing Notes for *Regulus satrapa* with the following:
Notes.—See *Regulus cuvieri* in Appendix.

22. [pp. 469–470] *Sitta insularis* is treated as a species separate from *S. pusilla*. In the species account for *S. pusilla*, remove "; also in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama)" from the distributional statement and change the existing Notes to the following:
Notes.—See comments under *S. insularis*.

After the species account for *S. pusilla*, insert the following new account:

Sitta insularis J. Bond. Bahama Nuthatch.

Sitta pusilla insularis Bond, 1931, Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 83: 389. (Grand Bahama Island.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest.
Distribution.—Northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama); populations in severe decline.
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. pusilla*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Hayes et al. 2004, Boesman and Collar 2020) and reduced response of each species to playback of vocalizations of the other (Levy and Cox 2020).

Delete the existing Notes in the species account for *Sitta pygmaea*.

23. [p. 491] Extralimital species *Ramphocaenus sticturus* is treated as a species separate from *R. melanurus*. In the species account for *R. melanurus*, change the distributional statement for the *melanurus* group to "in South America from northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to southeastern Peru, northern Bolivia, and south-central Amazonian Brazil, and southeastern Brazil", and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly considered conspecific with *R. sticturus* Hellmayr, 1902 [Chattering Gnatwren], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2021), based on differences in vocalizations and local sympatry with no evidence of hybridization (Harvey et al. 2014); the two species are also deeply divergent genetically (Smith et al. 2018).

24. [p. 493] *Polioptila bilineata* is treated as a species separate from the now extralimital species *P. plumbea*. Remove the species account for *P. plumbea* and replace it with the following new account:

Polioptila bilineata (Bonaparte). White-browed Gnatcatcher.

Culicivora bilineata Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Generum Avium 1(2): 316. (Cartagena, Colombia.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *P. plumbea*]
Distribution.—[same as for the *bilineata* group]
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *P. plumbea* (Gmelin, 1788) [Tropical Gnatcatcher], but separated based on genetic data (Smith et al. 2018) that indicate that *plumbea* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and consisted of two deeply divergent clades.

25. [pp. 491–494] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Smith et al. 2018) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the family Polioptilidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family POLIOPTILIDAE: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens, insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes: Linear sequence of species follows Smith et al. (2018).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the family Polioptilidae to:

Ramphocaenus melanurus
Microbates cinereiventris
Polioptila schistaceigula
Polioptila lembeyei
Polioptila albiventris
Polioptila bilineata
Polioptila caerulea
Polioptila melanura
Polioptila californica
Polioptila nigriceps
Polioptila albiloris

26. [pp. 482–483] *Cistothorus stellaris* is treated as a species separate from *C. platensis*. In the account for *C. platensis*, change the English name to Grass Wren and

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

replace the existing habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Low, Seasonally Wet Grasslands, Campo Grasslands, Paramo (0-4600 m; Tropical to Alpine zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Middle America in Durango, San Luis Potosí, Michoacán (Lake Pátzcuaro region), southern Veracruz, Distrito Federal, Chiapas, Guatemala (central highlands), northern El Salvador, Honduras (Siguatepeque, and the Mosquitia pine savanna), north-central and northeastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica (vicinity of Cartago), and western Panama (western Chiriquí); and in South America locally in the Andes from northern Colombia south to Argentina and Chile, and in the eastern lowlands locally in northeastern Colombia, southeastern Peru, and eastern Bolivia, and from eastern Brazil and Paraguay south to Tierra del Fuego; isolated populations in the Santa Marta Mountains, Perijá Mountains, the Coastal Range and eastern tepui group of Venezuela and Guyana, and on the Falkland Islands.

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

Before the account for *C. platensis*, insert the following new species account:

Cistothorus stellaris (J. F. Naumann). Sedge Wren.

Troglodytes stellaris Naumann, 1823, Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands, 3, table to p. 724. (Carolina.)

Habitat.—Grassy marshes, sedge meadows, wet fields with tall grass and some bushes, locally in dry cultivated grain fields; in winter and migration, also in rice fields.

Distribution.—[same as for the *stellaris* group, but delete the *Resident* paragraph]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. platensis*, but separated, following Remsen et al. (2021), based on differences in vocalizations and other behavior (Kroodsma 1999a,b, 2001, 2002; Robbins and Nyári 2014, Boesman 2016), as well as mitochondrial genetic data that indicate that *platensis* forms a clade with two restricted range species in the high Andes of Venezuela and Colombia, *C. meridae* Hellmayr, 1907 [Merida Wren] and *C. apolinari* Chapman, 1914 [Apolinar's Wren], to the exclusion of *stellaris* (Robbins and Nyári 2014).

27. [p. 503] Extralimital species *Catharus maculatus* is treated as a species separate from *C. dryas*. In the species account for *C. dryas*, change the English name to Yellow-throated Nightingale-Thrush, remove the South American range from the distributional statement, change the elevational range to 1200–3000 m, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. maculatus* (Sclater, 1858) [Speckled Nightingale-Thrush] (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Halley et al. 2017).

28. [p. 507] Extralimital species *Turdus maximus*, *T. mandarinus*, and *T. simillimus* are treated as species separate from *T. merula*. In the species account for *T. merula*, replace the distributional statement and Notes with the following:

Distribution.— Resident (or partly migratory) in western Europe south to northern Morocco through Tunisia, and including the Azores and western Canary Islands, through the Tien Shan, Altai Mountains, and Xinjiang and Qinghai, China in the north and through Iran in the south.

Accidental to Ontario and Newfoundland; casual to Greenland. A Quebec record was deemed likely to have been of captive origin (DeBenedictis et al. 1991).

Introduced and established in Australia and New Zealand, and on associated islands.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) treated as conspecific with extralimital species *T. maximus* (Seebohm, 1881) [Tibetan Blackbird], *T. mandarinus* Bonaparte, 1850 [Chinese Blackbird], and *T. simillimus* Jerdon, 1839 [Indian Blackbird], but separated based on genetic data (Nylander et al. 2008) that indicate that these four species are only distantly related. Also known as European Blackbird, Common Blackbird, and in some Old World literature as the Blackbird.

29. [p. 680–683] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Olsson and Alström 2020) have shown that our current generic limits and linear sequence of species in the family Estrildidae do not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family ESTRILDIDAE: Estrildid Finches, insert the following sentence at the beginning of the existing Notes: Generic limits and linear sequence of species follow Olsson and Alström (2020).

After the species account for *Euodice malabarica*, insert the following new heading: Genus ***PADDA*** Reichenbach. Remove the citation for *Padda* from the synonymy of *Lonchura* and insert it after this new heading, change ***Lonchura oryzivora*** to ***Padda oryzivora***, insert the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for *Padda*, and replace the existing Notes for this species with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Lonchura* (Chesser et al. 2014), but returned to *Padda* (as in AOU 1983, 1998) based on genetic data (Olsson and Alström 2020) that indicate that the phenotypically distinctive *P. oryzivora* is not

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

embedded within *Lonchura* (*contra* Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009).

After the species account for *Amandava amandava*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***GLAUCESTRILDA*** Roberts

Glaucestrilda Roberts, 1922, Annals of the Transvaal Museum 8 (4): 268. Type, by original designation, *Estrilda incana* Sundevall.

Notes.—Formerly synonymized with *Estrilda*, but separated based on genetic and phenotypic differences commensurate with those between other genera in this family (Olsson and Alström 2020).

Change ***Estrilda caerulescens*** to ***Glaucestrilda caerulescens***, insert the account for this species after the heading and citation for *Glaucestrilda*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Estrilda*. Also known as Red-tailed Lavender Waxbill or Lavender Fire-Finch. See comments under *Glaucestrilda*.

Insert the following Notes under the heading Genus ***ESTRILDA*** Swainson:

Notes.—See comments under *Glaucestrilda*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in the family Estrildidae to:

Spermestes cucullata
Euodice cantans
Euodice malabarica
Padda oryzivora
Lonchura punctulata
Lonchura malacca
Lonchura atricapilla
Amandava amandava
Glaucestrilda caerulescens
Estrilda melpoda
Estrilda astrild
Estrilda troglodytes

30. [p. 683] Records of *Lonchura malacca* in the United States are recognized. Replace the second paragraph of the distributional statement with the following two paragraphs:

Introduced and spreading in the Greater Antilles and Middle America, with populations established in Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and from southeastern Mexico (Veracruz and Yucatan Peninsula) south to Panama; also in Trinidad and in South America in Ecuador, northern Colombia, and northern Venezuela.

Casual or accidental in Florida (Dry Tortugas), presumably from established populations in Cuba (Greenlaw et al 2016, Pyle et al 2020); casual or accidental on the Cayman Islands and Aruba.

31. [p. 529] Extralimital species *Anthus peruvianus* is treated as a species separate from *A. lutescens*. In the species account for *A. lutescens*, delete "west of the Andes in coastal Peru and northern Chile, and" from the distributional statement and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. peruvianus* Nicholson, 1878 [Peruvian Pipit], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2021), based on differences in vocalizations and genetic data that indicate that *A. peruvianus* is only distantly related to *A. lutescens sensu stricto* (van Els and Norambuena 2018).

32. [p. 583] *Euphonia godmani* is treated as a species separate from *E. affinis*. In the species account for *E. affinis*, delete the *godmani* group from the distributional statement, and replace the second sentence of the Notes with: See comments under *E. godmani*.

Before the account for *E. affinis*, insert the following new species account:

Euphonia godmani Brewster. West Mexican Euphonia.

Euphonia godmani Brewster, 1889, Auk 6: 90. (Mazatlan [Sinaloa], Mexico.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *E. affinis*]
Distribution.—[same as for the *godmani* group]
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *E. affinis*, but separated based primarily on differences in vocalizations (Vázquez-López et al. 2020); these species also show plumage differences typical of species differences within *Euphonia*, as well as comparable genetic differences (Vázquez-López et al. 2020, Imfeld et al. 2020).

33. [p. 582–586] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Imfeld et al. 2020) have shown that our current generic limits and linear sequence of species in the subfamily Euphoniinae do not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Subfamily EUPHONIINAE: Euphonious Finches, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Imfeld et al. (2020).

Change ***Euphonia elegantissima*** to ***Chlorophonia elegantissima*** and ***Euphonia musica*** to ***Chlorophonia***

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

musica, make the appropriate change to the generic abbreviation within the existing Notes for *C. elegantissima*, and change the Notes under *C. musica* to the following:

Notes.—Formerly, along with *C. elegantissima* and extralimital species *C. cyanocephala* (Vieillot, 1818) [Golden-rumped Euphonia], placed in *Euphonia* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but transferred to *Chlorophonia* based on genetic data (Imfeld et al. 2020) that indicate that these species form a clade with species of *Chlorophonia* rather than *Euphonia*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in the subfamily Euphoniinae to:

Chlorophonia elegantissima
Chlorophonia musica
Chlorophonia flavirostris
Chlorophonia occipitalis
Chlorophonia callophrys
Euphonia jamaica
Euphonia godmani
Euphonia affinis
Euphonia luteicapilla
Euphonia minuta
Euphonia hirundinacea
Euphonia laniirostris
Euphonia imitans
Euphonia gouldi
Euphonia fulvicrissa
Euphonia anneae
Euphonia xanthogaster

34. [p. 609] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014, Barker et al. 2015, Cicero et al. 2020) have revealed deep divergences within the genus *Amphispiza* consistent with phenotypic differences. These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Arremonops conirostris*:

Genus ***AMPHISPIZOPSIS*** Wolters

Amphispizopsis Wolters, 1980, Die Vögelarten der Erde, pt. 5: 329. Type, by original designation, *Zonotrichia quinquestriata* Sclater and Salvin.

Notes.—Formerly synonymized with *Amphispiza* (Chesser et al. 2010) or *Aimophila* (e.g., AOU 1998), but separated based on differences in genetics (Klicka et al. 2014, Barker et al. 2015, Cicero et al. 2020) and morphology, behavior, and vocalizations (Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977, Groschupf 2020) commensurate with those between other genera of Passerellidae.

Change ***Amphispiza quinquestriata*** to ***Amphispizopsis quinquestriata***, insert the account for this species after the heading, citation, and Notes for *Amphispizopsis*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Amphispizopsis*.

Replace the existing Notes under Genus ***AMPHISPIZA*** Coues with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Amphispizopsis*.

35. [p. 565–566] Chestnut-capped Warbler *Basileuterus delattrii* is considered a species separate from *B. rufifrons*. In the species account for *B. rufifrons*, delete the *delattrii* group from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following.

Notes.—Groups: *B. rufifrons* [Rufous-capped Warbler] and *B. salvini* Cherrie, 1892 [Salvin's Warbler]. Although *salvini* has usually been considered intermediate between *rufifrons* and *delattrii*, and thus used as evidence for conspecificity of the two, Demko et al. (2020) showed that in voice, morphometrics, and some plumage traits, *salvini* is similar to *rufifrons* rather than intermediate or similar to *delattrii*. Griscom (1932) treated *salvini* as a separate species based on sympatry in Vera Paz, Guatemala, and this merits investigation. See comments under *B. delattrii*.

After the account for *B. rufifrons*, insert the following new species account:

Basileuterus delattrii Bonaparte. Chestnut-capped Warbler.

Basileuterus delattrii Bonaparte, 1854, Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences 38: 383. (Nicaragua.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *B. rufifrons*, except that the elevational range should be 0-2500 m]

Distribution.—[same as for the *delattrii* group]

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *B. rufifrons*, but separated primarily based on differences in vocalizations that are maintained in sympatry and on differential response to playback of songs (Demko et al. 2019, 2020). Previously, often considered a separate species from *B. rufifrons* (e.g., Todd 1929, Griscom 1932, Hellmayr 1935, Eisenmann 1955, Howell and Webb 1995), but subsequently treated as conspecific based on Monroe (1968a, b).

36. [p. 596] *Melopyrrha grandis* is treated as a species separate from *M. portoricensis*. In the species account for *M. portoricensis*, change the distributional statement to "*Resident* on Puerto Rico." and insert the following sentence at the end of the Notes: See comments under *M. grandis*.

After the account for *M. portoricensis*, insert the following new species account:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

†***Melopyrrha grandis*** (Lawrence). St. Kitts Bullfinch.

Loxigilla portoricensis grandis Lawrence, 1881, Proceedings of the United States National Museum 4: 204. (St. Christopher, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* on the upper slopes of Mt. Liamuiga (last recorded in 1929) on the island of St. Kitts, although perhaps previously at lower elevation (Olson 1984).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *M. portoricensis*, but separated based on morphological differences (Garrido and Wiley 2003) commensurate with those between other species in *Melopyrrha*.

37. [p. 688] In the Appendix (part 1), change ***Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*** to ***Leucocarbo bougainvillii*** and ***Phalacrocorax gaimardi*** to ***Poikilocarbo gaimardi***, following Kennedy and Spencer (2014; see entry 11 above).

38. [p. 693] In the Appendix (part 1), replace the species account for *Forpus xanthopterygius* with the following new account:

Forpus spengeli (Hartlaub). Turquoise-winged Parrotlet.

Psittacula spengeli Hartlaub, 1885, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1885: 614, pl. 38, fig. 1. (Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia.)

This species, resident in northeastern Colombia and formerly considered conspecific with *F. xanthopterygius* (Vieillot, 1823) [Blue-winged Parrotlet], was doubtfully reported from Panama by Salvadori (1891), who questioned the provenance of the specimen. Wetmore (1968) confirmed the identification but considered a single specimen of uncertain locality insufficient for inclusion of *F. spengeli* on the list of birds of Panama. Treatment of *spengeli* as separate from *xanthopterygius* follows Bocalini and Silveira (2015), Donegan et al. (2016), and Remsen et al. (2021).

39. [pp. 695–698] Change the linear sequence of passerines in the Appendix (part 1) to the following (Oliveros et al. 2019, Feng et al. 2020, Kuhl et al. 2021; see entry 16 above):

Thamnophilus multistriatus
Urocissa erythrorhyncha
Sittiparus varius
Parus major
Melanocorypha calandra
Tachycineta albiventer
Ianthocincla caerulata
Spodiopsar cineraceus
Acridotheres javanicus
Acridotheres cristatellus
Gracula religiosa
Copsychus saularis
Monticola solitarius
Saxicola rubetra
Lagonosticta rubricata
Uraeginthus bengalus
Montifringilla nivalis
Euphonia mesochrysa
Chloris chloris
Spinus magellanicus
Icterus nigrogularis
Piranga rubriceps
Sporophila bouvronides
Sporophila angolensis

40. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Canachites canadensis Tétras du Canada
Columba palumbus Pigeon ramier
Philodice bryantae Colibri magenta
Philodice mitchellii Colibri de Mitchell
Amazilis amazilia Ariane de Lesson
Charadrius collaris Pluvier d'Azara
Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus Goéland ichthyaète
Larus brachyrhynchus Goéland à bec court
Urile penicillatus Cormoran de Brandt
Urile urile Cormoran à face rouge
Urile pelagicus Cormoran pélagique
Nannopterum auritum Cormoran à aigrettes
Nannopterum brasilianum Cormoran vigua
Strix sartorii Chouette du Mexique
Asio clamator Hibou strié
Asio grammicus Hibou de Jamaïque
Nesoctites micromegas Piculet des Antilles
Caracara plancus Caracara huppé
Ramphotrigon flammulatus Tyran flammé
Helopsaltes certhiola Locustelle de Pallas
Psaltriparus minimus Orite buissonnière
Corthylio calendula Roitelet à couronne rubis
Sitta insularis Sittelle des Bahamas
Polioptila bilineata Gobemoucheron à sourcils blancs
Cistothorus stellaris Troglodyte à bec court
Cistothorus platensis Troglodyte de Latham
Padda oryzivora Padda de Java
Glaucestrilda caerulescens Astrild queue-de-vinaigre
Chlorophonia elegantissima Organiste à capuchon
Chlorophonia musica Organiste louis-d'or
Euphonia godmani Organiste de Godman
Amphispizopsis quinquestriata Bruant pentaligne
Basileuterus delattrii Paruline de Delattre
Melopyrrha grandis Sporophile de Saint-Kitts

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Poikilocarbo gaimardi Cormoran de Gaimard
Leucocarbo bougainvillii Cormoran de Bougainville
Forpus spengeli Toui de Spengel

Delete the following names:

Falcipennis canadensis Tétras du Canada
Calliphlox bryantae Colibri magenta
Calliphlox mitchellii Colibri de Mitchell
Charadrius collaris Pluvier de d'Azara
Phalacrocorax penicillatus Cormoran de Brandt
Phalacrocorax urile Cormoran à face rouge
Phalacrocorax pelagicus Cormoran pélagique
Phalacrocorax auritus Cormoran à aigrettes
Phalacrocorax brasilianus Cormoran vigua
Pseudoscops clamator Hibou strié
Pseudoscops grammicus Hibou de la Jamaïque
Nesoctites micromegas Picumne des Antilles
Caracara cheriway Caracara du Nord
Deltarhynchus flammulatus Tyran flammé
Psaltriparus minimus Mésange buissonnière
Cistothorus platensis Troglodyte à bec court
Polioptila plumbea Gobemoucheron tropical
Regulus calendula Roitelet à couronne rubis
Estrilda caerulescens Astrild queue-de-vinaigre
Lonchura oryzivora Padda de Java
Euphonia musica Organiste louis-d'or
Euphonia elegantissima Organiste à capuchon
Amphispiza quinquestriata Bruant pentaligne
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Phalacrocorax bougainvillii Cormoran de Bougainville
Phalacrocorax gaimardi Cormoran de Gaimard
Forpus xanthopterygius Toui de Spix

Change the sequence of families in the order Passeriformes as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera and species in the families APODIDAE, POLIOPTILIDAE, REGULIDAE, ESTRILDIDAE, and FRINGILLIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the linear sequence of passerines in the Appendix (part 1) as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include change of the spelling of the scientific name of Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinicus* to *P. martinica*, separation of *Fregata rothschildi* from Magnificent Frigatebird *F. magnificens*, recognition of a new subfamily (Nesoctitinae) in the Picidae, separation of *Catharus swainsoni* from Swainson's Thrush *C. ustulatus*, separation of *Turdus graysoni* from Rufous-backed Robin *T. rufopalliatus*, change of the spelling of the scientific name of Lavender Waxbill *Glaucestrilda caerulescens* to *G. coerulescens*, and treatment of McKay's Bunting *Plectrophenax hyperboreus* as conspecific with Snow Bunting *P. nivalis.* Decisions on two proposals involving extralimital species, a change to the authority for the species name *Larus kamtschatschensis*, and the separation of *Saxicola torquatus* into more than one species, have been postponed until consensus on these issues is reached by global and Old World references.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. Natalia C. García, Rosa A. Jiménez, Oscar Johnson, and Max T. Kirsch serve on the Early Professional Systematics Group for the committee. We thank O. Acevedo-Charry, G. R. Angehr, F. Angulo, J. I. Areta, L. Bevier, E. C. Dickinson, D. B. Donsker, J. Gerbracht, D. D. Gibson, S. N. G. Howell, M. J. Iliff, T. S. Imfeld, M. L. Isler, D. F. Lane, H. V. Norambuena, M. A. Patten, M. Pearman, N. J. Pérez-Amaya, A. P. Peterson, N. Pieplow, H. D. Pratt, R. Schodde, T. S. Schulenberg, A. Spencer, T. Valqui, P. van Els, D. Vander Pluym, M. Vázquez-López, B. M. Whitney, J. Withrow, and B. Woo for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Adriaens, P., and C. Gibbins (2016). Identification of the *Larus canus* complex. Dutch Birding 38:1–64.

Alström, P., A. Cibois, M. Irestedt, D. Zuccon, M. Gelang, J. Fjeldså, M. J. Andersen, R. G. Moyle, E. Pasquet, and U. Olsson. (2018). Comprehensive molecular phylogeny of the grassbirds and allies (Locustellidae) reveals extensive non-monophyly of traditional genera, and a proposal for a new classification. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 127:367–375.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1910). Check-list of North American Birds, 3rd edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1931). Check-list of North American Birds, 4th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1957). Check-list of North American Birds, 5th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1983). Check-list of North American Birds, 6th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, Kansas, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1998). Check-list of North American Birds, 7th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Arnaiz-Villena, A., V. Ruiz-del-Valle, P. Gomez-Prieto, R. Reguera, C. Parga-Lozano, and I. Serrano-Vela (2009). Estrildinae finches (Aves, Passeriformes) from Africa, South Asia and Australia: A molecular phylogeographic study. The Open Ornithology Journal 2:29–36.

Baird, S. F., and R. Ridgway (1873). On some new forms of American birds. Bulletin of the Essex Institute 5:197–201.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. The Auk 117:847–858.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette (2015). New insights into New World biogeography: An integrated view from the phylogeny of blackbirds, cardinals, sparrows, tanagers, warblers, and allies. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 132:333–348.

Barrowclough, G. F., J. G. Groth, K. J. Odom, and J. E. Lai (2011). Phylogeography of the Barred Owl (*Strix varia*): Species limits, multiple refugia, and range expansion. The Auk 28:696–706.

Becker, P. H. (1978). Vergleich von Lautäußerungen der Gattung Regulus (Goldhähnchen) als Beitrag zur Systematik. Bonner Zoologische Beiträge 29:101–121.

Benz, B. W., M. B. Robbins, and A. T. Peterson. (2006). Evolutionary history of woodpeckers and allies (Aves: Picidae): placing key taxa on the phylogenetic tree. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 40:389–399.

Binford, L. C. (1989). A Distributional Survey of the Birds of the Mexican State of Oaxaca. Ornithological Monographs, no. 43. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Bocalini, F., and L. F. Silveira (2015). Morphological variability and taxonomy of the Blue-winged Parrotlet *Forpus xanthopterygius* (Psittacidae). Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia 23:64–75.

Boesman, P. (2016). Notes on the vocalizations of Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 285. In: Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. doi: 10.2173/bow-on.100285

Boesman, P., and N. J. Collar (2020). Further vocal evidence for treating the Bahama Nuthatch *Sitta (pusilla) insularis* as a species. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 140:393–403.

Bolton, M. (2007). Playback experiments indicate absence of vocal recognition among temporally and geographically separated populations of Madeiran Storm-Petrels *Oceanodroma castro*. Ibis 149:255–263.

Bolton, M., A. L. Smith, E. Gómez-Díaz, V. L. Friesen, R. Medeiros, J. Bried, J. L. Roscales, and R. W. Furness (2008). Monteiro's Storm-Petrel *Oceanodroma monteiroi*: A new species from the Azores. Ibis 150:717–727.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2014). Fifty-fifth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. The Auk: Ornithological Applications 131:CSi–CSxv.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2010). Fifty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. The Auk 127:726–744.

Chesser, R. T., H. Vaseghi, P. A. Hosner, L. M. Bergner, M. N. Cortes-Rodriguez, A. J. Welch, and C. T. Collins. (2018). Molecular systematics of swifts of the genus *Chaetura* (Aves: Apodiformes: Apodidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 128:162–171.

Cicero, C., N. A. Mason, L. Benedict, and J. D. Rising. (2020). Behavioral, morphological, and ecological trait evolution in two clades of New World Sparrows (*Aimophila* and *Peucaea*, Passerellidae). Peerj 8:e9249

Clark, Jr., G. A. (1974). Foot-scute differences among certain North American oscines. The Wilson Bulletin 86:104–109.

DeBenedictis, P. A., L. Binford, D. Gibson, K. Kaufman, G. Lasley, J. V. Remsen, and A. Wormington (1991). ABA Checklist report, 1990. Birding 23:190–196.

Donegan, T., A. Quevedo, J. C. Verhelst, O. Cortés-Herrera, T. Ellery, and P. Salaman (2015). Revision of the status of bird species occurring or reported in Colombia 2015, with discussion of BirdLife International's new taxonomy. Conservación Colombiana 23:3–48.

Donegan, T., J. C. Verhelst, T. Ellery, O. Cortés-Herrera, and P. Salaman (2016). Revision of the status of bird species occurring or reported in Colombia 2016 and assessment of BirdLife International's new parrot taxonomy. Conservación Colombiana 24:12–36.

Dove, C. J., and R. C. Banks (1999). A taxonomic study of Crested Caracaras (Falconidae). The Wilson Bulletin 111:330–339.

Dufort, M. J. (2016). An augmented supermatrix phylogeny of the avian family Picidae reveals uncertainty deep in the family tree. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 94:313–326.

Feng, S., J. Stiller, Y. Deng, J. Armstrong, Q. Fang, A. H. Reeve, D. Xie, G. Chen, C. Guo, B. C. Faircloth, et al. (2020). Dense sampling of bird diversity increases power of comparative genomics. Nature 587:252–257.

Fjeldså, J. (1986). Color variation in the Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis andina*). The Wilson Bulletin 98:592–594.

Friesen, V. L., A. L. Smith, E. Gómez-Díaz, M. Bolton, R. W. Furness, J. González-Solís, and L. R. Monteiro. (2007). Sympatric speciation by allochrony in a seabird. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 104:18589–18594.

Fuchs, J., J. A. Johnson, and D. P. Mindell (2012). Molecular systematics of the caracaras and allies (Falconidae: Polyborinae) inferred from mitochondrial and nuclear sequence data. Ibis 154:520–532.

Garrido, O. H., and J. W. Wiley (2003). The taxonomic status of the Puerto Rican Bullfinch (*Loxigilla portoricensis*) (Emberizidae) in Puerto Rico and St. Kitts. Ornitología Neotropical 14:91–98.

Gibson, D. D., and B. Kessel (1992). Seventy-four new avian taxa documented in Alaska 1976–1991. The Condor 94:454–467.

Goodge, W. R. (1972). Anatomical evidence for phylogenetic relationships among woodpeckers. The Auk 89:65–85.

Greenlaw, J. S. (2016). Twenty-fourth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2014. Florida Field Naturalist 44:29–44.

Griscom, L. (1932). The distribution of bird-life in Guatemala. Bulletin American Museum Natural History 64:1–439.

Groschupf, K. D. (2020). Five-striped Sparrow (*Amphispiza quinquestriata*), version 1.0. In Birds of the World (P. G. Rodewald, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. doi: 10.2173/bow.fisspa.01

Halley, M. R., J. C. Klicka, P. R. S. Clee, and J. D. Weckstein (2017). Restoring the species status of *Catharus maculatus* (Aves: Turdidae), a secretive Andean thrush, with a critique of the yardstick approach to species delimitation. Zootaxa 4276:387–404.

Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife International (HBW-BLI) (2020). Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife International digital checklist of the birds of the world, version 5. http://datazone.birdlife.org/userfiles/file/Species/Taxonomy/HBW-BirdLife_Checklist_v5_Dec20.zip

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Harvey, M. G., D. F. Lane, J. Hite, R. S. Terrill, S. Figueroa R., B. T. Smith, J. Klicka, and W. Vargas C. (2014). Notes on bird species in bamboo in northern Madre de Dios, Peru including the first Peruvian record of Acre Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus cohnhafti*). Occasional Papers of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science 81:1–38.

Harvey, M. G., G. A. Bravo, S. Claramunt, A. M. Cuervo, G. E. Derryberry, J. Battilana, G. F. Seeholzer, J. S. McKay, B. C. O'Meara, B. C. Faircloth, et al. (2020). The evolution of a tropical biodiversity hotspot. Science 370:1343–1348.

Hayes, W. K., R. X. Barry, Z. McKenzie, and P. Barry (2004). Grand Bahama's Brown-headed Nuthatch: A distinct and endangered species. Bahamas Journal of Science 12:21–28.

Hellmayr, C. E. (1935). Catalogue of Birds of the Americas and the Adjacent Islands. Part VIII. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, volume 13, part 8. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Hellmayr, C. E., and B. Conover (1949). Catalogue of Birds of the Americas and the Adjacent Islands. Part I, Number 4. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, volume 13, part 1, number 4. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Howell, S. N. G., and S. Webb (1995). A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

Imfeld, T. S., F. K. Barker, and R. T. Brumfield (2020). Mitochondrial genomes and thousands of ultraconserved elements resolve the taxonomy and historical biogeography of the *Euphonia* and *Chlorophonia* finches (Passeriformes: Fringillidae). The Auk 137:3. doi: 10.1093/auk/ukaa016.

Ingold, J. L., L. A. Weigt, and S. I. Guttman (1988). Genetic differentiation between North American kinglets and comparisons with three allied passerines. The Auk 105:386–390.

Isler, M. L., and B. M. Whitney (2017). Species limits in the genus *Thamnistes* (Aves: Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae): An evaluation based on vocalizations. Zootaxa 4291:192–200.

Kalyakin, J. V., V. G. Babenko, and V. A. Nechaev (1993). [On the systematic relationship between Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler (*Locustella certhiola*) and Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler (*L. ochotensis*)]. Sbornik trudov Zoologicheskogo muzeya MGU [Archives of the Zoological Museum, Moscow State University] 30:164–182. (in Russian)

Kennedy, M., and H. G. Spencer. (2014). Classification of the cormorants of the world. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 79:249–257.

Kennedy, M., S. S. Seneviratne, N. J. Rawlence, S. Ratnayake, and H. G. Spencer. (2019). The phylogenetic placement of the enigmatic Indian Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* (Phalacrocoracidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 130:227–232.

Kennerley, P., and D. Pearson (2010). Reed and Bush Warblers. Christopher Helm, London, UK.

Kimball, R. T., C. M. Mary, and E. L. Braun. (2011). A macro-evolutionary perspective on multiple sexual traits in the Phasianidae (Galliformes). International Journal of Evolutionary Biology 2011:423938. doi: 10.4061/2011/423938

Klicka, J., F. Keith Barker, K. J. Burns, S. M. Lanyon, I. J. Lovette, J. A. Chaves, and R. W. Bryson, Jr. (2014). A comprehensive multilocus assessment of sparrow (Aves: Passerellidae) relationships. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77: 177–182.

Kroodsma, D. E., W.-C. Liu, E. Goodwin, and P. A. Bedell (1999a). The ecology of song improvisation as illustrated by North American Sedge Wrens. The Auk 116:373–386.

Kroodsma, D. E., J. Sánchez, D. W. Stemple, E. Goodwin, M. L. da Silva, and J. M. E. Vielliard (1999b). Sedentary lifestyle of Neotropical Sedge Wrens promotes song imitation. Animal Behavior 57:855–863.

Kroodsma, D. E., K. Wilda, V. Salas, and R. Muradian (2001). Song variation among *Cistothorus* wrens, with a focus on the Mérida Wren. The Condor 103:855–861.

Kroodsma, D. E., R. W. Woods, and E. A. Goodwin (2002). Falkland Island Sedge Wrens (*Cistothorus platensis*) imitate rather than improvise large song repertoires. The Auk 119:523–528.

Kuhl, H., C. Frankl-Vilches, A. Bakker, G. Mayr, G. Nikolaus, S. T. Boerno, S. Klages, B. Timmermann, and M. Gahr. (2021). An unbiased molecular approach using 3'-UTRs resolves the avian family-level tree of life. Molecular Biology and Evolution 38:108–127.

Lavinia, P. D., P. Escalante, P. L. Tubaro and D. A. Lijtmaer (2020). Molecular phylogenetics and phenotypic reassessment of the *Ramphotrigon* flycatchers: Deep paraphyly in the context of an intriguing biogeographic scenario. Journal of Avian Biology 2020:e02314.

Levy, H. E., and J. A. Cox (2020). Variation in responses to inter-specific vocalizations among sister taxa of the Sittidae: Imminent extinction of a cryptic species on Grand Bahama Island? Avian Conservation and Ecology 15:15.

Licona-Vera, Y., and J. F. Ornelas. (2017). The conquering of North America: dated phylogenetic and biogeographic inference of migratory behavior in bee hummingbirds. BMC Evolutionary Biology 17:126.

Livezey, B. C. (1995). Phylogeny and comparative ecology of stiff-tailed ducks (Anatidae: Oxyurini). The Wilson Bulletin 107:214–234.

Löhrl, H., and E. Thaler (1980). Das Teneriffa-Goldhähnchen *Regulus regulus teneriffae*—Zur Biologie, Ethologie und Systematik. Bonner Zoologische Beiträge 31:78–96.

McCracken, K. G., and M. D. Sorenson (2005). Is homoplasy or lineage sorting the source of incongruent mtDNA and nuclear gene trees in the stiff-tailed ducks (*Nomonyx-Oxyura*)? Systematic Biology 54:35–55.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr, A. Corl, D. L. Rabosky, D. L. Altshuler, and R. Dudley. (2014). Molecular phylogenetics and the diversification of hummingbirds. Current Biology 24:910–916.

Miller, W. DeW. (1915). *Corthylio*: A valid genus for the Ruby-crowned Kinglet. The Auk 32:234–236.

Monroe, B. L. (1968a). A Distributional Survey of the Birds of Honduras. Ornithological Monographs, No. 7. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Monroe, B. L. (1968b). Family Parulidae. In Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 14 (R. A. Paynter, Editor). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. pp. 3–92.

Muñoz-Fuentes, V., M. Cortázar-Chinarro, M. Lozano-Jaramillo, and K. G. McCracken. (2013). Stepwise colonization of the Andes by ruddy ducks and the evolution of novel β-globin variants. Molecular Ecology 22:1231–1249.

Nylander, J. A., U. Olsson, P. Alström, and I. Sanmartín. (2008). Accounting for phylogenetic uncertainty in biogeography: a Bayesian approach to dispersal-vicariance analysis of the thrushes (Aves: *Turdus*). Systematic Biology 57:257–268.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Oberholser, H. C. (1919). Notes on North American birds. VII. The Auk 36:81–85.

Ohlson, J. I., J. Fjeldså, and P. G. P. Ericson (2008). Tyrant flycatchers coming out in the open: Phylogeny and ecological radiation of Tyrannidae (Aves, Passeriformes). Zoologica Scripta 37:315–335.

Oliveros, C. H., D. J. Field, D. T. Ksepka, F. K. Barker, A. Aleixo, M. J. Andersen, P. Alström, B. W. Benz, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, et al. (2019). Earth history and the passerine superradiation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 116:7916–7925.

Olson, S. L. (1984). The last St. Kitts Bullfinch *Loxigilla portoricensis grandis* (Emberizinae) and the extinction of its race. Bulletin of the British Ornithologist's Club 104:121–123.

Olsson, U., and P. Alström. (2020). A comprehensive phylogeny and taxonomic evaluation of the waxbills (Aves: Estrildidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 146:106757.

Osborne, T. O., and G. K. Osborne (1987). First specimen of Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*) for North America. The Auk 104:542–543.

Päckert, M., J. Martens, and L. L. Severinghaus (2009). The Taiwan Firecrest (*Regulus goodfellowi*) belongs to the Goldcrest assemblage (*Regulus regulus s. l.*): Evidence from mitochondrial DNA and the territorial song of the Regulidae. Journal of Ornithology 150:205–220.

Persons, N. W., P. A. Hosner, K. A. Meiklejohn, E. L. Braun, and R. T. Kimball. (2016). Sorting out relationships among the grouse and ptarmigan using intron, mitochondrial, and ultra-conserved element sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 98:123–132.

Pieplow, N., and A. Spencer (2020). Vocal differences among the Barred, Cinereous, and Fulvous owls. Western Birds 51:122–128.

Pieplow, N., A. Spencer, C. Sanchez, and M. Grosselet (2020). Changes in the status and distribution of the Cinereous and Fulvous owls in Mexico. Western Birds 51:221–227.

Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, M. W. Lockwood, K. Nelson, and D. Sibley (2020). 31st Report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2020. North American Birds 71:8–13.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., J. I. Areta, E. Bonaccorso, S. Claramunt, A. Jaramillo, D. F. Lane, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, and K. J. Zimmer (2021). A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithological Society, version 1 April 2021. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm

Ridgway, R. (1901). The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, no. 50, part 1. Washington, D.C., USA.

Robbins, M. B., and Á. S. Nyári (2014). Canada to Tierra del Fuego: Species limits and historical biogeography of the Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*). The Wilson Journal of Ornithology 126:649–662.

Salter, J. F., C. H. Oliveros, P. A. Hosner, J. D. Manthey, M. B. Robbins, R. G. Moyle, R. T. Brumfield, and B. C. Faircloth (2020). Extensive paraphyly in the typical owl family (Strigidae). The Auk: Ornithological Advances 137:1. doi: 10.1093/auk/ukz070

Salvadori, T. (1891). Catalogue of the Psittaci, or Parrots, in the Collection of the British Museum. Catalogue of the Birds of the British Museum. Volume 20. Trustees, London, UK.

Shakya, S. B., J. Fuchs, J. M. Pons, and F. H. Sheldon. (2017). Tapping the woodpecker tree for evolutionary insight. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 116:182–191.

Silva, M. F., A. L. Smith, V. L. Friesen, J. Bried, O. Hasegawa, M. M. Coelho, and M. C. Silva. (2016). Mechanisms of global diversification in the marine species Madeiran Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma castro* and Monteiro's Storm-petrel *O. monteiroi*: Insights from a multi-locus approach. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 98:314–323.

Smith, A. L., L. Monteiro, O. Hasegawa, and V. L. Friesen. (2007). Global phylogeography of the band-rumped storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*; Procellariiformes: Hydrobatidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 43:755–773.

Smith, B. T., R. W. Bryson, Jr, W. M. Mauck, 3rd, J. Chaves, M. B. Robbins, A. Aleixo, and J. Klicka. (2018). Species delimitation and biogeography of the gnatcatchers and gnatwrens (Aves: Polioptilidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 126:45–57.

Sorenson, M. D., C. N. Balakrishnan, and R. B. Payne. (2004). Clade-limited colonization in brood parasitic finches (*Vidua* spp.). Systematic Biology 53:140–153.

Sternkopf, V. (2011). Molekulargenetische Untersuchung in der Gruppe der Möwen (Laridae) zur Erforschung der Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen und phylogeographischer Differenzierung. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Greifswald.

Storer, R. W. (1955). A preliminary survey of the sparrows of the genus *Aimophila*. The Condor 57:193–201.

Taylor, R. S., M. Bolton, A. Beard, T. Birt, P. Deane-Coe, A. F. Raine, J. González-Solís, S. C. Lougheed, and V. L. Friesen. (2019). Cryptic species and independent origins of allochronic populations within a seabird species complex (*Hydrobates* spp.). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 139:106552.

Todd, W. E. C. (1929). A revision of the wood-warbler genus *Basileuterus* and its allies. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 74:1–95.

van Dort, J., and O. Komar (2019). Central America. Spring/Summer 2016. North American Birds 70:394–396.

van Els, P., and H. V. Norambuena (2018). A revision of species limits in Neotropical pipits *Anthus* based on multilocus genetic and vocal data. Ibis 160:158–172.

van Tyne, J., and M. B. Trautman (1941). New birds from Yucatán. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 439:1–11.

Vázquez-López, M., J. J. Morrone, S. M. Ramírez-Barrera, A. López-López, S. M. Robles-Bello, and B. E. Hernández-Baños. (2020). Multilocus, phenotypic, behavioral, and ecological niche analyses provide evidence for two species within *Euphonia affinis* (Aves, Fringillidae). Zookeys 952:129–157.

Wallace, S. J., J. A. Morris-Pocock, J. González-Solís, P. Quillfeldt, and V. L. Friesen. (2017). A phylogenetic test of sympatric speciation in the Hydrobatinae (Aves: Procellariiformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 107:39–47.

Wetmore, A. (1968). The Birds of the Republic of Panamá. Part 2. Columbidae (Pigeons) to Picidae (Woodpeckers). Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 150(2). Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.

Wolf, L. L. (1977). Species Relationships in the Avian Genus *Aimophila*. Ornithological Monographs, no. 23. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, KS, USA.

Worthy, T. H. (2011). Descriptions and phylogenetic relationships of a new genus and two new species of Oligo-Miocene cormorants (Aves: Phalacrocoracidae) from Australia. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 163:277–314.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukab037/6309332 by guest on 04 July 2021

Ornithology AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 139, 2022, pp. 1–13
https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020

CHECK-LIST SUPPLEMENT

Sixty-third supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,2,14,*] Shawn M. Billerman,[3] Kevin J. Burns,[4] Carla Cicero,[5] Jon L. Dunn,[6] Blanca E. Hernández-Baños,[7] Rosa Alicia Jiménez,[8] Andrew W. Kratter,[9] Nicholas A. Mason,[10] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[11] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[10] Douglas F. Stotz,[12] and Kevin Winker[13]

[1]U.S. Geological Survey, Eastern Ecological Science Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA
[2]National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA
[3]Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[4]Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[5]Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[6]24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[7]Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Museo de Zoología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México
[8]Escuela de Biología, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala
[9]Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[10]Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[11]Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[12]Science & Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[13]University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
[14]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
*Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu

Published August 3, 2022

This is the 22nd supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 25 April 2021 and 25 April 2022 by the American Ornithological Society's (formerly American Ornithologists' Union) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, Rosa Alicia Jiménez was added to the committee, and Irby J. Lovette left the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 4 species (*Grus monacha*, *Macronectes halli*, *Elaenia parvirostris*, and *Turdus naumanni*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including one transferred from the Appendix and one that replaces a species removed from the Appendix; (2) 6 species (*Anthracothorax aurulentus*, *Cynanthus lawrencei*, *C. doubledayi*, *Trochilus scitulus*, *Chondrohierax wilsonii*, and *Sturnella lilianae*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 3 species names are changed (to *Herpsilochmus frater*, *Saxicola maurus*, and *Saltator grandis*) because of splits from extralimital species; (4) the distributional statements of 6 species (*Haplophaedia aureliae*, *Leptodon cayanensis*, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*, *Sipia laemosticta*, *Pseudocolaptes lawrencii*, and *Turdus nudigenis*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (5) 1 species (*Pampa excellens*) is lost by merger with a species already on the list; (6) 2 genera (*Philohydor* and *Hafferia*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 2 scientific names (*Philohydor lictor* and *Hafferia zeledoni*); (7) 1 genus (*Ramosomyia*) is added for nomenclatural reasons, resulting in the loss of a genus (*Leucolia*) and changes to 2 scientific names (*Ramosomyia viridifrons* and *R. violiceps*); (8) 1 genus (*Ciccaba*) is lost by merger with a genus already on the list, resulting in changes to two scientific names (*Strix virgata* and *S. nigrolineata*); (9) the scientific name of 1 species is changed (to *Anthus chii*) based on nomenclatural priority; (10) 1 species (*Riccordia elegans*) is added to the Appendix; and (11) 2 species (*Larosterna inca* and *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

A new placement in the linear sequence is adopted for *Camptorhynchus labradorius*, and a new linear sequence is adopted for genera in the family Troglodytidae, due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and

Published by Oxford University Press for the American Ornithological Society 2022. This work is written by (a) US Government employee(s) and is in the public domain in the US.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://americanornithology.org/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2022-proposals/.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,178. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Anthracothorax dominicus Hispaniolan Mango.
Anthracothorax aurulentus Puerto Rican Mango.
Cynanthus lawrencei Tres Marias Hummingbird.
Cynanthus doubledayi Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird.
Trochilus polytmus Red-billed Streamertail.
Trochilus scitulus Black-billed Streamertail.
Ramosomyia violiceps Violet-crowned Hummingbird.
Ramosomyia viridifrons Green-fronted Hummingbird.
Grus monacha Hooded Crane. (A)
Macronectes halli Northern Giant-Petrel. (A)
Chondrohierax wilsonii Cuban Kite.
Strix virgata Mottled Owl.
Strix nigrolineata Black-and-white Owl.
Elaenia parvirostris Small-billed Elaenia. (A)
Philohydor lictor Lesser Kiskadee.
Herpsilochmus frater Rusty-winged Antwren.
Hafferia zeledoni Zeledon's Antbird.
Turdus naumanni Naumann's Thrush. (A)
Saxicola maurus Asian Stonechat. (A)
Anthus chii Yellowish Pipit.
Sturnella lilianae Chihuahuan Meadowlark.
Saltator grandis Cinnamon-bellied Saltator.

Delete the following names:

Anthracothorax dominicus Antillean Mango.
Pampa excellens Long-tailed Sabrewing.
Trochilus polytmus Streamertail.
Leucolia violiceps Violet-crowned Hummingbird.
Leucolia viridifrons Green-fronted Hummingbird.
Ciccaba virgata Mottled Owl.
Ciccaba nigrolineata Black-and-white Owl.
Pitangus lictor Lesser Kiskadee.
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus Rufous-winged Antwren.
Myrmeciza zeledoni Zeledon's Antbird.
Saxicola torquatus Stonechat. (A)
Anthus lutescens Yellowish Pipit.
Saltator coerulescens Grayish Saltator.

Move †***Camptorhynchus labradorius*** to follow ***Polysticta stelleri*** in the linear sequence.

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera in the family Troglodytidae:

Salpinctes
Microcerculus
Catherpes
Hylorchilus
Pheugopedius
Cantorchilus
Henicorhina
Cyphorhinus
Uropsila
Thryophilus
Campylorhynchus
Thryomanes
Thryothorus
Troglodytes
Ferminia
Cistothorus
Thryorchilus

Note: *The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).*

1. [p. 79] Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial genomes (Buckner et al. 2018) has shown that the current placement of *Camptorhynchus labradorius* in the linear sequence of the Anatidae does not reflect its evolutionary relationships. This finding results in the following changes:

Move the heading and citation for genus *Camptorhynchus* and the species account for *Camptorhynchus labradorius* to follow the species account for *Polysticta stelleri* and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *C. labradorius*:

Notes.—Placement of *C. labradorius* in the linear sequence follows Buckner et al. (2018).

2. [p. 288] *Anthracothorax aurulentus* is treated as a species separate from *A. dominicus*. In the species account for *A. dominicus*, change the English name to Hispaniolan Mango, replace the current distributional statement with "*Resident* on Hispaniola (including Gonâve, Tortue, and Beata islands, and île-à-Vache).", and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. aurulentus*, but separated based on differences in plumage commensurate with those between other species in this genus.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

After the species account for *A. dominicus*, insert the following new account:

Anthracothorax aurulentus (Audebert and Vieillot). Puerto Rican Mango.

Trochilus aurulentus Audebert and Vieillot, 1801, Oiseaux dorés, ou à reflets métalliques 1, p. 34, pl. 12, 13. (Porto Rico.)

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

Distribution.— *Resident* in lowlands of Puerto Rico (including Culebra and Culebrita islands and formerly Vieques; Kirwan et al. 2019), and locally in the Virgin Islands (Virgin Gorda, Beef Island, Anegada, and St. John, formerly St. Thomas; Raffaele 1989, Kirwan et al. 2019), where recent reports are few.

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

3. [p. 306] Extralimital species *Haplophaedia assimilis* is treated as a species separate from *H. aureliae*. In the species account for *H. aureliae*, replace "northern Bolivia" with "far northern Peru (Alto Mayo region)" in the distributional statement, and insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., Peters 1945; Meyer de Schauensee 1970; AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *H. assimilis* (Elliot, 1876) [Buff-thighed Puffleg], but subsequently separated based on interpretation of plumage characters by Schuchmann et al. (2000); this was followed by Dickinson (2003), Gill and Wright (2006), Dickinson and Remsen (2013), and other classifications. *Contra* the interpretation of their respective distributions in Schuchmann et al. (2000), plumage turnover between the two taxa occurs in northern Peru (MUSM and LSUMZ specimens; Schulenberg et al. 2010); the two are considered separate species here due to abrupt turnover in plumage where no obvious geographical barriers occur and where they are likely parapatric. See details at https://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCprop923.htm.

4. [p. 293] *Cynanthus lawrencei* and *C. doubledayi* are treated as species separate from *C. latirostris*. In the species account for *C. latirostris*, replace the distributional statement and existing Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico (Guadalupe Canyon), northwestern Sonora, northeastern Chihuahua, western Texas (Brewster County, casually), and east to Tamaulipas south through northern Mexico to Colima and northern Michoacán in the west and central Veracruz in the east.

Winters from central Sonora, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas south through the breeding range and into northern Guerrero, rarely to Baja California, and in small numbers at feeders in the Tucson region of southeastern Arizona; a few individuals winter occasionally at feeders in southern California, southern Arizona, New Mexico, southern Texas, and southern Louisiana.

Casual, mainly in fall and winter, north to northern California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, northern Texas, and east along the Gulf coast from Mississippi to Georgia and Florida.

Accidental to Oregon, Idaho, southern Alberta, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Notes.—See comments under *C. lawrencei* and *C. doubledayi*.

After the species account for *C. latirostris*, insert the following new accounts:

Cynanthus lawrencei (Berlepsch). Tres Marias Hummingbird.

Iache lawrencei Berlepsch, 1887, Ibis, p. 292. (Tres Marías Islands.)

Habitat.—Tropical Semideciduous Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, and coastal dunes (0–400 m; Tropical zone).

Distribution.—Tres Marías Islands.

Notes.—Formerly, together with *C. doubledayi*, considered conspecific with *C. latirostris*, as in most classifications since Peters (1945), who provided no rationale for that taxonomic treatment. Separated from *C. latirostris* based on plumage differences comparable to those between other species in the genus (Hernández-Baños et al. 2020).

Cynanthus doubledayi (Bourcier.) Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird.

Trochilus Doubledayi Bourcier, 1847, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 46. (presumably from Rio Negro, error = Guerrero.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–2100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands of southern Guerrero, southern Oaxaca, and western Chiapas.

Notes.—Also known as Doubleday's Hummingbird. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. latirostris*, but genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014, Hernández-Baños et al. 2020) indicate that *C. latirostris*

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

sensu lato is paraphyletic with respect to *C. auriceps*, *C. canivetii*, and *C. forficatus*. See comments under *C. lawrencei*.

5. [pp. 285–286] *Pampa excellens* is treated as a subspecies of *P. curvipennis*. Remove the species account for *P. excellens*. In the distributional statement for *P. curvipennis*, insert the following after the distribution of the *curvipennis* group: "[*excellens* group] in southern Veracruz (Sierra de los Tuxtlas and Jesús Carranza), eastern Oaxaca, and northwestern Chiapas;". Change the Notes under *P. curvipennis* to:

Notes.—Also known as Curve-winged Sabrewing. Groups: *P. curvipennis* [Curve-winged Sabrewing], *P. excellens* (Wetmore, 1941) [Long-tailed Sabrewing], and *P. pampa* (Lesson, 1832) [Wedge-tailed Sabrewing]. Subspecies *excellens* formerly considered a separate species due to morphological differentiation, but treated as conspecific with *P. curvipennis* based on only slight vocal differentiation, similar response to playback of songs of *excellens*, and evidence of gene flow (González et al. 2011, González and Ornelas 2014, Cruz-Yepez et al. 2020). See comments under *Pampa.*

6. [p. 297] *Trochilus scitulus* is treated as a species separate from *T. polytmus*. In the species account for *T. polytmus*, change the English name to Red-billed Streamertail, replace the current distributional statement with "*Resident* in western and central Jamaica (east to the Rio Grande and Morant River valleys).", and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. scitulus*, but separated based on the extremely narrow and stable hybrid zone between them (Gill et al. 1973, Graves 2015), indicative of strong selection; coincident exceptionally steep clines in bill color and genetics (Judy 2018); and apparent vocal and display differences (Schuchmann 1977, 1979).

After the species account for *T. polytmus*, insert the following new account:

Trochilus scitulus (Brewster and Bangs). Black-billed Streamertail.

Aithurus scitulus Brewster and Bangs, 1901, Proceedings of the New England Zoölogical Club 2: 49. (Priestman's River, Portland Parish, Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Jamaica (west to the Rio Grande and Morant River valleys).

Notes.—See comments under *T. polytmus*.

7. [pp. 300–301] The name *Leucolia* is not available for the genus consisting of the two species *Cyanomyia violiceps* and *C. viridifrons* (Bruce and Stiles 2021). Replace the heading, citation, and Notes for Genus ***LEUCOLIA*** with the following:

Genus ***RAMOSOMYIA*** Stiles and Bruce

Ramosomyia Stiles and Bruce, 2021, Zootaxa 4950: 379. Type, by original designation, *Cyanomyia viridifrons* Elliot.

Notes.—Species placed in *Ramosomyia* were formerly placed in *Amazilia* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) and then in *Leucolia* (e.g., Stiles et al. 2017, Chesser et al. 2021), but the type species of the latter is *Leucippus fallax* (Bourcier 1843) [Buffy Hummingbird]; thus, *Leucolia* is not available for the genus consisting of *violiceps* and *viridifrons* (Bruce and Stiles 2021).

Change ***Leucolia violiceps*** to ***Ramosomyia violiceps*** and ***Leucolia viridifrons*** to ***Ramosomyia viridifrons***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and citation for *Ramosomyia*, and make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes. Change the last sentence of the Notes for *R. violiceps* to: See comments under *Ramosomyia*. Change the last sentence of the Notes for *R. viridifrons* to: See comments under *Ramosomyia* and *R. violiceps*.

8. [p. 141] After the account for *Grus grus*, insert the following new species account:

Grus monacha Temminck. Hooded Crane.

Grus monacha Temminck, 1835, Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d'oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux planches enluminées de Buffon, livraison 94, pl. 555. (Hokkaido and Korea.)

Habitat.—Breeds in extensive mossy swamps in taiga regions, partly wooded swamps, upland bogs, lakes and along large rivers. In migration and winter in wetlands and grasslands, including farmlands and around lakes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in southeastern Russia from southern Yakutia, the middle and lower Amur River, and east to the Bikin River basin of southeastern Khabarovsk Krai and northwestern Primorsky Krai, and northern Heilongjiang, northeastern China; present in summer and perhaps breeding in Darkhad Depression, Hövsgöl, and Hentii (north-central and northeastern Mongolia; Sundev and Leahy 2019).

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

Winters mainly (80% of population) at Izumi, southern Kyushu, southern Japan; small numbers winter elsewhere in southern Japan, South Korea, and northeastern and east-central China.

Casual in Taiwan; accidental in Siargao, southeastern Philippines, and Malakhand Division, northern Pakistan.

Accidental in Alaska, Nebraska, Indiana, and Tennessee (Pranty et al. 2014, Kendall et al. 2015, Pranty 2015, Withrow and Lenze 2021).

9. [p. 206] Records of *Larosterna inca* in the United States are recognized. Replace the last paragraph at the end of the distributional statement with:

Casual off the Pacific coasts of Panama (first North American records 31 May–27 June 1983; Reed 1988) and Costa Rica (https://ebird.org/checklist/S82667914).

Accidental in Guatemala (Escuintla: https://ebird.org/checklist/S55489205) and Hawaii (South Point, Hawaii, 12 March–3 June and 10–15 November 2021; near Halona Point, Oahu, 24 June–30 October 2021 and 26 November 2021–6 January 2022; and south of Lanai, 4 November 2021; Pyle et al. 2021, VanderWerf in press; all Hawaiian records believed to pertain to the same individual *contra* Pyle et al. 2021).

10. [p. 12] Before the account for *Fulmarus glacialis*, insert the following new genus heading, citation, and species account:

Genus ***MACRONECTES*** Richmond

Macronectes Richmond, 1905, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 18: 76. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria gigantea* Gmelin. New name for *Ossifraga* Hombron and Jacquinot, 1844, Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences 18: 356, preoccupied by Wood, 1835, Analyst 2: 305.

Macronectes halli Mathews. Northern Giant-Petrel.

Macronectes giganteus halli Mathews, 1912, The Birds of Australia, vol. 2, p. 187. (Kerguelen.)

Habitat.—Pelagic and inshore waters; nests on the ground on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands north of the Antarctic Convergence from South Georgia to Macquarie, Stewart, Chatham, Antipodes, Auckland, and Campbell islands. *Ranges* at sea and along coasts of all southern oceans, mostly north of the Antarctic Convergence.

Accidental in the northern Pacific Ocean (1,000 nautical miles northeast of Honolulu, Hawaii) and in the North Sea (off counties Durham and Northumberland, England).

Accidental off Washington (off Ocean Park; 8 December 2019; Pyle et al. 2021).

Notes.—Earlier reports of this species or *M. giganteus* (Gmelin 1789) [Southern Giant-Petrel] (when considered conspecific) include an immature specimen (USNM 2743) from the "coast of Oregon" collected by Townsend, generally regarded as an erroneous locality (see Stone 1930). Sight reports from Monterey Bay (summer 1861; Grinnell and Miller 1944) and from near Midway, Hawaiian Islands (9 December 1962, and others from December 1959 and December 1961; Fisher 1965), have not been accepted.

11. [pp. 87–88] *Chondrohierax wilsonii* is treated as a species separate from *C. uncinatus*. In the species account for *C. uncinatus*, delete the habitat and distributional statements for the *wilsonii* group and replace the existing Notes with the following:

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

Insert the following new species account after the account for *C. uncinatus*:

Chondrohierax wilsonii (Cassin). Cuban Kite.

Cymindis Wilsonii Cassin, 1847, Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, new series, vol. 1, p. 21, pl. 7. (near Gibara, Cuba.)

Habitat.— Evergreen Montane Forest, Gallery Forest, formerly also Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–500 m; Tropical to lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Formerly widespread in Cuba; recent records restricted to mountains of extreme eastern Cuba in Guantanamo and Holguin. Critically endangered or possibly extinct, with very few sightings in recent decades despite focused surveys (Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000, Gallardo and Thorstrom 2019, BirdLife International 2021).

Notes.— Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. uncinatus*, but separated based on pronounced differences in bill color and plumage pattern (Friedmann 1934, 1950) compared to the relative lack of geographic variation in continental populations of *C. uncinatus*; *C. wilsonii* also forms a mitochondrial genetic lineage sister to all other populations of *C. uncinatus* (Johnson et al. 2007). See Johnson (2022).

12. [p. 87] Extralimital species *Leptodon forbesi* is treated as a species separate from *L. cayanensis*. In the species account for *L. cayanensis*, replace "east of the Andes to Paraguay, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil" at the end of the distributional statement with "east of the Andes to Paraguay, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil, except for the range of *L. forbesi* in northeastern Brazil." and insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *L. forbesi* (Swann,

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

1922) [White-collared Kite], but separated based on pronounced differences in plumage (Denés et al. 2011), following Remsen et al. (2022).

13. [p. 262] Phylogenetic analyses of genomic nuclear data (Salter et al. 2020) have shown that *Strix* is paraphyletic with respect to *Ciccaba*. This finding results in the following changes:

Delete the heading Genus ***CICCABA*** Wagler and the Notes under this heading, move the citation for *Ciccaba* into the synonymy of *Strix*, and change the Notes under *Strix* to the following:

Notes.—See comments under *S. virgata*.

Change ***Ciccaba virgata*** to ***Strix virgata*** and ***Ciccaba nigrolineata*** to ***Strix nigrolineata***, move the accounts for these species to follow the species account for *Strix fulvescens*, add parentheses around the author name for *S. nigrolineata*, and replace the existing Notes under *S. virgata* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly, together with *S. nigrolineata*, placed in *Ciccaba* (Peters 1938, AOU 1983, 1998, Banks et al. 2003), but genetic data (Salter et al. 2020) indicate that *Strix* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Ciccaba*; the two genera had previously been merged on morphological grounds (Voous 1964, Norberg 1977) by many authors (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990, Marks et al. 1999, Remsen et al. 2022). Also known as Mottled Wood-Owl.

Replace the existing Notes for *S. nigrolineata* with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *S. virgata*.

14. [p. 377] After the account for *Elaenia albiceps*, insert the following new species account:

Elaenia parvirostris Pelzeln. Small-billed Elaenia.

Elainea [sic] parvirostris Pelzeln, 1868, Zur Ornithologie Brasiliens, part 2, pp. 107, 178. (Curitiba, Borba, and Barcelos, Brazil; type from Curitiba, Paraná, fide Hellmayr, 1927, Field Museum of Natural History, Zoological Series, 13, part 5, p. 415.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest. (0–2000m; Tropical and Subtropical zones)

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, south to Uruguay and northeastern Argentina (south to Buenos Aires and La Pampa).

Winters in South America from breeding range and east of Andes to northern Venezuela (except for northeastern Brazil), Aruba, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Accidental in northern Illinois (Douglass Park, Chicago, 17–22 April 2012, and Waukegan, 26 November to 4 December 2021; both photographed; Pyle et al. 2021), eastern Quebec (Tadoussac, 26 October 2021; captured, photographed, and measured in hand; https://www.aba.org/quebec-fall-2021/), and coastal Texas (Mustang Island, 17 May 2021; photographs, e.g., https://ebird.org/checklist/S88403963).

15. [p. 407] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (Harvey et al. 2020) have shown that *Pitangus* as currently constituted is polyphyletic. This finding results in the following changes:

Remove the citation for *Philohydor* from the synonymy of *Pitangus* and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Ramphotrigon flammulatum*:

Genus ***PHILOHYDOR*** Lanyon

Philohydor Lanyon, 1984, American Museum Novitates 2797: 23. Type, by original designation, *Lanius lictor* Lichtenstein.

Notes.—The only species in this genus, *P. lictor*, was formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Pitangus*, but genetic data (Harvey et al. 2020) indicate that *Pitangus* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that *P. lictor* is not sister to the other species in the genus, *P. sulphuratus*. Separate generic status is supported by differences in syringeal morphology, osteology, and nest structure (Warter 1965 in Lanyon 1984, Lanyon 1984).

Change ***Pitangus lictor*** to ***Philohydor lictor***, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Philohydor*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Philohydor*.

Insert the following Notes after the heading and citation for *Pitangus*:

Notes.—See comments under *Philohydor.*

16. [pp. 400–401] Extralimital species *Pyrocephalus nanus* is treated as a species separate from *P. rubinus*. In the species account for *P. rubinus*, delete the *nanus* group from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *P. nanus* Gould, 1839 [Brujo Flycatcher] but separated, following Remsen et al. (2022), based on differences in vocalizations, plumage, and morphology (Ridgway 1907, DeBenedictis 1966, Steadman 1986); Galapagos endemic *P. nanus* also forms

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

a mitochondrial genetic lineage sister to all continental populations of *P. rubinus* (Carmi et al. 2016).

17. [p. 365] *Herpsilochmus frater* is treated as a species separate from *H. rufimarginatus*. Remove the species account for *H. rufimarginatus* and replace it with the following new account:

Herpsilochmus frater Sclater and Salvin. Rusty-winged Antwren.

Herpsilochmus frater Sclater and Salvin, 1887, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 159. (Sarayacu, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus* in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and Darién), and in South America, west of the Andes from northern Colombia to northwestern Ecuador, in foothills of the Eastern Andes from Venezuela to central Bolivia, and in lowlands east of the Andes, locally in Amazonia and from southern Venezuela and eastern Bolivia to central Brazil from Mato Grosso to Maranhão, and disjunctly in northeastern Brazil from Rio Grande do Norte to Alagoas.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *H. rufimarginatus* (Temminck 1822) [Rufous-margined Antwren] but separated based on differences in vocalizations (da Silva 2013, Boesman 2016a), following Remsen et al. (2022).

18. [p. 368] Extralimital species *Sipia palliata* is treated as a species separate from *S. laemosticta*. In the species account for *S. laemosticta*, delete ", and in South America from northern Colombia east to northwestern Venezuela" from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. palliata* (Todd, 1917) [Magdalena Antbird], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Álvarez et al. 2007, Chaves et al. 2010), following Remsen et al. (2022).

19. [p. 368] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bravo et al. 2012) have shown that *Myrmeciza* as currently constituted is polyphyletic. This finding results in the following changes:

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Gymnocichla nudiceps*:

Genus ***HAFFERIA*** Isler, Bravo, and Brumfield

Hafferia Isler, Bravo, and Brumfield, 2013, Zootaxa 3717: 491. Type, by original designation, *Thamnophilus immaculatus* Lafresnaye.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Myrmeciza*, but genetic data (Bravo et al. 2012) indicate that *Myrmeciza* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that species of *Hafferia* are not closely related to *Myrmeciza sensu stricto*.

Change ***Myrmeciza zeledoni*** to ***Hafferia zeledoni***, add parentheses around the author name in the heading for this species, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Hafferia*, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Hafferia*.

Replace the existing Notes under *Myrmeciza* with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Poliocrania*, *Sipia*, and *Hafferia*.

20. [p. 350] Extralimital species *Pseudocolaptes johnsoni* is treated as a species separate from *P. lawrencii*. In the species account for *P. lawrencii*, change the distributional statement to "*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (from the central highlands southward) and western Panama (Chiriquí, western Bocas del Toro, and Veraguas)." and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *P. johnsoni* Lönnberg and Rendahl, 1922 [Pacific Tuftedcheek], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Spencer 2011, Boesman 2016b) and differential response to playback (Freeman and Montgomery 2017).

21. [pp. 458–459] A record of *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* in the United States is recognized. Insert the following new paragraph at the end of the distributional statement:

Accidental [*patagonica* group] in Texas (Progreso Lakes, Hidalgo County, 20–21 July 2020; Pyle et al. 2021).

22. [pp. 471–486] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker 2017) have shown that the current linear sequence of genera in the family Troglodytidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **TROGLODYTIDAE**: Wrens, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera follows Barker (2017).

Rearrange the sequence of genera in the Troglodytidae to:

Salpinctes
Microcerculus
Catherpes

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

Hylorchilus
Pheugopedius
Cantorchilus
Henicorhina
Cyphorhinus
Uropsila
Thryophilus
Campylorhynchus
Thryomanes
Thryothorus
Troglodytes
Ferminia
Cistothorus
Thryorchilus

23. [p. 507] After the account for *Turdus eunomus*, insert the following new species account:

Turdus naumanni Temminck. Naumann's Thrush.

Turdus naumanni Temminck, 1820, Manuel d'ornithologie, ed. 2, vol. 1, p. 170. (Silesia and Austria….Hungary.)

Habitat.—Deciduous and mixed woodlands with dense undergrowth and forest edges; open taiga forest. In migration and winter more open habitats, including parks and gardens.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in south-central and southeastern Siberia between the middle Lena and middle Yenisei rivers, north to about 65°N and south to the tributaries of the Angara River, Lake Baikal, far north-central Mongolia in Zelter River Valley, Selenge Province (Sundev and Leahy 2019), Transbaikalia, and the Stanovoi Range, Sakha Republic. Breeding range mostly south of and at lower elevations than that of *T. eunomus*, but isolated populations are found in the lower Lena and lower Olenek river areas, north of the breeding range of *T. eunomus.*

Winters from extreme southeastern Russian Far East and North Korea to eastern and east-central China south to about the Yangtze River; small numbers to South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and southern China west to southeastern Tibet.

Migrates through Mongolia, north-central China, and southeastern Russian Far East.

Casual to northern southeast Asia and to Europe. Accidental to Israel, Kuwait, northern Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

Accidental to Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 5 June 2015; Lehman 2018, Pyle et al. 2021). Previous sight reports, some likely hybrids with *T. eunomus*, from the central and western Aleutians (Adak I., 22 October 1982, and Attu I., 20–21 May 2000; Gibson and Byrd 2007, Howell et al. 2014).

Notes.—See comments under *T. eunomus*.

Delete the last sentence of the existing Notes under *T. eunomus*.

24. [p. 510] Extralimital species *Turdus maculirostris* is treated as a species separate from *T. nudigenis*. In the species account for *T. nudigenis*, delete the group names and "western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru" from the distributional statement and replace the third sentence of the existing Notes with the following: Formerly considered conspecific with *T. maculirostris* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883 [Ecuadorian Thrush], but separated based on plumage, morphological, and habitat differences (Ridgely and Tudor 1989), following Remsen et al. (2022).

25. [p. 498] *Saxicola maurus* is treated as a species separate from extralimital species *S. torquatus* and *S. rubicola*. Remove the species account for *S. torquatus* and replace it with the following new account:

Saxicola maurus (Pallas). Asian Stonechat.

Muscicapa maura Pallas, 1773, Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs, vol. 2, p. 428.) (Karassum [Ishim River, western Siberia].)

Habitat.—Breeds in open areas with bushes in lowlands and mountains. During migration and winter in open areas in lowlands (e.g., farmlands, including paddies).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from European Russia, the west side of the Caspian Sea and eastern Turkey east to the northeastern Russian Far East (vicinity of Anadyr) and south to northern Iran, northern Pakistan, northern India, northern Myanmar, extreme northwestern Thailand, northern Vietnam, South Korea, and central Honshu, Japan. Has bred in northeastern Finland.

Winters from eastern Iran and the Indian Subcontinent to mainland Southeast Asia and eastern China.

Rare in winter to the Middle East, the Arabian Peninsula and northeast Africa. Rare (mainly fall) to Western Europe. Casual to Sumatra and northern Borneo.

Casual migrant to western Alaska (St. Lawrence Island; Lehman 2018). Accidental in fall to interior and south-coastal Alaska (Galena, found dead 19 April 1986 but likely died the previous fall, specimen; Osborne and Osborne 1987; Middleton Island, 28 September 1990, specimen; DeCicco et al. 2017; and Anchorage, 24 September 2013, photos; Tobish 2014). Also accidental to California (San Clemente Island, 20–21 October 1995, photos; Sullivan and Patton 2006), and New Brunswick (Grand Manan Island, 1 October 1983, photos; Wilson 1986).

Notes.—Also known as Siberian Stonechat or Eastern Stonechat. Formerly considered conspecific with *S. torquatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) [African Stonechat] and *S. rubicola* (Linnaeus, 1766) [European Stonechat], but

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

separated due to genomic data (Van Doren et al. 2017) that indicate paraphyly of *S. torquatus sensu lato* with respect to *S. dacotiae* (Meade-Waldo, 1889) [Fuerteventura Stonechat]; *S. maurus* also separated from *S. rubicola* based on differences in vocalizations (Opaev et al. 2018) and sympatry without interbreeding in the Western Palearctic (Shirihai and Svensson 2018, Loskot and Bakhtadze 2020). As circumscribed here, *S. maurus* includes subspecies *stejnegeri*, which differs in genetics (e.g., Zink et al. 2009, Van Doren et al. 2017) and vocalizations (Opaev et al. 2018); however, the affinities of subspecies *przewalskii* and *indicus* are undetermined, and these names have priority over *stejnegeri*.

26. [p. 529] *Anthus chii* has been shown to be a synonym of *A. lutescens*, as proposed by Zimmer (1952, 1953), and to have priority over that name (Smith and Clay 2021). Change ***Anthus lutescens*** Pucheran to ***Anthus chii*** Vieillot and replace the current citation with the following:

Anthus chii Vieillot, 1818, Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, à l'Agriculture, à l'Économie rurale et domestique, à la Médecine, etc. par une Société de Naturalistes et d'Agriculteurs, Tome 26, Nouvelle Édition, p. 490. (Paraguay.)

Insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly known as *Anthus lutescens*, but *chii* has priority over that name (Smith and Clay 2021).

27. [pp. 642–643] *Sturnella lilianae* is treated as a species separate from *S. magna*. In the species account for *S. magna*, delete "[*magna* group]" from the *Breeds*, *Winters*, and Casual paragraphs of the distributional statements, replace "Middle America (except Baja California and northwestern Mexico) to central Panama" with "eastern and southern Mexico, and Central America south to central Panama", delete the *Resident* paragraph in its entirety, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—*Sturnella magna* and *S. neglecta* rarely interbreed (Lanyon 1957, 1966; Rohwer 1972, 1973) and their hybrids are nearly sterile (Lanyon 1979). See comments under *S. lilianae*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *S. magna*:

Sturnella lilianae Oberholser. Chihuahuan Meadowlark.

Sturnella magna lilianae Oberholser, 1930, Scientific Publications of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History 1: p. 103, pl. 18. (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Xeric grasslands [subspecies *lilianae*] and humid grasslands [subspecies *auropectoralis*].

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and western Texas (possibly also in southeastern Colorado) south to northern Sonora and northern Chihuahua, and disjunctly from southern Sinaloa and Durango south along the coast to Nayarit and in the interior to Michoacán and México.

Winters from central Arizona and southern New Mexico through the remainder of the breeding range.

Casual or accidental in winter west to the Colorado River (Arizona) and east to Kinney and Val Verde counties, Texas.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1957, 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. magna* due to similarities in voice and plumage (Lanyon 1962), but separated based on genomic data that indicate that *S. magna sensu lato* is paraphyletic with respect to *S. neglecta*, and quantitative differences in vocalizations (Beam et al. 2021); morphological and ecological differences are also considerable (Rohwer 1976). As circumscribed here, *S. lilianae* consists of subspecies *lilianae* and *auropectoralis* (Barker et al. 2008, Beam et al. 2021).

28. [p. 631] *Saltator grandis* is treated as a species separate from extralimital species *S. coerulescens* and *S. olivascens*. Remove the species account for *S. coerulescens* and replace it with the following new account:

Saltator grandis (W. Deppe). Cinnamon-bellied Saltator.

Tanagra grandis W. Deppe (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1830, Preis-Verzeichniss der Säugethiere, Vögel, Amphibien, Fishe und Krebse, welche von den Herren Deppe und Scheide in Mexico gesammelt worden, und bei dem unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten in Berlin gegen baare Zahlung in Preuss, p. 2. (Mexico; type from Jalapa, Veracruz, *fide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor 56: 91.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *S. coerulescens* in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—[same as for the *grandis* group]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. coerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 [Bluish-gray Saltator] and *S. olivascens* Cabanis, 1849 [Olive-gray Saltator], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Boesman 2016c) and apparent paraphyly of *S. coerulescens sensu lato* with respect to *S. striatipectus* Lafresnaye, 1847 [Streaked Saltator] (Chaves et al. 2013).

29. [p. 685] Delete the account for *Macronectes giganteus* from the Appendix, Part 1.

30. [p. 691] Delete the account for *Grus monacha* from the Appendix, Part 1.

31. [p. 701] *Riccordia elegans* is added to the *Check-list* as a taxon of doubtful status. Insert the following new species account after the account for *Selasphorus floresii* in the Appendix, Part 2:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

Riccordia elegans Gould. [Elegant Emerald]

Erythronota (?) elegans Gould, 1860, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 307. (Origin unknown.)

Known only from the unique type specimen. Although perhaps a valid taxon rather than a hybrid (Weller 1999), considerable uncertainty surrounds the provenance and identity of this bird.

32. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Anthracothorax aurulentus Mango de Porto Rico
Cynanthus lawrencei Colibri des Marias
Cynanthus doubledayi Colibri de Doubleday
Trochilus scitulus Colibri à bec noir
Ramosomyia violiceps Ariane à couronne violette
Ramosomyia viridifrons Ariane à front vert
Grus monacha Grue moine
Macronectes halli Pétrel de Hall
Chondrohierax wilsonii Bec-en-croc de Cuba
Strix virgata Chouette mouchetée
Strix nigrolineata Chouette à lignes noires
Elaenia parvirostris Élénie à bec court
Philohydor lictor Tyran licteur
Herpsilochmus frater Grisin de Sclater
Hafferia zeledoni Alapi de Zeledon
Turdus naumanni Grive de Naumann
Saxicola maurus Tarier de Sibérie
Anthus chii Pipit jaunâtre
Sturnella lilianae Sturnelle de Lilian
Saltator grandis Saltator du Mexique
in APPENDIX (Part 2)
Riccordia elegans Émeraude de Gould

For standardization purposes, remove the superfluous "la" from the following names:

Patagioenas caribaea Pigeon de la Jamaïque
Leptotila jamaicensis Colombe de la Jamaïque
Coccyzus vetula Tacco de la Jamaïque
Siphonorhis americana Engoulevent de la Jamaïque
Anthracothorax mango Mango de la Jamaïque
Todus todus Todier de la Jamaïque
Melanerpes herminieri Pic de la Guadeloupe
Melanerpes radiolatus Pic de la Jamaïque
Pachyramphus niger Bécarde de la Jamaïque
Vireo modestus Viréo de la Jamaïque
Corvus jamaicensis Corneille de la Jamaïque
Euphonia jamaica Organiste de la Jamaïque
Icterus bonana Oriole de la Martinique
Icterus leucopteryx Oriole de la Jamaïque
Nesopsar nigerrimus Carouge de la Jamaïque
Setophaga pharetra Paruline de la Jamaïque
Euneornis campestris Pique-orange de la Jamaïque

Delete the following names:

Pampa excellens Campyloptère de Wetmore
Leucolia violiceps Ariane à couronne violette
Leucolia viridifrons Ariane à front vert
Ciccaba virgata Chouette mouchetée
Ciccaba nigrolineata Chouette à lignes noires
Pitangus lictor Tyran licteur
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus Grisin à ailes rousses
Myrmeciza zeledoni Alapi de Zeledon
Saxicola torquatus Tarier pâtre
Anthus lutescens Pipit jaunâtre
Saltator coerulescens Saltator gris
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Grus monacha Grue moine
Macronectes giganteus Pétrel géant

Change the sequence of genera in the families ANATIDAE and TROGLODYTIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include the separation of *Canachites franklinii* from Spruce Grouse *C. canadensis*; separation of *Patagioenas albilinea* from Band-tailed Pigeon *P. fasciata*; separation of *Piaya mexicana* from Squirrel Cuckoo *P. cayana*; separation of *Lampornis cinereicauda* from White-throated Mountain-gem *L. castaneoventris*; separation of *Pampa pampa* from Wedge-tailed Sabrewing *P. curvipennis*; separation of *Leucolia wagneri* from Green-fronted Hummingbird *L. viridifrons*; merger of Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus bachmani* with Blackish Oystercatcher *H. ater*; separation of *Numenius hudsonicus* from Whimbrel *N. phaeopus*; reversion to Mew Gull for the recently split Short-billed Gull *Larus brachyrhynchus*; separation of *Accipiter chionogaster* from Sharp-shinned Hawk *A. striatus*; separation of Barn Owl subspecies *Tyto alba insularis* and *T. a. nigrescens* as *T. insularis* or transfer to Ashy-faced Owl *T. glaucops*; separation of *Trogon ambiguus* from Elegant Trogon *T. elegans*; separation of *Pharomachrus costaricensis* from Resplendent Quetzal *P. mocinno*; separation of *Mionectes galbinus* from Olive-striped Flycatcher *M. olivaceus*; separation of *Elaenia cherriei* from Greater Antillean Elaenia *E. fallax*; separation of *Lepidocolaptes neglectus* from Spot-crowned Woodcreeper *L. affinis*; reinstatement of Northwestern Crow *Corvus caurinus* as a species; separation of Caribbean island populations of House Wren *Troglodytes aedon* into as many as seven species; separation of *Thryothorus*

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

albinucha from Carolina Wren *T. ludovicianus*; separation of *Turdus daguae* from White-throated Thrush *T. assimilis*; separation of *Turdus confinis* from American Robin *T. migratorius*; separation of Red-legged Thrush *Turdus plumbeus* into two or three species; and merger of Cassia Crossbill *Loxia sinesciuris* with Red Crossbill *L. curvirostra.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. Oscar Johnson and Max T. Kirsch serve on the Early Professional Systematics Group for the committee. We thank J. I. Areta, J. K. Beam, J. Beck, C. W. Benkman, P. Boesman, M. D. Bruce, R. Butler, S. Claramunt, A. M. Cuervo, P. F. Donald, D. B. Donsker, P. Escalante, D. D. Gibson, G. E. Hill, S. N. G. Howell, M. J. Iliff, M. L. Isler, A. Jaramillo, D. F. Lane, N. Larsen, C. A. Marantz, C. M. Milensky, J. F. Pacheco, A. P. Peterson, P. M. Peterson, M. J. Powers, P. Pyle, M. B. Robbins, J. Saucier, T. S. Schulenberg, D. L. Slager, F. G. Stiles, B. L. Sullivan, L. D. Yntema, K. J. Zimmer, and the eBird reviewer community for proposals, assistance, suggestions, and comments. We dedicate this supplement to our colleague Richard C. Banks, long-time chair of the Committee, who passed away on 24 October 2021.

LITERATURE CITED

Alvarez, M., V. Caro, O. Laverde, and A. M. Cuervo (2007). Guía Sonora de las Aves de los Andes Colombianos. Instituto Alexander von Humboldt & Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Bogotá, Colombia, and Ithaca, NY, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1957). Check-list of North American Birds, 5th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Baltimore, MD, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1983). Check-list of North American Birds, 6th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, KS, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1998). Check-list of North American Birds, 7th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, H. Ouellet, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. The Auk 117:847–858.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2003). Forty-fourth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. The Auk 120:923–931.

Barker, F. K. (2017). Molecular phylogenetics of the wrens and allies (Passeriformes: Certhioidea) with comments on the relationships of *Ferminia*. American Museum Novitates 3887:1–28.

Barker, F. K., A. J. Vandergon, and S. M. Lanyon (2008). Assessment of species limits among yellow-breasted meadowlarks (*Sturnella* spp.) using mitochondrial and sex-linked markers. The Auk 125:869–879.

Beam, J. K., E. R. Funk, and S. A. Taylor (2021). Genomic and acoustic differences separate Lilian's Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna lilianae*) from Eastern (*S. magna*) and Western (*S. neglecta*) meadowlarks. Ornithology 138:ukab004.

Birdlife International. (2021). Species factsheet. *Chondrohierax wilsonii*. http://www.birdlife.org on 07/12/2021

Boesman, P. (2016a). Notes on the vocalizations of Rufous-winged Antwren (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 50. In Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://static.birdsoftheworld.org/on50_rufous-winged_antwren.pdf

Boesman, P. (2016b). Notes on the vocalizations of Buffy Tuftedcheek *(Pseudocolaptes lawrencii*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 87. In Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/ornith-notes/JN100087

Boesman, P. (2016c). Notes on the vocalizations of Greyish Saltator (*Saltator coerulescens*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 395. In Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. https://static.birdsoftheworld.org/on395_greyish_saltator.pdf

Bravo, G. A., J. V. Remsen, Jr., B. M. Whitney, and R. T. Brumfield (2012). DNA sequence data reveal a previously unsuspected subfamily-level divergence within Thamnophilidae (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 65:287–293.

Bruce, M. D., and F. G. Stiles (2021). The generic nomenclature of the emeralds, Trochilini (Apodiformes: Trochilidae): Two replacement generic names required. Zootaxa 4950:377–382.

Buckner, J. C., R. Ellingson, D. A. Gold, T. L. Jones, and D. K. Jacobs (2018). Mitogenomics supports an unexpected taxonomic relationship for the extinct diving duck *Chendytes lawi* and definitively places the extinct Labrador Duck. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 122:102–109.

Carmi, O., C. C. Witt, A. Jaramillo, and J. P. Dumbacher (2016). Phylogeography of the Vermilion Flycatcher species complex: Multiple speciation events, shifts in migratory behavior, and an apparent extinction of a Galápagos-endemic bird species. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 102:152–173.

Chaves, J. C., A. M. Cuervo, M. J. Miller, and C. D. Cadena (2010). Revising species limits in a group of *Myrmeciza* antbirds reveals a cryptic species within *M. laemosticta*. The Condor 112:718–730.

Chaves, J. C., J. R. Hidalgo, and J. Klicka (2013). Biogeography and evolutionary history of the Neotropical genus *Saltator* (Aves: Thraupini). Journal of Biogeography 40:2180–2190.

Chesser, R. T., S. M. Billerman, K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, B. E. Hernández-Baños, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, N. A. Mason, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2021). Sixty-second supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*. Ornithology 138:ukab037.

Cruz-Yepez, N., C. González, and J. F. Ornelas (2020). Vocal recognition suggests premating isolation between lineages of a lekking hummingbird. Behavioral Ecology 31:1046–1053.

Da Silva, M. (2013). Taxonomia e biogeografia de espécie politípica *Herpsilochmus rufomarginatus* (Temminck, 1822) (Aves: Thamnophilidae). Dissertação de Mestrado, Universidade Federal do Norte Centro, Natal, Brazil.

DeBenedictis, P. (1966). The flight song display of two taxa of Vermilion Flycatcher, genus *Pyrocephalus*. The Condor 68:306–307.

DeCicco, L. H., D. D. Gibson, T. G. Tobish Jr., S. C. Heinl, N. R. Hajdukovich, J. J. Johnson, and C. W. Wright (2017). Birds of Middleton Island, a unique landfall for migrants in the Gulf of Alaska. Western Birds 48:214–293.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

Denés, F. V., L. F. Silveira, S. Sepke, R. Thorstrom, W. S. Clark, and J.-M. Thiollay (2011). The White-collared Kite (*Leptodon forbesi* Swann, 1922) and a review of the taxonomy of the Grey-headed Kite (*Leptodon cayanensis* Latham, 1790). The Wilson Journal of Ornithology 123:323–331.

Dickinson, E. C. (2003). The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, Revised and enlarged 3rd edition. Christopher Helm, London, UK.

Dickinson, E. C., and J. V. Remsen, Jr. (2013). The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, 4th edition. Volume One. Non-passerines. Aves Press Ltd., Eastbourne, UK.

Fisher, H. I. (1965). Bird records from Midway Atoll, Pacific Ocean. The Condor 67:355–357.

Freeman, B. G., and G. A. Montgomery (2017). Using song playback experiments to measure species recognition between geographically isolated populations: A comparison with acoustic trait analyses. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 134:857–870.

Friedmann, H. (1934). The hawks of the genus *Chondrohierax*. The Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 24:310–318.

Friedmann, H. (1950). The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, no. 50, pt. 11. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.

Gallardo, J. C., and R. Thorstrom (2019). Status and conservation of the raptors in the West Indies: A review. Caribbean Naturalist 2:90–134.

Garrido, O., and A. Kirkconnell (2000). Field Guide to the Birds of Cuba. Comstock Publishing Associates, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, USA.

Gibson, D. D., and V. G. Byrd (2007). Birds of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Series in Ornithology, No. 1. Nuttall Ornithological Club and the American Ornithologists' Union, Cambridge, MA and Washington, D.C., USA.

Gill, F. B., F. J. Stokes, and C. Stokes (1973). Contact zones and hybridization in the Jamaican hummingbird, *Trochilus polytmus* (L.). The Condor 75:170–176.

Gill, F. B., and M. Wright (2006). Birds of the World. Recommended English Names. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

González, C., and J. F. Ornelas (2014). Acoustic divergence with gene flow in a lekking hummingbird with complex songs. PLoS One 9:e109241.

González, C., J. F. Ornelas, and C. Gutiérrez-Rodríguez (2011). Selection and geographic isolation influence hummingbird speciation: Genetic, acoustic and morphological divergence in the Wedge-tailed Sabrewing (*Campylopterus curvipennis*). BMC Evolutionary Biology 11:38.

Graves, G. R. (2015). A primer on the hybrid zone of Jamaican streamertail hummingbirds (Trochilidae: *Trochilus*). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 128:111–124.

Grinnell, J., and A. H. Miller (1944). The Distribution of the Birds of California. Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 27.

Harvey, M. G., G. A. Bravo, S. Claramunt, A. M. Cuervo, G. E. Derryberry, J. Battilana, G. F. Seeholzer, J. S. McKay, B. C. Faircloth, S. V. Edwards, et al. (2020). The evolution of a tropical biodiversity hotspot. Science 370:1343–1348.

Hernández-Baños, B. E., L. E. Zamudio-Beltrán, and B. Milá (2020). Phylogenetic relationships and systematics of a subclade of Mesoamerican emerald hummingbirds (Aves: Trochilidae: Trochilini). Zootaxa 4748:581–591.

Howell, S. N. G., I. Lewington, and W. Russell (2014). Rare Birds of North America. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Johnson, J. A., R. Thorstrom, and D. P. Mindell (2007). Systematics and conservation of the Hook-billed Kite including the island taxa from Cuba and Grenada. Animal Conservation 10:349–359.

Johnson, O. (2022). A taxonomic revision of the genus *Chondrohierax*. OSF Preprints. doi:10.31219/osf.io/hxsby

Judy, C. D. (2018). Speciation and hybridization in Jamaican-endemic Streamertail Hummingbirds (*Trochilus polytmus* and *T. scitulus*). LSU Doctoral Dissertations. 4760. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, USA. https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/gradschool_dissertations/4760/

Kendall, J., M. A. Brogie, and K. Calhoon (2015). The Hooded Crane in the ABA area. Birding 47:26–31.

Kirwan, G. M., A. Levesque, M. Oberle, and C. J. Sharpe (2019). Birds of the West Indies. Lynx and BirdLife International Field Guides, Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Lanyon, W. E. (1957). The comparative biology of the meadowlarks (*Sturnella*) in Wisconsin. The Nuttall Ornithological Club 1:1–67.

Lanyon, W. E. (1962). Specific limits and distribution of meadowlarks of the desert grassland. The Auk 79:183–207.

Lanyon, W. E. (1966). Hybridization in meadowlarks. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 134:1–25.

Lanyon, W. E. (1979). Hybrid sterility in meadowlarks. Nature 279:557–558.

Lanyon, W. E. (1984). A phylogeny of the kingbirds and their allies. American Museum Novitates 2797:1–28.

Lehman, P. E. (2018). The Birds of Gambell and St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Studies of Western Birds 4. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, CA, USA.

Loskot, V. M., and G. B. Bakhtadze (2020). Distribution, systematics and nomenclature of the three taxa of Common Stonechats (Aves, Passeriformes, Muscicapidae, *Saxicola*) that breed in the Caucasian region. Zoosystematica Rossica 29:33–57.

Marks, J. S., R. J. Cannings, and H. Mikkola (1999). Family Strigidae (typical owls). In Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5. Barn-owls to hummingbirds. (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Editors). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr., A. Corl, D. L. Rabosky, D. L. Altshuler, and R. Dudley (2014). Molecular phylogenetics and the diversification of hummingbirds. Current Biology 24:1–7.

Meyer de Schauensee, R. (1970). A Guide to the Birds of South America. Livingston Publishing, Wynnewood, PA, USA.

Norberg, R. Å. (1977). Occurrence and independent evolution of bilateral ear asymmetry in owls and implications in owl taxonomy. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London 280:375–408.

Opaev, A., Y. Red'kin, E. Kalinin, and M. Golovina (2018). Species limits in northern Eurasian taxa of the common stonechats, *Saxicola torquatus* complex (Aves: Passeriformes, Muscicapidae). Vertebrate Zoology 68:199–211.

Osborne, T. O., and G. K. Osborne (1987). First specimen of Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*) for North America. The Auk 104:542–543.

Peters, J. L. (1938). Systematic position of the genus *Ciccaba* Wagler. The Auk 55:179–186.

Peters, J. L. (1945). Check-list of the Birds of the World. Volume 5. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, USA.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

Pranty, B. (2015). The ABA Checklist Committee chair responds to the Hooded Crane commentary. Birding 47(5):34–40.
Pranty, B., J. L. Dunn, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, M. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, and D. A. Sibley (2014). 25th report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2013–2014. Birding 47:34–40.
Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, M. W. Lockwood, K. Nelson, and D. Sibley (2021). 32nd Report of the ABA Checklist Committee. Birding 72:10–17.
Raffaele, H. A. (1989). A Guide to the Birds of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, revised edition. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.
Reed, J. R. (1988). Inca Terns in the Bay of Panama during the 1982–1983 El Niño event. American Birds, Summer 1988:172–173.
Remsen, J. V., Jr., J. I. Areta, E. Bonaccorso, S. Claramunt, A. Jaramillo, D. F. Lane, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, and K. J. Zimmer (Version 1 April 2022). A Classification of the Bird Species of South America. American Ornithological Society. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm
Ridgely, R. S., and G. Tudor (1989). The Birds of South America, Volume 1. University Texas Press, Austin, TX, USA.
Ridgway, R. (1907). The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, no. 50, pt. 4. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.
Rohwer, S. A. (1972). A multivariate assessment of interbreeding between the meadowlarks, *Sturnella*. Systematic Zoology 21:313–338.
Rohwer, S. A. (1973). Significance of sympatry to behavior and evolution of Great Plains meadowlarks. Evolution 27:44–57.
Rohwer, S. (1976). Specific distinctness and adaptive differences in southwestern meadowlarks. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Natural History, the University of Kansas 44:1–14.
Salter, J. F., C. H. Oliveros, P. A. Hosner, J. D. Manthey, M. B. Robbins, R. G. Moyle, R. T. Brumfield, and B. C. Faircloth (2020). Extensive paraphyly in the typical owl family (Strigidae). The Auk: Ornithological Advances 137:ukz070.
Schuchmann, K. L. (1977). Notes on the display of the Streamertailed Hummingbird *Trochilus polytmus* (L.). Gosse Bird Club 28:11–13.
Schuchmann, K. L. (1979). Allopatrische Artbildung bei der Kolibrigattung *Trochilus*. Ardea 66:156–172.
Schuchmann, K.-L., A.-A. Weller, and I. Heynen (2000). Biogeography and taxonomy of the Andean hummingbird genus *Haplophaedia* Simon (Aves: Trochilidae), with the description of a new subspecies from southern Ecuador. Ornithologischer Anzeiger 39:17–42.
Schulenberg, T. S., D. F. Stotz, D. F. Lane, J. P. O'Neill, and T. A. Parker III (2010). Birds of Peru: Revised and Updated Edition. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.
Shirihai, H., and L. Svensson (2018). Handbook of Western Palearctic Birds, Volume 1: Passerines: Larks to Warblers. Bloomsbury Publishing, London, UK.
Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. (1990). Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, USA.
Smith, P., and R. P. Clay (2021). The identity of Félix de Azara's "Alondras" and implications for Neotropical pipit nomenclature (Aves, Motacillidae: *Anthus*). Zootaxa 4942:118–126.
Spencer, A. (2011). Variation in tuftedcheek vocalizations. https://www.xeno-canto.org/article/99
Steadman, D. W. (1986). Holocene vertebrate fossils from Isla Floreana, Galápagos. Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 413:1–109.
Stiles, F. G., J. V. Remsen Jr., and J. A. McGuire (2017). The generic classification of the Trochilini (Aves: Trochilidae): Reconciling taxonomy with phylogeny. Zootaxa 4353:401–424.
Sullivan, B. L., and R. T. Patton (2006). Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*) on San Clemente Island: First record for California, with review of its occurrence in North America. North American Birds 60:308–309.
Sundev, G., and C. Leahy (2019). Birds of Mongolia. Princeton Field Guides. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.
Tobish, T. [G. Jr.] (2014). Alaska region (fall 2013). North American Birds 69:138–141.
Van Doren, B. M., L. Campagna, H. Barbara, J. C. Illera, I. J. Lovette, and M. Liedvogel (2017). Correlated patterns of genetic diversity and differentiation across an avian family. Molecular Ecology 26:3982–3997.
VanderWerf, E. A. (2022). An Inca Tern in the Hawaiian Islands: First record for Hawaii and the United States. Western Birds 53(3). In press.
Voous, K. H. (1964). Wood owls of the genera *Strix* and *Ciccaba*. Zoologische Mededelingen 39:471–478.
Weller, A.-A. (1999). On types of trochilids in The Natural History Museum, Tring II. Re-evaluation of *Erythronota* (?) *elegans* Gould 1860: A presumed extinct species of the genus *Chlorostilbon*. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 119:197–202.
Wilson, J. G. (1986). Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*) in New Brunswick—first record for North America. American Birds 40:16–17.
Withrow, J. J., and M. Lenze (2021). A Hooded Crane (*Grus monacha*) at Delta Junction, a first for Alaska. Western Birds 52:160–164.
Zimmer, J. T. (1952). A new subspecies of pipit from Argentina and Paraguay. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 65:31–34.
Zimmer, J. T. (1953). Studies of Peruvian birds, No. 65. The jays (Corvidae) and pipits (Motacillidae). American Museum Novitates 1649:1–27.
Zink, R. M., A. Pavlova, S. Drovetski, M. Wink, and S. Rohwer (2009). Taxonomic status and evolutionary history of the *Saxicola torquata* complex. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 52:769–773.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukac020/6653407 by guest on 08 August 2022

Ornithology, 2023, 140, 1–11
https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukad023
Advance access publication 6 July 2023
Check list Supplement

Ornithology

OXFORD

Sixty-fourth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,2,13,14] Shawn M. Billerman,[3] Kevin J. Burns,[4] Carla Cicero,[5] Jon L. Dunn,[6] Blanca E. Hernández-Baños,[7] Rosa Alicia Jiménez,[8] Andrew W. Kratter,[9] Nicholas A. Mason,[10] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[3,11] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[10] and Kevin Winker[12]

[1]U.S. Geological Survey, Eastern Ecological Science Center, 12100 Beech Forest Road, Laurel, Maryland 20708, USA;
[2]National Museum of Natural History, MRC-116, Smithsonian Institution, P. O. Box 37012, Washington, DC 20013-7012, USA;
[3]Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Rd., Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;
[4]Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182-4614, USA;
[5]Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA;
[6]24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;
[7]Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Museo de Zoología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 70-399, Ciudad de México, México;
[8]Escuela de Biología, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala;
[9]Florida Museum of Natural History, P. O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;
[10]Museum of Natural Science and Dept. Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;
[11]Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1045, USA;
[12]University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-6960, USA.
[13]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[14]E-mail: chessert@si.edu

This is the 23rd supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 15 April 2022 and 25 April 2023 by the American Ornithological Society's (formerly American Ornithologists' Union) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, Douglas F. Stotz left the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 3 species (*Psittacara erythrogenys*, *Monticola saxatilis*, and *Sporophila bouvronides*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including one transferred from the Appendix; (2) 7 species (*Antrostomus ekmani*, *Accipiter atricapillus*, *Corvus minutus*, *Delichon lagopodum*, *Chlorophonia sclateri*, *Chlorophonia flavifrons*, and *Melopyrrha taylori*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 1 species name is changed (to *Lepidothrix velutina*) because of a split from an extralimital species; (4) the distributional statements of 3 species (*Sclerurus mexicanus*, *Chlorothraupis carmioli*, and *Amaurospiza concolor*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (5) 1 species (*Empidonax occidentalis*) is lost by merger with a species already on the list; (6) 1 species (*Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*) is removed due to transfer of a subspecies, rendering the species extralimital; (7) 1 genus (*Microspizias*) is added due to a split from another genus, resulting in a change to 1 scientific name (*Microspizias superciliosus*); (8) 3 genera (*Mustelirallus*, *Rufirallus*, and *Periporphyrus*) are added by merger with other genera, resulting in the loss of 4 genera (*Neocrex*, *Cyanolimnas*, *Micropygia*, and *Rhodothraupis*) and changes to 5 scientific names (*Mustelirallus colombianus*, *M. erythrops*, *M. cerverai*, *Rufirallus schomburgkii*, and *Periporphyrus celaeno*); (9) 1 genus (*Myrmothera*) is added due to a transfer of a species between genera, resulting in 1 change to a scientific name (*Myrmothera dives*); (10) a subfamily name is changed (to Florisuginae) because of nomenclatural priority; and (11) 2 species (*Falco rufigularis* and *Amazona finschi*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

New linear sequences are adopted for species in a portion of the Rallidae, for species in the genus *Psittacara*, for genera and species in the Grallariidae, and for species in a portion of the Cardinalidae, all due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at https://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://checklist.americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2023-proposals/

Submission Date: May 1, 2023. Editorial Acceptance Date: May 5, 2023
Published by Oxford University Press for the American Ornithological Society 2023. This work is written by (a) US Government employee(s) and is in the public domain in the US.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,186. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Florisuginae
Antrostomus cubanensis Cuban Nightjar.
Antrostomus ekmani Hispaniolan Nightjar.
Mustelirallus cerverai Zapata Rail.
Mustelirallus colombianus Colombian Crake.
Mustelirallus erythrops Paint-billed Crake.
Rufirallus schomburgkii Ocellated Crake.
Microspizias superciliosus Tiny Hawk.
Accipiter gentilis Eurasian Goshawk. (A)
Accipiter atricapillus American Goshawk.
Psittacara erythrogenys Red-masked Parakeet. (I)
Lepidothrix velutina Velvety Manakin.
Empidonax difficilis Western Flycatcher.
Myrmothera dives Thicket Antpitta.
Corvus minutus Cuban Palm-Crow.
Corvus palmarum Hispaniolan Palm-Crow.
Delichon urbicum Western House-Martin. (A)
Delichon lagopodum Siberian House-Martin. (A)
Monticola saxatilis Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush. (A)
Chlorophonia musica Hispaniolan Euphonia.
Chlorophonia sclateri Puerto Rican Euphonia.
Chlorophonia flavifrons Lesser Antillean Euphonia.
Periporphyrus celaeno Crimson-collared Grosbeak.
Melopyrrha taylori Grand Cayman Bullfinch.
Sporophila bouvronides Lesson's Seedeater. (A)

Delete the following names:

Topazinae
Antrostomus cubanensis Greater Antillean Nightjar.
Neocrex colombiana Colombian Crake.
Neocrex erythrops Paint-billed Crake.
Cyanolimnas cerverai Zapata Rail.
Micropygia schomburgkii Ocellated Crake. (A)
Accipiter superciliosus Tiny Hawk.
Accipiter gentilis Northern Goshawk.
Lepidothrix coronata Blue-crowned Manakin.
Myiodynastes chrysocephalus Golden-crowned Flycatcher.
Empidonax difficilis Pacific-slope Flycatcher.
Empidonax occidentalis Cordilleran Flycatcher.
Hylopezus dives Thicket Antpitta.
Corvus palmarum Palm Crow.
Delichon urbicum Common House-Martin. (A)
Chlorophonia musica Antillean Euphonia.
Rhodothraupis celaeno Crimson-collared Grosbeak.

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genera *Mustelirallus* (formerly in *Neocrex* and *Cyanolimnas*, but see below) and *Pardirallus* (family Rallidae):

Pardirallus maculatus
Mustelirallus cerverai
Mustelirallus colombianus
Mustelirallus erythrops

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Psittacara*:

Psittacara holochlorus
Psittacara brevipes
Psittacara strenuus
Psittacara mitratus
Psittacara erythrogenys
Psittacara finschi
Psittacara euops
Psittacara maugei
Psittacara chloropterus

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Grallariidae:

Grallaricula flavirostris
Myrmothera dives
Hylopezus perspicillatus
Grallaria guatimalensis

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genera *Periporphyrus* (formerly in *Rhodothraupis*, but see below) and *Caryothraustes* (family Cardinalidae):

Periporphyrus celaeno
Caryothraustes poliogaster
Caryothraustes canadensis

Note: The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1998).

1. [p. 286] The subfamily name Florisuginae has been shown to have priority over Topazinae, based on Bonaparte's (Bonaparte 1853) introduction of the group name Florisugeae for a tribe consisting of the two genera *Topaza* and *Florisuga* (Dickinson and Gregory 2022). Delete the heading Subfamily TOPAZINAE: Topazes, insert the heading Subfamily FLORISUGINAE: Jacobins, and add the following Notes after this heading:

Notes.—Subfamily previously known as Topazinae (McGuire et al. 2009, Chesser et al. 2012), but Florisuginae has priority (Dickinson and Remsen 2013, Dickinson and Gregory 2022).

2. [p. 271] *Antrostomus ekmani* is treated as a species separate from *A. cubanensis*. In the species account for *A. cubanensis*, change the English name to Cuban Nightjar, delete the *ekmani* group from the distributional statement, and change the existing Notes to: See comments under *A. ekmani*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *A. cubanensis*:

Antrostomus ekmani Lönnberg. Hispaniolan Nightjar.

Antrostomus ekmani Lönnberg, 1929, Arkiv för Zoologi 20B, no. 6, p. 1, fig. 1. (near Jérémie, Haiti.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Pine Forest (0–1800 m).

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. cubanensis*, but separated based on vocal differences (Garrido and Reynard 1998). Formerly placed in the genus *Caprimulgus*. See comments under *Antrostomus*.

3. [p. 135] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that the genera *Neocrex* and *Cyanolimnas* are very closely related to extralimital species *Mustelirallus albicollis* (Garcia-R et al. 2014, 2021; Kirchman et al. 2021; Brown et al. 2022). These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and Notes for Family **RALLIDAE**: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***MUSTELIRALLUS*** Bonaparte

Mustelirallus Bonaparte, 1856, Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences [Paris] 43: 599. Type, by monotypy, *Rallus albicollis* Vieillot.

Notes.—See comments under *M. erythrops* and *M. cerverai*.

Remove the headings Genus ***NEOCREX*** Sclater and Salvin, and Genus ***CYANOLIMNAS*** Barbour and Peters; move the citations for these genera into the synonymy of ***Mustelirallus***; delete the existing Notes for *Neocrex*; change ***Neocrex colombiana*** Bangs to ***Mustelirallus colombianus*** (Bangs), ***Neocrex erythrops*** (Sclater) to ***Mustelirallus erythrops*** (Sclater), and ***Cyanolimnas cerverai*** Barbour and Peters to ***Mustelirallus cerverai*** (Barbour and Peters); make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes; and place the accounts for these species, in the sequence indicated below, under the heading for *Mustelirallus*. Replace the existing Notes for *M. colombianus* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly, along with *M. erythrops*, placed in the genus *Neocrex*, but genetic data indicate that *erythrops* is closely related to and should be considered congeneric with *Mustelirallus albicollis* (Vieillot, 1819) [Ash-throated Crake] (Garcia-R et al. 2014, 2021; Kirchman et al. 2021; Depino et al. 2023); presumably this also applies to the very similar *M. colombianus*, which has not been sampled genetically.

Insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *M. cerverai*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Cyanolimnas*, but genetic data indicate that *M. cerverai* is closely related to and should be considered congeneric with *Mustelirallus albicollis* (Vieillot, 1819) [Ash-throated Crake] (Brown et al. 2022). Similarities in phenotype (e.g., red-orange legs and base of the bill) are also apparent in the species formerly in *Cyanolimnas* and *Neocrex* and now placed in *Mustelirallus*.

4. [pp. 135–136] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial sequence data have shown that the current linear sequence of species in the genera *Mustelirallus* (formerly in *Neocrex* and *Cyanolimnas*) and *Pardirallus* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Family **RALLIDAE**: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots, add the following to the existing Notes: Linear sequence of *Pardirallus* and *Mustelirallus* follows Kirchman et al. (2021) and Brown et al. (2022).

Rearrange the linear sequence of species in *Pardirallus* and *Mustelirallus* to:

Pardirallus maculatus
Mustelirallus cerverai
Mustelirallus colombianus
Mustelirallus erythrops

5. [p. 129] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Micropygia schomburgkii* is the sister species to extralimital species *Rufirallus viridis*, and that these species are best placed together in *Rufirallus* (Kirchman et al. 2021, Depino et al. 2023). Replace the heading, citation, and Notes for Genus ***MICROPYGIA*** Bonaparte with the following:

Genus ***RUFIRALLUS*** Bonaparte

Rufirallus Bonaparte, 1856, Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences [Paris] 43: 599. Type, by subsequent designation (Sclater and Salvin, 1868), *Rallus cayannensis* Gmelin = *Rallus cayanensis* Linnaeus = *Rallus viridis* Müller.

Notes.—*Rufirallus schomburgkii* was formerly placed in *Micropygia*, but genetic data (Kirchman et al. 2021, Depino et al. 2023) show that this species is sister to *Rufirallus viridis* (Müller, 1776) [Russet-crowned Crake]. These species share features of plumage, soft part colors, and vocalizations, as well as a preference for drier habitats (Depino et al. 2023). Thus, we follow Kirchman et al. (2021) and Depino et al. (2023) in treating them as congeneric.

Change ***Micropygia schomburgkii*** (Schomburgk) to ***Rufirallus schomburgkii*** (Schomburgk), move the citation for *Micropygia* into the synonymy of *Rufirallus*, and change the distributional statement to the following:

Resident locally in southern Costa Rica (Puntarenas), southeastern Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, far southern Ecuador, eastern Peru, eastern Bolivia, Brazil (absent from forested Amazonia), northeastern Paraguay, and far northeastern Argentina.

Insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *R. schomburgkii*:

Notes.—See comments under *Rufirallus*.

6. [p. 93] Analyses of osteological characters (Olson 2006) and nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Kocum 2006, Hugall and Stuart-Fox 2012, Oatley et al. 2015, Mindell et al. 2018) indicate that *Accipiter superciliosus* is not closely related to the other species in this genus, with the presumed exception of *A. collaris* (Mindell et al. 2018). These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Harpagus bidentatus*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

Genus ***MICROSPIZIAS*** Sangster et al.

Microspizias Sangster, Kirwan, Fuchs, Dickinson, Elliott, and Gregory, 2021, Vertebrate Zoology 21: 421. Type, by original designation, *Falco superciliosus* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Accipiter*, but osteological characters indicate that *M. superciliosus* is best placed in a separate genus (Olson 2006), and genetic data (Kocum 2006, Hugall and Stuart-Fox 2012, Oatley et al. 2015, Mindell et al. 2018) indicate that species of *Microspizias*, which apparently also includes the extralimital *M. collaris* (Sclater, 1860) [Semicollared Hawk] (Mindell et al. 2018, Sangster et al. 2021), are not closely related to *Accipiter sensu stricto*.

Change ***Accipiter superciliosus*** (Linnaeus) to ***Microspizias superciliosus*** (Linnaeus), move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Microspizias*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Microspizias*.

7. [p. 95] *Accipiter atricapillus* is treated as a species separate from *A. gentilis*. In the species account for *A. gentilis*, change the English name to Eurasian Goshawk and replace the existing habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forest, forest edge, open woodland, and now adapted to woodlots in urban areas, foraging also in cultivated regions; primarily in mountains in the southern portions of range.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Eurasia from the British Isles (rare in Ireland), Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Russian Far East south to the Mediterranean region (including northern Morocco, where rare), Asia Minor, Iran, the Himalayas, eastern China, the Korean Peninsula, and Japan.

Winters throughout the breeding range, casually south to northern Africa, northern Indian plains, and Thailand.

Accidental [subspecies *gentilis*] in Labrador (Red Bay; 11 Nov. 1925; specimen, Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. #62390; Van Tyne 1943) and [subspecies *albidus*] in Alaska (Shemya Island; 25–27 May 2001; photos; Schwitters 2008; and another individual 17 Sept. 2001; Gibson and Byrd 2007).

Notes.—Known in some Old World literature as the Goshawk. See comments under *A. atricapillus*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *A. gentilis*:

Accipiter atricapillus (Wilson). American Goshawk.

Falco atricapillus Wilson, 1812, American Ornithology 6, p. 80, pl. 52, fig. 3. (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Habitat.—Coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forest, forest edge and open woodland, foraging also in cultivated regions; primarily in mountains in the southern portions of range.

Distribution.—[same as for the *atricapillus* group, except change "San Jacinto Mountains and [formerly?] Cuyumaca Mountains" to "San Bernardino Mountains"]

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1957, 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. gentilis*, but separated based on vocal and morphological differences (Sangster 2022) and polyphyly of mitochondrial DNA (Kunz et al. 2019). Treated as a separate species from *A. gentilis* prior to AOU (1957), as American Goshawk.

8. [p. 110] A record of *Falco rufigularis* in the United States is recognized. Insert the following paragraph at the end of the distributional statement for this species:

Accidental in Texas (Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Hidalgo County, 8 Dec. 2021–10 March 2022; photos; Gelernter et al. 2022).

9. [p. 235] After the species account for *Psittacara mitratus*, insert the following new species account:

Psittacara erythrogenys Lesson. Red-masked Parakeet.

Psittacara erythrogenys Lesson, 1844, L'Écho du Monde Savant et l'Hermès (part 2) 11, no. 34, column 486. (Guayaquil.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest. Introduced populations in North America in wooded areas and parks in urban settings.

Distribution.—*Resident* from northwestern Ecuador to northwestern Peru.

Introduced and established in California (notable populations in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego; Allen et al. 2016, Garrett 2018, Benson et al. 2021b). Introduced populations also present in Valencia, Spain; southern Florida (Chatfield-Taylor and Epps 2020); Hawaii (Pyle and Pyle 2017); Puerto Rico; and several cities in western Peru, including Lima and Arequipa (eBird data).

10. [pp. 234–235] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that our current linear sequence of species of *Psittacara* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships (Schirtzinger et al. 2012, Remsen et al. 2013). These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Genus ***PSITTACARA*** Vigors, insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Linear sequence of species follows Remsen et al. (2013).

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Psittacara* to:

Psittacara holochlorus
Psittacara brevipes
Psittacara strenuus
Psittacara mitratus
Psittacara erythrogenys
Psittacara finschi
Psittacara euops
Psittacara maugei
Psittacara chloropterus

11. [p. 243] Records of *Amazona finschi* in the United States (California) are recognized as representing an introduced established population. Replace the last paragraph of the distributional statement with the following:

Introduced and established in southern California (400–500+ individuals from Ventura County to San Diego County; Allen et al. 2016, Benson et al. 2021a); smaller introduced

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

populations also present in Florida and Texas (Pranty and Garrett 2011).

12. [p. 426] *Lepidothrix velutina* is treated as a species separate from *L. coronata*. Replace the species account for *L. coronata* with the following new account:

Lepidothrix velutina (Berlepsch). Velvety Manakin.

Pipra velutina Berlepsch, 1883, Ibis, p. 492. (Veragua [=Veraguas], Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1350 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Locally in Costa Rica (northwest to the Gulf of Nicoya on the Pacific slope, and the Sixaola region in the southeast), adjacent western Panama (western Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro, northern Veraguas), eastern Panama (both slopes from the Canal area eastward), and in South America in western and northern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *L. coronata* (Spix, 1825) [Blue-capped Manakin], but separated based on differences in vocalizations, supported by genomic and plumage differences (Moncrieff et al. 2022), following Remsen et al. (2023).

13. [pp. 409–410] Subspecies *minor* and extralimital subspecies *cinerascens* are transferred from *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus* to *M. hemichrysus*. Remove the species account for *M. chrysocephalus*, which as newly delimited does not occur in North America. Replace the existing habitat and distributional statements and Notes for *M. hemichrysus* with the following:

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (700-1850 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on both slopes in the highlands of Costa Rica (from Cordillera de Guanacaste southward, more common on Caribbean slope), western Panama (east to Veraguas), and extreme eastern Panama (cerros Pirre, Tacarcuna, and Malí in eastern Darién), and in South America from Colombia and northern Venezuela south to Ecuador and northwestern Peru north of the Marañon Valley.

Notes.—Includes subspecies *minor* and *cinerascens*, formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *M. chrysocephalus* (Cabanis, 1862) [Golden-bellied Flycatcher] but transferred to *M. hemichrysus* based on vocal similarities (Boesman 2016a).

14. [pp. 397–398] *Empidonax occidentalis* is treated as conspecific with *E. difficilis*. Remove the species account for *E. occidentalis*. In the species account for *E. difficilis*, change the English name to Western Flycatcher and change the habitat statement to the following:

Habitat.—Breeds in humid coniferous forest, pine-oak forest, and dense second-growth woodland (0–3500 m; Subtropical and Temperate Zones); winters in Pine-oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Gallery Forest, Deciduous Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, and Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge.

In the distributional statement for *E. difficilis*, insert the *Breeds* and *Winters* distributional information from the species account for *E. occidentalis* under [*occidentalis* group], following the distributional information for the *difficilis* group and preceding that for the *insulicola* group; delete the *Migrates* paragraph. Replace the last paragraph of the distributional statement with the following:

Casual to accidental [*difficilis group*] along the eastern seaboard from Nova Scotia (Sable Island) south to north-central Florida. Accidental [*occidentalis* group] in southern Louisiana; reports from southeastern Texas are insufficiently documented. Numerous other records in eastern North America have not been satisfactorily identified to group.

Notes.—Groups: *E. difficilis* Baird, 1858 [Pacific-slope Flycatcher], *E. occidentalis* [Cordilleran Flycatcher], and *E. insulicola* Oberholser, 1897 [Channel Islands Flycatcher]. *Empidonax difficilis* (including *insulicola*) and *E. occidentalis* were formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) considered separate species, although they had previously (e.g., AOU 1957, 1983) been considered conspecific (as Western Flycatcher). The two are again treated as a single species based on extensive hybridization and lack of consistent vocal, genomic, or morphological differentiation in a broad contact zone in southern British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, eastern Washington, Idaho, and Montana (Rush et al. 2009, Linck et al. 2019, Hopping 2022).

15. [pp. 371–372] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Carneiro et al. 2018) have shown that *Hylopezus* as currently constituted is paraphyletic with respect to *Myrmothera* and *Grallaricula*, and that *H. dives* is not closely related to *Hylopezus sensu stricto*. This finding results in the following changes:

After the species account for *Hylopezus perspicillatus*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***MYRMOTHERA*** Vieillot

Myrmothera Vieillot, 1816, Analyse d'une nouvelle ornithologie élémentaire, p. 43. Type, by subsequent designation, *G. brevicauda* = *Formicarius brevicauda* Boddaert = *Myrmornis campanisona* Hermann (Sclater, Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum 15, 1890, p. 321).

Change ***Hylopezus dives*** (Salvin) to ***Myrmothera dives*** (Salvin), move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for *Myrmothera*, and replace the existing Notes for *M. dives* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly included in *Hylopezus*, but genetic data indicate that *Hylopezus* was paraphyletic with respect to *Myrmothera* and *Grallaricula*, and that *H. dives* is not closely related to *Hylopezus sensu stricto*.

16. [pp. 371–372] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Carneiro et al. 2018, 2019; Harvey et al. 2020) have shown that our current linear sequence of the Grallariidae does not reflect their evolutionary history.

Under the heading Family **GRALLARIIDAE**: Antpittas, add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Linear sequence follows Carneiro et al. (2018, 2019) and Harvey et al. (2020).

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

Rearrange the linear sequence of species in this family to:

Grallaricula flavirostris
Myrmothera dives
Hylopezus perspicillatus
Grallaria guatimalensis

17. [p. 354] Extralimital species *Sclerurus obscurior* is treated as a species separate from *S. mexicanus*. In the species account for *S. mexicanus*, replace the habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–2300 m; Subtropical and Tropical Zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in Hidalgo, eastern Puebla, Veracruz, northern and southern Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama south to Cerro Tacarcuna.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. obscurior* Hartert, 1901 [South American Leaftosser], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Cooper and Cuervo 2017) and paraphyly of *S. mexicanus sensu lato* with respect to *S. rufigularis* Pelzeln, 1868 [Short-billed Leaftosser] (d'Horta et al. 2013, Harvey et al. 2020), following Remsen et al. (2023).

18. [p. 450] *Corvus minutus* is treated as a species separate from *C. palmarum*. In the species account for *C. palmarum*, change the English name to Hispaniolan Palm-Crow and replace the habitat and distributional statements and the existing Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–2000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola (mostly in the mountains).

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

Insert the following new species account preceding the account for *C. palmarum*:

Corvus minutus Gundlach. Cuban Palm-Crow.

Corvus minutus Gundlach, 1852, Boston Journal of Natural History 6(3): 315. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Palm Forest (0–600 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba (Cienfuegos Province and locally in Camagüey Province, formerly more widespread).

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. palmarum*, but separated based on vocal differences (Garrido et al. 1997, Boesman 2016b) commensurate with those between other species of *Corvus*, as well as apparent differences in display behavior (Wetmore and Swales 1931, Holyoak 1983, Raffaele et al. 2020).

19. [p. 463] *Delichon lagopodum* is treated as a species separate from *D. urbicum*. In the species account for *D. urbicum*, change the English name to Western House-Martin (following Leader et al. 2021) and change the distributional statement and Notes to the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* widely throughout Europe including Mediterranean islands and northern Africa, through Central Asia and the Middle East north of the Arabian Peninsula, across Russia to the Pechora Region and sporadically east to about the Yenisei, through northwestern China and Mongolia, and in the southeast to northern Afghanistan, northern Kashmir, Ladak, and Himachal Pradesh (western Himalayas of India). Casual breeder in Iceland, Namibia, and South Africa.

Winters in Mediterranean region, Cape Verde Islands (scarce), sub-Saharan Africa (mainly southeastern Africa), and less often Peninsular (mainly western) India.

Migrates between wintering and breeding grounds via Canary and Cape Verde islands, Sahara Desert, Middle East, and as far east as sub-Himalayan India.

Casual or accidental to St. Pierre et Miquelon, Greenland, Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Barbados, the Azores, Madeira, Principe, Ascension Island, St. Helena, Chagos, Lakshadweep, Maldives, Seychelles, Comoros, and northern Thailand.

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

Insert the following new species account after the account for *D. urbicum*:

Delichon lagopodum (Pallas). Siberian House-Martin.

Hirundo lagopoda Pallas, 1811, Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica, 1, p. 532. (Dauria.)

Habitat.—Human settlements, farmland, towns, nesting in colonies on buildings, cliffs, and bridges.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in central to northeastern Russia from just west of the Yenisei northeast to western Chukotka, Russian Far East, and south to Krasnoyarsk and the Lake Baikal region, east to the Sea of Okhotsk, and south to northern Mongolia and northeastern China.

Winters in Southeast Asia to northern Myanmar, northern Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and southern Vietnam.

Migrates through central and eastern China (including Hong Kong) and the Korean Peninsula.

Casual to Kazakhstan, northeastern India (Arunachal Pradesh), western Japan, Taiwan, southern Thailand, and Singapore.

Casual to northern and western Alaska, mainly the Pribilofs and St. Lawrence Island.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) treated as conspecific with *D. urbicum*, but separated based on sympatric breeding at several sites with no evidence of hybridization (Leader et al. 2021), vocal and morphological differences (Leader et al. 2021), and genomic results that indicate apparent paraphyly of *D. urbicum sensu lato* with respect to *D. dasypus* (Bonaparte, 1850) [Asian House-Martin] and *D. nipalense* Moore, 1854 [Nepal House-Martin] (Brown 2019).

20. [p. 497] After the species account for *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***MONTICOLA*** Boie

Monticola Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 552. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1847, Genera of Birds 1, p. 220), *Turdus saxatilis* Linnaeus.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

After the heading and citation for Genus ***MONTICOLA*** Boie, insert the following new species account:

Monticola saxatilis (Linnaeus). Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush.

[Turdus] saxatilis (Linnaeus, 1766), Systema Naturae (ed. 12), p. 294. (Switzerland.)

Habitat.—Dry, stony areas including heaths, scree-slopes, lava flows, crags, and mountainous areas with cliffs, canyons, or stone walls, usually with some grass or stunted trees (mostly 1500–2700 m, locally 600–3000 m). Winters in lowland grassland and savanna with rocky outcrops, coastal scrub, and degraded, open, recently burnt, and human-disturbed areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Portugal and Spain east discontinuously to southern France, and through the Mediterranean region, including larger Mediterranean islands and the Middle and High Atlas Mountains of northern Morocco and Algeria, to Switzerland, west-central Austria to Moldova, the Balkans, Turkey, northern Israel, Iran, and Kazakhstan to Afghanistan, northern Baluchistan, western Pakistan, and east across Mongolia and southern Russia to Lake Baikal and northwestern China east at least to Inner Mongolia and Qinghai.

Winters mainly in East Africa from Eritrea through central Tanzania and more rarely west through the Sahel belt to Senegal. Scarce in winter on coasts of northeastern Arabian Peninsula from Kuwait to Oman. Accidental in Sri Lanka.

Migrates through northern Africa, the Red Sea region, Saudi Arabia, and the Persian Gulf states, and in fall (rarely in spring) through Pakistan and western India.

Casual (mainly in spring) to northwestern Europe. Accidental to Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Seychelles, eastern China, and Japan.

Accidental to Alaska (Utqiaġvik [Barrow], 24–25 June 2021; photos; Gibson et al. 2023).

21. [p. 584] *Chlorophonia sclateri* and *C. flavifrons* are treated as species separate from *C. musica*. In the species account for *C. musica*, change the English name to Hispaniolan Euphonia, and replace the habitat and distributional statements and the existing Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Forest Edge (0-2300 m).

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

Notes.—See comments under *C. sclateri*. Formerly placed in *Euphonia* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), along with *C. elegantissima* and extralimital species *C. cyanocephala* (Vieillot, 1818) [Golden-rumped Euphonia], but transferred to *Chlorophonia* based on genetic data (Imfeld et al. 2020) that indicate that these species form a clade with species of *Chlorophonia* rather than *Euphonia*.

Insert the following new species accounts after the account for *C. musica*:

Chlorophonia sclateri (Sclater). Puerto Rican Euphonia.

Cyanophonia sclateri Sclater, 1854, Tanagrarum Catalogus Specificus, p. 16. (Puerto Rico.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on Puerto Rico.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with both *C. musica* and *C. flavifrons*, but these three species separated based on striking differences in plumage (Cory 1889, Ridgway 1902, Greeney 2021) commensurate with or exceeding those found between most species pairs of euphonias.

Chlorophonia flavifrons (Sparrman). Lesser Antillean Euphonia.

Emberiza flavifrons Sparrman, 1789, Museum Carlsonianum, fasc. 4, no. 92, pl. 92. (St. Bartholomew, cf. Sundevall, 1869, Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar 26: 583.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Forest Edge (0-1450 m).

Distribution.—Resident in the Lesser Antilles (Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada).

Accidental or casual (or perhaps formerly bred but now extirpated) elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles (Anguilla, St. Barthélemy, Saba, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Les Saintes, La Désirade, Bequia).

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

22. [p. 573] Extralimital species *Chlorothraupis frenata* is treated as a species separate from *C. carmioli*. In the species account for *C. carmioli*, remove the *frenata* group from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following;

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *C. frenata* Berlepsch, 1907 [Yellow-lored Tanager], but separated based on differences in plumage and voice commensurate with differences between species pairs in related lineages (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, del Hoyo and Collar 2016, Hilty 2022), as well as paraphyly of *C. carmioli sensu lato* with respect to *C. olivacea* (Scott 2022).

23. [pp. 632–633] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker et al. 2015, Bocalini et al. 2021) have shown that our current generic classification and linear placement of *Rhodothraupis celaeno* does not reflect its evolutionary relationships and that this species is closely related to extralimital species *Periporphyrus erythromelas*. This finding results in the following changes:

After the species account for *Chlorothraupis olivacea*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PERIPORPHYRUS*** Reichenbach

Periporphyrus Reichenbach, 1850, Avium Systema Naturale, pl. 77. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855, Catalogue of the Genera and Subgenera of Birds Contained in the British Museum, p. 75), *Loxia erythromelas* Gmelin.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

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

Remove the heading Genus ***RHODOTHRAUPIS*** Ridgway, move the citation for this genus into the synonymy of ***Periporphyrus***, and delete the existing Notes for this genus. Change ***Rhodothraupis celaeno*** (Deppe) to ***Periporphyrus celaeno*** (Deppe), place the account for this species under the heading for *Periporphyrus*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Rhodothraupis*, but genomic data (Bocalini et al. 2021) indicate that *Periporphyrus* and *Rhodothraupis* are very closely related and that *Rhodothraupis* should be subsumed into *Periporphyrus*; these species also share dichromatic plumage, unlike their sister lineage *Caryothraustes*.

24. [p. 594] Extralimital species *Amaurospiza aequatorialis* is treated as a species separate from *A. concolor*. In the species account for *A. concolor*, delete southwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador from the distributional statement for the *concolor* group, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly considered conspecific with *A. aequatorialis* Sharpe, 1888 [Ecuadorian Seedeater], but separated based on paraphyly of *A. concolor sensu lato* with respect to *A. moesta* and *A. carrizalensis*, as well as vocal and plumage differences commensurate with those between some species pairs in related lineages (Areta et al. 2023).

25. [p. 594] *Melopyrrha taylori* is treated as a species separate from *M. nigra*. In the species account for *M. nigra*, change the distributional statement to "*Resident* on Cuba (including some coastal cays) and the Isle of Pines." and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—See comments under *M. taylori*.

After the account for *Melopyrrha nigra*, insert the following new species account:

Melopyrrha taylori Hartert. Grand Cayman Bullfinch.

Melopyrrha taylori Hartert, 1896, Novitates Zoologicae 3: 257. (Grand Cayman.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Second Growth Scrub, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–20 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Grand Cayman Island, where widespread but rare in the west.

Accidental to Little Cayman Island (Snipe Point, 29 Sept.–18 Oct. 1998; Bradley 2000), presumably this species rather than *M. nigra*.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *M. nigra*, but separated based on differences in size, female plumage, and song (Hartert 1896, Ridgway 1901, Garrido et al. 2014) commensurate with or exceeding those of several related taxa of Caribbean and Galapagos finches.

26. [p. 592] Before the species account for *Sporophila lineola*, insert the following new species account:

Sporophila bouvronides (Lesson). Lesson's Seedeater.

Pyrrhula bouvronides Lesson, 1831, Traité d'Ornithologie, livr. 6, p. 450. (Trinidad, designated by Hellmayr 1938.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grasslands, Second-Growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets (0–1000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* and *Breeds* from northeastern Colombia through northern Venezuela, Trinidad & Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. In non-breeding season occurs throughout northern and western Amazonia south and west to eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and northernmost Bolivia (Pando).

Accidental in Costa Rica (Pococí, Limón province, 25 June 2022; photos; Gatgens-García et al. 2022); several sight reports from Panama. A record from Quebec (Pointe-aux-Outardes; 24 Oct.–3 Nov. 2021) is of questionable origin (Comité d'homologation des oiseaux rares du Québec 2022).

27. [p. 697] Delete the account for *Sporophila bouvronides* from the Appendix, Part 1.

28. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this and previous supplements:

Antrostomus cubanensis Engoulevent de Cuba
Antrostomus ekmani Engoulevent d'Hispaniola
Mustelirallus cerverai Râle de Zapata
Mustelirallus colombianus Râle de Colombie
Mustelirallus erythrops Râle à bec peint
Rufirallus schomburgkii Râle ocellé
Microspizias superciliosus Épervier nain
Accipiter atricapillus Autour d'Amérique
Psittacara erythrogenys Conure à tête rouge
Lepidothrix velutina Manakin velouté
Empidonax difficilis Moucherolle obscur
Myrmothera dives Grallaire buissonnière
Corvus minutus Corneille minute
Delichon lagopodum Hirondelle de Pallas
Monticola saxatilis Monticole de roche
Chlorophonia sclateri Organiste de Porto Rico
Chlorophonia flavifrons Organiste des Petites Antilles
Periporphyrus celaeno Cardinal à collier
Tiaris olivaceus Tiaris grand-chanteur
Melopyrrha portoricensis Pèrenoir de Porto Rico
Melopyrrha grandis Pèrenoir de Saint-Kitts
Melopyrrha nigra Pèrenoir négrito
Melopyrrha taylori Pèrenoir de Grande Caïman
Melopyrrha violacea Pèrenoir petit-coq
Loxipasser anoxanthus Pèrenoir mantelé
Phonipara canora Petit-chanteur de Cuba
Loxigilla noctis Pèrenoir rougegorge
Loxigilla barbadensis Pèrenoir de Barbade
Sporophila bouvronides Sporophile faux-bouvron

Delete the following names:

Antrostomus cubanensis Engoulevent peut-on-voir
Neocrex colombiana Râle de Colombie
Neocrex erythrops Râle à bec peint
Cyanolimnas cerverai Râle de Zapata

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

Micropygia schomburgkii Râle ocellé
Accipiter superciliosus Épervier nain
Lepidothrix coronata Manakin à tête bleue
Myiodynastes chrysocephalus Tyran à casque d'or
Empidonax difficilis Moucherolle côtier
Empidonax occidentalis Moucherolle des ravins
Hylopezus dives Grallaire buissonnière
Rhodothraupis celaeno Cardinal à collier
Tiaris olivaceus Sporophile grand-chanteur
Melopyrrha portoricensis Sporophile de Porto Rico
Melopyrrha grandis Sporophile de Saint-Kitts
Melopyrrha nigra Sporophile négrito
Melopyrrha violacea Sporophile petit-coq
Loxipasser anoxanthus Sporophile mantelé
Phonipara canora Sporophile petit-chanteur
Loxigilla noctis Sporophile rougegorge
Loxigilla barbadensis Sporophile de Barbade
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Sporophila bouvronides Sporophile faux-bouvron

Change the sequence of species in the families RALLIDAE, PSITTACIDAE, GRALLARIIDAE, and CARDINALIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include transfer of *Lampornis hemileucus* to *Prodosia*, revisions to the taxonomy of *Himantopus mexicanus*, separation of *Gygis microrhyncha* from *G. alba*, separation of *Melanerpes santacruzi* from *M. aurifrons*, merger of *Picoides dorsalis* with *P. tridactylus*, separation of *Colaptes aeruginosus* from *C. rubiginosus*, separation of *Eupsittula astec* from *E. nana*, revisions to the taxonomy of the *Psittacara holochlorus* complex, separation of *Amazona guatemalae* from *A. farinosa*, separation of *Amazona tresmariae* from *A. oratrix*, separation of *Pachyramphus uropygialis* from *P. major*, separation of *Poliocrania maculifer* from *P. exsul*, separation of *Xiphorhynchus aequatorialis* from *X. erythropygius*, separation of *Cyanocorax luxuosus* from *C. yncas*, separation of *Chlorospingus hypophaeus* from *C. flavigularis*, separation of *Melozone occipitalis* from *M. leucotis*, separation of *Pipilo socorroensis* from *P. maculatus*, separation of *Cacicus uropygialis* into two or three species, separation of *Icterus fuertesi* from *I. spurius*, separation of *Molothrus armenti* from *M. aeneus*, separation of *Geothlypis semiflava* into two or three species, separation of *Setophaga graysoni* from *S. pitiayumi*, separation of *Basileuterus culicivorus* into as many as four species, separation of *Piranga flava* into as many as five species, separation of *Granatellus francescae* from *G. venustus*, separation of *Stilpnia versicolor* from *S. cucullata*, separation of *Ramphocelus icteronotus* from *R. flammigerus*, and separation of *Sporophila ophthalmica* from *S. corvina*. These rejected proposals and comments on them are available at https://checklist.americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2023-proposals/. Voting on a proposal to separate *Aphelocoma sumichrasti* from *A. woodhouseii* was postponed so that this change could be considered as part of a comprehensive proposal on the scrub-jay complex.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The late Normand David, who passed away on 17 April 2023, served as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names. Michel Gosselin is the Committee's authority for French names, and Doug Stotz provides information on Neotropical species. Oscar Johnson, Max T. Kirsch, David Vander Pluym, and Nicholas Vinciguerra serve on the Early Professional Systematics Group for the committee. We thank J. I. Areta, L. Carneiro, J. C. Cooper, A. M. Cuervo, D. DeRaad, D. B. Donsker, K. Garrett, J. Gerbracht, D. D. Gibson, W. A. Hopping, S. N. G. Howell, M. J. Iliff, M. L. Isler, E. Linck, J. McCormack, A. E. Moncrieff, D. Ocampo, A. P. Peterson, T. S. Schulenberg, F. G. Stiles, and B. M. Winger for assistance, suggestions, and comments. The Committee has worked closely for the past two years with the IOU's Working Group on Avian Checklists (WGAC) to resolve discrepancies among global lists in their taxonomic treatments of North American birds. Most proposals reviewed for this supplement were part of this collaborative effort. We dedicate this supplement to our colleague Normand David, who was unfailingly generous in providing nomenclatural expertise on issues related both to the work of the Committee and to the research of individual committee members.

LITERATURE CITED

Allen, L. W., K. L. Garrett, and M. C. Wimer (2016). *Los Angeles County Breeding Bird Atlas*. Los Angeles Audubon Society, Los Angeles, CA, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1957). *Check-list of North American Birds*, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Baltimore, MD, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1983). *Check-list of North American Birds*, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, KS, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1998). *Check-list of North American Birds*, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Areta, J. I., M. J. Benítez Saldívar, M. Lentino, J. Miranda, M. Ferreira, J. Klicka, and J. Pérez-Emán (2023). Phylogenetic relationships and systematics of the bamboo-specialist *Amaurospiza* blue-seedeaters.- *Ibis*. doi:10.1111/ibi.13181

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, H. Ouellet, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz. (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 117:847–858.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette (2015). New insights into New World biogeography: An integrated view from the phylogeny of blackbirds, cardinals, sparrows, tanagers, warblers, and allies. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 132:333–348.

Benson, T. A., K. L. Garrett, J. S. Feenstra, J. F. Garrett, K. N. Nelson, and A. J. Searcy. (2021a). *California Bird Records Committee proposal to add Lilac-crowned Parrot to the California state list*. California Bird Records Committee, Camarillo, CA, USA.

Benson, T. A., K. L. Garrett, J. S. Feenstra, J. F. Garrett, K. N. Nelson, and A. J. Searcy (2021b). *California Bird Records Committee proposal to add Red-masked Parakeet to the California state list*. California Bird Record Committee, Camarillo, CA, USA.

Bocalini, F., S. D. Bolívar-Leguizamón, L. F. Silveira, and G. A. Bravo (2021). Comparative phylogeographic and demographic analyses reveal a congruent pattern of sister relationships between bird populations of the northern and south-central Atlantic Forest. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 154:106973.

Boesman, P. (2016a) Notes on the vocalizations of Golden-crowned Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*) and Golden-bellied Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes hemichrysus*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 141. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow-on.100141

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

Boesman, P. (2016b) Notes on the vocalizations of Palm Crow (*Corvus palmarum*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 209. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow-on.100209

Bonaparte, C. L. (1853). Classification ornithologique par series. *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Academie des Sciences* 37(18):641–647.

Bradley, P. (2000) *The Birds of the Cayman Islands*. BOU Checklist No. 19. British Ornithologists' Union, Tring, UK.

Brown, C. E. (2019). *Phylogeny and evolution of swallows (Hirundinidae) with a transcriptomic perspective on seasonal migration. Ph.D. dissertation*, Department of Biological Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, USA.

Brown, A. F., Y. Lawrie, T. J. Shannon, J. M. Collinson, G. M. Kirwan, A. Kirkconnell, and M. Stervander (2022). First genetic data for the critically endangered Cuban endemic Zapata Rail *Cyanolimnas cerverai*, and the taxonomic implications. *Journal of Ornithology* 163:945–952.

Carneiro, L., G. A. Bravo, and A. Aleixo (2019). Phenotypic similarity leads to taxonomic inconsistency: A revision of the lowland's antpittas. *Zoologica Scripta* 48:46–56.

Carneiro, L., G. A. Bravo, N. Aristizábal, and A. Aleixo (2018). Molecular systematics and biogeography of lowland antpittas (Aves, Grallariidae): The role of vicariance and dispersal in the diversification of a widespread Neotropical lineage. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 120:375–389.

Chatfield-Taylor, W. E., and S. A. Epps (2020). Population trends in the exotic Red-masked Parakeet (*Psittacara erythrogenys*) in southern Florida. *Florida Field Naturalist* 48:33–44.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2012). Fifty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 129:573–588.

Comité d'homologation des oiseaux rares du Québec (2022). Rapport du comité 2022. Regroupement QuébecOiseaux, Montreal, QC, Canada. https://cdn.ca.yapla.com/company/CPYCn9TslMHKJSLwzd8PIVrDo/asset/files/CHORQ_Rapport%20du%20comite%CC%81_2022%20QO_opt.pdf

Cooper, J. C., and A. M. Cuervo (2017). Vocal variation and species limits in the *Sclerurus mexicanus* complex. *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 129:13–24.

Cory, C. B. (1889). *The Birds of the West Indies*. Estes and Lauriat, Boston, MA, USA.

Depino, E. A., J. L. Pérez-Emán, E. Bonaccorso, and J. I. Areta (2023). Evolutionary history of New World crakes (Aves: Rallidae) with emphasis on the tribe Laterallini. *Zoologica Scripta*. https://doi.org/10.1111/zsc.12595.

d'Horta, F. M., A. M. Cuervo, C. C. Ribas, R. T. Brumfield, and C. Y. Miyaki (2013). Phylogeny and comparative phylogeography of *Sclerurus* (Aves: Furnariidae) reveal constant and cryptic diversification in an old radiation of rain forest understory specialists. *Journal of Biogeography* 40:37–49.

del Hoyo, J., and N. J. Collar (2016). *HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World. Volume 2: Passerines*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Dickinson, E. C., and S. M. S. Gregory (2022). The correct name for a hummingbird subfamily. *Avian Systematics* 1:N7–N8.

Dickinson, E. C., and J. V. Remsen, Jr. (Editors) (2013). *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 1. Non-passerines*. Aves Press, Eastbourne, UK.

Garcia-R, J. C., G. C. Gibb, and S. A. Trewick (2014). Deep global evolutionary radiation in birds: diversification and trait evolution in the cosmopolitan bird family Rallidae. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 81:96–108.

Garcia-R, J. C., and N. J. Matzke (2021). Trait-dependent dispersal in rails (Aves: Rallidae): Historical biogeography of a cosmopolitan bird clade. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 159:107106.

Garrett, K. (2018). Introducing change: A current look at naturalized bird species in western North America. In *Trends and Traditions: Avifaunal Change in Western North America* (W. D. Shuford, R. E. Gill, Jr., and C. M. Handel, Editors). Studies of Western Birds 3. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, CA, USA. pp. 116–130.

Garrido, O. H., and G. B. Reynard (1998). Is the Greater Antillean Nightjar, *Caprimulgus cubanensis* (Aves: Caprimulgidae), a composite species? *Ornitología Neotropical* 9:1–12.

Garrido, O. H., G. B. Reynard and A. Kirkconnell (1997) Is the Palm Crow, *Corvus palmarum* (Aves: Corvidae) a monotypic species? *Ornitología Neotropical* 8:15–21.

Garrido, O. H., J. W. Wiley, P. Bradley, A. Gűnther-Calhoun, and D. Rodríguez (2014). Revision of the endemic West Indian genus *Melopyrrha* from Cuba and the Cayman Islands. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 134: 134–144.

Gatgens-García, J., A. Chaves-Sánchez, and L. Sandoval (2022). First record of Lesson's Seedeater *Sporophila bouvronides*. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 142:526–528.

Gelernter, R., M. Gustafson, Z. E. Johnson, and J. R. Ramirez-Garofalo (2022). First U.S. record of Bat Falcon. *North American Birds* 73:4–7.

Gibson, D. D., and G. V. Byrd (2007). *Birds of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska*. Nuttall Ornithological Club and American Ornithologists' Union, Cambridge, MA, and Washington, D.C., USA.

Gibson, D. D., S. C. Hinl, T.G. Tobish, Jr., A. J. Lang, L. H. DeCicco, N. R. Hajdukovich, and R. L. Scheer (2023). Fifth report of the Alaska Checklist Committee 2018–2022. *Western Birds* 54: in press.

Greeney, H. (2021). Antillean Euphonia (*Chlorophonia musica*), version 2.1. In *Birds of the World* (B. K. Keeney and J. Gerbracht, Editors). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.anteup1.02.1

Hartert, E. (1896). Description of a new finch from the West Indies. *Novitates Zoologicae* 3:257.

Harvey, M. G., G. A. Bravo, S. Claramunt, A. M. Cuervo, G. E. Derryberry, J. Battilana, G. F. Seeholzer, J. S. McKay, B. C. Faircloth, S. V. Edwards, J. Pérez-Emán, R. G. Moyle, F. H. Sheldon, A. Aleixo, B. T. Smith, R. T. Chesser, L. F. Silveira, J. Cracraft, R. T. Brumfield, and E. P. Derryberry (2020). The evolution of a tropical biodiversity hotspot. *Science* 370:1343–1348.

Hilty, S. (2022). Carmiol's Tanager (*Chlorothraupis carmioli*), version 1.1. In *Birds of the World* (N. D. Sly, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.olitan1.01.1

Holyoak, D. T. (1983). Notes on the Palm Crow *Corvus palmarum* in Haiti. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 103:81–82.

Hopping, A. (2022). Unraveling Western Flycatchers: A case against the split. *North American Birds* 73:8–17.

Hugall, A. F., and D. Stuart-Fox (2012). Accelerated speciation in colour-polymorphic birds. *Nature* 485:631–634.

Imfeld, T. S., F. K. Barker, and R. T. Brumfield (2020). Mitochondrial genomes and thousands of ultraconserved elements resolve the taxonomy and historical biogeography of the *Euphonia* and *Chlorophonia* finches (Passeriformes: Fringillidae). *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 137:ukaa016.

Kirchman J. J., N. R. McInerney, T. C. Giarla, S. L. Olson, E. Slikas, and R. C. Fleischer (2021). Phylogeny based on ultra-conserved elements clarifies the evolution of rails and allies (Ralloidea) and is the basis for a revised classification. *Ornithology* 138:ukab042.

Kocum, A. (2006). *Phylogenie der Accipitriformes (Greifvögel) anhand verschiedener nuklearer und mitochondrialer DNA-Sequenzen. Ph.D. Thesis,* Universität Greifswald, Germany.

Kunz, F., A. Gamauf, F. E. Zachos, and E. Haring (2019). Mitochondrial phylogenetics of the goshawk *Accipiter* [*gentilis*] superspecies. *Journal of Zoological Systematics and Evolutionary Research* 57:942–958.

Leader, P., G. Carey, and M. Schweizer (2021). The identification, taxonomy and distribution of Western, Siberian and Asian House Martins. *British Birds* 114:72–96.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

Linck, E., K. Epperly, P. van Els, G. M. Spellman, R. W. Bryson, J. E. McCormack, R. Canales-del-Castillo, and J. Klicka (2019). Dense geographic and genomic sampling reveals paraphyly and a cryptic lineage in a classic sibling species complex. *Systematic Biology* 68:956–966.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr., R. Dudley, and D. L. Altshuler (2009). A higher-level taxonomy for hummingbirds. *Journal of Ornithology* 150:155–165.

Mindell, D. P., J. Fuchs, and J. A. Johnson (2018). Phylogeny, taxonomy, and geographic diversity of diurnal raptors: Falconiformes, Accipitriformes, and Cathartiformes. In *Birds of Prey* (J. H. Sarasola, J. Grande, and J. Negro, Editors). Springer, Cham, Switzerland.

Moncrieff, A. E., B. C. Faircloth, and R. T. Brumfield (2022). Systematics of *Lepidothrix* manakins (Aves: Passeriformes: Pipridae) using RADcap markers. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 173:107525.

Oatley, G., R. E. Simmons, and J. Fuchs (2015). A molecular phylogeny of the harriers (*Circus*, Accipitridae) indicate [*sic*] the role of long distance dispersal and migration in diversification. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 85:150–160.

Olson, S. L. (2006). Reflections on the systematics of *Accipiter* and the genus for *Falco superciliosus* Linnaeus. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 126:69–70.

Pranty, B., and K. L. Garrett (2011). Under the radar: "Non-countable" exotic species in the ABA Area. *Birding* 43:46–58.

Pyle, R. L., and P. Pyle (2017). *The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status, Volume 2 (tinyurl.com/Pyle-Pyle)*. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, USA.

Raffaele, H. A., J. W. Wiley, O. H. Garrido, A. R. Keith and J. I. Raffaele (2020). *Birds of the West Indies*, 2nd edition. Princeton Field Guides. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., J. I. Areta, E. Bonaccorso, S. Claramunt, A. Jaramillo, D. F. Lane, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, and K. J. Zimmer (2023). *A classification of the bird species of South America*. American Ornithological Society, Chicago, IL, USA. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm

Remsen, J. V., Jr., E. E. Schirtzinger, A. Ferraroni, L. F. Silveira, and T. F. Wright (2013). DNA-sequence data require revision of the parrot genus *Aratinga* (Aves: Psittacidae). *Zootaxa* 3641:296–300.

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield (2001). *The Birds of Ecuador, Volumes 1–2*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, USA.

Ridgway, R. (1901). *The Birds of North and Middle America, Part 1*. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 50, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA.

Ridgway, R. (1902). *The Birds of North and Middle America, Part 2*. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 50, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA.

Rush, A. C., R. J. Cannings, and D. E. Irwin (2009). Analysis of multilocus DNA reveals hybridization in a contact zone between *Empidonax* flycatchers. *Journal of Avian Biology* 40:614–624.

Sangster, G. (2022). The taxonomic status of Palearctic and Nearctic populations of Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* (Aves, Accipitridae): New evidence from vocalisations. *Vertebrate Zoology* 72:445–456.

Sangster, G., G. M. Kirwan, J. Fuchs, E. C. Dickinson, A. Elliot, and S. M. S. Gregory (2021). A new genus for the Tiny Hawk *Accipiter superciliosus* and Semicollared Hawk *A. collaris* (Aves: Accipitridae), with comments on the generic name for the Crested Goshawk *A. trivirgatus* and Sulawesi Goshawk *A. griseiceps*. *Vertebrate Zoology* 71:419–424.

Schirtzinger, E. E., E. S. Tavares, L. A. Gonzales, J. R. Eberhard, C. Y. Miyaki, J. J. Sanchez, A. Hernandez, H. Mueller, G. R. Graves, R. C. Fleischer, and T. F. Wright (2012). Multiple independent origins of mitochondrial control region duplications in the order Psittaciformes. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 64:342–356.

Schwitters, M. T. (2008). *Bird species found at Shemya Island, Alaska, 1999–2007*. US Fish & Wildlife Service Report AMNWR 08/15, Homer, AK, USA.

Scott, B. (2022). *Phylogenetics of Cardinalidae and the impact of habitat, climate, and ecology on the evolution of color*. *Master's thesis*, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, USA.

Van Tyne, J. (1943). A peculiar Goshawk from Labrador. *The Auk* 60:267–268.

Wetmore, A., and B. H. Swales (1931). *The Birds of Haiti and the Dominican Republic*. United States National Museum Bulletin 155. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/140/3/ukad023/7220602 by guest on 22 January 2024

Ornithology, 2024, 141, 1–21
https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukae019
Check List Supplement

Ornithology

OXFORD

Check List Supplement

Sixty-fifth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,2,14,15] Shawn M. Billerman,[3] Kevin J. Burns,[4] Carla Cicero,[5] Jon L. Dunn,[6] Blanca E. Hernández-Baños,[7] Rosa Alicia Jiménez,[8] Oscar Johnson,[9,10] Andrew W. Kratter,[11] Nicholas A. Mason,[12] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[3,13] and J. V. Remsen, Jr[12]

[1]U.S. Geological Survey, Eastern Ecological Science Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA
[2]National Museum of Natural History, MRC-116, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA
[3]Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[4]Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[5]Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[6]24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[7]Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Museo de Zoología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México
[8]Escuela de Biología, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala
[9]Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas, USA
[10]Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, Florida, USA
[11]Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[12]Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[13]Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[14]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[15]Email: chessert@si.edu

This is the 24th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between April 25, 2023 and April 30, 2024 by the American Ornithological Society's (formerly American Ornithologists' Union) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year Oscar Johnson joined the committee, and J. V. Remsen, Jr. and Kevin Winker left the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 1 species (*Hippolais icterina*) is added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information; (2) 16 species (*Colinus leucopogon*, *Pterodroma caribbaea*, *Sula brewsteri*, *Ardea coromanda*, *Colaptes mexicanoides*, *Automolus cervinigularis*, *Campylorhynchus humilis*, *C. capistratus*, *Troglodytes musculus*, *T. beani*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mesoleucus*, *T. musicus*, *T. grenadensis*, *Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae*, and *Anthus japonicus*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 1 species (*Calonectris borealis*) is added to the main list because of a split from a species already on the list, and the English name of that species (*C. diomedea*) is transferred to the new species; (4) 3 species names are changed (to *Tyto furcata*, *Tolmomyias flavotectus*, and *Acrochordopus zeledoni*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) the English names and distributional statements of 4 species (*Anarhynchus mongolus*, *Puffinus lherminieri*, *Ardea intermedia*, and *Tolmomyias flaviventris*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (6) the distributional statements of 2 species (*Gelochelidon nilotica* and *Oenanthe oenanthe*) are changed, with no change in English name, because of splits from extralimital species; (7) 2 species (*Acanthis cabaret* and *A. hornemanni*) are lost by merger with a species already on the list; (8) 6 genera (*Ortygornis*, *Eudromias*, *Anarhynchus*, *Hesperoburhinus*, *Acrochordopus*, and *Driophlox*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 13 scientific names (*Ortygornis pondicerianus*, *Eudromias morinellus*, *Anarhynchus mongolus*, *A. leschenaultii*, *A. veredus*, *A. wilsonia*, *A. collaris*, *A. montanus*, *A. nivosus*, *Hesperoburhinus bistriatus*, *Acrochordopus zeledoni*, *Driophlox fuscicauda*, and *D. atrimaxillaris*) and the loss of 1 genus (*Burhinus*); (9) 4 genera (*Ixobrychus*, *Bubulcus*, *Calocitta*, and *Psilorhinus*) are lost by merger with genera already on the list, resulting in changes to 7 scientific names (*Botaurus exilis*, *B. minutus*, *B. sinensis*, *Ardea ibis*, *Cyanocorax colliei*, *C. formosus*, and *C. morio*); (10) the scientific name of 1 species is changed (to *Chrysuronia boucardi*) due to transfer between genera already

Submission Date: May 3, 2024. Editorial Acceptance Date: May 5, 2024
Published by Oxford University Press for the American Ornithological Society 2024. This work is written by (a) US Government employee(s) and is in the public domain in the US.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

on the list; (11) the hyphen is removed from the English group name of 3 species (*Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Nyctanassa violacea*, and *Horornis diphone*); (12) the English group name of one genus (*Tolmomyias*) is changed, resulting in changes to the English names of 3 species; and (13) 1 species (*Circus aeruginosus*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

A new placement in the linear sequence is adopted for *Ectopistes migratorius*, a modified subfamily classification and revised linear sequence are adopted for the Charadriidae, a new subfamily classification and revised linear sequence are adopted for the Ardeidae, and revised linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera *Tolmomyias* and *Cyanocorax*, all due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2024-proposals/.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,201. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Colinus leucopogon Spot-bellied Bobwhite.
Ortygornis pondicerianus Gray Francolin. (H, I)
Chrysuronia boucardi Mangrove Hummingbird.
Pluvialinae
Eudromias morinellus Eurasian Dotterel.
Anarhynchus mongolus Siberian Sand-Plover. (N)
Anarhynchus leschenaultii Greater Sand-Plover. (A)
Anarhynchus veredus Oriental Plover. (A)
Anarhynchus wilsonia Wilson's Plover.
Anarhynchus collaris Collared Plover.
Anarhynchus montanus Mountain Plover.
Anarhynchus nivosus Snowy Plover.
Hesperoburhinus bistriatus Double-striped Thick-knee.
Pterodroma caribbaea Jamaican Petrel.
Calonectris borealis Cory's Shearwater. (N)
Calonectris diomedea Scopoli's Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus lherminieri Sargasso Shearwater.
Sula brewsteri Cocos Booby.
Tigriornithinae
Cochleariinae
Agamiinae
Botaurinae
Botaurus exilis Least Bittern.
Botaurus minutus Little Bittern. (A)
Botaurus sinensis Yellow Bittern. (A)
Ardeinae
Ardea intermedia Medium Egret. (A)
Ardea ibis Western Cattle-Egret.
Ardea coromanda Eastern Cattle-Egret. (A)
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night Heron.
Nyctanassa violacea Yellow-crowned Night Heron.
Tyto furcata American Barn Owl.
Colaptes mexicanoides Guatemalan Flicker.
Automolus cervinigularis Fawn-throated Foliage-gleaner.
Automolus ochrolaemus Ochre-throated Foliage-gleaner.
Tolmomyias flavotectus Yellow-winged Flatbill.
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Yellow-olive Flatbill.
Tolmomyias flaviventris Ochre-lored Flatbill.
Acrochordopus zeledoni White-fronted Tyrannulet.
Cyanocorax colliei Black-throated Magpie-Jay.
Cyanocorax formosus White-throated Magpie-Jay.
Cyanocorax morio Brown Jay.
Hippolais icterina Icterine Warbler. (A)
Horornis diphone Japanese Bush Warbler. (H, I)
Troglodytes aedon Northern House Wren.
Troglodytes musculus Southern House Wren.
Troglodytes beani Cozumel Wren.
Troglodytes martinicensis Kalinago Wren.
Troglodytes mesoleucus St. Lucia Wren.
Troglodytes musicus St. Vincent Wren.
Troglodytes grenadensis Grenada Wren.
Campylorhynchus rufinucha Veracruz Wren.
Campylorhynchus humilis Russet-naped Wren.
Campylorhynchus capistratus Rufous-backed Wren.
Ramphocinclus brachyurus Martinique Thrasher.
Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae St. Lucia Thrasher.
Anthus japonicus Siberian Pipit. (N)
Acanthis flammea Redpoll.
Driophlox fuscicauda Red-throated Ant-Tanager.
Driophlox atrimaxillaris Black-cheeked Ant-Tanager.

Delete the following names:

Francolinus pondicerianus Gray Francolin. (H, I)
****Amazilia boucardi*** Mangrove Hummingbird.
Vanellinae
Charadrius morinellus Eurasian Dotterel.
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand-Plover. (N)
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand-Plover. (A)
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover. (A)
Charadrius wilsonia Wilson's Plover.
Charadrius collaris Collared Plover.
Charadrius montanus Mountain Plover.
Charadrius nivosus Snowy Plover.
Burhinus bistriatus Double-striped Thick-knee.
Calonectris diomedea Cory's Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus lherminieri Audubon's Shearwater.
Ixobrychus sinensis Yellow Bittern. (A)
Ixobrychus exilis Least Bittern.
Ixobrychus minutus Little Bittern. (A)
Bubulcus ibis Cattle Egret.
Ardea intermedia Intermediate Egret. (A)
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night-Heron.
Nyctanassa violacea Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.
Tyto alba Barn Owl.
Automolus ochrolaemus Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner.
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Yellow-olive Flycatcher.
Tolmomyias assimilis Yellow-margined Flycatcher.
Tolmomyias flaviventris Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.
Phyllomyias burmeisteri Rough-legged Tyrannulet.
Calocitta colliei Black-throated Magpie-Jay.
Calocitta formosa White-throated Magpie-Jay.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Psilorhinus morio Brown Jay.
Horornis diphone Japanese Bush-Warbler. (H, I)
Troglodytes aedon House Wren.
Campylorhynchus rufinucha Rufous-naped Wren.
Ramphocinclus brachyurus White-breasted Thrasher.
Acanthis flammea Common Redpoll.
Acanthis cabaret Lesser Redpoll. (A)
Acanthis hornemanni Hoary Redpoll.
Habia fuscicauda Red-throated Ant-Tanager.
Habia atrimaxillaris Black-cheeked Ant-Tanager.

Move †***Ectopistes migratorius*** to follow ***Columba palumbus*** in the linear sequence.

Adopt the following linear sequence for subfamilies and species in the family Charadriidae:

Pluvialinae
Pluvialis squatarola
Pluvialis apricaria
Pluvialis dominica
Pluvialis fulva
Charadriinae
Eudromias morinellus
Charadrius vociferus
Charadrius hiaticula
Charadrius semipalmatus
Charadrius melodus
Charadrius dubius
Vanellus vanellus
Vanellus chilensis
Anarhynchus mongolus
Anarhynchus leschenaultii
Anarhynchus veredus
Anarhynchus wilsonia
Anarhynchus collaris
Anarhynchus montanus
Anarhynchus nivosus

Adopt the following linear sequence for subfamilies and species in the family Ardeidae:

Tigriornithinae
Tigrisoma lineatum
Tigrisoma mexicanum
Tigrisoma fasciatum
Cochleariinae
Cochlearius cochlearius
Agamiinae
Agamia agami
Botaurinae
Botaurus exilis
Botaurus lentiginosus
Botaurus pinnatus
Botaurus minutus
Botaurus sinensis
Ardeinae
Pilherodius pileatus
Syrigma sibilatrix
Egretta caerulea
Egretta tricolor
Egretta rufescens
Egretta eulophotes
Egretta thula
Egretta garzetta
Egretta gularis
Nyctanassa violacea
Nycticorax nycticorax
Butorides striata
Butorides virescens
Ardeola bacchus
Ardea alba
Ardea intermedia
Ardea ibis
Ardea coromanda
Ardea cinerea
Ardea herodias
Ardea cocoi
Ardea purpurea

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Tolmomyias*:

Tolmomyias flavotectus
Tolmomyias sulphurescens
Tolmomyias flaviventris

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Cyanocorax*:

Cyanocorax colliei
Cyanocorax formosus
Cyanocorax morio
Cyanocorax yncas
Cyanocorax melanocyaneus
Cyanocorax yucatanicus
Cyanocorax beecheii
Cyanocorax sanblasianus
Cyanocorax dickeyi
Cyanocorax affinis

Note: The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).

1. [p. 126] *Colinus leucopogon* is treated as a species separate from *C. cristatus*. In the species account for *C. cristatus*, remove the *leucopogon* group from the distributional statement, change the second paragraph of the distributional statement to "Introduced and formerly established in the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas; Wetmore 1927) and Grenadines (Mustique; Clark 1905), but now extirpated.", and replace the existing Notes with the following: See comments under *C. leucopogon*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *C. cristatus*:

Colinus leucopogon (Lesson). Spot-bellied Bobwhite.

Ortyx leucopogon Lesson, 1842, Revue Zoologique 5: 175. (San Carlos, Central America = La Union, El Salvador.)

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from eastern Guatemala (including the upper Motagua Valley on the Caribbean drainage) south through El Salvador, Honduras (including the Sula, Comayagua, and Quimistán valleys on the Caribbean slope), and Nicaragua to central Costa Rica.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. cristatus*, but separated based on differences in plumage (which are especially pronounced between the geographically proximate subspecies of each) and genetics commensurate with those between *C. virginianus* and *C. nigrogularis* (Peters 1934, Ridgway and Friedmann 1946, Salter et al. 2022); there are also apparently differences in egg color (Stiles and Skutch 1989, Carroll 1994). Vocalizations are similar among all species of *Colinus* but are reported to differ more between *C. cristatus* and *C. leucopogon* than between *C. virginianus* and *C. nigrogularis* (Sandoval 2020; also see Stiles and Skutch 1989).

2. [p. 115] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Stein et al. 2015, Cai et al. 2017, Mandiwana-Neudani et al. 2019, Kimball et al. 2021) have shown that species formerly placed in *Francolinus* form two deeply divergent lineages that may not be sister groups. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Pavo cristatus*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***ORTYGORNIS*** Reichenbach

Ortygornis Reichenbach, 1853, Avium Systema Naturale p. XXVIII. Type, by original designation, *Tetrao pondicerianus* Gmelin.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Francolinus*, but genetic data (Stein et al. 2015, Cai et al. 2017, Mandiwana-Neudani et al. 2019, Kimball et al. 2021) indicate that *Francolinus*, even after the removal of *Pternistis* (Chesser et al. 2019), consisted of two deeply divergent lineages that may not be sister groups, and that *pondicerianus* does not group with true *Francolinus*. See comments under *Pternistis*.

Change ***Francolinus pondicerianus*** to ***Ortygornis pondicerianus***, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Ortygornis*, and insert the following Notes for this species:

Notes.—See comments under *Ortygornis*.

Change the existing Notes under *Francolinus* to the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Pternistis* and *Ortygornis*.

3. [p. 79] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Johnson et al. 2010, Fulton et al. 2012a, b, Soares et al. 2016, Bruxaux 2018) have shown that the current placement of *Ectopistes migratorius* in the linear sequence of the Columbidae does not reflect its evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading and citation for genus *Ectopistes* and the species account for *Ectopistes migratorius* to follow the species account for *Columba palumbus*, and insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes for *E. migratorius*: Placement of *E. migratorius* in the linear sequence follows Johnson et al. (2010), Fulton et al. (2012a, 2012b), Soares et al. (2016), and Bruxaux (2018), all of whom found *E. migratorius* to be sister to *Patagioenas*.

4. [p. 298] Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Albertazzi et al. 2024) has shown that *Amazilia boucardi* is part of the genus *Chrysuronia* and not closely related to *Amazilia*. This finding results in the following changes:

Replace the existing Notes under *Amazilia* with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Leucolia*, *Saucerottia*, *Polyerata*, *Chrysuronia boucardi*, and *Amazilia luciae*.

Change ***Amazilia boucardi*** to ***Chrysuronia boucardi***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for Genus ***CHRYSURONIA*** Bonaparte, and change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—Also known as Boucard's Hummingbird. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Amazilia*, although later considered unlikely to be related to true *Amazilia* (Chesser et al. 2020). Genetic data (Albertazzi et al. 2024) indicate that this species belongs in the genus *Chrysuronia*.

Change the existing Notes under *Amazilia luciae* to the following, removing mention of *A. boucardi* from these Notes:

Notes.—This species was not included in McGuire et al. (2014) and is of uncertain generic placement. It is retained in *Amazilia* until it can be placed confidently based on new data.

5. [p. 141] Phylogenetic analysis of morphological data and nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Černý and Natale 2022) has shown that the genus *Burhinus* is paraphyletic with respect to *Esacus* and that *B. bistriatus* and extralimital species *B. superciliaris* form a deeply divergent clade outside of the main *Burhinus/Esacus* clade. These findings result in the following changes:

Replace the heading and citation for Genus ***BURHINUS*** Illiger with the following:

Genus ***HESPEROBURHINUS*** Černý, van Els, Natale, and Gregory

Hesperoburhinus Černý et al., 2023, Avian Systematics 1: 39. Type, by original designation, *Charadrius bistriatus* Wagler.

Notes.—Genetic and morphological data (Černý and Natale 2022) indicate that the genus *Burhinus sensu lato* is paraphyletic with respect to *Esacus* and that *B. bistriatus* and extralimital species *B. superciliaris* form a deeply divergent clade outside of the main *Burhinus/Esacus* clade.

Change ***Burhinus bistriatus*** to ***Hesperoburhinus bistriatus*** and move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Hesperoburhinus*.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

6. [pp. 142–149] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Baker et al. 2007, Barth et al. 2013, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022) have shown that the subfamily classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of species in the family Charadriidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. We adopt a new classification based on their findings, which results in the following changes:

Rearrange the sequence of subfamilies, genera, and species as follows, in keeping with the changes to the subfamily classification, genus limits, and species limits detailed below, and adding parentheses to the author names for *Eudromias morinellus*, *Anarhynchus mongolus, A. leschenaultii*, *A. veredus*, *A. wilsonia*, *A. collaris*, *A. montanus*, and *A. nivosus*:

Subfamily Pluvialinae: Golden-Plovers
Genus *Pluvialis* Brisson
Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus)
Pluvialis apricaria (Linnaeus)
Pluvialis dominica (Müller)
Pluvialis fulva (Gmelin)
Subfamily Charadriinae: Lapwings and Plovers
Genus *Eudromias* C. L. Brehm
Eudromias morinellus (Linnaeus)
Genus *Charadrius* Linnaeus
Charadrius vociferus Linnaeus
Charadrius hiaticula Linnaeus
Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte
Charadrius melodus Ord
Charadrius dubius Scopoli
Genus *Vanellus* Brisson
Vanellus vanellus (Linnaeus)
Vanellus chilensis (Molina)
Genus *Anarhynchus* Quoy and Gaimard
Anarhynchus mongolus (Pallas)
Anarhynchus leschenaultii (Lesson)
Anarhynchus veredus (Gould)
Anarhynchus wilsonia (Ord)
Anarhynchus collaris (Vieillot)
Anarhynchus montanus (Townsend)
Anarhynchus nivosus (Linnaeus)

Insert the following Notes after the heading Family **CHARADRIIDAE**: Lapwings and Plovers:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera and species follows Černý and Natale (2022).

After the heading and Notes for Charadriidae, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily PLUVIALINAE: Golden-Plovers

Move the heading Genus ***PLUVIALIS*** Brisson, its citation, and the species accounts for *Pluvialis squatarola*, *P. apricaria*, *P. dominica*, and *P. fulva* to follow the new subfamily heading. After this heading, insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Species of *Pluvialis* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the subfamily Charadriinae, but genetic data (Baker et al. 2007, Barth et al. 2013, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022) indicate that *Pluvialis* forms a deeply diverged sister lineage to the rest of the plovers.

Change the heading Subfamily CHARADRIINAE: Plovers to Subfamily CHARADRIINAE: Lapwings and Plovers, move this heading to follow the species account for *Pluvialis fulva*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—*Vanellus vanellus* and *V. chilensis* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the subfamily Vanellinae, but genetic data (Baker et al. 2007, Barth et al. 2013, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022) indicate that *Vanellus* is nested within the Charadriinae.

Delete the heading Subfamily VANELLINAE: Lapwings, and the Notes following this heading, and move the genus heading and citations for *Vanellus* and the species accounts for *V. vanellus* and *V. chilensis* to follow the species account for *Charadrius dubius*.

After the heading Subfamily CHARADRIINAE: Lapwings and Plovers, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genus ***EUDROMIAS*** C. L. Brehm

Remove the citation for *Eudromias* from the synonymy of *Charadrius*, place it under the heading for *Eudromias*, and add the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in the genus *Charadrius*, but genetic data (Baker et al. 2007, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022) indicate that *Eudromias* forms a separate lineage deeply divergent from *Charadrius*.

Change ***Charadrius morinellus*** to ***Eudromias morinellus***, add parentheses around the authority for *E. morinellus*, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Eudromias*, and change the existing Notes for this species to the following:

Notes.—Also known as the Dotterel in Old World literature. See comments under *Eudromias*.

Replace the existing Notes under *Charadrius* with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Eudromias* and *Anarhynchus*.

After the species account for *Vanellus chilensis*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genus ***ANARHYNCHUS*** Quoy and Gaimard

Anarhynchus Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voyage de découvertes de l'Astrolabe, Zoologie 1, p. 252. Type, by monotypy, *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy and Gaimard.

Notes.—Species in this genus were formerly placed in *Charadrius*, but *Charadrius* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Vanellus* (Baker et al. 2007, Barth et al. 2013, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022).

Change ***Charadrius mongolus*** to ***Anarhynchus mongolus***, ***Charadrius leschenaultii*** to ***Anarhynchus leschenaultii***, ***Charadrius veredus*** to ***Anarhynchus veredus***, ***Charadrius wilsonia*** to ***Anarhynchus wilsonia***, ***Charadrius collaris*** to ***Anarhynchus collaris***, ***Charadrius montanus*** to ***Anarhynchus montanus***, and ***Charadrius nivosus*** to ***Anarhynchus nivosus***, add parentheses to the authority names for each of these

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

species, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and Notes for *Anarhynchus*, make the appropriate changes to generic names and abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the species accounts for *A. leschenaultii*, *A. veredus*, and *A. collaris*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Charadrius*. See comments under *Anarhynchus*.

Insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for *A. wilsonia* and *A. nivosus*, and replace the second sentence of the existing Notes for *A. montanus* with: Formerly placed in *Charadrius*. See comments under *Anarhynchus*.

7. [p. 145] Extralimital species *Anarhynchus atrifrons* is treated as a species separate from *A. mongolus*. In the species account for *A. mongolus*, change the English name to Siberian Sand-Plover, change the habitat and distributional statements as follows, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Habitat.—Breeds on flat or slightly slanted areas with lichens in alpine and sub-alpine regions in mountains, and on shingle and sand dunes in coastal areas. Winters in tidal wetlands and on sandy beaches.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Kolyma Range east to Chukota and discontinuously south and west to the Koryak Highlands south and west to Kamchatka and the northern Kuril Islands, Commander Islands, Magadan, and the Sikhote-Alin and Stanovoy Ranges. In North America, casual or rare breeder to western Alaska where it has nested at Goodnews Bay and at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island.

Winters from southern Japan (Kyushu and the Ryukyu Islands), Taiwan, coastal southeastern China, the Philippines, and the Lesser Sundas, east and south to Australia and Melanesia; rarely, but regularly, west to the Greater Sundas and east to New Zealand.

Migrates coastally in eastern China, Korea, Japan, Sakhalin, and around the Sea of Okhotsk and inland through Manchuria, northern Mongolia, and Trans-Baikalia.

Rare migrant to western and southwestern Alaska. Casual along the Pacific Coast of North America in fall south to southern California. Accidental, mostly in fall, from northern Arizona and in eastern North America in southern Ontario (spring), Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Louisiana (twice), and northern Florida.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *A. atrifrons* (Wagler, 1829) [Tibetan Sand-Plover], but separated based on paraphyly of *A. mongolus sensu lato* with respect to *A. leschenaultii*, as well as differences in morphology and vocalizations (Hirschfeld et al. 2000, Wei et al. 2022). Formerly known as Mongolian Plover. Formerly placed in *Charadrius*. See comments under *Anarhynchus*.

8. [pp. 196–197] Extralimital species *Gelochelidon macrotarsa* is treated as a species separate from *G. nilotica*. In the species account for *G. nilotica*, remove "also in Australia" from the *Breeds* section of the distributional statement, change "also in Australia and Tasmania" in the *Winters* section to "also in northwestern Australia, wandering to coastal southern Australia," and insert the following new paragraph after the *Winters* paragraph:

Accidental in New Zealand.

Insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *G. macrotarsa* (Gould, 1837) [Australian Tern], but separated based on differences in morphology, molt schedule, juvenile begging calls, migration strategies, foraging behavior, and mitochondrial DNA (Rogers et al. 2005, Tavares and Baker 2008).

9. [p. 14] *Pterodroma caribbaea* is treated as a species separate from *P. hasitata*. In the species account for *P. hasitata*, remove "Jamaica (Blue Mountains, formerly)," from the distributional statement, delete the first sentence of the existing Notes, and add the following to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *P. caribbaea*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *P. hasitata*:

Pterodroma caribbaea Carte. Jamaican Petrel.

Pterodroma caribbaea Carte, 1866, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London p. 93, pl. 10. (Blue Mountains, Jamaica.)

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

Distribution.—Jamaica (Blue Mountains and John Crow Mountains, formerly). Early unconfirmed reports of dark petrels breeding on Guadeloupe (Labat 1742) and in 1905 on Dominica (Douglas 2000) might pertain to this species.

Range at sea unknown.

Probably extinct (Simons et al. 2013); last confirmed record 1879 (Bourne 1965). Searches at suspected breeding grounds in the 1960s–1970s (Douglas 2000), in 1996–2000 (https://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/jamaican-petrel-pterodroma-caribbaea), and at sea in 2009 (Shirihai et al. 2010) failed to detect any birds, although unconfirmed auditory detections in the John Crow Mountains reported in 1971 (Douglas 2000).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. hasitata*, but separated based on differences in morphology commensurate with or greater than those between other species of *Pterodroma*, and inconsistent with intraspecific polymorphism (i.e., color morphs; Imber 1991); differences in feather lice also reported (Zonfrillo 1993).

10. [pp. 17–18] *Calonectris borealis* is treated as a species separate from *C. diomedea*. In the species account for *C. diomedea*, change the English name to Scopoli's Shearwater and change the distributional statement to the following:

Breeds in the Mediterranean Sea from Gibraltar, Corsica, and Sardinia locally east to the Adriatic Sea, the Balkans, Turkey, and the Near East; a few pairs have bred along the Bay of Biscay coast in western France.

Ranges at sea in the Atlantic Ocean, primarily in the Canary Current off northwestern Africa and rarely to the Benguela Current off southwestern Africa, with adults moving rapidly between breeding colonies and the wintering grounds (Ramos et al. 2009, González-Solís et al. 2007). Subadults

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

and immatures winter in the eastern Atlantic and summer in the northwestern Atlantic, where uncommon from New England to Florida, and rare west in the Gulf of Mexico to Texas (Howell 2012).

Casual in the Gulf of Aqaba (Shirihai 1996) and in the northeastern Atlantic (UK). Accidental in Oman (Hirschfeld 1992). Status off eastern Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina is uncertain, given difficulties in separating *C. borealis* and *C. diomedea* at sea.

Accidental in New Brunswick (off Grand Manan Island, 4 July 2015, photos; Mills et al. 2015) and Panama (off Ngäbe-Buglé, 9 September 2023, photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S149668463).

Insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *C. diomedea*:

Notes.—See comments under *C. borealis* and *C. edwardsii*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *C. diomedea*:

Calonectris borealis Cory. Cory's Shearwater.

Calonectris borealis Cory, 1881, Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club 6: 84. (off Chatham Island, Massachusetts.)

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, and in the Madeira, Salvage, and Canary islands, and on Terreros Island (Almería) and the Chafarinas Islands in the western Mediterranean, where it overlaps with *C. diomedea*.

Ranges at sea primarily in the Atlantic Ocean, mainly off southwestern Africa and the Canary Current, also off southeastern Argentina, and off southern and southeastern Africa (Benguela and Agulhas currents), with adults moving rapidly between breeding colonies and the wintering grounds (González-Solís et al. 2007, Missagia et al. 2015). Subadults and immatures winter in the South Atlantic and summer in the northwestern Atlantic (Missagia et al. 2015, Ramos et al. 2019); fairly common from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia south to Florida, northeast to Ireland and Great Britain, and uncommon west in the Gulf of Mexico to Texas (Howell 2012).

Casual in the Bahamas (Grand Bahama), Cuba (off Gibara), Barbados, and Trinidad; casual inland, especially in connection with hurricanes.

Accidental in the southern and western Caribbean Sea, off northwestern Baja California, off California, and off New Zealand (Oliver 1934) and Australia (https://ebird.org/checklist/S57586873). Identification of vagrant records can be uncertain, given difficulties in separating *C. borealis* and *C. diomedea* at sea, but many with good photos are identifiable to species.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. diomedea* (under the English name Cory's Shearwater), but separated based on sympatric breeding with limited gene flow (Thibault and Bretagnolle 1998, Martínez-Abraín et al. 2002, Gómez-Díaz et al. 2009), paraphyly of *C. diomedea sensu lato* with respect to *C. edwardsii* (Gómez-Díaz et al. 2006, 2009), and differences in foraging ecology (Navarro et al. 2009), morphology (Gómez-Díaz et al. 2009), vocalizations (Bretagnolle and Lequette 1990, Thibault and Bretagnolle 1998), and chemical profiles of uropygial secretions (Zidat et al. 2017).

11. [pp. 21–22] Change the type locality of *Puffinus lherminieri* to "Saint Barthélemy, 'Guadeloupe,' West Indies," following Olson (2013), who designated a neotype for this species.

12. [pp. 21–22] Extralimital species *Puffinus bailloni*, *P. bannermani*, *P. persicus*, and *P. boydi* are treated as species separate from *P. lherminieri*. In the species account for *P. lherminieri*, change the English name to Sargasso Shearwater and change the distributional statement to the following:

Breeds in the Caribbean and western Atlantic region on Crab Cay (off Isla Providencia, in the western Caribbean Sea), 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 central and southern 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), Fernando de Noronha (off Brazil), and the Itatiaia Archipelago (Mackin 2016, Sangster et al. 2024).

Ranges at sea in the western Atlantic from waters southeast of Massachusetts (rare or casual to Nova Scotia), south to Florida and throughout the West Indies to the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica and Panama, and locally south to southeastern Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico west (casually) to Louisiana and Texas.

Accidental inland in Kentucky, western Massachusetts, and Ontario.

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Previously known as Audubon's Shearwater, when considered conspecific with *P. subalaris*, *P. bailloni* (Bonaparte, 1857) [Tropical Shearwater], *P. bannermani* Mathews and Iredale, 1915 [Bannerman's Shearwater], *P. persicus* Hume, 1873 [Persian Shearwater], and *P. boydi* Mathews, 1912 [Boyd's Shearwater]. Separated from *P. subalaris* (Chesser et al. 2012) based on phylogenetic data (Austin et al. 2004). Separated from *P. bailloni*, *P. bannermani*, and *P. persicus* based on genetic data (Austin et al. 2004, Ferrer-Obiol et al. 2021) that indicate that these species are not closely related to *P. lherminieri*, as well as biogeographic considerations. Separated from *P. boydi* based on genetic data (Ferrer-Obiol et al. 2021) that indicate that *P. boydi* is sister to *P. baroli* rather than to *P. lherminieri*, as well as vocal and morphological differences from both *P. baroli* and *P. lherminieri* (Sangster et al. 2024); *P. boydi* and *P. baroli* also differ in morphology (Flood and van der Vliet 2019).

13. [p. 29] *Sula brewsteri* is treated as a species separate from *S. leucogaster*. In the species account for *S. leucogaster*, change the distributional statement to the following:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Breeds on islands in the Atlantic Ocean, including Fernando de Noronha (Brazil), islands off coastal southeastern Brazil, Boatswain Bird Island (Ascension Islands), Cape Verde Islands, Alcatraz Island (Guinea), and Gulf of Guinea islands; in the Caribbean from the Bahamas and Cayman Islands through the Lesser Antilles, islets off the Yucatán Peninsula and Honduras to Panama, San Andrés and Providencia islands (Colombia), islets off Venezuela, and Tobago; in the Indian Ocean, from islets of Red Sea, off Somalia, Socotra, Cosmoledo (Seychelles), Madagascar, Chagos Archipelago, Cocos (Keeling), Christmas Island, southern Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Malayan Peninsula, Flores and Banda Seas, northern Australia, Melanesia, and throughout the tropical Pacific east to the Gambier Islands (Thibault and Cibois 2017), the Hawaiian Islands, and the Revillagigedo Islands (VanderWerf et al. 2023).

Ranges at sea generally in the breeding range, mostly near breeding islets.

Casual north to northern Japan (Hokkaido) and far eastern Russia.

Casual or accidental inland in eastern and midwestern North America, north as far as Ontario, and west as far as New Mexico and Colorado (Baumann et al. 2023). Accidental in Alaska (central Bering Sea, one landed on a ship 13 and 15 July 2000; specimen), although this record may have been human-assisted (Gibson and Withrow 2015).

Add the following to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *S. brewsteri*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *S. leucogaster*:

Sula brewsteri Goss. Cocos Booby.

Sula brewsteri Goss, 1888, Auk 5: 242. (San Pedro Mártir Island, Gulf of California.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off southern California (Sutil Rock, Channel Islands), western Mexico from central Baja California and the Gulf of California through the Revillagigedo Islands and Clipperton Island, the Pacific coast of Central America, including Cocos Island (Costa Rica), and Colombia; breeding range has recently expanded to include the Hawaiian Islands, Palmyra (Line Islands), and (rarely) the Mariana Islands and islands off Japan.

Ranges at sea generally in the breeding range, mostly near breeding islets, from Baja California south to northwestern South America, regularly north in small numbers along the Pacific coast as far as Washington; casually inland in southeastern California (Salton Sea, Colorado River), southern Nevada (Lake Mead), and western and southern Arizona. Casual to the Galapagos Islands and south to central Chile.

Accidental off the Caribbean coast of Panama (https://ebird.org/checklist/S166714313), off British Columbia (Roy 2014), Alaska (Gibson and Withrow 2015), Kiribati, Easter Island, and Japan (VanderWerf et al. 2023).

Notes.—Also known as Brewster's Booby. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. leucogaster*, although previously treated as a separate species (AOU 1931); separated based on strong, positive, assortative mating with respect to *S. l. plotus*, and plumage differences commensurate with those between other species pairs in the genus *Sula* (Thibault and Cibois 2017, VanderWerf et al. 2023). The English name refers to the Cocos Plate, the tectonic plate that contains a large part of the range of this species (*cf.* Nazca Booby *Sula granti* and the Nazca Plate).

14. [pp. 36–47] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Hruska et al. 2023) have shown that the higher classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of species in the family Ardeidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. We adopt a new classification based on their findings, which results in the following changes:

Replace the existing Notes under Family **ARDEIDAE**: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies with the following: Sequence of taxa and subfamily classification follow Hruska et al. (2023).

Replace the existing tribes with subfamilies as below, rearrange the sequence of genera and species as follows, in keeping with the new subfamily classification and changes to genus limits and species limits detailed below, and removing parentheses from the author names for *Ardea ibis* and *Ardea alba* (the latter correcting an error in AOU 1998):

Subfamily Tigriornithinae: Tiger-Herons
- Genus *Tigrisoma* Swainson
  - *Tigrisoma lineatum* (Boddaert)
  - *Tigrisoma mexicanum* Swainson
  - *Tigrisoma fasciatum* (Such)

Subfamily Cochleariinae: Boat-billed Herons
- Genus *Cochlearius* Brisson
  - *Cochlearius cochlearius* (Linnaeus)

Subfamily Agamiinae: Agami Herons
- Genus *Agamia* Reichenbach
  - *Agamia agami* (Gmelin)

Subfamily Botaurinae: Bitterns
- Genus *Botaurus* Stephens
  - *Botaurus exilis* (Gmelin)
  - *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Rackett)
  - *Botaurus pinnatus* (Wagler)
  - *Botaurus minutus* (Linnaeus)
  - *Botaurus sinensis* (Gmelin)

Subfamily Ardeinae: Typical Herons
- Genus *Pilherodius* Bonaparte
  - *Pilherodius pileatus* (Boddaert)
- Genus *Syrigma* Ridgway
  - *Syrigma sibilatrix* (Temminck)
- Genus *Egretta* Forster
  - *Egretta caerulea* (Linnaeus)
  - *Egretta tricolor* (Müller)
  - *Egretta rufescens* (Gmelin)
  - *Egretta eulophotes* (Swinhoe)
  - *Egretta thula* (Molina)
  - *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus)
  - *Egretta gularis* (Bosc)
- Genus *Nyctanassa* Stejneger
  - *Nyctanassa violacea* (Linnaeus)

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Genus *Nycticorax* Forster
Nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus)
Genus *Butorides* Blyth
Butorides striata (Linnaeus)
Butorides virescens (Linnaeus)
Genus *Ardeola* Boie
Ardeola bacchus (Bonaparte)
Genus *Ardea* Linnaeus
Ardea alba Linnaeus
Ardea intermedia Wagler
Ardea ibis Linnaeus
Ardea coromanda (Boddaert)
Ardea cinerea Linnaeus
Ardea herodias Linnaeus
Ardea cocoi Linnaeus
Ardea purpurea Linnaeus

Delete Tribe NYCTICORACINI: Night-Herons, add Subfamily AGAMIINAE: Agami Herons, and replace Tribe TIGRISOMATINI: Tiger-Herons with Subfamily TIGRIORNITHINAE: Tiger-Herons, Tribe COCHLEARIINI: Boat-billed Herons with Subfamily COCHLEARIINAE: Boat-billed Herons, Tribe BOTAURINI: Bitterns with Subfamily BOTAURINAE: Bitterns, and Tribe ARDEINI: Typical Herons with Subfamily ARDEINAE: Typical Herons, all in the linear sequence as listed above.

Insert the following Notes under the heading and citation for *Botaurus*:

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

Delete the heading Genus ***IXOBRYCHUS*** Billberg and place the citation for *Ixobrychus* in the synonymy of *Botaurus*.

Change ***Ixobrychus exilis*** to ***Botaurus exilis***, ***Ixobrychus minutus*** to ***Botaurus minutus***, and ***Ixobrychus sinensis*** to ***Botaurus sinensis***, move the species account for *B. exilis* to precede the account for *B. lentiginosus*, move the account for *B. minutus* to precede the account for *B. sinensis*, make the appropriate changes to generic abbreviations within the existing Notes, and replace the first sentence of the existing Notes for *B. exilis* with: Formerly, together with *B. minutus* and *B. sinensis*, placed in *Ixobrychus*, but genetic data (Päckert et al. 2014, Hruska et al. 2023) indicate that *Ixobrychus* is paraphyletic with respect to *Botaurus*.

Replace the existing Notes under Genus ***ARDEA*** Linnaeus with the following: See comments under *A. ibis*.

Change ***Bubulcus ibis*** to ***Ardea ibis***, move the species account for *A. ibis* to follow the account for *A. intermedia*, delete the heading Genus ***BUBULCUS*** Bonaparte, place the citation for *Bubulcus* in the synonymy of *Ardea*, delete the existing Notes under *Bubulcus*, and make the additional changes listed under entries 15 and 16 below.

15. [p. 41] Extralimital species *Ardea plumifera* and *A. brachyrhyncha* are treated as species separate from *A. intermedia*. In the species account for *A. intermedia*, change the English name to Medium Egret and change the distributional statement to the following:

Breeds from southeastern Pakistan (Sind), India, and Sri Lanka and from southern and eastern China, north to South Korea and central (Honshu) Japan; local and largely rare breeder in mainland Southeast Asia and also in western Indonesia east to northern Sulawesi.

Winters within the breeding range in southeastern Pakistan and India and throughout Southeast Asia and from southeastern China, central Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, western Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, and western Indonesia. Status in central Indonesia uncertain due to potential confusion with *A. plumifera,* but winters east to at least Sulawesi.

Rare in the Maldives and Hokkaido. Casual in the Daitō, Ogasawara, and Iwo Islands and casual or accidental to the Arabian Peninsula, southern Primorsky Krai, Russian Far East, Truk Islands, and Christmas Island (Australia).

Accidental in the western Aleutians, Alaska (Buldir Island, one found dead 30 May 2006; specimen; and Shemya Island, Aleutians, 28 September 2010; specimen; Gibson and Withrow 2015) and Hawaii (Midway, 24 October 2013, photos; Pyle and Pyle 2017).

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. plumifera* (Gould, 1848) [Plumed Egret] and *A. brachyrhyncha* (Brehm, 1854) [Yellow-billed Egret], but separated from these two species based on differences in breeding soft part colors (Rasmussen and Anderton 2012, del Hoyo and Collar 2014); extralimital species *A. plumifera* and *A. brachyrhyncha* are separated from each other, following Old World and global authorities, based on morphological differences, including measurements, apparently longer breeding plumes in *plumifera*, and apparent differences in display and vocalizations (del Hoyo and Collar 2014).

16. [p. 44] *Ardea coromanda* is treated as a species separate from *A. ibis*. In the species account for *A. ibis*, change the English name to Western Cattle-Egret, remove the *coromandus* group from the distributional statement, and change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—Also known as Buff-backed Heron. This species apparently spread to the New World (northeastern South America) in the late 1870's, reaching Florida by the early 1940's. Formerly placed in *Bubulcus*, but genetic data (Huang et al. 2016, Hruska et al. 2023) indicate that *Ardea* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Bubulcus*. See comments under *A. coromanda*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *A. ibis*:

Ardea coromanda (Boddaert.) Eastern Cattle-Egret.

Cancroma Coromanda Boddaert, 1783, Table des planches enluminéez d'histoire naturelle de M. D'Aubenton, p. 54; based on "Crabier, de la Côte de Coromandel" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enluminéez, pl. 910. (Coromandel.)

Habitat.—Primarily pastures, especially where livestock are actively grazing, lawns, and roadsides; in flooded fields and marshes; requires low trees and bushes for nest sites.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from India east to southern and eastern China and central Japan (Honshu), and south throughout the Philippines and Indonesia to New Guinea and Australia (where invaded naturally).

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Winters from southern Asia and the Philippines south throughout Indonesia and the Australian region.

Rare (spring) in Hokkaido. Accidental on Sakhalin.

Casual or accidental in Pohnpei, New Caledonia, Marshall Islands, and Johnston Atoll; accidental in Alaska (Agattu Island, Aleutians, 19 June 1988; Gibson and Kessel 1992). A record for Hawaii (Midway, 25 June–31 July 1997) published as *Ardea intermedia* was determined to likely be *A. coromanda* instead (Banks et al. 2004; Pyle and Pyle 2017).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. ibis*, but separated based on differences in color, texture, and extent of coloration of breeding plumage, and differences in morphology, including proportions (Payne and Risley 1976, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, Ahmed 2011).

17. [pp. 46–47] The hyphen is removed from the English group name of Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* and Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*, because the species named "Night Heron" do not form a monophyletic group (Hruska et al. 2023).

18. [p. 93] A record of Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* in the United States is recognized. Insert the following paragraph at the end of the distributional statement for this species:

Accidental in Maine (Knox County, 25–27 August 2022; photos; Bevier et al. 2023) and New Jersey (Morris County, 8–19 November 2022; photos and feather (USNM); Pyle et al. 2023); examination of wing molt indicated that the Maine and New Jersey records almost certainly pertain to the same bird (Pyle et al. 2023).

19. [p. 253] *Tyto furcata* and extralimital species *T. javanica* are treated as species separate from the now extralimital *T. alba*. Remove the species account for *T. alba* and insert the following new account:

Tyto furcata (Temminck.) American Barn Owl.

Strix furcata Temminck, 1827, Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées, livraison 73, pl. 432. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *Tyto alba* in AOU 1998]

Distribution.—[same as in the account for *Tyto alba* in AOU 1998, except delete the Old World sections of the distributional statement]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. alba* (Scopoli, 1769) [Western Barn Owl] and *T. javanica* (Gmelin, 1788) [Eastern Barn Owl], but separated based on a unique male display vocalization for this species complex in *T. furcata* (Robb and The Sound Approach 2015, Marti et al. 2020); there are also genetic (Aliabadian et al. 2016, Uva et al. 2018) and morphological differences (Ridgway 1914). Extralimital species *T. alba* and *T. javanica* are separated from each other based on morphological differences, deep genetic divergence, and paraphyly of these species, if considered conspecific, with respect to *T. furcata* (Aliabadian et al. 2016, Uva et al. 2018). *Tyto furcata* and the closely related *T. glaucops* are regarded as species because they occur sympatrically on Hispaniola with no known hybridization.

Change the second sentence of the existing Notes for *T. glaucops* to the following: See comments under *T. furcata*.

20. [p. 344] *Colaptes mexicanoides* is treated as a species separate from *C. auratus*. In the species account for *C. auratus*, remove the *mexicanoides* group from the distributional statement and change the existing Notes to: Also known as Common Flicker. The two northern groups were formerly treated as separate species, *C. auratus* [Yellow-shafted Flicker] and *C. cafer* [Red-shafted Flicker]. See comments under *C. chrysoides* and *C. mexicanoides*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *C. auratus*:

Colaptes mexicanoides Lafresnaye. Guatemalan Flicker.

Colaptes mexicanoides Lafresnaye, 1844, Revue Zoologique 7: 42. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-oak Forest (750–3300 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Middle America from western Chiapas south through Guatemala, northern El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. auratus*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Wetmore 1941, Lausch 2020), including the absence in *C. mexicanoides* of a call note common in *C. auratus* (and *C. chrysoides*), supplemented by genetic differences (Manthey et al. 2017).

21. [p. 352] *Automolus cervinigularis* is treated as a species separate from *A. ochrolaemus*. In the species account for *A. ochrolaemus*, change the English name to Ochre-throated Foliage-gleaner and change the distributional statement to: *Resident* in central and eastern Panama (west to Veraguas) and in South America west of the Andes from northern Colombia to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from central Colombia, central Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. exsertus* and *A. cervinigularis*, but separated from the former based on differences in vocalizations and differential responses to playback of *A. exsertus* and *A. cervinigularis hypophaeus*, respectively, in Central America (Freeman and Montgomery 2017); separated from the latter based on genetic (Smith et al. 2014) and vocal differences comparable to those between *A. exsertus* and *A. ochrolaemus*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *A. ochrolaemus*:

Automolus cervinigularis (Sclater). Fawn-throated Foliage-gleaner.

Anabates cervinigularis Sclater, 1856, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London pt. 24, 1856 (1857): 288. (Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.)

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico (Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua and on both slopes of Costa Rica and western Panama.

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

22. [p. 385] *Tolmomyias flavotectus* is treated as a species separate from the now extralimital *T. assimilis*. Remove the species account for *T. assimilis* and replace it with the following new account:

Tolmomyias flavotectus (Hartert). Yellow-winged Flatbill.

Rhynchcyclous [sic] *marginatus* Lawrence, 1869 (not Pelzeln 1868), Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 20 (1868): 429. (Lion Hill, near Aspinwall, Panama.)

Rhynchocyclus megacephala flavotectus Hartert, 1902, Novitates Zoologicae 9: 608. (San Javier, [Hacienda] Paramba, [? Imbabura], Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident in southern Nicaragua to western Colombia and Ecuador west of the Andes.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *T. assimilis*, but separated, following Remsen et al. (2024), based on vocal differences (Boesman 2016c) and phylogenetic data that indicate that *T. flavotectus* is not closely related to *T. assimilis* (Harvey et al. 2020).

23. [p. 385] Extralimital species *Tolmomyias viridiceps* is treated as a species separate from *T. flaviventris*. In the species account for *T. flaviventris*, change the English name to Ochre-lored Flatbill and replace the habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest edge, River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama from the Pacific lowlands of Darién (Angehr et al. 2006, Vallely and Dyer 2018) and eastern Panamá province, and in South America from northern Colombia and Venezuela south through eastern Amazonian Brazil and the Guianas to northern Bolivia, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Rio de Janeiro.

Notes.—Formerly (Chesser et al. 2009) considered conspecific with *T. viridiceps* (Sclater and Salvin, 1883) [Olive-faced Flatbill], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2024), based on differences in vocalizations (Marques Almeida 2017), as well as substantial genetic differences (Marques Almeida 2017, Harvey et al. 2020). Also known as Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.

24. [pp. 384–385] Change the English group name of *Tolmomyias flavotectus*, *T. sulphurescens*, and *T. flaviventris* to Flatbill, following Remsen et al. (2024). Under the heading and citation for *Tolmomyias*, add the following Notes:

Notes.—Species of *Tolmomyias* have wide bills and were known as flatbills or flat-bills (Ridgway 1907, Cory and Hellmayr 1927) before "flycatcher" was introduced as the group name (Eisenmann 1955); the former name has been revived in more recent literature (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003). *Tolmomyias* is the sister genus to *Rhynchocyclus*, species of which are also called flatbills.

In the Notes for *T. sulphurescens*, add the following sentence to the beginning of the existing Notes: Also known as Yellow-olive Flycatcher.

25. [pp. 384–385] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (Harvey et al. 2020) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Tolmomyias* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Under the heading and citation for *Tolmomyias*, add the following sentence to the end of the Notes (see entry 24 above): Linear sequence of species follows Harvey et al. (2020).

Rearrange the linear sequence of species in this genus to:

Tolmomyias flavotectus
Tolmomyias sulphurescens
Tolmomyias flaviventris

26. [pp. 379–380] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (Harvey et al. 2020) have shown that *Phyllomyias* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Serpophaga cinerea*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genus ***ACROCHORDOPUS*** Berlepsch and Hellmayr

Remove the citation for *Acrochordopus* from the synonymy of *Phyllomyias* and place it under the heading for *Acrochordopus*. Add the following Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Acrochordopus zeledoni*.

Change ***Phyllomyias burmeisteri*** to ***Acrochordopus zeledoni*** and place the new account for this species (see entry below) under the heading and Notes for *Acrochordopus*.

27. [p. 379–380] *Acrochordopus zeledoni* is treated as a species separate from *A. burmeisteri*. Remove the species account for *A.* [*Phyllomyias*] *burmeisteri* and replace it with the following new account:

Acrochordopus zeledoni (Lawrence). White-fronted Tyrannulet.

Pogonotriccus (?) *zeledoni* Lawrence, 1869, Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York 9: 144. (Dota and Barranca, Costa Rica; restricted to Dota (J. T. Z.).)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (900–1850 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of central Costa Rica (Caribbean slope from Cordillera de Tilarán southward,

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

and Pacific slope of Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (Chiriquí), and locally in the mountains from eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela south along the eastern slope of the Andes to southeastern Peru.

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Phyllomyias*, but genetic data (Harvey et al. 2020) indicate that *Phyllomyias* is polyphyletic and that *A. zeledoni* is not closely related to true *Phyllomyias*. Formerly considered conspecific with *A. burmeisteri* Cabanis and Heine, 1859 [Rough-legged Tyrannulet] but separated, following Remsen et al. (2024), based on vocal differences and deep genetic divergence (Harvey et al. 2020, Parra-Hernández et al. 2020, Areta et al. 2021).

28. [pp. 442–445] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bonaccorso et al. 2010, McCullough et al. 2022) have shown that *Cyanocorax* is paraphyletic with respect to *Calocitta* and *Psilorhinus*, and that the linear sequence of species in *Cyanocorax* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the headings Genus ***CALOCITTA*** Gray and Genus ***PSILORHINUS*** Rüppell and the Notes under the latter heading, move the citations for *Calocitta* and *Psilorhinus* into the synonymy of *Cyanocorax*, and insert the following Notes under *Cyanocorax*:

Notes.—See comments under *C. colliei* and *C. morio*. Sequence of species follows Bonaccorso et al. (2010) and McCullough et al. (2022).

Change ***Calocitta colliei*** to ***Cyanocorax colliei***, ***Calocitta formosa*** to ***Cyanocorax formosus***, and ***Psilorhinus morio*** to ***Cyanocorax morio***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading Genus ***CYANOCORAX*** Boie, and change the existing Notes under *C. colliei* to the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Calocitta* with sister species *C. formosus*, but genetic data (Bonaccorso et al. 2010, McCullough et al. 2022) indicate that *Cyanocorax* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Calocitta* and *Psilorhinus*. *Cyanocorax colliei* and *C. formosus* have been considered conspecific; if treated as a single species, Magpie Jay is the appropriate English name.

Change the existing Notes under *C. morio* to:

Notes.—Formerly (Chesser et al. 2010) placed in *Psilorhinus* but genetic data (Bonaccorso et al. 2010, McCullough et al. 2022) indicate that *Cyanocorax* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Calocitta* and *Psilorhinus*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Cyanocorax* to:

Cyanocorax colliei
Cyanocorax formosus
Cyanocorax morio
Cyanocorax yncas
Cyanocorax melanocyaneus
Cyanocorax yucatanicus
Cyanocorax beecheii
Cyanocorax sanblasianus
Cyanocorax dickeyi
Cyanocorax affinis

29. [p. 490] After the species account for *Arundinax aedon*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***HIPPOLAIS*** Conrad

Hippolais Conrad, 1827, Neue Alpina, 2, p. 77. Type by monotypy, *Hippolais italica* Conrad = *Sylvia polyglotta* Vieillot.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***HIPPOLAIS*** Conrad, insert the following new species account:

Hippolais icterina (Vieillot). Icterine Warbler.

Sylvia icterina Vieillot, 1817, Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, nouvelle édition 11, p. 194. (France.)

Habitat.—Breeds in somewhat open woodland, including parkland with an understory, deciduous woodlands in the northern part of the range, mixed (deciduous and coniferous) woods in the southern part of the range. Winters in open woodlands (e.g., acacia woodlands).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in northwestern Europe from northeastern France and southern Fennoscandia south to northern Italy, Serbia, Bulgaria, Ukraine, the Caucasus, northern Iran, and southwestern Siberia east in a narrowing latitudinal belt to Nazorovo, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Russia. Has bred in Scotland and Turkey.

Winters in Africa south of the Sahara and mostly south of the Equator, mainly in south-central Africa from Rwanda, western Uganda, and Zaire south to Namibia and southern Mozambique.

Migrates through the Mediterranean region and much of the northern half of Africa, mostly west of Lake Victoria. Rare but annual (primarily fall) to the United Kingdom and through Kazakhstan. Casual to northwestern and East Africa and southern South Africa. Casual or accidental in Iceland, the Faeroes, Madeira, and Kuwait.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 22 September 2022; photos; Gibson et al. 2023).

30. [p. 489] The hyphen is removed from the English group name of Japanese Bush Warbler *Horornis diphone*, because the species named "Bush Warbler" do not form a monophyletic group (Alström et al. 2011).

31. [p. 472] *Campylorhynchus humilis* and *C. capistratus* are treated as species separate from *C. rufinucha*. In the species account for *C. rufinucha*, change the English name to Veracruz Wren, change the elevation to 0–300 m, change the distributional statement to "*Resident* in central Veracruz." and change the existing Notes to: See comments under *C. humilis*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *C. rufinucha*:

Campylorhynchus humilis Sclater. Russet-naped Wren.

Campylorhynchus humilis Sclater, 1856, Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 8: 263. ("Mazatlán," [Sinaloa], error = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Mexico from southern Jalisco, Colima, and Michoacán to extreme western Chiapas.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. rufinucha* and *C. capistratus*, but these three species separated based on differences in vocalizations (Sosa-López et al. 2012, Boesman 2016b, Ku-Peralta et al. 2020) and genetics and morphology (Vázquez-Miranda et al. 2009). The hybrid zone between *C. humilis* and *C. capistratus*, studied by Selander (1964, 1965) and a primary reason for the previous single-species treatment, appears to have disappeared or to have diminished greatly between 1954 and 2005 (Vázquez-Miranda et al. 2009).

Insert the following new species account after the account for *C. rufinucha*:

Campylorhynchus capistratus (Lesson). Rufous-backed Wren.

Picolaptes capistrata Lesson, 1842, Revue Zoologique 5: 174. (Realejo, Nicaragua.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern Chiapas south in the Pacific lowlands to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste), and locally in interior valleys on the Gulf-Caribbean drainage in Guatemala (Motagua Valley) and Honduras (Sula Valley).

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

32. [p. 480–481] *Troglodytes musculus*, *T. beani*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mesoleucus*, *T. musicus*, and *T. grenadensis* are treated as species separate from *T. aedon*. In the species account for *T. aedon*, change the English name to Northern House Wren; remove "and *musculus*" and the sections for the *martinicensis* group and the *beani* group from the habitat statement; remove the sections for the *musculus*, *martinicensis*, and *beani* groups from the distributional statement; and change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—The International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature agreed (ICZN 1998) to conserve the widely used specific name *aedon* despite the fact that *T. domesticus* (Wilson, 1808) has priority; also see Banks and Browning (1995). Groups: *T. aedon* [Northern House Wren] and *T. brunneicollis* Sclater, 1858 [Brown-throated Wren]. *Troglodytes aedon* and *T. brunneicollis* intergrade through intermediate breeding populations in southern Arizona (Marshall 1956, Lanyon 1960, Phillips et al. 1964, Klicka et al. 2023). Intergradation between *brunneicollis* and *T. musculus* in an area of close approach in north-central Oaxaca has not been definitively established (Monroe 1968, Binford 1989). Formerly included extralimital species *T. cobbi* Chubb, 1909 [Cobb's Wren], which was separated (Chesser et al. 2013) on the basis of morphological, ecological, genetic, and vocal differences (Woods 1993, Campagna et al. 2012). See comments under *T. musculus*, *T. beani*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mesoleucus*, *T. musicus*, and *T. grenadensis*.

Insert the following new species accounts after the account for *T. aedon*:

Troglodytes musculus Naumann. Southern House Wren.

Troglodytes musculus Naumann, 1823, Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands 3, table facing p. 724. (Bahía, Brazil.)

Habitat.—[same as for the *musculus* group in the account for *Troglodytes aedon* in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—[same as for the *musculus* group in the account for *Troglodytes aedon* in AOU (1998)]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on deep genomic divergence (Klicka et al. 2023) and corresponding differences in vocalizations and morphology (Oberholser 1904, Sosa-López and Mennill 2014, Sosa-López et al. 2016). See comments under *T. aedon*.

Troglodytes beani Ridgway. Cozumel Wren.

Troglodytes beani Ridgway, 1885, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 3: 21. (Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on differences in plumage, vocalizations, and genetics, as well as differential response to playback (Oberholser 1904, Sosa-López and Mennill 2014, Sosa-López et al. 2016, Boesman 2016a, Klicka et al. 2023).

Troglodytes martinicensis (Sclater). Kalinago Wren.

Thryothorus martinicensis Sclater, 1866, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 321. (Martinique, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Dominica, Lesser Antilles. Formerly Guadeloupe and Martinique, Lesser Antilles, where likely extirpated. Last recorded on Guadeloupe in 1973 (Barlow 1978). Last observed on Martinique ca. 1900 (Kroodsma and Brewer 2005); last confirmed record 1886 (specimen; Knox and Walters 1994).

Notes.—Groups: *T. guadeloupensis* (Cory, 1886) [Guadeloupe Wren], *T. rufescens* (Lawrence, 1877) [Dominica Wren], and *T. martinicensis* [Martinique Wren]; these groups may have been separate species. Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on differences in plumage and, for birds on Dominica, genetic and vocal differences (Wetten 2021, Klicka et al. 2023). Similarities in morphology (Oberholser 1904), as well as biogeographic proximity, suggest that the presumed extirpated birds on Guadeloupe and Martinique were closely related to the extant birds on Dominica, hence their grouping here.

Troglodytes mesoleucus (Sclater). St. Lucia Wren.

Thryothorus mesoleucus Sclater, 1876, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 14. (Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles.)

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1000 m, primarily below 600 m; Tropical Zone).
Distribution.—*Resident* on Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles, primarily in the southwest (Soufrière) and northeast (Dauphin).
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on ecology, behavior, plumage, morphometrics, and vocalizations (Oberholser 1904, Gilardi and John 1998, Wetten 2021).

Troglodytes musicus (Lawrence). St. Vincent Wren.

Thryothorus musicus Lawrence, 1878, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 1: 148. (Saint Vincent, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Savanna, Second-growth Scrub; also in forest edge and small forest remnants around dwellings and fields (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).
Distribution.—*Resident* on Saint Vincent, Lesser Antilles.
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on strong differences in vocalizations, plumage, ecology, and genetics (Oberholser 1904, Klicka et al. 2023).

Troglodytes grenadensis (Lawrence). Grenada Wren.

Thryothorus grenadensis Lawrence, 1878, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 1: 161. (Grenada, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Forest, Savanna, edge of Pastures/agricultural lands; also in forest edge and residential areas (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).
Distribution.—*Resident* on Grenada, Lesser Antilles.
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on differences in morphology, especially bill size, and coloration (Wetten 2021), and differences in mitochondrial DNA (Klicka et al. 2023).

33. [p. 521] *Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae* is treated as a species separate from *R. brachyurus*. In the species account for *R. brachyurus*, change the English name to Martinique Thrasher, change the distributional statement to "*Resident* on Martinique, Lesser Antilles, mainly on the Caravelle Peninsula." and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:
Notes.—See comments under *R. sanctaeluciae*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *R. brachyurus*:

Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae Cory. St. Lucia Thrasher.

Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae Cory, 1887, Auk 4: 94. (St. Lucia, West Indies.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–300 m).
Distribution.—*Resident* on Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles.
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *R. brachyurus*, but separated based on deep genomic divergence combined with plumage and apparent vocal differences (Lesales et al. 2012, del Hoyo and Collar 2016, DaCosta et al. 2019).

34. [p. 497] Extralimital species *Oenanthe seebohmi* is treated as a species separate from *O. oenanthe*. In the species account for *O. oenanthe*, remove the *seebohmi* group from the distributional statement, and replace the "Casual or accidental" section with the following:
Casual along Pacific and Atlantic coasts of North America, accidental inland, especially in eastern United States, south to Baja California, with one record in Durango (Nocedal and Casillas 2013) and one record in Panama (http://www.xenornis.com/2008/10/northern-wheatear-new-species-for.html); recorded from Bermuda, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, and Barbados (Kirwan et al. 2019), Curacao and Bonaire, and French Guiana; and in the Old World in southern India and Sri Lanka, eastern China, southern Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (eBird data).

Replace the existing Notes with the following:
Notes.—Also known as the Wheatear. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *O. seebohmi* (Dixon, 1882) [Atlas Wheatear], but separated, following Old World and global authorities, based on differences in plumage typical of those between species of *Oenanthe*, as well as apparent vocal differences (Chappuis 1969, Cramp and Perrins 1988, Shirihai and Svensson 2018, Svensson 2023).

35. [pp. 528–529] *Anthus japonicus* is treated as a species separate from *A. rubescens*. In the species account for *A. rubescens*, remove "and in eastern Siberia west to the Taimyr Peninsula and south to northern Trans-Baikalia, northern Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and the Kuril Islands" from the *Breeds* statement; remove "and in eastern Asia south to eastern China, Southeast Asia, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands" from the *Winters* statement; and change the "Casual or accidental" statement to: Casual or accidental in El Salvador, Bermuda, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the British Isles, Germany, and Italy. Records from Hawaii (Kauai) and Clipperton Island were identified as *A. rubescens sensu lato* and could pertain to *A. rubescens* or *A. japonicus*.

Change the existing Notes to:
Notes.—See comments under *A. japonicus*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *A. rubescens*:

Anthus japonicus Temminck and Schlegel. Siberian Pipit.

Anthus pratensis japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 59, pl. 24. (Japan.)

Habitat.—Rocky, barren alpine and subalpine tundra to 2300 m (breeding; Alström and Mild 2003); damp grassland, woodland edges, wetlands, and muddy fields (non-breeding).

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Russia from the Taymyr Peninsula, West Siberian Plain, and Lake Baikal region east to the Chukotski Peninsula, Commander Islands, Sakhalin, and Kuril Islands.

Winters from northern India through northeastern Southeast Asia, eastern China, Korean Peninsula, Japan, and Taiwan.

Casual or accidental west to Norway, the Netherlands, and France (Fokker 2023), Italy (Bonfio 1962), Turkey (Kirwan et al. 2014), Cyprus (https://ebird.org/checklist/S129724180), Israel (Shirihai and Colston 1987), the eastern Arabian Peninsula, and Egypt, and east to the Aleutian and Bering Sea islands and along the Pacific coast of North America from south-central Alaska south to Baja California Sur and Colima, Mexico.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Kure, 25 October 1963, specimen; Pyle and Pyle 2017) and in inland Sonora, Mexico (Monson and Phillips 1981, Lee and Birch 2002).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. rubescens*, but separated based on differences in plumage (especially basic plumage), bare parts coloration, genetics, and flight calls commensurate with those between other sister species in *Anthus* (Doniol-Valcroze et al. 2023; also see Garner et al. 2015).

36. [pp. 664–665] *Acanthis cabaret* and *A. hornemanni* are treated as conspecific with Common Redpoll *A. flammea*. Remove the species accounts for *A. cabaret* and *A. hornemanni*. In the species account for *A. flammea*, change the English name to Redpoll, and change the habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes to the following:

Habitat.—Forest, scrub and shrubby areas, and open tundra with bushes or dwarf trees; paler individuals prefer, on average, more open areas; in migration and winter in open woodland, weedy fields, fencerows, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southern Victoria Island, Keewatin, Southhampton Island, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, eastern Baffin Island and Greenland south to the eastern Aleutians (has nested Attu Island), south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, northwestern British Columbia, northern Saskatchewan, central and southeastern Quebec and Newfoundland; and in the Palearctic from Iceland, northern Fennoscandia, and northern Russia south to the British Isles, central Europe (Alps), and central and southeastern Russia, including Amurland, Sakhalin and Kamchatka.

Winters in North America from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and central Labrador and Newfoundland south to northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, central Michigan, northern New York, and northern New England; irregularly to Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and northern North Carolina; and in the Old World from the southern part of the breeding range south to southeastern France, the northern Balkans, southern Ukraine, northern Kazakhstan (rare breeder), Turkestan, northern Mongolia, northwestern and northeastern China, and Japan.

Migrates or visitor throughout the Aleutian Islands.

Introduced and established in New Zealand and on Lord Howe Island.

Casual in migration and in winter south to Hawaii (Midway and Kure), southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, northern Alabama, Florida, and Bermuda; and in the western Palearctic to Spain, Morocco, Malta, Albania, Cyprus, and Turkey.

Pale individuals ("Hoary Redpoll") favor more northerly regions year-round.

Notes.—Formerly known as Common Redpoll, when treated as a species separate from *Acanthis cabaret* (Müller, 1876) [Lesser Redpoll] and *A. hornemanni* (Holböll, 1843) [Hoary Redpoll] (AOU 1983, 1998; Banks et al. 2002), although known in Old World literature as Redpoll. *Acanthis cabaret* and *A. hornemanni* are treated as conspecific with *A. flammea* based on genomic homogeneity, continuous phenotypic variation, overlapping suitable habitat, and a lack of evidence supporting prolonged isolation among these three taxa (Mason and Taylor 2015, Funk et al. 2021). Geographic variation in phenotype is linked to a large chromosomal inversion that does not prevent reproduction, but instead maintains variation through a combination of environmental and sexual selection pressures (Funk et al. 2021). Also see Salomonsen (1951), Harris et al. (1965), Troy (1985), and Seutin et al. (1992, 1995). Formerly placed in the genus *Carduelis* (AOU 1983, 1998).

Delete the existing Notes under *Acanthis*.

37. [pp. 576–577] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (Scott 2022, Scott et al. 2024) have shown that *Habia* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Piranga erythrocephala*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***DRIOPHLOX*** Scott, Chesser, Unitt, and Burns

Driophlox Scott et al., 2024, Zootaxa 5406: 498. Type, by original designation, *Phoenicothraupis gutturalis* Sclater.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Habia*, but genetic data (Scott 2022, Scott et al. 2024) indicate that *Habia* is polyphyletic if *D. fuscicauda*, *D. atrimaxillaris*, and extralimital species *D. gutturalis* and *D. cristatus* are included.

Change ***Habia fuscicauda*** to ***Driophlox fuscicauda*** and ***Habia atrimaxillaris*** to ***Driophlox atrimaxillaris***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and citation for *Driophlox*, make the appropriate changes to generic abbreviations within the existing Notes, and change the last sentence of the existing Notes for *D. fuscicauda* to: See comments under *Driophlox* and *D. atrimaxillaris*.

Under the heading Genus ***HABIA*** Blyth, insert the following at the end of the Notes: See comments under *Driophlox*.

Add the following to the end of the existing Notes for *D. atrimaxillaris*: See comments under *Driophlox*.

38. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this and previous supplements:

Colinus leucopogon Colin à face blanche
Ortygornis pondicerianus Francolin gris
Chrysuronia boucardi Ariane de Boucard
Eudromias morinellus Pluvier guignard
Anarhynchus mongolus Pluvier de Mongolie
Anarhynchus leschenaultii Pluvier de Leschenault
Anarhynchus veredus Pluvier oriental
Anarhynchus wilsonia Pluvier de Wilson
Anarhynchus collaris Pluvier d'Azara
Anarhynchus montanus Pluvier montagnard
Anarhynchus nivosus Pluvier neigeux
Hesperoburhinus bistriatus Oedicnème bistrié
Pterodroma caribbaea Pétrel de Jamaïque
Calonectris borealis Puffin cendré
Calonectris diomedea Puffin de Scopoli
Sula brewsteri Fou de Brewster
Botaurus exilis Petit Blongios
Botaurus minutus Blongios nain
Botaurus sinensis Blongios de Chine
Ardea ibis Héron garde-boeufs
Ardea coromanda Héron de Coromandel
Tyto furcata Effraie d'Amérique
Colaptes mexicanoides Pic du Guatemala
Automolus cervinigularis Anabate de Sclater
Tolmomyias flavotectus Tyranneau à ailes jaunes
Acrochordopus zeledoni Tyranneau de Zeledon
Cyanocorax colliei Geai à face noire
Cyanocorax formosus Geai à face blanche
Cyanocorax morio Geai enfumé
Hippolais icterina Hypolaïs ictérine
Troglodytes musculus Troglodyte austral
Troglodytes beani Troglodyte de Cozumel
Troglodytes martinicensis Troglodyte de Martinique
Troglodytes mesoleucus Troglodyte de Sainte-Lucie
Troglodytes musicus Troglodyte de Saint-Vincent
Troglodytes grenadensis Troglodyte de Grenade
Campylorhynchus humilis Troglodyte à bandeau brun
Campylorhynchus capistratus Troglodyte à dos roux
Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae Moqueur de Sainte-Lucie
Anthus japonicus Pipit de Sibérie
Rhynchophanes mccownii Plectrophane à ventre gris
Driophlox fuscicauda Habia à gorge rouge
Driophlox atrimaxillaris Habia à joues noires

Delete the following names:

Francolinus pondicerianus Francolin gris
Amazilia boucardi Ariane de Boucard
Charadrius morinellus Pluvier guignard
Charadrius mongolus Pluvier de Mongolie
Charadrius leschenaultii Pluvier de Leschenault
Charadrius veredus Pluvier oriental
Charadrius wilsonia Pluvier de Wilson
Charadrius collaris Pluvier d'Azara
Charadrius montanus Pluvier montagnard
Charadrius nivosus Pluvier neigeux
Burhinus bistriatus Oedicnème bistrié
Calonectris diomedea Puffin cendré
Ixobrychus sinensis Blongios de Chine
Ixobrychus exilis Petit Blongios
Ixobrychus minutus Blongios nain
Bubulcus ibis Héron garde-boeufs
Tyto alba Effraie des clochers
Tolmomyias assimilis Tyranneau à miroir
Phyllomyias burmeisteri Tyranneau pattu
Calocitta colliei Geai à face noire
Calocitta formosa Geai à face blanche
Psilorhinus morio Geai enfumé
Acanthis cabaret Sizerin cabaret
Acanthis hornemanni Sizerin blanchâtre
Rhynchophanes mccownii Plectrophane de McCown
Habia fuscicauda Habia à gorge rouge
Habia atrimaxillaris Habia à joues noires

Change the sequence of species in the families COLUMBIDAE, CHARADRIIDAE, ARDEIDAE, TYRANNIDAE, and CORVIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include separation of *Anas carolinensis* from Green-winged Teal *A. crecca*, reconsideration of our treatment of quail in the genus *Cyrtonyx*, separation of Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana* into two or three species, separation of *Coccyzus bahamensis* from Great Lizard-Cuckoo *C. merlini*, separation of Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* into two or three species, treatment of Vanuatu Petrel *Pterodroma occulta* as a subspecies of White-necked Petrel *P. cervicalis*, separation of *Accipiter velox* from Sharp-shinned Hawk *A. striatus*, separation of *Buteo elegans* from Red-shouldered Hawk *B. lineatus*, separation of *Stelgidopteryx ridgwayi* from Northern Rough-winged Swallow *S. serripennis*, replacement of the family name Cettiidae with Scotocercidae, treatment of Isthmian Wren *Cantorchilus elutus* as conspecific with Cabanis's Wren *C. modestus*, transfer of Hooded Grosbeak *Coccothraustes abeillei* and Evening Grosbeak *C. vespertinus* to the genus *Hesperiphona*, and reconsideration of the generic placements of Slaty Finch *Haplospiza rustica* and Peg-billed Finch *Acanthidops bairdi*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Michel Gosselin is the Committee's authority for French names, and Doug Stotz provides information on Neotropical species. Max T. Kirsch, David Vander Pluym, and Nicholas Vinciguerra serve on the Early Professional Systematics Group for the committee. We thank Kalinago Chief Lorenzo Sanford and the Kalinago Council for permission to use "Kalinago" in the English name for the newly recognized species *Troglodytes martinicensis*. We thank Juan I. Areta, Louis R. Bevier, Erik Funk, Howard E. Horne, Marshall J. Iliff, Mark Pearman, Bryce W. Robinson, Brian Sullivan, Scott A. Taylor, David A. Tønnessen, Eric A. VanderWerf, and Kevin Winker for contributing proposals for consideration by the Committee, and Per Alström, Béatriz Condé, David B. Donsker, Stephen Durand, Robin A. Everly, Honorable Cozier Frederick, Kimball L. Garrett, Jeff A. Gerbracht, Daniel D. Gibson, Steve N. G. Howell, Valance (Vision) James, Erling Jirle, Paul E. Lehman, Kathy Molina, Prosper Paris, Martin Stervander, Johnny Wilson, and the IOU's Working Group on Avian Checklists (WGAC) for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Ahmed, R. (2011). Subspecific identification and status of Cattle Egret. *Dutch Birding* 33:294–304.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Albertazzi, F. J., G. Alvarado, and F. G. Stiles (2024). Phylogenetic relationships of the Mangrove Hummingbird, "*Amazilia" boucardi* (Apodiformes: Trochilidae) of Costa Rica. *Revista de Biología Tropical* 72(1). https://doi.org/10.15517/rev.biol.trop..v72i1.49359

Aliabadian, M., N. Alaei-Kakhki, O. Mirshamsi, V. Nijman, and A. Roulin (2016). Phylogeny, biogeography, and diversification of barn owls (Aves: Strigiformes). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 119:904–918.

Alström, P., and K. Mild (2003). *Pipits & Wagtails of Europe, Asia and North America. Identification and Systematics*. Christopher Helm, London, UK.

Alström, P., S. Höhna, M. Gelang, P. G. P. Ericson, and U. Olsson (2011). Non-monophyly and intricate morphological evolution within the avian family Cettiidae revealed by multilocus analysis of a taxonomically densely sampled dataset. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 11:352.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1931). *Check-list of North American Birds*, 4th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, PA, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1983). *Check-list of North American Birds*, 6th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, KS, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1998). *Check-list of North American Birds*, 7th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Angehr, G. R., D. Engleman, and L. Engleman (2006). *Where to Find Birds in Panama*. Panama Audubon Society, Panama City, Panama.

Areta, J. I., G. G. Mangini, F. A. Gandoy, and M. Pearman (2021). Notes on the nesting of the Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri*): Phylogenetic comments and taxonomic tracking of natural history data. *Ornitologia Neotropical* 32:56–61.

Austin, J. J., V. Bretagnolle, and E. Pasquet (2004). A global molecular phylogeny of the small *Puffinus* shearwaters and implications for systematics of the Little-Audubon's Shearwater complex. *The Auk* 121:847–864.

Baker, A. J., S. L. Pereira, and T. A. Paton (2007). Phylogenetic relationships and divergence times of Charadriiformes genera: Multigene evidence for the Cretaceous origin of at least 14 clades of shorebirds. *Biology Letters* 3:205–210.

Banks, R. C., and M. R. Browning (1995). Comments on the status of revived old names for some North American birds. *The Auk* 112:633–648.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, H. Ouellet, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 117:847–858.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2002). Forty–third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Checklist of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 119:897–906.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2004). Forty-fifth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 121:985–995.

Barlow, J. C. (1978). Another colony of the Guadeloupe House Wren. *The Wilson Bulletin* 90:635–637.

Barth, J. M. I., M. Matschiner, and B. C. Robertson (2013). Phylogenetic position and subspecies divergence of the endangered New Zealand Dotterel (*Charadrius obscurus*). *PLOS One* 8(10):e78068.

Baumann, M. J., S. V. Brant, S. M. Bauernfeind, C. R. B. Gerhart, J. L. Williamson, A. B. Johnson, G. M. Spellman, S. R. Uhrig, S. West, and C. C. Witt (2023). Freshwater parasites as potential barriers to seabird dispersal: Evidence from vagrant booby specimens in western North America. *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 135:327–334.

Bevier, L. R., T. B. Persons, K. A. Lima, W. Russell, and D. P. Hitchcox (2023). Twelfth report of the Maine Bird Records Committee. *Bird Observer* 51:115–125.

Binford, L. C. (1989). *A Distributional Survey of the Birds of the Mexican State of Oaxaca*. Ornithological Monographs, no. 43. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Boesman, P. (2016a). Notes on the vocalizations of Cozumel Wren (*Troglodytes beani*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 284. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow-on.100284

Boesman, P. (2016b). Notes on the vocalizations of Rufous-naped Wren (*Campylorhynchus rufinucha*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 289. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow-on.100289

Boesman, P. (2016c). Notes on the vocalizations of Yellow-margined Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias assimilis*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 121. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow-on.100121

Bonaccorso, E., A. T. Peterson, A. Navarro-Sigüenza, and R. C. Fleischer (2010). Molecular systematics and evolution of *Cyanocorax* jays. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 54:897–909.

Bonfio, A. (1962). Catturata in Italia una nuova forma di Spioncello: *Anthus spinoletta japonicus*. *Rivista Italiana di Ornithologia* 32:51–54.

Bretagnolle, V., and B. Lequet (1990). Structural variations in the call of the Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*, Aves, Procellariidae). *Ethology* 58:313–323.

Bruxaux, J. (2018). *Phylogeny and evolution of pigeons and doves (Columbidae) at different space and time scales*. Ph.D. dissertation, INSA, Toulouse, France.

Bourne, W. R. P. (1965). The missing petrels. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 85:6.

Cai, T., J. Fjeldså, Y. Wu, S. Shao, Y. Chen, Q. Quan, X. Li, G. Song, Y. Qu, G. Qiao, and F. Lei (2017). What makes the Sino-Himalayan mountains the major diversity hotspots for pheasants? *Journal of Biogeography* 45:640–651.

Campagna, L., J. J. H. St. Clair, S. C. Lougheed, R. W. Woods, S. Imberti, and P. L. Tubaro (2012). Divergence between passerine populations from the Malvinas–Falkland Islands and their continental counterparts: A comparative phylogeographical study. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 106:865–879.

Carroll, J. (1994). Family Odontophoridae (New World quail). In *Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 2: New World Vultures to Guineafowl* (del Hoyo, J., A. Elliot, and J. Sargatal, Editors). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain, pp. 412–433.

Černý, D., and R. Natale (2022). Comprehensive taxon sampling and vetted fossils help clarify the time tree of shorebirds (Aves, Charadriiformes). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 177:107620.

Chappuis, C. (1969). Un cline vocal chez les oiseaux Paléarctiques: Variation tonale des vocalisations, sous différentes latitudes. *Alauda* 37:59–71.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2009). Fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 126:705–714.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2010). Fifty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 127:726–744.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2012). Fifty-third supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-List of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 129:573–588.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2013). Fifty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 130:558–571.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz, and K.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Winker (2019). Sixtieth supplement to the American Ornitholo Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 136:ukz042.

Chesser, R. T., S. M. Billerman, K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, N. A. Mason, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2020). Sixty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-List of North American Birds*. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 137:ukaa030.

Clark, A. H. (1905). Birds of the southern Lesser Antilles. *Proceedings of the Boston Society for Natural History* 32:203–312.

Cory, C. B., and C. E. Hellmayr (1927). Catalogue of birds of the Americas. *Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series* 13, *pt. 5*.

Cramp, S., and C. Perrins (Editors) (1988). *The Birds of the Western Palearctic, Volume 5: Tyrant Flycatchers to Thrushes*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

DaCosta, J. M., M. J. Miller, J. L. Mortensen, J. M. Reed, R. L. Curry, and M. D. Sorenson (2019). Phylogenomics clarifies biogeographic and evolutionary history, and conservation status of West Indian tremblers and thrashers (Aves: Mimidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 136:196–205.

del Hoyo, J., and N. J. Collar (2014). *HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 1: Nonpasserines*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

del Hoyo, J., and N. J. Collar (2016). *HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 2: Passerines*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Doniol-Valcroze, P., P. Coiffard, P. Alström, M. Robb, P. Dufour, and P.-A. Crochet (2023). Molecular and acoustic evidence support the species status of *Anthus rubescens rubescens* and *Anthus* [*rubescens*] *japonicus* (Passeriformes: Motacillidae). *Zootaxa* 5343(2):173–192.

Dos Remedios, N., P. L. M. Lee, T. Burke, T. Székely, and C. Küpper (2015). North or south? Phylogenetic and biogeographic origins of a globally distributed avian clade. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 89:151–159.

Douglas, L. (2000). Status of the Jamaican Petrel in the West Indies. *Society of Caribbean Ornithology, Special Publication* 1:19–24

Eisenmann, E. (1955). The species of Middle American birds. *Transactions of the Linnaean Society of New York* 7:1–128.

Ferrer Obiol, J., H. F. James, R. T. Chesser, V. Bretagnolle, J. González-Solís, J. Rozas, M. Riutort, and A. J. Welch (2021). Integrating sequence capture and restriction site-associated DNA sequencing to resolve recent radiations of pelagic seabirds. *Systematic Biology* 70:976–996.

Fokker, C. (2023). Siberische Waterpieper in Hoeksche Waard in februari-maart 2023. *Dutch Birding* 45:297–304.

Flood R. L., and R. van der Vliet (2019). Variation and identification of Barolo Shearwater and Boyd's Shearwater. *Dutch Birding* 41:215–37.

Freeman, B. G., and G. A. Montgomery (2017). Using song playback experiments to measure species recognition between geographically isolated populations: A comparison with acoustic trait analyses. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 134:857–870.

Fulton, T. L., S. M. Wagner, and B. Shapiro (2012a). Case study: Recovery of ancient nuclear DNA from toe pads of the extinct passenger pigeon. *Ancient DNA: Methods and Protocols* 840:29–35.

Fulton, T. L., S. M. Wagner, C. Fisher, and B. Shapiro (2012b). Nuclear DNA from the extinct Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) confirms a single origin of New World pigeons. *Annals of Anatomy-Anatomischer Anzeiger* 194:52–57.

Funk, E. R., N. A. Mason, S. Pálsson, T. Albrecht, J. A. Johnson, and S. A. Taylor (2021). A supergene underlies linked variation in color and morphology in a Holarctic songbird. *Nature Communications* 12:6833.

Garner, M., Y. Perlman, Y. Kiat, and J. M. Collinson (2015). Water pipits: Three species rather than one? *British Birds* 108:42–48.

Gibson, D. D., and B. Kessel (1992). Seventy-four new avian taxa documented in Alaska 1976–1991. *The Condor* 94:454–467.

Gibson, D. D., and J. J. Withrow (2015). Inventory of the species and subspecies of Alaska birds. Second edition. *Western Birds* 46:94–185.

Gibson, D. D., S. C. Heinl, T.G. Tobish, Jr., A. J. Lang, J. J. Withrow, L. H. DeCicco, N. R. Hajdukovich, and R. L. Scher (2023). Fifth report of the Alaska Checklist Committee 2018–2022. *Western Birds* 54:98–116.

Gilardi, J. D., and C. L. John (1998). Conservation of the St. Lucia House Wren *Troglodytes aedon mesoleucus*: Distribution, abundance and breeding biology. *Dodo, Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust* 34:91–102.

Gómez-Díaz, E., J. Gonzáles-Solís, M. A. Peinado, and R. D. M. Page (2006). Phylogeography of the *Calonectris* shearwaters using molecular and morphometric data. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 41:322–332.

Gómez-Díaz, E., J. Gonzáles-Solís, and M. A. Peinado (2009). Population structure in a highly pelagic seabird, the Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea*: An examination of genetics, morphology and ecology. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 382:197–209.

González-Solís, J., J. P. Croxall, D. Oro, and X. Ruiz (2007). Transequatorial migration and mixing in the wintering areas of a pelagic seabird. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 5:297–301.

Harris, M. P., F. J. Norman, and R. McColl (1965). A mixed population of redpolls in northern Norway. *British Birds* 58:288–294.

Harvey, M. G., G. A. Bravo, S. Claramunt, A. M. Cuervo, G. E. Derryberry, J. Battilana, G. F. Seeholzer, J. S. McKay, B. C. Faircloth, S. V. Edwards, J. Pérez-Emán, R. G. Moyle, F. H. Sheldon, A. Aleixo, B. T. Smith, R. T. Chesser, L. F. Silveira, J. Cracraft, R. T. Brumfield, and E. P. Derryberry (2020). The evolution of a tropical biodiversity hotspot. *Science* 370:1343–1348.

Hilty, S. L. (2003). *Birds of Venezuela*, 2nd edition. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Hirschfeld, E. (1992). Observations of seabirds off Dhofar (Oman), 1990–2. *Sandgrouse* 14:62–71.

Hirschfeld, E., C. S. Roselaar, and H. Shirihai (2000). Identification, taxonomy and distribution of Greater and Lesser Sand Plovers. *British Birds* 93:162–189.

Howell, S. N. G. (2012). *Petrels, Albatrosses & Storm-Petrels of North America: A Photographic Guide*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Hruska, J. P., J. Holmes, C. Oliveros, S. Shakya, P. Lavretsky, K. G. McCracken, F. H. Sheldon, and R. G. Moyle (2023). Ultraconserved elements resolve the phylogeny and corroborate patterns of molecular rate variation in herons (Aves: Ardeidae). *Ornithology* 140:ukad005.

Huang, Z. H., M. F. Li, and J. W. Qin (2016). DNA barcoding and phylogenetic relationships of Ardeidae (Aves: Ciconiiformes). *Genetics and Molecular Research* 15:gmr.15038270.

Imber, M. J. (1991). The Jamaican Petrel—dead or alive? *Gosse Bird Club Broadsheet* 57:4–9.

International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature (1998). Opinion 1893 (Case 2969) *Bombycilla cedrorum* Vieillot, (1808) and *Troglodytes aedon Vieillot*, (1809) (Aves, Passeriformes): specific names conserved. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 55:62–63.

Johnson, K. P., D. H. Clayton, J. P. Dumbacher, and R. C. Fleischer (2010). The flight of the Passenger Pigeon: Phylogenetics and biogeographic history of an extinct species. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 57:455–458.

Kimball, R. T., P. A. Hosner, and E. L. Braun (2021). A phylogenomic supermatrix of Galliformes (Landfowl) reveals biased branch lengths. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 158:107091.

Kirwan, G. M., M. Özen, M. Ertuhan, and A. Atahan (2014). Turkey bird report 2007–2011. *Sandgrouse* 36:146–175.

Kirwan, G. M., A. Levesque, M. Oberle, and C. J. Sharpe (2019). *Birds of the West Indies*. Lynx and BirdLife International Field Guides. Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International, Barcelona, Spain and Cambridge, UK.

Klicka, J., K. Epperly, B. T. Smith, G. M. Spellman, J. A. Chaves, P. Escalante, C. C. Witt, R. Canales-del-Castillo, and R. M. Zink

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

(2023). Lineage diversity in a widely distributed New World passerine bird, the House Wren. *Ornithology* 140:ukad018.
Knox, A. G., and M. P. Walters (1994). Extinct and endangered birds in the collections of The Natural History Museum. *British Ornithologists' Club Occasional Publications* 1:1–292.
Kroodsma, D., and D. Brewer (2005). Family Troglodytidae (Wrens). In *Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 10: Cuckoo-shrikes to Thrushes* (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott and D.A. Christie, Editors). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.
Ku-Peralta, W., A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza, L. Sandoval, and J. R. Sosa-López (2020). Geographic variation in the duets of the Rufous-naped Wren (*Campylorhynchus rufinucha*) complex. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 137:ukaa015.
Labat, J. B. (1742). *Nouveau voyage aux isles de l'Amerique: l'histoire naturelle de ces pays, l'origine, les murs, la religion & le gouvernement des habitans anciens & modernes*. Paris, France.
Lanyon, W. E. (1960). Relationship of the House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) of North America and the Brown-throated Wren (*Troglodytes brunneicollis*) of Mexico. *Proceedings of the International Ornithological Congress* 12:45C458.
Lausch, R. (2020). *Vocalizations, reproductive isolating mechanisms and species interactions in the North American flickers*. Northern Arizona University ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, 2020. 28256563. https://www.proquest.com/openview/d014956c1bb0f4a53def161542c459dc/1?pqorigsite=gscholar&cbl=44156
Lee, C.-T., and A. Birch (2002). Notes on the distribution, vagrancy, and field identification of American Pipit and "Siberian Pipit." *North American Birds* 56:388–398.
Lesales, T., J. Gros-Desormeaux, and G. A. Tayalay (2012). *Ethologie du Moqueur Gorge Blanche Ramphocinclus brachyurus*. CIHENCE Technical Report, Paris, France.
Mackin, W. (2016). Current and former populations of Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*) in the Caribbean region. *The Condor* 118:655–673.
Mandiwana-Neudani, T. G., R. M. Little, T. M. Crowe, and R. C. K. Bowie (2019). Taxonomy, phylogeny and biogeography of 'true' francolins: Galliformes, Phasianidae, Phasianinae, Gallini; *Francolinus, Ortygornis, Afrocolinus* gen. nov., *Peliperdix* and *Scleroptila* spp. *Ostrich* 90:191–221.
Manthey, J. D., M. Geiger, and R. G. Moyle (2017). Relationships of morphological groups in the Northern Flicker superspecies complex (*Colaptes auratus* & *C. chrysoides*). *Systematics & Biodiversity* 15:183–191.
Marques Almeida, C. I. (2017). *Filogeografia de* Tolmomyias flaviventris *(Wied, 1831). Aves: Rhynchocyclidae*. BSc Thesis. Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belem, Brazil.
Marshall, J. T. (1956). Summer birds of the Rincon Mountains, Saguaro National Monument, Arizona. *The Condor* 58:81–97.
Marti, C. D., A. F. Poole, L. R. Bevier, M.D. Bruce, D. A. Christie, G. M. Kirwan, and J. S. Marks (2020). Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), version 1.0. In *Birds of the World* (S. M. Billerman, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.brnowl.01
Martínez-Abraín, A., A. Sanchez, and D. Oro (2002). Atlantic Cory's Shearwater breeding in a colony of Mediterranean Cory's Shearwaters. *Waterbirds* 25:221–224.
Mason, N. A., and S. A. Taylor. (2015). Differentially expressed genes match bill morphology and plumage despite largely undifferentiated genomes in a Holarctic songbird. *Molecular Ecology* 24:3009–3025.
McCullough, J. M., C. H. Oliveros, B. W. Benz, R. Zenil-Ferguson, J. Cracraft, R. G Moyle, and M. J. Andersen (2022). Wallacean and Melanesian islands promote higher rates of diversification within the global passerine radiation Corvides. *Systematic Biology* 71:1423–1439.
McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr., A. Corl, D. L. Rabosky, D. L. Altshuler, and R. Dudley (2014). Molecular phylogenetics and the diversification of hummingbirds. *Current Biology* 24:1–7.
Mills, E., B. Stevens, and J. Wilson (2015). Cory's and Scopoli's shearwaters—a challenge for Atlantic Canadian birders. *Nova Scotia Birds* 57:38–43.
Missagia R. V., J. A. Ramos, M. Louzao, K. Delord, H. Weimerskirch, and V. H. Paiva (2015). Year-round distribution suggests spatial segregation of Cory's Shearwaters, based on individual experience. *Marine Biology* 162:2279–2289.
Monroe, B. L. (1968). *A Distributional Survey of the Birds of Honduras*. Ornithological Monographs, No. 7. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.
Monson, G., and A. R. Phillips (1981). *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Arizona*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ, USA.
Navarro, J., M. G. Forero, J. González-Solís, J. Manuel Igual, J. Bécares, and K. A. Hobson (2009). Foraging segregation between two closely related shearwaters breeding in sympatry. *Biology Letters* 5:545–548.
Nocedal, J., and F. Casillas (2013). A Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* in mainland western Mexico. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 133:251–252.
Oberholser, H. C. (1904). A review of the wrens of the genus *Troglodytes*. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 27:197–210.
Oliver, W. R. B. (1934). Occurrence of the Mediterranean Shearwater in New Zealand. *Emu - Austral Ornithology* 34:23–24.
Olson, S. L. (2013). A nomenclatural history of Audubon's Shearwater with designation of a neotype for *Puffinus lherminieri* Lesson, 1839 (Aves: Procellariidae). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 126:199–203.
Päckert, M., J. Hering, E. Fuchs, P. Barthel, and W. Heim (2014). Genetic barcoding confirms first breeding record of the Yellow Bittern, *Ixobrychus sinensis* (Aves: Pelecaniformes, Ardeidae) in the Western Palearctic. *Vertebrate Zoology* 64:251–260.
Parra-Hernández, R. M., J. I. Posada-Quintero, O. Acevedo-Charry, and H. F. Posada-Quintero (2020). Uniform manifold approximation and projection for clustering taxa through vocalizations in a Neotropical passerine (Rough-legged Tyrannulet, *Phyllomyias burmeisteri*). *Animals* 10:1406.
Payne, R. B., and C. J. Risley (1976). Systematics and evolutionary relationships among the herons (Ardeidae). *Miscellaneous Publications of the Museum of Zoology* 150:1–115.
Peters, J. L. (1934). *Check-list of Birds of the World, Volume 2*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.
Phillips, A. R., J. T. Marshall Jr., and G. Monson (1964). *The Birds of Arizona*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ, USA.
Pyle, P., L. DeCicco, D. Gochfeld, A. Jaramillo, A. W. Kratter, M. W. Lockwood, M. Mutchler, and D. Sibley (2023). 34th report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2023. *North American Birds* 74:4–9.
Pyle, R. L, and P. Pyle (2017). *The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status*, Volume 2 (tinyurl.com/Pyle-Pyle). B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.
Ramos, R., J. González-Solís, and X. Ruiz (2009). Linking isotopic and migratory patterns in a pelagic seabird. *Oecologia* 160:97–105.
Ramos, R., V. Morera-Pujol, M. Cruz-Flores, S. López-Souto, M. Brothers, and J. González-Solís (2019). A geolocator-tagged fledgling provides first evidence on juvenile movements of Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris borealis*. *Bird Study* 66:283–288.
Rasmussen, P. C., and J. C. Anderton (2005). *Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain, and National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA.
Rasmussen, P. C., and J. C. Anderton (2012). *Birds of South Asia: The Ripley Guide*, second edition. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, and Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA.
Remsen Jr., J. V., J. I. Areta, E. Bonaccorso, S. Claramunt, G. Del-Rio, A. Jaramillo, D. F. Lane, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, and K. J. Zimmer (2024). *A Classification of the Bird Species of South America*, Version 2 April 2024. Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, USA. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield (2001). *The Birds of Ecuador, Volumes 1–2*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, USA.
Ridgway, R. (1907). *The Birds of North and Middle America*. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 50, part 4, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA.
Ridgway, R. (1914). *The Birds of North and Middle America*, Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 50, part 6, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA.
Ridgway, R., and H. Friedmann (1946). *The Birds of North and Middle America*. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 50, part 10, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA.
Robb, M., and The Sound Approach (2015). *Undiscovered Owls, A Sound Approach Guide*. The Sound Approach. https://soundapproach.co.uk/undiscovered-owls-web-book/
Rogers, D. I., P. Collins, R. E. Jessop, C. D. T. Minton, and C. J. Hassell (2005). Gull-billed Terns in north-western Australia: Subspecies identification, moults and behavioural notes. *Emu* 105:145–158.
Roy, K. J. (2014). Brown Booby. *Ontario Birds* 32:82–97.
Salter, J. F., P. A. Hosner, W. L. E. Tsai, J. E. McCormack, E. L. Braun, R. T. Kimball, R. T. Brumfield, and B. C. Faircloth (2022). Historical specimens and the limits of subspecies phylogenomics in the New World quails (Odontophoridae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 175:107559.
Salomonsen, F. (1951). *The Birds of Greenland. Part III*. Munksgaard, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Sandoval, L. (2020). Crested Bobwhite (*Colinus cristatus*), version 1.0. In *Birds of the World* (T. S. Schulenberg, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.crebob1.01
Sangster, G., M. S. Robb, W. A. Macklin, and M. Bolton. (2024) Vocalizations and species limits in the North Atlantic clade of small shearwaters (Procellariiformes: *Puffinus*). *Biological Journal of the Linnaean Society*. https://doi.org/10.1093/biolinnean/blae008
Scott, B. (2022). *Phylogenetics of Cardinalidae and the impact of habitat, climate, and ecology on the evolution of color*. Master's thesis, San Diego State University, San Diego, USA. https://www.proquest.com/docview/2655884483?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true
Scott, B. F., R. T. Chesser, P. Unitt, and K. J. Burns (2024). *Driophlox*, a new genus of cardinalid (Aves: Passeriformes: Cardinalidae). *Zootaxa* 5406:497–500.
Selander, R. K. (1964). *Speciation in Wrens of the Genus Campylorhynchus*. University of California Publications in Zoology, no. 74, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, USA.
Selander, R. K. (1965). Hybridization of Rufous-naped Wrens in Chiapas, México. *The Auk* 82:206–214.
Seutin, G., P. T. Boag, and L. M. Ratcliffe (1992). Plumage variability in redpolls from Churchill, Manitoba. *The Auk* 109:771–771.
Seutin, G., L. M. Ratcliffe, and P. T. Boag (1995). Mitochondrial DNA homogeneity in the phenotypically diverse redpoll finch complex (Aves: Carduelinae: *Carduelis flammea-hornemanni*). *Evolution* 49:962–973.
Shirihai, H. (1996). *The Birds of Israel: A Complete Avifauna and Bird Atlas of Israel*. Academic Press, London, UK.
Shirihai, H., and P. C. Colston (1987). Siberian Water Pipits in Israel. *Dutch Birding* 8:8–12.
Shirihai, H., V. Bretagnolle, and D. Wege (2010). Petrels of the Caribbean (The Jamaica Petrel pelagic expedition. A pelagic expedition off Jamaica, and off the islands of Guadeloupe and Dominica.) Web report on www.birdlife.org
Shirihai, H., and L. Svensson (2018). *Handbook of Western Palearctic Birds, Volume 1: Passerines: Larks to Phylloscopus Warblers*. Helm, London, UK.
Simons, T. R., D. S. Lee, and J. C. Haney (2013). Diablotin *Pterodroma hasitata*: A biography of the endangered Black-capped Petrel. *Marine Ornithology (Special Series)* 41:S3–S43.
Smith, B. T., J. E. McCormack, A. M. Cuervo, M. J. Hickerson, A. Aleixo, C. D. Cadena, J. Pérez-Emán, C. W. Burney, X. Xie, M. G. Harvey, B. C. Faircloth, T. C. Glenn, E. P. Derryberry, J. Prejean, S. Fields, and R. T. Brumfield (2014). The drivers of tropical speciation. *Nature* 515:406–409.
Soares, A. E., B. J. Novak, J. Haile, T. H. Heupink, J. Fjeldså, M. T. P. Gilbert, H. Poinar, G. M. Church, and B. Shapiro (2016). Complete mitochondrial genomes of living and extinct pigeons revise the timing of the columbiform radiation. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 16:1–9.
Sosa-López, J. R., and D. J. Mennill (2014). Continent-wide patterns of divergence in acoustic and morphological traits in the House Wren species complex. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 131:41–54.
Sosa-López, J. R., D. J. Mennill, and A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza (2012). Geographic variation and the evolution of song in Mesoamerican Rufous-naped Wrens *Campylorhynchus rufinucha*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 44:27–38.
Sosa-López, J. R., J. E. Martínez Gómez, and D. J. Mennill (2016). Divergence in mating signals correlates with genetic distance and behavioural responses to playback. *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 29:306–318.
Stein, R. W., J. W. Brown, and A. Ø. Mooers (2015). A molecular genetic time scale demonstrates Cretaceous origins and multiple diversification rate shifts within the order Galliformes (Aves). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 92:155–164.
Stiles, F. G., and A. Skutch (1989). *A Guide to the Birds of Costa Rica*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, USA.
Svensson, L. (2023). *Birds of Europe*, 3rd Edition. Princeton Field Guides. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.
Tavares, E. S., and A. J. Baker (2008). Single mitochondrial gene barcodes reliably identify sister-species in diverse clades of birds. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 8:81.
Thibault, J. C., and V. Bretagnolle (1998). A Mediterranean breeding colony of Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* in which individuals show behavioral and biometric characters of the Atlantic subspecies. *Ibis* 140:523–528.
Thibault, J. C., and A. Cibois (2017). *Birds of Eastern Polynesia. A Biogeographic Atlas*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.
Troy, D. M. (1985). A phenetic analysis of the redpolls *Carduelis flammea flammea* and *C. hornemanni exilipes*. *The Auk* 102: 82–96.
Uva, V., M. Päckert, A. Cibois, L. Fumagalli, and A. Roulin (2018). Comprehensive molecular phylogeny of barn owls and relatives (Family: Tytonidae), and their six major Pleistocene radiations. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 125:127–137.
Vallely, A. C., and D. Dyer (2018). *Birds of Central America. Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama*. Princeton Field Guides. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.
VanderWerf, E. A., M. Frye, J. Gilardi, J. Penniman, M. Rauzon, H. D. Pratt, R. S. Steffy, and J. Plissner (2023). Range expansion, pairing patterns, and taxonomic status of Brewster's Booby *Sula leucogaster brewsteri*. *Pacific Science* 77:1–12.
Vázquez-Miranda, H., A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza, and K. E. Omland (2009). Phylogeography of the Rufous-naped Wren (*Campylorhynchus rufinucha*): Speciation and hybridization in Mesoamerica. *The Auk* 126:765–778.
Wei, C., M. Schweizer, P. S. Tomkovich, V. Y. Arkhipov, M. Romanov, J. Martinez, X. Lin, N. Halimubieke, P. Que, T. Mu, Q. Huang, Zhang, Z., Szekely, T., and Y. Liu (2022). Genomewide data reveal paraphyly in the Sand Plover complex (*Charadrius mongolus/leschenaultii*). *Ornithology* 139:ukab085.
Wetmore, A. (1927). *Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Volume IX, Part 3. The Birds of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands*. New York Academy of Sciences, New York, NY, USA.
Wetmore, A. (1941). Notes on birds of the Guatemalan highlands. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 89(3105): 523–581.
Wetten, K. N. (2021). Morphological divergence in the House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) species complex: A study of island populations with a focus on the Grenada House Wren (*T. a. grenadensis*). Master's Thesis, University of Manitoba, SK, Canada. https://mspace.lib.umanitoba.ca/items/e2f58094-1368-49a6-b371-95d3a55513ea

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Woods, R. W. (1993). Cobb's Wren *Troglodytes (aedon) cobbi* of the Falkland Islands. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 113:195–207.

Zidat, T., G. Dell'Ariccia, M. Gabirot, P. Sourrouille, B. Buatois, A. Celerier, F. Bonadonna, and P.-A. Crochet (2017). Reproductive isolation maintains distinct genotypes, phenotypes and chemical signatures in mixed colonies of the two European *Calonectris* shearwaters (Procellariiformes: Procellariidae). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 81:711–726.

Zonfrillo, B. (1993). Relationships of the *Pterodroma* petrels from the Madeira Archipelago inferred from their feather lice. *Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal, Suplemento* No. 2:325–331.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/141/3/ukae019/7716004 by guest on 19 February 2026

Ornithology, 2025, 142, 1–19
https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukaf015
Advance access publication 14 August 2025
Check List Supplement

Ornithology

OXFORD

Check List Supplement

Sixty-sixth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,2] Shawn M. Billerman,[3] Kevin J. Burns,[4] Carla Cicero,[5] Jon L. Dunn,[6] Blanca E. Hernández-Baños,[7] Rosa Alicia Jiménez,[8] Oscar Johnson,[9] Nicholas A. Mason,[10] and Pamela C. Rasmussen[3]

[1]U.S. Geological Survey, Eastern Ecological Science Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA
[2]National Museum of Natural History, MRC-116, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, USA
[3]Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[4]Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[5]Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[6]Bishop, California, USA
[7]Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Museo de Zoología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México
[8]Escuela de Biología, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala
[9]Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, Florida, USA
[10]Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA

Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
*Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu

This is the 25th supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between April 25, 2024, and April 30, 2025, by the American Ornithological Society's (AOS, formerly American Ornithologists' Union) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, Andrew W. Kratter left the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 3 species (*Anarhynchus alexandrinus*, *Accipiter nisus*, and *Monticola solitarius*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including 2 transferred from the Appendix; (2) 6 species (*Piaya mexicana*, *Larus vegae*, *Larus smithsonianus*, *Myiarchus flavidior*, *Vireo swainsoni*, and *Turdus daguae*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 2 species (*Gygis candida* and *G. microrhyncha*) are added and 1 (*G. alba*) moved to the Appendix because of splits from the species now in the Appendix; (4) 2 species names are changed (to *Trogon tenellus* and *Xenops mexicanus*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) the English name and distributional statement of 1 species (*Upupa epops*) is changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (6) the distributional statements of 7 species (*Lagopus lagopus*, *Streptopelia decaocto*, *Pachyramphus albogriseus*, *Nesotriccus murinus*, *Myiophobus fasciatus*, *Riparia riparia*, and *Carduelis carduelis*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (7) 10 genera (*Spilopelia*, *Tachymarptis*, *Thinornis*, *Tachyspiza*, *Astur*, *Neophilydor*, *Curruca*, *Pterorhinus*, *Luscinia*, and *Euthlypis*) are added due to splits from or lumps with other genera, resulting in changes to 14 scientific names (*Spilopelia chinensis*, *Tachymarptis melba*, *Thinornis dubius*, *Tachyspiza soloensis*, *Astur cooperii*, *A. gundlachi*, *A. bicolor*, *A. gentilis*, *A. atricapillus*, *Neophilydor fuscipenne*, *Curruca curruca*, *Pterorhinus pectoralis*, *Luscinia svecica*, and *Euthlypis lachrymosa*) and the loss of 2 genera (*Philydor*, *Cyanecula*); (8) the English group name of 1 genus (*Amazona*) is changed, resulting in changes to the English names of 18 species; and (9) 6 species (*Vanellus chilensis*, *Leucophaeus modestus*, *Hydrobates cheimomnestes*, *Milvago chimachima*, *Carduelis carduelis*, and *Volatinia jacarina*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

A new subfamily classification and linear sequence of species and genera are adopted for the family Columbidae, a modified subfamily classification is adopted for the family Laridae, revised linear sequences of families are adopted for the orders Gruiformes, Pelecaniformes, and a portion of the Piciformes, a revised linear sequence is adopted for 2 genera in the family Mimidae, and 2 families (Spindalidae, Nesospingidae) are lost due to merger with a family already

Submission Date: May 5, 2025. Editorial Acceptance Date: May 6, 2025
Published by Oxford University Press for the American Ornithological Society 2025. This work is written by (a) US Government employee(s) and is in the public domain in the US.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

on the list (Phaenicophilidae), although one of these lost families is recognized in a new subfamily classification (as Spindalinae), all due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the seventh edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2025-proposals/.

The following changes to the seventh edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,211. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Claravinae
Starnoenadinae
Columbinae
Spilopelia chinensis Spotted Dove. (I)
Raphinae
Piaya mexicana Mexican Squirrel-Cuckoo.
Piaya cayana Common Squirrel-Cuckoo.
Tachymarptis melba Alpine Swift. (A)
Thinornis dubius Little Ringed Plover. (A)
Anarhynchus alexandrinus Kentish Plover. (A)
Anoinae
Gyginae
Gygis candida Blue-billed White-Tern.
Gygis microrhyncha Little White-Tern. (A)
Larus argentatus European Herring Gull. (A)
Larus vegae Vega Gull.
Larus smithsonianus American Herring Gull.
Tachyspiza soloensis Chinese Sparrowhawk. (A, H)
Accipiter nisus Eurasian Sparrowhawk. (A)
Astur cooperii Cooper's Hawk.
Astur gundlachi Gundlach's Hawk.
Astur bicolor Bicolored Hawk.
Astur gentilis Eurasian Goshawk. (A)
Astur atricapillus American Goshawk.
Trogon tenellus Graceful Black-throated Trogon.
Upupa epops Common Hoopoe. (A)
Amazona albifrons White-fronted Amazon.
Amazona xantholora Yellow-lored Amazon.
Amazona leucocephala Cuban Amazon.
Amazona collaria Yellow-billed Amazon.
Amazona ventralis Hispaniolan Amazon.
Amazona vittata Puerto Rican Amazon.
Amazona agilis Black-billed Amazon.
Amazona viridigenalis Red-crowned Amazon.
Amazona finschi Lilac-crowned Amazon.
Amazona autumnalis Red-lored Amazon.
Amazona farinosa Mealy Amazon.
Amazona oratrix Yellow-headed Amazon.
Amazona auropalliata Yellow-naped Amazon.
Amazona ochrocephala Yellow-crowned Amazon.
Amazona arausiaca Red-necked Amazon.
Amazona versicolor St. Lucia Amazon.
Amazona guildingii St. Vincent Amazon.
Amazona imperialis Imperial Amazon.
Myiarchus flavidior Salvadoran Flycatcher.
Xenops mexicanus Northern Plain-Xenops.
Neophilydor fuscipenne Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner.
Coloeus monedula Eurasian Jackdaw. (A)
Vireo swainsoni Western Warbling-Vireo.
Vireo gilvus Eastern Warbling-Vireo.
Curruca curruca Lesser Whitethroat. (A)
Pterorhinus pectoralis Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush. (H, I)
Turdus daguae Dagua Thrush.
Luscinia svecica Bluethroat.
Monticola solitarius Blue Rock-thrush. (A)
Phaenicophilinae
Spindalinae
Euthlypis lachrymosa Fan-tailed Warbler.

Delete the following names:

Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Dove. (I)
Piaya cayana Squirrel Cuckoo.
Apus melba Alpine Swift. (A)
Charadrius dubius Little Ringed Plover. (A)
Gygis alba White Tern.
Larus argentatus Herring Gull.
Accipiter soloensis Chinese Sparrowhawk. (A, H)
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's Hawk.
Accipiter gundlachi Gundlach's Hawk.
Accipiter bicolor Bicolored Hawk.
Accipiter gentilis Eurasian Goshawk. (A)
Accipiter atricapillus American Goshawk.
Trogon rufus Black-throated Trogon.
Upupa epops Eurasian Hoopoe. (A)
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.
Xenops minutus Plain Xenops.
Philydor fuscipenne Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner.
Corvus monedula Eurasian Jackdaw. (A)
Vireo gilvus Warbling Vireo.
Sylvia curruca Lesser Whitethroat. (A)
Garrulax pectoralis Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush. (H, I)
Cyanecula svecica Bluethroat.
Nesospingidae

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Spindalidae
Basileuterus lachrymosus Fan-tailed Warbler.

Adopt the following taxonomic arrangement for subfamilies and the following linear sequence for species and genera in the family Columbidae:

Claravinae
Claravis pretiosa
Paraclaravis mondetoura
Columbina inca
Columbina passerina
Columbina minuta
Columbina talpacoti
Starnoenadinae
Starnoenas cyanocephala
Columbinae
Geotrygon versicolor
Geotrygon montana
Geotrygon violacea
Geotrygon caniceps
Geotrygon leucometopia
Geotrygon chrysia
Geotrygon mystacea
Leptotrygon veraguensis
Leptotila jamaicensis
Leptotila verreauxi
Leptotila wellsi
Leptotila cassinii
Leptotila plumbeiceps
Zenaida asiatica
Zenaida aurita
Zenaida auriculata
Zenaida macroura
Zenaida graysoni
Zentrygon carrikeri
Zentrygon costaricensis
Zentrygon lawrencii
Zentrygon albifacies
Zentrygon chiriquensis
Zentrygon goldmani
†***Ectopistes migratorius***
Patagioenas fasciata
Patagioenas caribaea
Patagioenas subvinacea
Patagioenas plumbea
Patagioenas nigrirostris
Patagioenas goodsoni
Patagioenas speciosa
Patagioenas squamosa
Patagioenas leucocephala
Patagioenas inornata
Patagioenas flavirostris
Patagioenas cayennensis
Spilopelia chinensis
Streptopelia orientalis
Streptopelia turtur
Streptopelia decaocto
Streptopelia roseogrisea
Columba palumbus
Columba livia
Raphinae
Geopelia striata

Adopt the following linear sequence for families in the order Gruiformes:

Aramidae
Gruidae
Heliornithidae
Rallidae

Adopt the following taxonomic arrangement and linear sequence for subfamilies in the family Laridae:

Anoinae
Gyginae
Sterninae
Rynchopinae
Larinae

Adopt the following linear sequence for families in the order Pelecaniformes:

Threskiornithidae
Pelecanidae
Ardeidae

Adopt the following linear sequence for families at the beginning of the order Piciformes:

Galbulidae
Bucconidae

Adopt the following linear sequence for *Melanoptila* and *Dumetella* (Mimidae):

Dumetella
Melanoptila

Note: *The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).*

1. [p. 119–120] Extralimital species *Lagopus scotica* is treated as a species separate from *L. lagopus*. In the species account for *L. lagopus*, remove the paragraph for the *scoticus* group from the distributional statement, remove the term "[*lagopus* group]" from the other paragraphs of the distributional statement, and change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—Known as Willow Grouse in the Old World. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *L. scotica* (Latham, 1789) [Red Grouse], but separated based on differences in breeding plumage, molt, and genomics (Quintela et al. 2010, Kozma et al. 2019, Sangster et al. 2022), despite vocal similarities.

2. [p. 222] Extralimital species *Streptopelia xanthocycla* is treated as a species separate from *S. decaocto*. In the distributional statement for *S. decaocto*, change "east to Burma and Sri Lanka" to "east to southeastern China and Sri Lanka". Replace the last sentence of the existing Notes with: "Formerly (AOU 1998) considered conspecific with *S. xanthocycla* (Newman, 1906) [Burmese Collared-Dove], but separated based on differences in bare part colors and vocalizations; these species also show moderate genomic differences (Newman 1906, Limparungpatthanakij et al. 2022, van Grouw et al. 2024)."

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

3. [p. 222] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Johnson et al. 2010, Fulton et al. 2012, Bruxaux 2018, Oliver et al. 2023) have shown that support for monophyly of the genus *Streptopelia sensu lato* is weak, but that three groups within *Streptopelia s.l.* form strongly supported clades of similar depth to those of closely related genera in the family Columbidae. These findings result in the following changes:

Following the species account for *Streptopelia decaocto*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***SPILOPELIA*** Sundevall

Spilopelia Sundevall, 1873, Methodi Naturalis Avium Dispondarum Tentamen 1: 100. Type, by original designation, *Columba tigrina* Temminck.

Notes.—Genetic data (Johnson et al. 2010, Fulton et al. 2012, Bruxaux 2018, Oliver et al. 2023) indicate that support for monophyly of the genus *Streptopelia sensu lato* is weak, but that three groups within *Streptopelia s.l.* form strongly supported clades of similar depth to those of closely related genera of Columbidae. Consequently, these groups, including *Spilopelia* and *Streptopelia sensu stricto*, are recognized as separate genera.

Change *Streptopelia chinensis* to *Spilopelia chinensis*, move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Spilopelia*, and add the following Notes to the species account:

Notes.—See comments under *Spilopelia*.

4. [pp. 218–232] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Boyd et al. 2022, Oliver et al. 2023, Young et al. 2024, Oswald et al. 2025) have shown that our current linear sequence of species and genera in the family Columbidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Moreover, this family consists of several major clades that have been recognized recently as subfamilies (e.g., Dickinson and Remsen 2013, Boyd et al. 2022, Oswald et al. 2025). These findings result in the following changes:

Rearrange the linear sequence of genera and species as follows, and add subfamilies in the positions as indicated:

Claravinae
Claravis pretiosa
Paraclaravis mondetoura
Columbina inca
Columbina passerina
Columbina minuta
Columbina talpacoti
Starnoenadinae
Starnoenas cyanocephala
Columbinae
Geotrygon versicolor
Geotrygon montana
Geotrygon violacea
Geotrygon caniceps
Geotrygon leucometopia
Geotrygon chrysia
Geotrygon mystacea
Leptotrygon veraguensis
Leptotila jamaicensis
Leptotila verreauxi
Leptotila wellsi
Leptotila cassinii
Leptotila plumbeiceps
Zenaida asiatica
Zenaida aurita
Zenaida auriculata
Zenaida macroura
Zenaida graysoni
Zentrygon carrikeri
Zentrygon costaricensis
Zentrygon lawrencii
Zentrygon albifacies
Zentrygon chiriquensis
Zentrygon goldmani
Ectopistes migratorius
Patagioenas fasciata
Patagioenas caribaea
Patagioenas subvinacea
Patagioenas plumbea
Patagioenas nigrirostris
Patagioenas goodsoni
Patagioenas speciosa
Patagioenas squamosa
Patagioenas leucocephala
Patagioenas inornata
Patagioenas flavirostris
Patagioenas cayennensis
Spilopelia chinensis
Streptopelia orientalis
Streptopelia turtur
Streptopelia decaocto
Streptopelia roseogrisea
Columba palumbus
Columba livia
Raphinae
Geopelia striata

Insert the following Notes after the heading Family **COLUMBIDAE**: Pigeons and Doves:

Notes.—Subfamily classification and linear sequence of genera and species follow Oliver et al. (2023) and Oswald et al. (2025).

After the heading and Notes for Family **COLUMBIDAE**: Pigeons and Doves, insert the following heading: Subfamily CLARAVINAE: New World Ground Doves.

After the species account for *Columbina talpacoti*, insert the following heading: Subfamily STARNOENADINAE: Blue-headed Quail-Doves.

After the species account for *Starnoenas cyanocephala*, insert the following heading: Subfamily COLUMBINAE: Typical Pigeons and Doves.

After the species account for *Columba livia*, insert the following heading: Subfamily RAPHINAE: Fruit-Doves, Australian Doves, and Allies.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

5. [pp. 249–250] *Piaya mexicana* is treated as a species separate from *P. cayana*. In the species account for *P. cayana*, change the English name to Common Squirrel-Cuckoo and change the habitat and distributional statements to the following:

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, River-edge Forest (0–2000 m; Tropical and Subtropical Zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Mexico from Tamaulipas south on the Caribbean slope to Oaxaca, and south on both slopes through Middle America (including the Yucatán Peninsula), 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 southern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay.

Add the following Notes to the end of the species account:

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

Insert the following new species account before the account for *P. cayana*:

Piaya mexicana (Swainson). Mexican Squirrel-Cuckoo.

Cuculus Mexicanus Swainson, 1827, Philosophical Magazine (new series), 1: 440. (Temescaltepec, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest (0–2500 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in western and southwestern Mexico from southern Sonora to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *P. cayana*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations, orbital skin color, plumage, and mitochondrial DNA (Smith et al. 2014, Sánchez-González et al. 2023, Johnson et al. 2025). These differences are maintained despite a narrow contact zone with *P. cayana* in Oaxaca (Binford 1989).

6. [p. 280] Morphological, behavioral, and phylogenetic analyses have shown that *A. melba* and *A. aequatorialis* form a distinctive group sister to other species of *Apus* (Brooke 1970, 1972; Cramp 1985; Päckert et al. 2012). These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Apus pacificus*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***TACHYMARPTIS*** Roberts

Remove the citation for *Tachymarptis* from the synonymy of *Apus*, place it under the heading for *Tachymarptis*, and add the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Apus*, but species of *Tachymarptis* differ in larger size, nestling foot structure, feather lice, and vocalizations (Brooke 1970, 1972; Cramp 1985). Phylogenetic analyses (Päckert et al. 2012) indicate that the two genera are sister taxa.

Change ***Apus melba*** to ***Tachymarptis melba***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Tachymarptis*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Tachymarptis*.

7. [pp. 129–141] Phylogenetic analyses of genomic DNA sequences (Prum et al. 2015, Kuhl et al. 2021, Stiller et al. 2024) have shown that our current linear sequence of families in the Gruiformes does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Rearrange the sequence of families in the Gruiformes to:

Aramidae
Gruidae
Heliornithidae
Rallidae

Insert the following Notes after the heading Order **Gruiformes**: Rails, Cranes, and Allies:

Notes.—Linear sequence of families follows Prum et al. (2015), Kuhl et al. (2021), and Stiller et al. (2024).

8. [p. 148] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that species currently placed in *Charadrius* form two deeply divergent lineages (Barth et al. 2013, Černý & Natale 2022) that represent distinct zoogeographic radiations. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Charadrius melodus*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***THINORNIS*** G. R. Gray

Thinornis G. R. Gray, 1844, Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror, 1, part 3, Birds, plate 11. Type, by original designation, *Thinornis rossii* G. R. Gray = *Charadrius novae-seelandiae* Gmelin.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Charadrius*, but genetic data indicate that species formerly placed in *Charadrius* form two deeply divergent lineages (Barth et al. 2013, Černý & Natale 2022) that represent distinct (Old World vs. largely New World) zoogeographic radiations. Consequently, these lineages are recognized as the separate genera *Thinornis* and *Charadrius*.

Change ***Charadrius dubius*** to ***Thinornis dubius***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Thinornis*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—See comments under *Thinornis*.

9. [p. 142] Records of Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis* in the United States are recognized. Replace the last paragraph of the distributional statement for this species with the following:

Accidental in Michigan (Iosco County, June through at least October 2022; photos; Pyle et al. 2022, 2024) and Texas (Hidalgo County, 13–20 April 2024; photos; Carpenter and Leopold 2025). Previous records from Florida (1959–2006) and Maryland (2006) are also accepted.

10. [p. 146] After the account for *Anarhynchus nivosus*, insert the following new species account:

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Anarhynchus alexandrinus (Linnaeus). Kentish Plover.

Charadrius alexandrinus Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae (ed. 10) 1: 150. (ad Ægypti ex Nilo canalem = Egypt).

Habitat.—Sandy beaches, dry mud or salt flats, recently exposed shingle, reservoirs, gravel pits, salt-works, and sandy shores of rivers, lakes, and ponds.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Eurasia from southern Sweden, central Russia, central Siberia, and Japan, including the southern Ryukyu Islands, south to the Cape Verde Islands, northern Africa, Red Sea coasts, northwestern and southeastern India, Sri Lanka, southeastern China, and east-central Vietnam.

Winters from the Mediterranean region and breeding range in Asia south to tropical Africa, Arabia, Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Taiwan.

Casual from Sakhalin to Palau and northern Australia.

Accidental in Alaska in the Aleutians (Shemya, 29 May 2023; photos; Pyle et al. 2024, Pohlen et al. 2025) and Connecticut (Sandy Point, New Haven County, 1 October–7 November 2004; photos; Hough and Bevier 2025).

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

11. [p. 187] Records of Gray Gull *Leucophaeus modestus* in the United States are recognized. Remove the last sentence of the existing species account and insert the following paragraph at the end of the distributional statement for this species:

Accidental in Florida and Alabama (Camp Helen State Park, Bay County, Florida, and other locations in both states, presumably the same bird, 5 June 2023 through at least September 2024; photos; Pranty 2024, Pyle et al. 2024), also in Texas (Brownsville, Cameron County, 3–6 January 2025; https://ebird.org/checklist/S207905686) and in Louisiana (Cameron Parish, 25 April 2025; https://ebird.org/checklist/S230307600), although the latter record has not yet been considered by the LBRC. A bird photographed in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, 19 December 1987 (1988, American Birds 42: 277) may not have been a natural vagrant or may have been a melanistic Laughing Gull *Leucophaeus atricilla* (Dittmann and Cardiff 2003).

12. [pp. 189–190] *Larus vegae*, *L. smithsonianus*, and extralimital species *L. mongolicus* are treated as species separate from *Larus argentatus*. In the species account for *L. argentatus*, change the English name to European Herring Gull, change the distributional statement and Notes to the following:

Habitat.—Wide variety of habitats near water, nesting on rocky or sandy coasts, on tundra, on islands in larger lakes and rivers, and on cliffs (breeding); seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lakes, rivers, ocean over continental shelf, and garbage dumps in urban areas (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Palearctic from Greenland (occasionally), Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, British Isles, Scandinavia, and northern Europe east to western Russia, and south locally to Italy. Nonbreeding birds summer south through much of the wintering range, especially in coastal areas.

Winters in the Old World mostly in the breeding range south to central Europe, the Mediterranean region, and the Black Sea.

Accidental in eastern Canada, the east coast of the United States, and Bermuda.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *L. vegae*, *L. smithsonianus*, and extralimital *L. mongolicus* Sushkin, 1925 [Mongolian Gull], but separated from *L. smithsonianus* based on phylogenetic analyses that suggest that these species are not sister taxa (Crochet et al. 2002, 2003; Liebers et al. 2004; Pons et al. 2005; Sternkopf et al. 2010; Sonsthagen et al. 2016) and differences in adult and juvenal plumages (Adriaens and Mactavish 2004, Lonergan and Mullarney 2004). Separated from *L. vegae* based on phylogenetic results that indicate that these species are not sister taxa (Sonsthagen et al. 2016), and phenotypic differences (Yésou 2002). Species *L. vegae* and *L. mongolicus*, the latter of which may be more closely related to *L. cachinnans* Pallas, 1811 [Caspian Gull] (e.g., Olsen and Larsson 2003, Sonsthagen et al. 2016), are separated based on vocal, plumage, behavioral, and genetic differences (Yésou 2001, Moores 2017, Weseloh et al. 2020, Černý and Natale 2022, Billerman and Rasmussen 2025). For notes on relationships or hybridization, see comments under *L. californicus*, *L. fuscus*, and *L. hyperboreus*.

Insert the following new species accounts after the account for *L. argentatus*:

Larus vegae Palmén. Vega Gull.

Larus argentatus Brünn. Var. *Vegae* Palmén, in Nordenskiöld, Vega-Expeditionens Vetenskapliga Iakttagelser, 5, 1887, p. 370. (Pidlin, northeastern Siberia [= Russian Far East].)

Habitat.—Wide variety of habitats near water, nesting on rocky or sandy coasts, on tundra, on islands in larger lakes and rivers, and on cliffs (breeding); primarily coastal in winter, on rocky seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, ocean over continental shelf, and garbage dumps, urban areas, and parking lots.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in northeastern Russia from western Taimyr to eastern Chukotka, and on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.

Winters coastally from northern Japan and the Korean Peninsula to southern China (Guangxi and Hong Kong). Uncommon in eastern Alaska on the Seward Peninsula, and casual along the Pacific Coast of North America south to southern California. Regular in spring and autumn in the Bering Sea region of Alaska and on the western Aleutian Islands.

Accidental in western Europe to far southeastern China (Hainan) and the northern Philippines.

Accidental in eastern North America, primarily at coastal locations and the Great Lakes, with records concentrated in the Mid-Atlantic states, Florida, and coastal Texas; these and other North American records away from western Alaska should be critically evaluated now that *L. vegae* is recognized as a separate species.

Notes.—See comments under *L. argentatus*.

Larus smithsonianus Coues. American Herring Gull.

Larus Smithsonianus Coues, 1862, Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1862: 296. (Eastern and western coasts of North America [= Henley Harbour, Strait of Belle Isle, Newfoundland, Labrador; Olson and Banks, 2007, p. 384].)

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Habitat.—Wide variety of habitats near water, nesting on rocky or sandy coasts, on tundra, on islands in larger lakes and rivers, and on cliffs (breeding); seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lakes, rivers, ocean over continental shelf, and garbage dumps in urban areas (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from northern interior Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Northwest Territories, northern Nunavut, Southampton and western Baffin islands, along the coast of Hudson Bay, and east to northern Quebec and northern Labrador along the Atlantic coast south to south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, south-central British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northern Minnesota, extensively around the Great Lakes in Wisconsin, northeastern Illinois, northeastern Indiana, northern Ohio, southern Ontario, northern New York, and along the Atlantic coast to North Carolina, also isolated breeding in southern Alabama (Gaillard Island), southern Louisiana (Chandeleur Islands) and southern Texas (Cameron County); and possibly in Greenland. Has bred in northeastern Montana and southeastern Wyoming, but no recent records.

Winters in the Hawaiian Islands (rarely); from the Aleutian Islands, southern Alaska, the Great Lakes region and Newfoundland south (mostly at sea and along coasts, large rivers and lakes, uncommonly through the western and central interior) through North America, Middle America (including the Revillagigedo Islands, but rare south of Mexico), Bermuda, and the West Indies (especially the Greater Antilles), rarely reaching northern South America.

Casual to Bering Sea islands, Alaska. Casual or accidental in western Europe, the Azores, Japan, and South Korea.

Notes.—See comments under *L. argentatus*.

In the species account for *L. glaucescens*, change the reference to *L. argentatus* in the second sentence of the Notes to *L. smithsonianus*, so that the sentence begins "Hybridization also occurs between *L. glaucescens* and *L. smithsonianus*, at least on a limited basis…".

13. [p. 207] *Gygis candida* and *G. microrhyncha* are treated as species separate from *G. alba*, which has been moved to the Appendix (see entry 45 below). Replace the account for *G. alba* with the following new species accounts:

Gygis candida (Gmelin). Blue-billed White-Tern.

Sterna candida Gmelin, 1789, Systema Naturae (ed. 13) 1, pt. 2: 607. (Christmas Island, Pacific Ocean.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on islands on bare limbs or crotches in branches of trees (no nest), less commonly on rocky ledges or coral, sometimes in old nests of *Anous minutus* and on various man-made structures.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Hawaiian (Kure east to Kaula, and on Oahu), Caroline, and Marshall islands south to Norfolk, Kermadec, Tonga, and Society islands, also on Clipperton Island, Cocos Island (off Costa Rica), in the Galapagos Islands, and on Easter and Salas y Gómez islands, and in the Indian Ocean in the Seychelles, Maldives, and the Chagos Archipelago.

Ranges at sea generally near the breeding range.

Accidental in the Revillagigedo Islands (Oneal Rock near Socorro, erroneously reported breeding), and on Bermuda (7–9 December 1972; photos; Wingate and Watson 1974). A record from the Bahamas (San Salvador; 17 June 2010; photos; White et al. 2014) tentatively identified as *G. alba sensu stricto* may have been this species instead (Pratt and VanderWerf 2024).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *G. alba* (Sparrman, 1832) [Atlantic White-Tern] and *G. microrhyncha*, but separated from both based on a suite of differences, including bill size, shape, and color at the base, tail shape, and apparent vocal differences (Holyoak and Thibault 1976, Olson 2005, Pratt 2020); also separated from the latter based on historical sympatry (Steadman 2006). Apparent hybridization between *G. candida* and *G. microrhyncha* occurs on Hatutaa, Eiao, and Mohotani in the Marquesas Islands (Holyoak and Thibault 1976).

Gygis microrhyncha Saunders. Little White-Tern.

Gygis microrhyncha Saunders, 1876, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1876, p. 668, fig. 5. (Marquesas Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests on islands on bare limbs or crotches in branches of trees (no nest), less commonly on rocky ledges or coral, sometimes in old nests of *Anous minutus* and on various man-made structures.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on the larger Marquesas Islands; formerly bred on Kiribati.

Ranges at sea generally near the breeding range.

Accidental in Hawaii (Kahuku, Oahu, 21 April 1924; specimen; Olson 2005).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *G. alba* (Sparrman, 1832) [Atlantic White-Tern] and *G. candida*, but separated from the former based on differences in bill and tail shape, and from the latter based on differences in size, bill shape, color at the base of the bill, tail shape, and historical sympatry (Olson 2005, Steadman 2006, Pratt 2020). The three species also show apparent vocal differences (Pratt 2020). See comments under *G. candida*.

14. [pp. 181–208] A new subfamily classification is adopted for the Laridae. Phylogenetic analyses have shown that two genera (*Gygis* and *Anous*) currently placed in the Sterninae are not sister to the other terns, but instead form successive sister groups to the rest of the Laridae (Baker et al. 2007, Cibois et al. 2016, and Thibault and Cibois 2017, but see Černý and Natale 2022). These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following Notes after the heading Family **LARIDAE**: Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers:

Notes.—Recognition of subfamilies Anoinae and Gyginae is based on the phylogenetic findings of Baker et al. (2007), Cibois et al. (2016), and Černý and Natale (2022), who found them to be as divergent genetically as (or more divergent than) previously recognized subfamilies Larinae, Sterninae, and Rynchopinae. Linear sequence based on Baker et al (2007), Cibois et al (2016), and Thibault and Cibois (2017), but see Černý and Natale (2022).

Insert the following heading and Notes after the heading and Notes for Family **LARIDAE**: Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers:

Subfamily ANOINAE: Noddies

Notes.—See comments under Laridae.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Move the accounts for the genus *Anous* and its included species to follow this new heading and Notes.

Insert the following heading and Notes after the species account for *Anous ceruleus*:

Subfamily GYGINAE: White-Terns

Notes.—See comments under Laridae.

Move the accounts for genus *Gygis* and its included species to follow this new heading and Notes.

Move the heading Subfamily STERNINAE: Terns and its included genus and species accounts to follow the species account for *Gygis microrhyncha*.

Move the heading Subfamily RYNCHOPINAE: Skimmers and its included genus and species accounts to follow the species account for *Thalasseus elegans*.

Move the heading Subfamily LARINAE: Gulls and its included genus and species accounts to follow the species account for *Rynchops niger*.

15. [p. 24] Records of Ainley's Storm-Petrel *Hydrobates cheimomnestes* in the United States are recognized. Insert the following paragraph at the end of the distributional statement for this species:

Casual in U.S. waters, based on flight tracks from GPS loggers attached to breeding individuals on Guadalupe Island, Mexico, and tracked during 2021–2023. Breeding birds on foraging trips visited southern Californian waters, and nonbreeding birds were tracked to Hawaiian waters (Medrano et al. 2022, 2024).

16. [pp. 30–50] Phylogenetic analyses of genomic DNA sequences (Prum et al. 2015, Kuhl et al. 2021, Stiller et al. 2024) have shown that our current linear sequence of families in the Pelecaniformes does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Rearrange the sequence of families in the Pelecaniformes to:

Threskiornithidae
Pelecanidae
Ardeidae

Insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes for Pelecaniformes: Linear sequence of families follows Prum et al. (2015), Kuhl et al. (2021), and Stiller et al. (2024).

17. [p. 93] After the account for *Accipiter striatus*, insert the following new species account:

Accipiter nisus (Linnaeus). Eurasian Sparrowhawk.

Falco nisus Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae (ed. 10) 1: 92. (Europe; restricted to Sweden by Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica, ed. 2, p. 24.)

Habitat.—Forest, including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed, especially near openings; also wooded parks, gardens, and neighborhoods.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in northern Eurasia from northern Scandinavia east across Russia to the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Resident from the British Isles, North Africa, Madeira, and the Canary Islands locally east through central Asia, the Himalayas, and southern Japan.

Winters south to central and eastern Africa, the Middle East, southern India, and Southeast Asia.

Accidental or casual in Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Java, Borneo, and the Philippines.

Accidental or casual in Alaska in the Aleutians (all records from Adak Island, 7 December 2013, and 21 September 2016; photos; Gibson et al. 2018; Pyle et al. 2020, 2024; and two birds together, November 2024–March 2025; photos; Macaulay Library). An immature female believed to be this species was reported from New Jersey (Cape May, 24 October 1978; 1979 New Jersey Audubon Supplement 5: 11), but the individual was not identifiable from the photos.

18. [pp. 93–95] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Catanach et al. 2024) have shown that species in the genus *Accipiter* do not form a monophyletic group and that our current linear sequence of species in the genera *Accipiter* and *Circus* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Following the species account for *Microspizias superciliosus*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***TACHYSPIZA*** Kaup

Tachyspiza Kaup, 1844, Classification der Säugethiere und Vögel, p. 116. Type, by original designation, *Falco soloensis* Horsfield.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) included in *Accipiter*, but genetic data (Catanach et al. 2024) show that *Accipiter sensu lato* did not form a monophyletic group, and that the species now placed in *Tachyspiza* are not closely related to true *Accipiter*.

Change ***Accipiter soloensis*** to ***Tachyspiza soloensis***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Tachyspiza*, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Tachyspiza*.

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***ACCIPITER*** Brisson to follow the species account for *Tachyspiza soloensis*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Tachyspiza* and *Astur*.

Move the species accounts for *Accipiter poliogaster*, *A. striatus*, and *A. nisus*, in this order, to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Accipiter*.

Following the species account for *Accipiter nisus*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***ASTUR*** Lacépède

Astur Lacépède, 1799, Tableaux des Mammifères et des Oiseaux, p. 4. Type, by subsequent designation (Vigors, 1824), *Falco palumbarius* Linnaeus.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Accipiter*, but genetic data (Catanach et al. 2024) show that *Accipiter sensu lato* did not form a monophyletic group, and that the species now placed in *Astur* are not closely related to true *Accipiter*.

Change ***Accipiter cooperii*** to ***Astur cooperii***, ***Accipiter gundlachi*** to ***Astur gundlachi***, ***Accipiter bicolor*** to ***Astur bicolor***, ***Accipiter gentilis*** to ***Astur gentilis***, and ***Accipiter atricapillus*** to ***Astur atricapillus***; move the accounts for these species, in this order, to follow the heading and Notes for *Astur*; add parentheses to the authority name for *A. gundlachi*; make the appropriate change to the generic name within the existing Notes for *A. cooperii*; and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Astur*.

Move the account for Genus ***CIRCUS*** Lacépède and the species accounts for *Circus hudsonius*, *C. buffoni*, and *C. aeruginosus* to follow the species account for *Astur atricapillus*.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***CIRCUS*** Lacépède, insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses (Catanach et al. 2024) indicate that *Circus* is sister to extralimital species *Megatriorchis doriae*, and that *Circus* + *Megatriorchis* are sister to *Astur*, within what was formerly considered to constitute *Accipiter*.

19. [p. 317] *Trogon tenellus* is treated as a species separate from the now-extralimital species *T. rufus*. Remove the species account for *T. rufus* and insert the following new account:

Trogon tenellus Cabanis. Graceful Black-throated Trogon.

Trogon tenellus Cabanis, 1862, Journal für Ornitologie 10: 173. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Caribbean slope of Honduras (east of the Sula Valley) and Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America in extreme northwestern Colombia (Chocó).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *T. cupreicauda* (Chapman) [Kerr's Black-throated Trogon], *T. rufus* Gmelin [Amazonian Black-throated Trogon], and *T. chrysochloros* Pelzeln [Atlantic Black-throated Trogon] as *T. rufus* [Black-throated Trogon], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2025), primarily based on differences in vocalizations; these species also show plumage and mitochondrial genetic differences (Dickens et al. 2021).

20. [p. 319] Extralimital species *Upupa marginata* is treated as a species separate from *U. epops*. In the species account for *U. epops*, change the English name to Common Hoopoe, remove Madagascar from the distributional statement, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *U. marginata* Cabanis and Heine, 1860 [Madagascar Hoopoe] but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Roché 1971, Dowsett and Dowsett-Lemaire 1993) and reported lack of response of *U. epops* to the song of *U. marginata* (Turčoková et al. 2012).

21. [pp. 324–328] Phylogenetic analyses of genomic DNA sequences (Prum et al. 2015, Kuhl et al. 2021, Stiller et al. 2024) have shown that our current linear sequence of families at the beginning of the Piciformes (Bucconidae and Galbulidae) does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Rearrange the sequence of these families to:

Galbulidae
Bucconidae

Insert the following Notes after the heading Order **Piciformes**: Puffbirds, Jacamars, Toucans, Woodpeckers, and Allies:

Notes.—Linear sequence of families follows Prum et al. (2015), Kuhl et al. (2021), and Stiller et al. (2024).

22. [p. 107] Records of Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima* in the United States are recognized. Insert the following paragraphs at the end of the distributional statement for this species:

Casual or accidental in Guatemala, Belize, and Mexico (Oaxaca); appears to be expanding its range in Middle America (all records are from 2019 to the present). Accidental in Jamaica (March 2023; photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S131668407) and the Dominican Republic (September 2024 through at least February 2025; https://ebird.org/checklist/S196762592).

Accidental in Florida (Dade County, October 2022 through at least June 2025; photos; Pyle et al. 2024) and Texas (Harris and Galveston counties, June 2024 through at least May 2025; photos; Pyle et al. 2024). A bird present in Los Angeles, California, from May to August 2024, may not have been a natural vagrant (Pyle et al. 2024).

23. [pp. 241–245] The group name of species placed in the genus *Amazona* is changed from Parrot to Amazon. Replace the existing Notes under Genus ***AMAZONA*** Lesson with the following:

Notes.—Members of the genus *Amazona* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) referred to under the group name Parrot, but this was changed to Amazon to aid in understanding evolutionary relationships within the Psittacidae, to conform to popular usage, and to prevent confusion with parrots with English names similar to those of several species of *Amazona*.

Change the English group name of the following species from Parrot to Amazon: *Amazona albifrons*, *A. xantholora*, *A. leucocephala*, *A. collaria*, *A. ventralis*, *A. vittata*, *A. agilis*, *A. viridigenalis*, *A. finschi*, *A. autumnalis*, *A. farinosa*, *A. oratrix*, *A. auropalliata*, *A. ochrocephala*, *A. arausiaca*, *A. versicolor*, *A. guildingii*, and *A. imperialis*.

Insert the following Notes in the species accounts for *A. albifrons*, *A. xantholora*, *A. collaria*, *A. ventralis*, *A. vittata*, *A. agilis*, *A. guildingii*, and *A. imperialis*:

Notes.—See comments under *Amazona*.

Insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for the following species: *A. leucocephala*, *A. viridigenalis*, *A. finschi*, *A. autumnalis*, *A. farinosa*, *A. oratrix*, *A. auropalliata*,

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

A. ochrocephala, *A. arausiaca*, and *A. versicolor*: See comments under *Amazona*.

24. [p. 419] Extralimital species *Pachyramphus salvini* is treated as a species separate from *P. albogriseus*. In the species account for *P. albogriseus*, change the distributional statement to the following:

Resident in Costa Rica (mainly on Caribbean slope from Cordillera de Tilarán southward) and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas; records elsewhere are unverified); and locally in South America in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela, and on the east slope of the Andes from extreme southern Colombia south, east of the Andes, to central Peru. An old record of this species from Nicaragua pertains to *P. polychopterus*.

Insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *P. salvini* Richmond, 1899 [Cryptic Becard] of the west slope of the Andes, but separated, following Remsen et al. (2025), based on polyphyly in phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences, as well as differences in vocalizations, plumage, and size (Musher and Cracraft 2018, Musher et al. 2023).

25. [p. 374] Extralimital species *Nesotriccus tumbezanus* and *N. maranonicus* are treated as species separate from *N. murinus*. In the species account for *N. murinus*, replace the distributional statement and Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Resident* in western and central Panama (Pacific slope from Chiriquí east to eastern Panamá province), and in South America east of the Andes in Colombia, Venezuela (including Monos Island), Trinidad, and the Guianas south to eastern Peru, northern and eastern Bolivia, northwestern Argentina, Paraguay, and central and eastern Brazil.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Phaeomyias*, but genetic data (Zucker et al. 2016) indicate that *Phaeomyias* is paraphyletic with respect to *Nesotriccus*, which has priority over *Phaeomyias*. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *N. tumbezanus* (Taczanowski, 1877) [Tumbesian Tyrannulet] and *N. maranonicus* (Zimmer, 1941) [Marañon Tyrannulet], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2025), based on vocal and genetic differences maintained in near-parapatry (Schulenberg et al. 2007, Angulo et al. 2012, Schmitt et al. 2013, Zucker et al. 2016).

26. [pp. 404–405] *Myiarchus flavidior* is treated as a species separate from *M. nuttingi*. In the species account for *M. nuttingi*, replace the distributional statement with the following:

Distribution.—*Resident* from northern Sonora and southwestern Chihuahua south along the Pacific slope of Mexico to Chiapas (also through the interior in México, Morelos, and Puebla, and to the Gulf drainage in southern San Luis Potosí and Hidalgo), in the interior valleys in Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and coastally and in foothills of northwestern Costa Rica (arid zone, south to Quepos).

Casual in the southwestern United States from southern California to extreme western Texas.

Change the last sentence of the existing Notes to "See comments under *M. cinerascens* and *M. flavidior*."

Insert the following new species account after the account for *M. nuttingi*:

Myiarchus flavidior Van Rossem. Salvadoran Flycatcher.

Myiarchus cinerascens flavidior, Van Rossem, 1936, Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History 8: 116. (Lake Olomega, Depto. San Miguel, El Salvador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub (0–800 m; Tropical zone).

Distribution.—Pacific lowlands from Puerto Arista, Chiapas, south through Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and in interior valleys of central Honduras. Southern limit of range unclear.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *M. nuttingi*, but separated based on sympatry without interbreeding and differences in vocalizations, including differential response to playback (Howell 2012, Howell et al. 2024).

27. [pp. 387–388] Extralimital species *Myiophobus crypterythrus* and *M. rufescens* are treated as species separate from *M. fasciatus*. In the species account for *M. fasciatus*, replace the distributional statement and Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (El General-Térraba region), western and central Panama (Pacific slope east to eastern Panamá province, Caribbean slope in the Canal area and adjacent Colón, and in the Pearl Islands), and in South America from northern Colombia south, east of the Andes in northern Venezuela (including Chacachacare Island), Trinidad and the Guianas, and from central and eastern Peru east across central and eastern Brazil (but absent from much of the Amazon basin), thence southward through Paraguay and Uruguay to central Argentina. Populations south of central Bolivia, Paraguay, and far southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) migrate northward in the austral winter to southern Amazonia east to northeastern Brazil.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *M. crypterythrus* (P. L. Sclater, 1861) [Mouse-gray Flycatcher] and *M. rufescens* (Salvadori, 1864) [Rufescent Flycatcher], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Jaramillo 2003, Schulenberg et al. 2007).

28. [p. 353] *Xenops mexicanus* is treated as a species separate from extralimital species *X. genibarbis* and the now extralimital *X. minutus*. Remove the species account for *X. minutus* and insert the following new account:

Xenops mexicanus P. L. Sclater. Northern Plain-Xenops.

Xenops mexicanus P. L. Sclater, 1857 ("1856"), Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 24: 289. (Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Middle America from southern Mexico (southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Roo) south to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (rare in dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America from western Colombia and northwestern Venezuela south, west of the Andes, to northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *X. genibarbis* Illiger, 1811 [Amazonian Plain-Xenops] and *X. minutus* (Sparrman, 1788) [Atlantic Plain-Xenops] as *X. minutus* [Plain Xenops], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2025), based on differences in vocalizations, including differential response to playback (Freeman and Montgomery 2017), and genomics (Harvey and Brumfield 2015).

29. [pp. 351–352] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Derryberry et al. 2011, Harvey et al. 2020) have shown that *Philydor* is polyphyletic and that *P. fuscipenne* is not closely related to *Philydor sensu stricto*. These findings result in the following changes:

Replace the heading and citation for Genus ***PHILYDOR*** with the following:

Genus ***NEOPHILYDOR*** Sangster, Harvey, Gaudin, and Claramunt

Neophilydor Sangster, Harvey, Gaudin, and Claramunt, 2023, Zootaxa 5361(2): 299. Type, by original designation, *Anabates erythrocercus* Pelzeln.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Philydor* but genetic data (Derryberry et al. 2011, Harvey et al. 2020) indicate that *Philydor sensu lato* was polyphyletic.

Change ***Philydor fuscipenne*** to ***Neophilydor fuscipenne***, make the appropriate changes to generic abbreviations in the Notes, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Neophilydor*, and add the following to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Neophilydor*.

30. [p. 436] *Vireo swainsoni* is treated as a species separate from *V. gilvus*. In the species account for *V. gilvus*, change the English name to Eastern Warbling-Vireo and replace the existing distributional statement and Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* from central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, western and southern Ontario, extreme southwestern Quebec, Maine, New Brunswick, and southern Nova Scotia (probably) south to southeastern Texas (casually), southern Louisiana (formerly), central Mississippi, northern Alabama, southeastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, central South Carolina, and Virginia, and west to southeastern Montana, northern and eastern North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, Kansas, and southeastern Colorado.

Winters from Oaxaca (rarely) and Chiapas south through Guatemala to El Salvador, rarely to Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Accidental in Bermuda (late December).

Migrates regularly through the south-central United States and eastern Mexico, rarely (or casually) through the southeastern states east to southern Florida and Bermuda.

Casual in Nova Scotia (Seal Island), Newfoundland (Great Codroy), and western Cuba. Accidental in California. Casual in winter in southern Florida, although the species identification of these birds has not been confirmed.

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

Insert the following new species account before the account for *V. gilvus*:

Vireo swainsoni Baird. Western Warbling-Vireo.

Vireo swainsoni Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Reports of Explorations and Surveys to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, vol. 9, p. 336 [Baird 1858 used both *swainsoni* and *swainsonii* as the species name; Baird 1866, pp. 325 and 329, subsequently used *swainsoni* and is the first reviser (David et al. 2009)]. (Petaluma, California.)

Habitat.—Open deciduous and mixed deciduous-coniferous woodland, coniferous forest interspersed with aspen stands, riparian forest and thickets (commonly in association with cottonwoods, aspen, and tree willows; often near water), pine-oak association, orchards, and parks, in foothills and mountains; in migration and winter, a variety of wooded habitats (Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, southern Yukon, southwestern Northwest Territories, northern and southeastern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, central Wyoming, southwestern South Dakota, and western Nebraska south to northern Baja California (also in the Victoria Mountains of southern Baja California), southern Nevada, central and southeastern Arizona, the highlands of Mexico (Sierra Madre Occidental to México, Morelos, and central Oaxaca), southern New Mexico, and western Texas.

Winters in Mexico (mostly Pacific slope and interior) from southern Sonora south to Oaxaca, east to Hidalgo, and casually north to southern California and southern Arizona. Identity of birds wintering in southeastern Veracruz is uncertain.

Migrates through southwestern Canada and the western United States.

Casual in south-central Alaska (Anchorage, Middleton Island), southwestern Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilofs), and western Alaska (Cape Prince of Wales, St. Lawrence Island); also in winter in southern Louisiana and northern Florida (Remsen et al. 1996). Accidental in the eastern United States in fall and winter.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *V. gilvus*, but separated based on concordant differences in a suite of traits, including genetics (Slager et al. 2014; Lovell et al. 2021; Carpenter et al. 2022a, b), morphology (Lovell 2010), song (Lovell 2010, Spencer 2012), molt and migration (Voelker and Rohwer 1998), and response to brood parasitism (Sealy et al. 2000). The two species show low levels of hybridization and cytonuclear discordance across a large area, even where males of the two taxa occupy adjacent territories (Lovell et al. 2021).

Delete the Notes in the species account for *Vireo leucophrys*.

31. [pp. 449–452] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Jønsson et al. 2012,

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

2016; Weissensteiner et al. 2020; McCullough et al. 2022) have shown that species currently placed in *Corvus* form two deeply divergent lineages. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Pica nuttalli*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***COLOEUS*** Kaup

Coloeus Kaup, 1829, Skizzirte Entwickelungs-Geschichte und Naturliches System der Europaischen Thierwelt, 1, p. 114. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray, 1855), *Corvus monedula* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Corvus*, but genetic data indicate that species formerly placed in *Corvus* form two deeply divergent lineages (Jønsson et al. 2012, 2016; Weissensteiner et al. 2020; McCullough et al. 2022). Consequently, these lineages are recognized as the separate genera *Corvus* and *Coloeus*.

Change ***Corvus monedula*** to ***Coloeus monedula***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Coloeus*, and add the following sentence to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Coloeus*.

32. [pp. 460–461] Extralimital species *Riparia diluta* is treated as a species separate from *R. riparia*. In the distributional statement for *R. riparia*, replace the Old World part of the *Breeds* paragraph with "and in the Palearctic from the British Isles, including Orkneys and Hebrides, northern Scandinavia, and northern Russia east to Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and the Kuril Islands, and south to the Mediterranean region, Nile Valley of Egypt, Israel (formerly), western and northern Iran, Kazakhstan, northern Mongolia, northwestern and northeastern China (Xinjiang to Heilongjiang), and northern Japan (Hokkaido)."; replace the Old World part of the *Winters* paragraph with "Also in the Old World from the Mediterranean region, Middle East, northern India, and eastern China south through South Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, southern India, Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia including Malaysia and Singapore, northern Borneo, and the Philippines."; replace the Old World part of the *Migrates* paragraph with "and in the Old World through the Canary Islands in addition to the region between breeding and wintering ranges."; add "and in the Old World in southern Iceland, Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, Ascension Island, Seychelles, Madagascar, Maldives, Chagos, and Palau" to the end of the existing Casual and accidental paragraph; and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Known in Old World literature as Sand Martin or Collared Sand Martin. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *R. diluta* (Sharpe and Wyatt, 1893) [Pale Martin], but separated based on sympatry without observational or genomic evidence of interbreeding (Pavlova et al. 2008, Sangster et al. 2011, Schweizer et al. 2018, Tang et al. 2022).

33. [p. 491] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Voelker and Light 2011, Cai et al. 2019) have shown that species currently placed in *Sylvia* form two deeply divergent lineages and that *S. curruca* is not closely related to *Sylvia sensu stricto*. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Sylvia atricapilla*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***CURRUCA*** Bechstein

Curruca Bechstein, 1802, Ornithologisches Taschenbuch von und für Deutschland 1: 165. Type, by tautonymy, *Motacilla curruca* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., Banks et al. 2004) included in *Sylvia,* but genetic data indicate that species formerly placed in *Sylvia* form two deeply divergent lineages (Voelker and Light 2011, Cai et al. 2019). Consequently, these lineages are recognized as the separate genera *Sylvia* and *Curruca*.

Change ***Sylvia curruca*** to ***Curruca curruca***, make the appropriate changes to generic abbreviations in the Notes, move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Curruca*, and add the following sentence to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Curruca*.

34. [p. 514] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Cibois et al. 2018, Cai et al. 2019) have shown that *Garrulax* consists of three deeply divergent clades and that *G. pectoralis* is not closely related to *Garrulax sensu stricto*. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading and Notes for Family LEIOTHRICHIDAE: Laughingthrushes, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PTERORHINUS*** Swinhoe

Pterorhinus Swinhoe, 1868, Ibis, p. 60. Type, by original designation, *Pterorhinus davidi* Swinhoe.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Garrulax*, but genetic data (Cibois et al. 2018, Cai et al. 2019) indicate that species formerly placed in *Garrulax* form three deeply divergent clades similar in age to other recognized genera in the Leiothrichidae. Consequently, these groups, including *Pterorhinus* and *Garrulax sensu stricto*, are recognized as separate genera.

Change ***Garrulax pectoralis*** to ***Pterorhinus pectoralis*** and move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Pterorhinus*.

35. [pp. 515–516] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (DaCosta et al. 2019) indicate that our current linear sequence of the genera *Melanoptila* and *Dumetella* does not reflect their evolutionary relationship. This finding results in the following changes:

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***MELANOPTILA*** Sclater and the species account for *Melanoptila glabrirostris* to follow the species account for *Dumetella carolinensis*, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Melanoptila: Linear sequence of *Dumetella* and *Melanoptila* follows DaCosta et al. (2019).

36. [p. 510] *Turdus daguae* is treated as a species separate from *T. assimilis*. In the species account for *T. assimilis*, replace the distributional statement and Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Resident* from southeastern Sonora, southwestern Chihuahua, Sinaloa, western Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, México, Hidalgo, southeastern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas south along both slopes of Middle America (absent from the Yucatán Peninsula) to central Panama (east to western Panamá province, including Isla Coiba).

Casual in southern Texas and accidental in southeastern Arizona.

Notes.—See comments under *T. daguae* and *T. nigrescens*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *T. assimilis*:

Turdus daguae Berlepsch. Dagua Thrush.

Turdus daguae Berlepsch, 1897, Ornithologische Monatsberichte 5(11): 196. (ca. St. José, Dagua, Colombia.)

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

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (eastern Darien), western Colombia, and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *T. assimilis*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Boesman 2016b, Johnson and Cooper 2025) and genetics (Núñez-Zapata et al. 2016, Batista et al. 2020).

37. [p. 496] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that *Cyanecula svecica* and extralimital species *Hodgsonius phaenicuroides* are closely related to and form a strongly supported clade with species of *Luscinia* (Sangster et al. 2010, Zhao et al. 2023). These findings result in the following changes:

In the existing Notes for Genus ***LARVIVORA*** Hodgson, change "*Larvivora*, *Cyanecula*, and *Calliope*" to "*Larvivora* and *Calliope*".

Replace the heading and citation for Genus ***CYANECULA*** Brehm with the following:

Genus ***LUSCINIA*** Forster

Luscinia T. Forster, 1817, Synoptical Catalog of British Birds, p. 14. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia luscinia* Forster = *Luscinia megarhynchos* Brehm.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., del Hoyo and Collar 2016, Chesser et al. 2018) considered a separate genus from *Cyanecula* and extralimital *Hodgsonius*, but species in these genera are closely related and form a strongly supported clade (Sangster et al. 2010, Zhao et al. 2023). Consequently, these genera are subsumed into *Luscinia*.

Change ***Cyanecula svecica*** to ***Luscinia svecica***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Luscinia*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Luscinia* and *Larvivora*.

38. [p. 497] After the account for *Monticola saxatilis*, insert the following new species account:

Monticola solitarius (Linnaeus). Blue Rock-thrush.

[Turdus] solitarius Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae (ed. 10) 1: 186. (Oriente [= Italy, *ex* Willoughby, *vide* Hartert, 1910, Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna, p. 674].)

Habitat.—Varied habitats with large bare rocks, cliffs, or buildings, including coasts, mountains, and urban areas.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Turkey, northern Iran, far southwestern Russia, and southern Kazakhstan south through south-central Iran and the Himalayas from northern Afghanistan through Bhutan at least, and disjunctly in northeastern China and far southeastern Russia, including Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, and northern Japan (Hokkaido).

Resident in the Iberian Peninsula and southern France east in southern Europe through Turkey, Mediterranean islands, and the Levant, and disjunctly from central to eastern China, central and southern Japan (from Honshu south, including Izu, Bonin, and Ryukyu islands), south to Morocco, the Nile Valley, far southeastern China (Hainan), the Malayan Peninsula, northwestern Sumatra, Taiwan, and Batanes (far northern Philippines).

Winters to north-central and northeastern Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, southern India, Southeast Asia, northern parts of the Indonesian archipelago, and the Philippines.

Accidental in Scotland, England, scattered localities in northern Europe, the Canary Islands, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, New Guinea, northwestern and northeastern Australia, and Palau.

Accidental in British Columbia (Goldpan Provincial Park, 6 June 1997; photos), Oregon (near Cannon Beach, 21 April 2024; photos), and California (Farallon Islands, 25–28 April 2024; photos; Pyle et al. 2024).

Notes.—The three North American records are of adult males of the migratory east Asian subspecies *philippensis*, males of which are distinctively plumaged relative to those of other subspecies.

39. [p. 668] Extralimital species *Carduelis caniceps* is treated as a species separate from *C. carduelis*, and populations of *C. carduelis* have become established in the United States. In the species account for *C. carduelis*, change the distributional statement and Notes to the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Eurasia from the British Isles, central Scandinavia, central Russia, and southern Siberia south to the eastern Atlantic islands, Mediterranean region, northern Africa, and the Near East; northern populations partially migratory.

Winters in the southern parts of the breeding range.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Introduced in Bermuda, Uruguay, southern Australia, and New Zealand, including outlying islands.

Introduced and established in the Great Lakes region in Wisconsin and Illinois (Sell 2021, Craves and Anich 2023); a small breeding population on western Long Island, New York, is not considered established. Also introduced widely elsewhere in North America (Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts), but not presently established in any of these localities. Occasional reports from these areas and elsewhere are almost certainly based on birds escaped from captivity.

Notes.—Also known in Old World literature as the Goldfinch. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. caniceps* Vigors, 1831 [Gray-crowned Goldfinch], but separated based on consistent differences in vocalizations (Boesman 2016a) and plumage, with few hybrids found in areas of sympatry (Johansen 1944).

40. [p. 569–581] Families Nesospingidae and Spindalidae are merged into family Phaenicophilidae. In the heading for Family Phaenicophilidae, change the English name from "Hispaniolan Tanagers" to "Greater Antillean Tanagers and Allies" and change the Notes for this family to the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that species placed in this family form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Oliveros et al. 2019). *Phaenicophilus*, *Nesospingus*, and *Spindalis* were formerly placed in the Thraupidae, and *Xenoligea* and *Microligea* in the Parulidae (e.g., AOU 1998). See comments under Spindalinae.

After the Notes for Phaenicophilidae, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily PHAENICOPHILINAE: Hispaniolan Tanagers

Move the headings Genus ***PHAENICOPHILUS*** Strickland, Genus ***XENOLIGEA*** Bond, and Genus ***MICROLIGEA*** Cory, their citations, and included species accounts to follow this new subfamily heading.

After the species account for *Microligea palustris*, replace the heading and Notes for Family **NESOSPINGIDAE**: Puerto Rican Tanagers with the following:

Subfamily SPINDALINAE: Puerto Rican Tanagers and Spindalises

Notes.—Nesospingidae and Spindalidae were formerly (Chesser et al. 2017) recognized at the family level, but are now merged into the Phaenicophilidae based on a collective level of phylogenetic divergence similar to that of other families in the nine-primaried oscines, and to emphasize that these phenotypically disparate groups form a distinctive Caribbean radiation. Species formerly placed in Nesospingidae and Spindalidae, the names of both of which were introduced in Barker et al. (2013), are now placed in this new subfamily; as first revisers, we choose Spindalinae as the subfamily name rather than Nesospinginae.

Move the headings Genus ***NESOSPINGUS*** Sclater and Genus ***SPINDALIS*** Jardine and Selby, their citations, and included species accounts to follow this new subfamily heading.

Delete the heading Family **SPINDALIDAE**: Spindalises.

41. [p. 565] Phylogenetic analyses of genomic DNA sequences (Zhao et al. 2025) have shown that *Basileuterus lachrymosus* is sister to a clade consisting of *Myioborus*, *Cardellina*, and the other species of *Basileuterus*. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Myiothlypis fulvicauda*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***EUTHLYPIS*** Cabanis

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

Notes.—See comments under *E. lachrymosa*.

Change ***Basileuterus lachrymosus*** to ***Euthlypis lachrymosa***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Euthlypis*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the monotypic genus *Euthlypis* but transferred to *Basileuterus* (Chesser et al. 2011) based on the phylogenetic results in Lovette et al. (2010). Now returned to *Euthlypis* based on genomic data (Zhao et al. 2025) that indicate that *E. lachrymosa* is sister to a clade consisting of *Myioborus*, *Cardellina*, and the other species of *Basileuterus*, rather than being a species of *Basileuterus*.

Remove the citation for *Euthlypis* from the synonymy of *Basileuterus*, and replace the existing Notes under Genus ***BASILEUTERUS*** Cabanis with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Euthlypis lachrymosa*.

42. [p. 591] A record of Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina* in the United States is recognized. Insert the following paragraph at the end of the distributional statement for this species:

Accidental in Arizona (south of Pima, Graham County, 15–17 July 2023; photos; Pyle et al. 2024).

43. [p. 690] Delete the account for *Accipiter nisus* from the Appendix, Part 1.

44. [p. 691–692] In Part 1 of the Appendix, change ***Charadrius pecuarius*** to ***Anarhynchus pecuarius***. The transfer of species from *Charadrius* to *Anarhynchus* in Chesser et al. (2024) should have included this species.

45. [p. 693] Add the following species account to Part 1 of the Appendix:

Gygis alba (Sparrman). Atlantic White-Tern.

Sterna alba Sparrman, 1786, Museum Carlsonianum, fasc. 1, plate 11. (in India orientali, ad promontorium Bonae Spet Insulasquae maris pacifici = Ascension Island).

A bird photographed on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, on 11 August 2024 (Hosein 2024) and identified as *G. alba sensu lato* may have been *G. alba sensu stricto*, as referenced here, but the photos are not conclusive. A record from the Bahamas

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

(San Salvador; 17 June 2010; photos; White et al. 2014) tentatively identified as *G. alba sensu stricto* may have been *G. candida* instead (Pratt and VanderWerf 2024).

46. [p. 694] In Part 1 of the Appendix, change the English name of *Amazona amazonica* from Orange-winged Parrot to Orange-winged Amazon (see entry 23 above).

47. [p. 697] Delete the account for *Monticola solitarius* from the Appendix, Part 1.

48. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this and previous supplements:

Spilopelia chinensis Tourterelle tigrine
Piaya mexicana Piaye du Mexique
Tachymarptis melba Martinet à ventre blanc
Thinornis dubius Pluvier petit-gravelot
Anarhynchus alexandrinus Pluvier à collier interrompu
Gygis candida Gygis du Pacifique
Gygis microrhyncha Gygis à bec fin
Larus vegae Goéland de la Vega
Larus smithsonianus Goéland hudsonien
Tachyspiza soloensis Épervier de Horsfield
Accipiter nisus Épervier d'Europe
Astur cooperii Épervier de Cooper
Astur gundlachi Épervier de Cuba
Astur bicolor Épervier bicolore
Astur gentilis Autour des palombes
Astur atricapillus Autour d'Amérique
Trogon tenellus Trogon de Cabanis
Myiarchus flavidior Tyran du Salvador
Xenops mexicanus Sittine du Mexique
Neophilydor fuscipenne Anabate à ailes sombres
Coloeus monedula Choucas des tours
Vireo swainsoni Viréo de Swainson
Curruca curruca Fauvette babillarde
Pterorhinus pectoralis Garrulaxe à plastron
Turdus daguae Merle du Dagua
Luscinia svecica Gorgebleue à miroir
Monticola solitarius Monticole bleu
Euthlypis lachrymosa Paruline des rochers
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Anarhynchus pecuarius Pluvier pâtre

Delete the following names:

Streptopelia chinensis Tourterelle tigrine
Apus melba Martinet à ventre blanc
Charadrius dubius Pluvier petit-gravelot
Gygis alba Gygis blanche
Accipiter soloensis Épervier de Horsfield
Accipiter cooperii Épervier de Cooper
Accipiter gundlachi Épervier de Cuba
Accipiter bicolor Épervier bicolore
Accipiter gentilis Autour des palombes
Accipiter atricapillus Autour d'Amérique
Trogon rufus Trogon aurore
Xenops minutus Sittine brune
Philydor fuscipenne Anabate à ailes sombres
Corvus monedula Choucas des tours
Sylvia curruca Fauvette babillarde
Garrulax pectoralis Garrulaxe à plastron
Cyanecula svecica Gorgebleue à miroir
NESOSPINGIDAE
SPINDALIDAE
Basileuterus lachrymosus Paruline des rochers
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Charadrius pecuarius Pluvier pâtre
Monticola solitarius Monticole bleu

Change the sequence of genera and species in the families COLUMBIDAE, LARIDAE, and MIMIDAE, and the sequence of families in the orders Gruiformes, Pelecaniformes, and Piciformes, as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include change of the linear sequence of the Pterocliformes-Columbiformes and Cuculiformes; separation of *Piaya "circe"* from Squirrel Cuckoo *P. cayana*; change of the linear sequence of the Strisores (Caprimulgiformes-Steatornithiformes-Nyctibiiformes-Apodiformes) and Gruiformes-Charadriiformes; change of the linear sequence of the Cathartiformes-Accipitriformes and Strigiformes; recognition of *Dinospizias* and transfer of Gray-bellied Hawk *Accipiter poliogaster* to this genus; transfer of Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus pilaris* to *Atalotriccus*; separation of *Camptostoma thyellophilum* from Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet *C. imberbe*; merger of Black-crested Titmouse *Baeolophus atricristatus* with Tufted Titmouse *B. bicolor*; change of the linear sequence of Regulidae and Dulidae-Bombycillidae-Ptilogonatidae-Mohoidae; and transfer of Yellow-breasted Chat to the family Icteridae, thereby subsuming family Icteriidae into Icteridae. Action on proposals to change the English name of Blue-headed Quail-Dove *Starnoenas cyanocephala*, to separate *Otus wilsonianus* from Long-eared Owl *O. asio*, to separate *Formicarius destructus* from Black-headed Antthrush *F. nigricapillus*, and to separate Red-crowned Ant-Tanager *Habia rubica* into more than one species has been postponed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Michel Gosselin is the Committee's authority for French names, Doug Stotz provides information on Neotropical species, and Andrew W. Kratter updates the master files for the Checklist. Jacob C. Cooper, Max T. Kirsch, David Vander Pluym, and Nicholas Vinciguerra serve on the Committee's Early Professional Systematics Group. We thank Juan I. Areta, Louis R. Bevier, Santiago Claramunt, Marshall Iliff, Roselvy Juárez, Niels K. Krabbe, Rafael D. Lima, Diego Lionel Lima Núñez, Lukas J. Musher, H. Douglas Pratt, Sandra M. Ramírez-Barrera, J. V. Remsen, Jr., Thomas S. Schulenberg, John van Dort, and Eric A. VanderWerf for contributing proposals for consideration by the Committee; and Amanda Carpenter, Antony W. Diamond, Kimball Garrett, Daniel D. Gibson, Steve N. G. Howell, Andrew W. Kratter, Michael Patten, Alan P. Peterson, Peter Pyle, Norman Ratcliffe, Michael L. P. Retter, Jessica Oswald Terrill, Terry Townshend, and the IOU's Working Group on Avian Checklists (AviList) for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Adriaens, P., and B. Mactavish (2004). Identification of adult American Herring Gull. *Dutch Birding* 26:151–179.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1983). *Check-list of North American Birds*, *6th ed*. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, KS, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1998). *Check-list of North American Birds*, *7th ed*. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Angulo, F., J. N. M. Flanagan, W.-P. Vellinga, and N. Durand (2012). Notes on the birds of Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge, Lambayeque. Peru. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 132:162–174.

Baker, A. J., S. L. Pereira, and T. A. Paton (2007). Phylogenetic relationships and divergence times of Charadriiformes genera: Multigene evidence for the Cretaceous origin of at least 14 clades of shorebirds. *Biology Letters* 3:205–210.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, H. Ouellet, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 117:847–858.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. A. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2004). Forty-fifth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 121:985–995.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette (2013). Going to extremes: Contrasting rates of diversification in a recent radiation of New World passerine birds. *Systematic Biology* 62:298–320.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette (2015). New insights into New World biogeography: An integrated view from the phylogeny of blackbirds, cardinals, sparrows, tanagers, warblers, and allies. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 132:333–348.

Barth, J. M. I., M. Matschiner, and B. C. Robertson (2013). Phylogenetic position and subspecies divergence of the endangered New Zealand Dotterel (*Charadrius obscurus*). *PLoS One* 8:e78068.

Batista, R., U. Olsson, T. Andermann, A. Aleixo, C. C. Ribas, and A. Antonelli (2020). Phylogenomics and biogeography of the world's thrushes (Aves, *Turdus*): New evidence for a more parsimonious evolutionary history. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 287:20192400.

Billerman, S., and P. C. Rasmussen (2025). Treat *Larus smithsonianus*, *L. vegae*, and *L. mongolicus* as separate species from Herring Gull *L. argentatus*. Proposal 2025-C-2, N&MA Classification Committee, American Ornithological Society. https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2025-proposals/

Binford, L. C. (1989). *A Distributional Survey of the Birds of the Mexican State of Oaxaca*. Ornithological Monographs 43. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA.

Boesman, P. (2016a). Notes on the vocalizations of European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 356. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. http://www.hbw.com/node/1252896 on 28 October 2016)

Boesman, P. (2016b). Notes on the vocalizations of White-throated Thrush (*Turdus albicollis*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 305. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Boyd, B. M., N.-P. Nguyen, J. M. Allen, R. M. Waterhouse, K. B. Vo, A. D. Sweet, D. H. Clayton, S. E. Bush, M. D. Shapiro, and K. P. Johnson (2022). Long-distance dispersal of pigeons and doves generated new ecological opportunities for host-switching and adaptive radiation by their parasites. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 289:20220042.

Brooke, R. K. (1970). Taxonomic and evolutionary notes on the subfamilies, tribes, genera and subgenera of the swifts (Aves: Apodidae). *Durban Museum Novitates* 9:13–23.

Brooke, R. K. (1972). Generic limits in Old World Apodidae and Hirundinidae. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 92:53–57.

Bruxaux, J. (2018). *Phylogeny and evolution of pigeons and doves (Columbidae) at different space and time scales*. Ph.D. dissertation, INSA, Toulouse, France.

Cai, T., A. Cibois, P. Alström, R. G. Moyle, J. D. Kennedy, S. Shao, R. Zhang, M. Irestedt, P. G. P. Ericson, M. Gelang, Y. Qu, F. Lei, and J. Fjeldså (2019). Near-complete phylogeny and taxonomic revision of the world's babblers (Aves: Passeriformes). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 130:346–356.

Carpenter, E., and C. Leopold (2025). Texas Bird Records Committee report for 2024. https://www.texasbirdrecordscommittee.org/home/report-archives/2024-annual-report

Carpenter, A. M., B. A. Graham, G. M. Spellman, J. Klicka, and T. M. Burg (2022a). Genetic, bioacoustic and morphological analyses reveal cryptic speciation in the warbling vireo complex (*Vireo gilvus*: Vireonidae: Passeriformes). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 195:45–64.

Carpenter, A. M., B. A. Graham, G. M. Spellman, and T. M. Burg (2022b). Do habitat and elevation promote hybridization during secondary contact between three genetically distinct groups of Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)? *Heredity* 128:352–363.

Catanach, T. A., M. R. Halley, and S. Pirro (2024). Enigmas no longer: using ultraconserved elements to place several unusual hawk taxa and address the non-monophyly of the genus *Accipiter* (Accipitriformes: Accipitridae). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 2024:blae028.

Černý, D., and R. Natale (2022). Comprehensive taxon sampling and vetted fossils help clarify the time tree of shorebirds (Aves, Charadriiformes). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 177:107620.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2011). Fifty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-List of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 128:600–613.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2017). Fifty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 132:751–773.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz, B. M. Winger, and K. Winker (2018). Fifty-ninth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 135(3):798–813.

Chesser, R. T., S. M. Billerman, K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, B. E. Hernández-Baños, R. A. Jiménez, O. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, N. A. Mason, P. C. Rasmussen, and J. V. Remsen, Jr. (2024). Sixty-fifth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*. *Ornithology* 141(3):ukae019.

Cibois, A., J.-C. Thibault, G. Rocamora, and E. Pasquet (2016). Molecular phylogeny and systematics of Blue and Gray noddies (*Procelsterna*). *Ibis* 158:433–438.

Cibois, A., M. Gelang, P. Alström, E. Pasquet, J. Fjeldså, P. G. P. Ericson, and U. Olsson (2018). Comprehensive phylogeny of the laughingthrushes and allies (Aves, Leiothrichidae) and a proposal for a revised taxonomy. *Zoologica Scripta* 47:428–440.

Cramp, S. (Editor) (1985). *The Birds of the Western Palearctic, volume IV (Terns to Woodpeckers)*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, and New York, NY, USA.

Craves, J. A., and N. M. Anich (2023). Status and distribution of an introduced population of European Goldfinches (*Carduelis carduelis*) in the western Great Lakes region of North America. *NeoBiota* 81:129–155.

Crochet, P.-A., J.-D. Lebreton, and F. Bonhomme (2002). Systematics of large white-headed gulls: Patterns of mitochondrial DNA variation in western European taxa. *The Auk* 119:603–620.

Crochet, P-A., J. Z. Chen, J-M. Pons, J-D. Lebreton, P. D. N. Hebert, and F. Bonhomme (2003). Genetic differentiation at nuclear and mitochondrial loci among large white-headed gulls: Sex-biased interspecific gene flow? *Evolution* 57:2865–2878.

DaCosta, J. M., M. J. Miller, J. L. Mortensen, J. M. Reed, R. L. Curry, and M. D. Sorenson (2019). Phylogenomics clarifies biogeographic and evolutionary history, and conservation status of West Indian

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

tremblers and thrashers (Aves: Mimidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 136:196–205.
David, N., E. C. Dickinson, and S. M. S. Gregory (2009). Contributions to a list of first reviser actions: Ornithology. *Zootaxa* 2085:1–24.
del Hoyo, J., and N. J. Collar (2016). *HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World, Volume 2: Passerines*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.
Derryberry, E. P., S. Claramunt, R. T. Chesser, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. Cracraft, A. Aleixo, and R. T. Brumfield (2011). Lineage diversification and morphological evolution in a large-scale continental radiation: The Neotropical ovenbirds and woodcreepers (Aves: Furnariidae). *Evolution* 65:2973–2986.
Dickens, J. K., P.-P. Bitton, G. A. Bravo, and L. F. Silveira (2021). Species limits, patterns of secondary contact and a new species in the *Trogon rufus* complex (Aves: Trogonidae). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 193:499–540.
Dickinson, E. C., and J. V. Remsen, Jr. (Editors) (2013). *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World. Volume 1. Non-passerines*. Aves Press, Eastbourne, UK.
Dittmann, D. L., and S. W. Cardiff (2003). Ninth report of the Louisiana Bird Records Committee. *Journal of Louisiana Ornithology* 6:41–101.
Dowsett, R. J., and F. Dowsett-Lemaire (1993). Comments on the taxonomy of some Afrotropical bird species. *Tauraco Research Reports* 5:323–389.
Freeman, B. G., and G. A. Montgomery (2017). Using song playback experiments to measure species recognition between geographically isolated populations: A comparison with acoustic trait analyses. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 134:857–870.
Fulton, T. L., S. M. Wagner, C. Fisher, and B. Shapiro (2012). Nuclear DNA from the extinct Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) confirms a single origin of New World pigeons. *Annals of Anatomy-Anatomischer Anzeiger* 194:52–57.
Gibson, D. D., L. H. DeCicco, R. E. Gill, Jr., S. C. Heinl, A. J. Lang, T. G. Tobish, Jr., and J. J. Withrow (2018). Fourth Report of the Alaska Checklist Committee. *Western Birds* 49:174–191.
Harvey, M. G., and R. T. Brumfield (2015). Genomic variation in a widespread Neotropical bird (*Xenops minutus*) reveals divergence, population expansion, and gene flow. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 83:305–316.
Harvey, M. G., G. A. Bravo, S. Claramunt, A. M. Cuervo, G. E. Derryberry, J. Battilana, G. F. Seeholzer, J. S. McKay, B. C. Faircloth, S. V. Edwards, J. Pérez-Emán, R. G. Moyle, F. H. Sheldon, A. Aleixo, B. T. Smith, R. T. Chesser, L. F. Silveira, J. Cracraft, R. T. Brumfield, and E. P. Derryberry (2020). The evolution of a tropical biodiversity hotspot. *Science* 370:1343–1348.
Holyoak, D. T., and J.-C. Thibault (1976). La variation geographique de *Gygis alba*. *Alauda* 44:457–473.
Hosein, A. (2024). A once-in-a-lifetime encounter: rare White Tern spotted in St. Croix's Sandy Point National Wildlife Refuge. BirdsCaribbean August 16, 2024. https://www.birdscaribbean.org/2024/08/a-once-in-a-lifetime-encounter-rare-white-tern-spotted-in-st-croixs-sandy-point-national-wildlife-refuge/
Hough, J., and L. Bevier (2025). Kentish or Snowy Plover in Connecticut? *The Connecticut Warbler* 45:25–40.
Howell, S. N. G. (2012). M-M-M-Maybe you just ain't seen Nutting yet? *Neotropical Birding* 10:14–17.
Howell, S. N. G., R. Juárez, and J. van Dort (2024). Not yet time to kiss *Myiarchus* goodbye in Middle America. *Neotropical Birding* 34:34–44.
Jaramillo, A. (2003). *Birds of Chile*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.
Johansen, H. (1944). Die Vogelfauna Westsibiriens. *Journal für Ornithologie* 92:1–105.
Johnson, K. P., D. H. Clayton, J. P. Dumbacher, and R. C. Fleischer (2010). The flight of the Passenger Pigeon: Phylogenetics and biogeographic history of an extinct species. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 57:455–458.
Johnson, O., and J. C. Cooper (2025). Treat *Turdus daguae* as a separate species from White-throated Thrush *T. assimilis*. Proposal 2025-C-12 to N&MA Classification Committee, American Ornithological Society. https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2025-proposals/
Johnson, O., B. E. Hernández-Baños, and P. C. Rasmussen (2025). Treat *Piaya mexicana* and *P. "circe"* as separate species from Squirrel Cuckoo *P. cayana*. Proposal 2025-C-14 to N&MA Classification Committee, American Ornithological Society. https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2025-proposals/
Jønsson, K. A., P. H. Fabre, and M. Irestedt (2012). Brains, tools, innovation and biogeography in crows and ravens. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 12:72.
Jønsson, K. A., P. Fabre, J. D. Kennedy, B. G. Holt, M. K. Borregaard, C. Rahbek, and J. Fjeldså (2016). A supermatrix phylogeny of corvoid passerine birds (Aves: Corvides). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 94:87–94.
Kozma, R., P. Rödin-Mörch, and J. Höglund (2019). Genomic regions of speciation and adaptation among three species of grouse. *Scientific Reports* 9:812.
Kuhl, H., C. Frankl-Vilches, A. Bakker, G. Mayr, G. Nikolaus, S. T. Boerno, S. Klages, B. Timmermann, and M. Gahr (2021). An unbiased molecular approach using 3'-UTRs resolves the avian family level tree of life. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 38:108–127.
Limparungpatthanakij, W. L., C. M. Romagosa, and P. Pyle (2022). Burmese Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia xanthocycla*), version 1.0. In *Birds of the World* (B. K. Keeney and S. M. Billerman, Editors). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.eurcod2.01
Liebers, D., P. de Knijff, and A. J. Helbig (2004). The Herring Gull complex is not a ring species. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B* 271:893–901.
Lonergan, P., and K. Mullarney (2004). Identification of American Herring Gull in a western European context. *Dutch Birding* 26:1–35.
Lovell, S. F. (2010). *Vocal, morphological, and molecular interactions between Vireo taxa in Alberta*. PhD Dissertation, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
Lovell, S. F., M. R. Lein, and S. M. Rogers (2021). Cryptic speciation in the Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*). *Ornithology* 138:ukaa071.
Lovette, I. J., J. I. Pérez-Emán, J. P. Sullivan, R. C. Banks, I. Fiorentino, S. Córdoba-Córdoba, M. Echeverry-Galvis, F. K. Barker, K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and E. Bermingham (2010). A comprehensive multilocus phylogeny for the wood-warblers and a revised classification of the Parulidae (Aves). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 57:753–770.
McCullough, J. M., C. H. Oliveros, B. W. Benz, R. Zenil-Ferguson, J. Cracraft, R. G. Moyle, and M. J. Andersen (2022). Wallacean and Melanesian islands promote higher rates of diversification within the global passerine radiation Corvides. *Systematic Biology* 71:1423–1439.
Medrano, F., J. Hernández-Montoya, S. Saldanha, Y. Bedolla-Guzmán, and J. González-Solís (2024). Contrasting migratory ecology of two threatened and allochronic storm-petrels breeding in the Mexican Pacific. *Endangered Species Research* 54:331–339.
Medrano, F., S. Saldanha, J. Hernández-Montoyo, Y. Bedolla-Guzmán, and J. González-Solís (2022). Foraging areas of nesting Ainley's Storm Petrel *Hydrobates cheimomnestes*. *Marine Ornithology* 50:125–127.
Moores, N. (2017). An introduction to the three widespread herring-type gulls in East Asia. Shanghai Birding. https://www.shanghaibirding.com/gulls-moores/
Musher, L. J., and J. Cracraft (2018). Phylogenomics and species delimitation of a complex radiation of Neotropical suboscine birds (*Pachyramphus*). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 118:204–221.
Musher, L. J., N. K. Krabbe, and J. I. Areta (2023). Underestimated Neotropical diversity: Integrative taxonomy reveals two unrelated look-alike species in a suboscine bird (*Pachyramphus albogriseus*). *Ornithology* 140:ukac047.
Newman, T. H. (1906). The Burmese Collared Turtle-dove. *The Avicultural Magazine* 4:321–326.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Núñez-Zapata, J., A. T. Peterson, and A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza (2016). Pleistocene diversification and speciation of White-throated Thrush (*Turdus assimilis*; Aves: Turdidae). *Journal of Ornithology* 157:1073–1085.

Oliver, P. M., A. F. Hugall, A. Prasteya, A. Slavenko, and S. Zahirovic (2023). Oligo-Miocene radiation within South-west Pacific arc terranes underpinned repeated upstream continental dispersals in pigeons (Columbiformes). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 138:437–452.

Oliveros, C. H., D. J. Field, D. T. Ksepka, F. K. Barker, A. Aleixo, M. J. Andersen, P. Alström, B. W. Benz, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, G. A. Bravo, R. T. Brumfield, R. T. Chesser, S. Claramunt, J. Cracraft, A. M. Cuervo, E. P. Derryberry, T. C. Glenn, M. G. Harvey, P. A. Hosner, L. Joseph, R. T. Kimball, A. L. Mack, C. M. Miskelly, A. T. Peterson, M. B. Robbins, F. H. Sheldon, L. F. Silveira, B. T. Smith, N. D. White, R. G. Moyle, and B. T. Faircloth (2019). Earth history and the passerine superradiation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 116:7916–7925.

Olsen, K. M., and J. Larsson (2003). *Gulls of North America, Europe, and Asia*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Olson, S. L. (2005). First occurrence of *Gygis microrhyncha* in the Hawaiian Islands. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 125:155–157.

Olson, S. L., and R. C. Banks (2007). Lectotypification of *Larus smithsonianus* Coues, 1862 (Aves: Laridae). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 120:382–386.

Oswald, J. A., B. M. Boyd, A. R. Szewczak, M. J. LeFebvre, B. J. Stucky, R. P. Guralnick, K. P. Johnson, J. M. Allen, and D. W. Steadman (2025). Genomic data reveal that the Cuban Blue-headed Quail-dove (*Starnoenas cyanocephala*) is a biogeographic relict. *Biology Letters* 21:20240464.

Päckert, M., J. Martens, M. Wink, A. Feigl, and D. T. Tietze (2012). Molecular phylogeny of Old World swifts (Aves: Apodiformes, Apodidae, *Apus* and *Tachymarptis*) based on mitochondrial and nuclear markers. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 63:606–616.

Pavlova, A., R. M. Zink, S. V. Drovetski, and S. Rohwer (2008). Pleistocene evolution of closely related sand martins *Riparia riparia* and *R. diluta*. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 48:61–73.

Pohlen, Z. M., J. A. Johnson, and J. Helms (2025). First North American record of a Kentish Plover (*Anarhynchus alexandrinus*). *Western Birds* 56:51–56.

Pons, J.-M., A. Hassanin, and P.-A. Crochet (2005). Phylogenetic relationships within the Laridae (Charadriiformes: Aves) inferred from mitochondrial markers. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 37:686–699.

Pranty, B. (2024). A Gray Gull (*Leucophaeus modestus*) in Florida and Alabama: The first record for North America north of Mexico. *Florida Field Naturalist* 52:31–36.

Pratt, H. D., and E. A. VanderWerf (2024). Revise the taxonomy of the genus *Gygis*: (a) recognize subfamilies Gyginae and Anoinae, and (b) treat *G. candida* and *G. microrhyncha* as separate species from White Tern *G. alba*. Proposal 2025-A-3 to N&MA Classification Committee, American Ornithological Society. https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2025-proposals/

Pratt, H. D. (2020). Species limits and English names in the genus *Gygis* (Laridae). *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 140:195–208.

Prum, R. O., J. S. Berv, A. Dornburg, D. J. Field, J. P. Townsend, E. M. Lemmon, and A. R. Lemmon (2015). A comprehensive phylogeny of birds (Aves) using targeted next generation DNA sequencing. *Nature* 526:569–573.

Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, M. R. Lockwood, K. Nelson, and D. Sibley (2020). 31st Report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2020. *North American Birds* 71:8–13.

Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, A. Jaramillo, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, M. R. Lockwood, M. Mutchler, and D. Sibley (2022). 33rd Report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2022. *North American Birds* 73:18–23.

Pyle, P., L. DeCicco, D. Gochfeld, L. Harter, M. Heindel, A. Jaramillo, A. W. Kratter, M. Mutchler, and D. Sibley (2024). 35th report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2024. *North American Birds* 75(2):36–45.

Quintela, M., S. Berlin, B. Wang, and J. Höglund (2010). Genetic diversity and differentiation among *Lagopus lagopus* populations in Scandinavia and Scotland: Evolutionary significant units confirmed by SNP markers. *Molecular Ecology* 19:2380–2393.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., S. W. Cardiff, and D. L. Dittmann (1996). Timing of migration and status of vireos (Vireonidae) in Louisiana. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 67:119–140.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., J. I. Areta, E. Bonaccorso, S. Claramunt, D. F. Lane, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, and K. J. Zimmer (Version 26 April 2025). *A classification of the bird species of South America*. Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield (2001). *The Birds of Ecuador*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, USA.

Roché, J.-C. (1971). *Birds of Madagascar (1 disk)*. J.-C. Roché, Aubenas-les-Alpes, France.

Sánchez-González, L. A., H. Cayetano, D. A. Prieto-Torres, O. R. Rojas-Soto, and A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza (2023). The role of ecological and geographical drivers of lineage diversification in the Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana* in Mexico: A mitochondrial DNA perspective. *Journal of Ornithology* 164:37–53.

Sangster, G., P. Alström, E. Forsmark, and U. Olsson (2010). Multilocus phylogenetic analysis of Old World chats and flycatchers reveals extensive paraphyly at family, subfamily and genus level (Aves: Muscicapidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 57:380–392.

Sangster, G., J. Collinson, P. A. Crochet, A. G. Knox, D. T. Parkin, L. Svensson, and S. C. Votier (2011). Taxonomic recommendations for British birds: Seventh report. *Ibis* 153:883–892.

Sangster, G., J. M. Collins, G. M. Kirwan, A. G. Knox, B. J. McMahon, D. Parkin, M. Schweizer, and J. Höglund (2022). The taxonomic status of the Red Grouse. *British Birds* 115:28–38.

Schmitt, C. J., D. C. Schmitt, J. C. Tiravanti, F. P. Angulo, I. Franke, L. M. Vallejos, L. Pollack, and C. C. Witt (2013). Avifauna of a relict *Podocarpus* forest in the Cachil Valley, north-west Peru. *Cotinga* 35:17–25.

Schulenberg, T. S., D. F. Stotz, D. F. Lane, J. P. O'Neill, and T. A. Parker III (2007). *Birds of Peru*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Schweizer, M., Y. Liu, U. Olsson, H. Shirihai, Q. Huang, P. J. Leader, J. L. Copete, G. M. Kirwan, G. Chen, and L. Svensson (2018). Contrasting patterns of diversification in two sister species of martins (Aves: Hirundinidae): The Sand Martin *Riparia riparia* and the Pale Martin *R. diluta*. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 125:116–126.

Sealy, S. G., A. J. Banks, and J. F. Chace (2000). Two subspecies of Warbling Vireo differ in their responses to cowbird eggs. *Western Birds* 113:190–194.

Sell, A. (2021). European Goldfinch in the Western Great Lakes Region: A 2020 update. *North American Birds* 72:4–7.

Slager, D. L., C. J. Battey, R. W. Bryson Jr., G. Voelker, and J. Klicka (2014). A multilocus phylogeny of a major New World avian radiation: The Vireonidae. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 80:95–104.

Smith, B. T., J. E. McCormack, A. M. Cuervo, M. J. Hickerson, A. Aleixo, C. D. Cadena, J. Pérez-Emán, C. W. Burney, X. Xie, M. G. Harvey, B. C. Faircloth, T. C. Glenn, E. P. Derryberry, J. Prejean, S. Fields, and R. T. Brumfield (2014). The drivers of tropical speciation. *Nature* 515:406–409.

Sonsthagen, S. A., R. E. Wilson, R. T. Chesser, J-M. Pons, P-A. Crochet, A. Driskell, and C. Dove (2016). Recurrent hybridization and recent origin obscure phylogenetic relationships within the 'white-headed' gull (*Larus* sp.) complex. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 103:41–54.

Spencer, A. (2012). Identifying Eastern and Western Warbling Vireos. http://earbirding.com/blog/archives/3667

Steadman, D. W. (2006). *Extinction and Biogeography of Tropical Pacific Birds*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, USA.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Sternkopf, V., D. Liebers-Helbig, M. S. Ritz, J. Zhang, A. J. Helbig, and P. de Knijff (2010). Introgressive hybridization and the evolutionary history of the Herring Gull complex revealed by mitochondrial and nuclear DNA. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 10:348.

Stiller, J., S. Feng, A.-A. Chowdhury, et al. (2024). Complexity of avian evolution revealed by family-level genomes. *Nature* 629:851–860.

Tang, Q., R. Burri, Y. Liu, A. Suh, G. Sundev, G. Heckel, and M. Schweizer (2022). Seasonal migration patterns and the maintenance of evolutionary diversity in a cryptic bird radiation. *Molecular Ecology* 31:632–645.

Thibault, J. C., and A. Cibois (2017). *Birds of Eastern Polynesia. A Biogeographic Atlas*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Turčoková, L., L. Kocian, A. Kürthy, and C. Baláz (2012; not seen). Reakcia samcov európskeho poddruhu dudka chochlatého (*Upupa epops epops*) na nahrávku spevu vlastného a cudzieho poddruhu (*U. e. marginata*). *Tichodroma* 24:11–17.

van Grouw, H., G. Hernández-Alonso, N. F. Martins, and M. T. P. Gilbert (2024). On the taxonomic status of Burmese Collared Dove *Streptopelia (decaocto) xanthocycla*. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 144:431–444.

Voelker, G., and S. Rohwer (1998). Contrasts in scheduling of molt and migration in Eastern and Western Warbling-Vireos. *The Auk* 115:142–155.

Voelker, G., and J. E. Light (2011). Paleoclimatic events, dispersal and migratory losses along the Afro-European axis as drivers of biogeographic distribution in *Sylvia* warblers. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 11:163.

Weissensteiner, M. H., I. Bunikis, A. Catalán, K. Francoijs, U. Knief, W. Heim, V. Peona, S. D. Pophaly, F. J. Sedlazeck, A. Suh, V. M. Warmuth, and J. B. W. Wolf (2020). Discovery and population genomics of structural variation in a songbird genus. *Nature Communications* 11:3403.

Weseloh, D. V., C. E. Hebert, M. L. Mallory, A. F. Poole, J. C. Ellis, P. Pyle, and M. A. Patten (2020). Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*), version 1.0. In *Birds of the World* (S. M. Billerman, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. http://doi.org/10.2173/bow.hergul.01

White, A., R. H. Cummins, and M. R. Boardman (2014). A White Tern (*Gygis alba*) in the Bahamas. *North American Birds* 67:384–385.

Wingate, D. B., and G. E. Watson (1974). First North Atlantic record of the White Tern. *The Auk* 91:614–617.

Yésou, P. (2001). Phenotypic variation and systematics of Mongolian Gull. *Dutch Birding* 23:65–82.

Yésou, P. (2002). Systematics of *Larus argentatus-cachinnans-fuscus* complex revisited. *Dutch Birding* 24:271–298.

Young, M. T., J. P. Hume, M. O. Day, R. P. Douglas, Z. M. Simmons, J. White, M. O. Heller, and N. J. Gostling (2024). The systematics and nomenclature of the Dodo and the Solitaire (Aves: Columbidae), and an overview of columbid family-group nomina. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 201:zlae086.

Zhao, M., J. G. Burleigh, U. Olsson, P. Alström, and R. T. Kimball (2023). A near-complete and time-calibrated phylogeny of the Old World flycatchers, robins and chats (Aves, Muscicapidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 178:107646.

Zhao, M., J. A. Oswald, J. M. Allen, H. L. Owens, P. A. Hosner, R. P. Guralnick, E. L. Braun, and R. T. Kimball (2025). A phylogenomic tree of wood-warblers (Aves: Parulidae): Dealing with good, bad, and ugly samples. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 202:108235.

Zucker, M. R., M. G. Harvey, J. A. Oswald, A. M. Cuervo, E. Derryberry, and R. T. Brumfield (2016). The Mouse-colored Tyrannulet (*Phaeomyias murinus*) is a species complex that includes the Cocos Flycatcher (*Nesotriccus ridgwayi*), an island form that underwent a population bottleneck. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 101:294–302.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/auk/article/142/3/ukaf015/8231021 by guest on 19 February 2026

Ornithology, 2026, **00**, 1–14
https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037
Check List Supplement

Ornithology

Check List Supplement

Sixty-seventh Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

R. Terry Chesser,[1,9,*] Shawn M. Billerman,[2] Kevin J. Burns,[3] Carla Cicero,[4] Jon L. Dunn,[5] Blanca E. Hernández-Baños,[6] Oscar Johnson,[7] Nicholas A. Mason,[8] and Pamela C. Rasmussen[2]

[1]National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA
[2]Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[3]Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[4]Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[5]24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[6]Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Museo de Zoología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México, México
[7]Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, Florida, USA
[8]Museum of Natural Science and Dept. Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[9]Authors are members of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union), listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

*Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu

This is the 26th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 1 May 2025 and 10 August 2026 by the American Ornithological Society's (formerly American Ornithologists' Union) Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, Rosa Alicia Jiménez took a leave of absence from the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 6 species (*Apus affinis*, *Ichthyaetus audouinii*, *Ardeola ralloides*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Pernis ptilorhynchus*, and *Tachycineta albiventer*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including 1 transferred from Appendix 1; (2) 7 species (*Numenius hudsonicus*, *Tringa inornata*, *Ardea egretta*, *Momotus castaneiceps*, *Mitrephanes aurantiiventris*, *Cistothorus paludicola*, and *Turdus ardosiaceus*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 1 species (*Setophaga aestiva*) is added to the main list because of a split from a species already on the list, and the English name of that species (*S. petechia*) is transferred to *S. aestiva*; (4) 3 species names are changed (to *Pterodroma deserta*, *Camptostoma flaviventre*, and *Deconychura typica*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) the English names and distributional statements of 3 species (*Onychorhynchus coronatus, Formicarius nigricapillus*, and *Tunchiornis ochraceiceps*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (6) the distributional statements of 3 species (*Bubo virginianus, Myiopsitta monachus*, and *Fringilla coelebs*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (7) 1 genus (*Nannus*) is added due to a split from another genus, resulting in changes to 2 scientific names (*N. pacificus* and *N. hiemalis*); (8) 1 genus (*Thryorchilus*) is lost due to merger with another genus, resulting in a change to 1 scientific name *(Troglodytes browni*); (9) the English group names of 2 genera (*Tunchiornis* and *Myioborus*) are changed, resulting in changes to the English names of 4 species; (10) 5 species (*Apus pallidus*, *Zapornia pusilla*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Botaurus stellaris*, and *Parus cinereus*) are added to Appendix 1; (11) 1 species (*Apus nipalensis*) is deleted from Appendix 1 due to merger with a species added to the main list; and (12) 1 species (*Margarops fuscatus*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

A new linear sequence is adopted for species and genera in the superfamily Certhioidea (families Sittidae, Certhiidae, Polioptilidae, and Troglodytidae) due to new phylogenetic data.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2026-proposals/.

The following changes to the 7th edition (page numbers refer thereto) and its supplements result from the Committee's actions:

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,226. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Submission Date: August 7, 2026; Editorial Acceptance Date: August 7, 2026
© American Ornithological Society 2026. All rights reserved. For commercial re-use, please contact reprints@oup.com for reprints and translation rights for reprints. All other permissions can be obtained through our RightsLink service via the Permissions link on the article page on our site—for further information please contact journals.permissions@oup.com.

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

Apus affinis Little Swift. (A)
Numenius phaeopus Eurasian Whimbrel.
Numenius hudsonicus Hudsonian Whimbrel.
Tringa inornata Prairie Willet.
Tringa semipalmata Saltmarsh Willet.
Ichthyaetus audouinii Audouin's Gull. (A)
Pterodroma deserta Desertas Petrel. (N)
Ardeola ralloides Squacco Heron. (A)
Ardea alba Great White Egret. (A)
Ardea egretta American Egret.
Circus cyaneus Hen Harrier. (A)
Pernis ptilorhynchus Oriental Honey-buzzard. (A)
Momotus mexicanus Mexican Motmot.
Momotus castaneiceps Guatemalan Motmot.
Onychorhynchus coronatus Tropical Royal-Flycatcher.
Camptostoma flaviventre Panama Beardless-Tyrannulet.
Mitrephanes phaeocercus Tawny Tufted-Flycatcher.
Mitrephanes aurantiiventris Lemon-bellied Tufted-Flycatcher.
Formicarius nigricapillus Black-capped Antthrush.
Deconychura typica Piping Long-tailed Woodcreeper.
Tunchiornis ochraceiceps Ochre-crowned Brownlet.
Tachycineta albiventer White-winged Swallow.
Troglodytes browni Timberline Wren.
Nannus pacificus Pacific Wren.
Nannus hiemalis Winter Wren.
Cistothorus paludicola Western Marsh-Wren.
Cistothorus palustris Eastern Marsh-Wren.
Turdus plumbeus Western Red-legged Thrush.
Turdus ardosiaceus Eastern Red-legged Thrush.
Setophaga aestiva Yellow Warbler.
Setophaga petechia Mangrove Warbler.
Myioborus pictus Painted Whitestart.
Myioborus miniatus Slate-throated Whitestart.
Myioborus torquatus Collared Whitestart.

Delete the following names:

Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel.
Tringa semipalmata Willet.
Pterodroma feae Fea's Petrel. (N)
Ardea alba Great Egret.
Momotus mexicanus Russet-crowned Motmot.
Onychorhynchus coronatus Royal Flycatcher.
Camptostoma obsoletum Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet.
Mitrephanes phaeocercus Tufted Flycatcher.
Formicarius nigricapillus Black-headed Antthrush.
Deconychura longicauda Long-tailed Woodcreeper.
Tunchiornis ochraceiceps Tawny-crowned Greenlet.
Troglodytes pacificus Pacific Wren.
Troglodytes hiemalis Winter Wren.
Cistothorus palustris Marsh Wren.
Thryorchilus browni Timberline Wren.
Turdus plumbeus Red-legged Thrush.
Setophaga petechia Yellow Warbler.
Myioborus pictus Painted Redstart.
Myioborus miniatus Slate-throated Redstart.
Myioborus torquatus Collared Redstart.

Adopt the following linear sequence for species and genera in the families Sittidae, Certhiidae, Polioptilidae, and Troglodytidae:

Sittidae
Sitta carolinensis
Sitta pygmaea
Sitta pusilla
Sitta insularis
Sitta canadensis
Certhiidae
Certhia americana
Polioptilidae
Ramphocaenus melanurus
Microbates cinereiventris
Polioptila schistaceigula
Polioptila lembeyei
Polioptila albiventris
Polioptila bilineata
Polioptila caerulea
Polioptila nigriceps
Polioptila albiloris
Polioptila melanura
Polioptila californica
Troglodytidae
Salpinctes obsoletus
Microcerculus philomela
Microcerculus marginatus
Catherpes mexicanus
Hylorchilus sumichrasti
Hylorchilus navai
Thryomanes bewickii
Thryothorus ludovicianus
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus
Campylorhynchus albobrunneus
Campylorhynchus zonatus
Campylorhynchus megalopterus
Campylorhynchus yucatanicus
Campylorhynchus jocosus
Campylorhynchus chiapensis
Campylorhynchus griseus
Campylorhynchus gularis
Campylorhynchus capistratus
Campylorhynchus humilis
Campylorhynchus rufinucha
Ferminia cerverai
Nannus pacificus
Nannus hiemalis
Cistothorus paludicola
Cistothorus palustris
Cistothorus stellaris
Cistothorus platensis
Troglodytes browni
Troglodytes rufociliatus
Troglodytes ochraceus
Troglodytes tanneri
Troglodytes sissonii
Troglodytes aedon
Troglodytes musculus
Troglodytes beani
Troglodytes martinicensis
Troglodytes mesoleucus
Troglodytes musicus
Troglodytes grenadensis
Pheugopedius atrogularis

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

Pheugopedius spadix
Pheugopedius maculipectus
Pheugopedius rutilus
Pheugopedius felix
Pheugopedius fasciatoventris
Cantorchilus thoracicus
Cantorchilus leucopogon
Cantorchilus modestus
Cantorchilus zeledoni
Cantorchilus elutus
Cantorchilus nigricapillus
Cantorchilus semibadius
Cantorchilus leucotis
Henicorhina leucosticta
Henicorhina leucophrys
Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus
Uropsila leucogastra
Thryophilus sinaloa
Thryophilus pleurostictus
Thryophilus rufalbus

Note: *The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in* AOU (1998).

1. [pp. 280, 694] *Apus nipalensis*, currently in Appendix 1, is treated as conspecific with *A. affinis*, and a record for *A. affinis* in the Checklist area is recognized. Remove the account for *A. nipalensis* from the Appendix, and insert the following new species account in the main list after the account for *Apus pacificus*:

Apus affinis (J. E. Gray). Little Swift.

Cypselus affinis J. E. Gray, 1830, in Gray and Hardwicke's Illustrated Indian Zoology 1, pt. 2, pl. 35, f. 2. (no locality = Ganges.)

Habitat.—Most frequently in cities and towns where it nests on buildings, but occurs in most terrestrial habitats, less so in very arid deserts. Also nests on cliffs.

Distribution.—*Breeds* [*affinis* group] from southern Spain, North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, eastern Türkiye, and the Middle East locally east to Central Asia in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and south through the Indian Subcontinent to Sri Lanka; [*nipalensis* group] from the Himalayas east to eastern China, central Japan, Taiwan, the northern Philippines, and in eastern Indonesia east to southern Sulawesi. Both groups mostly resident, but [*affinis* group] populations in the Palearctic and South Africa are partially to entirely migratory, and [*nipalensis* group] northern populations believed to be migratory, and records away from resident range may indicate migratory movements.

Infrequently noted [*affinis* group] in migration (Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Chad).

Casual or accidental [*affinis* group] to northern Europe as far as Sweden and the British Isles, southern Europe, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Madagascar, the Maldives, and [*nipalensis* group] northwestern Australia.

Accidental to Barbados (3 June 2023; 24–25 June 2023; photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S140353653, https://ebird.org/checklist/S142526956). The origin of an individual of the *nipalensis* group found dead at a container terminal in southwestern British Columbia is considered questionable (Chesser et al. 2019).

Notes.—Groups: *A. affinis* [Little Swift] and *A. nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1836) [House Swift]. *Apus affinis* and *A. nipalensis* were formerly (e.g., Chesser et al. 2019) considered separate species, but are treated as conspecific based on the lack of diagnostic morphological characters (Abdulali 1966, Brooke 1971, Inskipp and Praveen 2026) and vocalizations (Chantler et al. 2026), and paraphyly in mitochondrial DNA (Päckert et al. 2012).

2. [pp. 160-161] *Numenius hudsonicus* is treated as a species separate from *N. phaeopus*. In the species account for *N. phaeopus*, change the English name to Eurasian Whimbrel, and change the distributional statement and existing Notes to the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* in coastal eastern Greenland (Jameson Land; Boertmann et al. 1985) and in Eurasia from Iceland, the Faroe Islands, northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to the Orkney and Shetland islands, southern Scandinavia, central Russia, central Siberia, and east to Anadyrland and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Winters in the Old World from the Atlantic Islands and Mediterranean region (occasionally the British Isles), east through the Arabian Peninsula to southeastern China, and south to southern Africa, Madagascar, Indian Ocean islands, South and Southeast Asia, Australasia, and western Pacific islands.

Migrates through the western Aleutians (Near Islands) and rarely to the Pribilof and St. Lawrence islands (specimens are of subspecies *variegatus;* Gibson and Withrow 2015).

Casual in the Hawaiian Islands, western Alaska, along the Pacific coast of North America south to California, and along the Atlantic coast of North America from southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia south to Georgia; also in Bermuda and the Lesser Antilles. Accidental in Yukon Territory, interior California, Ontario, Quebec, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Cuba.

Notes.—See comments under *N. hudsonicus*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *N. phaeopus*:

Numenius hudsonicus Latham. Hudsonian Whimbrel.

Numenius hudsonicus Latham, 1790, Index Ornithologicus 2: 712. (Hudson Bay.)

Habitat.—Tundra (breeding); beaches, rocky coasts, tidal mudflats, marshes, estuaries, flooded fields, and pastures (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—[same as for the *hudsonicus* group in the account for *Numenius phaeopus* in AOU (1998), except delete "(except Cuba)" from the *Winters* paragraph and replace the Casual paragraph with the following: "Casual or accidental in Greenland, the Hawaiian Islands, Clipperton Island, Rapa Nui, Bolivia, the Azores, Oman, China, Taiwan, New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand. Rare in western Europe."]

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *N. phaeopus*, but separated based on differences in plumage (Cramp and Simmons 1983), displays (Williamson 1946,

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

Cramp and Simmons 1983, Skeel 1978, Skeel et al. 2025), and genomics (Tan et al. 2019, 2023; McLaughlin et al. 2020).

3. [p. 156] *Tringa inornata* is treated as a species separate from *T. semipalmata*. In the species account for *T. semipalmata*, change the English name to Saltmarsh Willet and change the habitat and distributional statements to the following:

Habitat.—Salt marshes and beaches (breeding); marshes, tidal mudflats, beaches, and margins of shallow coastal lagoons (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally along the Atlantic-Gulf coast from eastern Quebec (Magdalen Islands), southern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia south to southern Florida and west to southern Texas and Tamaulipas; in the West Indies, on the Bahamas, Antilles (Cuba, Beata Island off Hispaniola, Anegada and St. Croix in the Virgin Islands, Antigua, and Guadeloupe, possibly also to Barbuda, St. Martin, Anguilla, and St. Kitts), and in the Cayman Islands; and on Los Roques, off northern Venezuela. Nonbreeding individuals occur sporadically in summer as far south as Argentina.

Winters from the Caribbean and Atlantic coast of South America to Uruguay, southern Brazil, and Argentina (Buenos Aires province). Winter status in southern Mexico, both coasts of Central America, and the Pacific coast of South America uncertain, but tracking data indicate that some winter on the Pacific coast of southern Central America and Ecuador (Heath et al. 2021).

Migrates primarily through coastal areas.

Accidental to Ontario, Vermont, Pennsylvania, central North Carolina, Tennessee, and Norway (14 October 1992–23 March 1993; photos; Gustad 1994).

Insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes for this species: See comments under *T. inornata*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *T. semipalmata*:

Tringa inornata (Brewster). Prairie Willet.

Symphemia semipalmata inornata Brewster, 1887, Auk 4: 145. (Larimer County, Colorado.)

Habitat.—Marshy lake and pond margins and wet meadows (breeding); marshes, tidal mudflats, beaches, and saline lake margins (nonbreeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northeastern and east-central California, western Nevada, central Utah, northern Colorado, western and northern Nebraska, and eastern South Dakota, formerly in western Minnesota and northwestern Iowa. Nonbreeding individuals occur sporadically in summer as far south as Argentina.

Winters from western Washington (casually from southwestern British Columbia; also regularly inland in southeastern California at the Salton Sea and Owens Lake), the Gulf coast, and New Jersey south along both coasts of Middle America (including offshore islands), the West Indies, and both coasts of South America to the Galapagos Islands, central Chile, and east at least to French Guiana. Winters in small numbers in coastal southern Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina (Buenos Aires province).

Migrates primarily through coastal areas but also irregularly through most of the interior western and central United States, regularly east to the Great Lakes and on the east and Gulf coasts, rarely elsewhere in the eastern United States.

Casual north to northeastern British Columbia, southern Hudson Bay, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland. Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Maui), Alaska (Kenai Peninsula; sight report from Minto Lakes), Bermuda, Finland, France, the Azores, and Cabo Verde. Although the text in Pyle and Pyle (2017) identifies the Maui record as *semipalmata*, the photographs indicate *inornata*; other records from Oahu, Kauai, and Hawaii are not separable from *semipalmata* (Pyle and Pyle 2017), but are very likely to be *inornata*.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *T. semipalmata*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Sordahl 1979, Lowther et al. 2020), including differential response to playback (Douglas 1998), genomics (Oswald et al. 2016), morphology (O'Brien 2006), and ecology.

4. [p. 185] After the account for *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus*, insert the following new species account:

Ichthyaetus audouinii (Payraudeau). Audouin's Gull.

Larus audouinii Payraudeau, 1826, Annales Des Sciences Naturelles 8: 462. (Sardinia and Corsica.)

Habitat.—Sandy or rocky beaches, saltpans, coastal fields, and at sea; seldom scavenges. Nests on rocky islands or sandy soils with short vegetation.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally throughout much of the Mediterranean region, mostly in the western Mediterranean (in particular the Ebro Delta, Spain, with 20,000+ pairs, some two-thirds of the population). Breeding range recently extended to southern Portugal (Algarve).

Winters mainly on the Atlantic coast north to Portugal, Mediterranean coasts, and coastal Morocco; fewer south to the Canary Islands, Mauritania, Senegal, and The Gambia.

Migrates regularly in spring and fall past Gibraltar.

Casual or accidental to the Azores, western France, the British Isles, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, the Sea of Marmora, and Jordan. Casual recently to Trinidad and northern South America with documented records (photos) from Trinidad, Suriname, and French Guiana.

Accidental to Barbados, one present from 20 June to at least 12 October 2024 (photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S182610062).

5. [p. 14] *Pterodroma deserta* is treated as a species separate from the now extralimital *P. feae*. Remove the account for *P. feae* and replace it with the following new account:

Pterodroma deserta Mathews. Desertas Petrel.

Pterodroma mollis deserta Mathews, 1934, Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 54: 179. (Desertas Islands.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Bugio Island in the Desertas Islands, Madeira Archipelago.

Ranges at sea in the eastern North Atlantic, at least casually north to the British Isles.

Rare but annual in western Atlantic waters off North America; most records are in late spring and are from off North Carolina, but documented north to Nova Scotia and reported south to Florida (Dunn et al. 2012, Kratter 2018).

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

Accidental inland in Virginia following Hurricane Fran (September 1996; Howell 2012). Data from geolocators indicated that one individual (of 17 tracked) wintered off the coast of Georgia and Florida in 2007–2008 (Ramírez et al. 2013).

Notes.—Formerly (Chesser et al. 2013) considered conspecific with *P. feae* Salvadori, 1899 [Fea's Petrel] but separated based on differences in nesting phenology and vocalizations (Robb and Mullarney 2008). Similarity of plumage makes distinguishing *P. deserta* from *P. feae* difficult, but available information suggests that records from the western Atlantic are of *P. deserta*.

6. [p. 43] Before the account for *Ardeola bacchus*, insert the following new species account:

Ardeola ralloides (Scopoli). Squacco Heron.

Ardea ralloides Scopoli, 1769, Annus I Historico-Naturalis, p. 88. ("In Carniolica" = Carniola.)

Habitat.—Shallow aquatic habitats, typically fresh or brackish water with plenty of reedy cover; also flooded rice fields. Nests in bushes or short trees within this habitat, often with other herons, *Microcarbo pygmaeus* (Pallas, 1873) [Pygmy Cormorant], and *Plegadis falcinellus*.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Morocco and locally across southern Europe, north to about the Danube and east to southern Ukraine, southern Russia, southwestern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, and eastern Turkmenistan, and south locally through Egypt and the Middle East to Iran.

Resident in Africa south of the Sahara and on Madagascar.

Winters mostly in Africa south of the Sahara; a few winter in the southern Mediterranean region (especially Nile Valley), Iraq, and the Persian Gulf.

Migrates over the Sahara and the Arabian Peninsula where recorded mostly from oases.

Rare or casual to northern Europe north to the British Isles and Fennoscandia, and to the Canary Islands, Madeira, Azores, and Cabo Verde. A sight report for northeastern Afghanistan. Accidental in Iceland.

Casual to the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, where recorded on Martinique (4 April 2021; photos, alternate plumage and therefore a definitive identification; https://ebird.org/checklist/S269658823), Guadeloupe (10 November 2018, basic plumage; photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S49838084), and Barbados (26 November 2021, basic plumage; photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S98087082).

7. [p. 40-41] *Ardea egretta* is treated as a species separate from *A. alba*. In the species account for *A. alba*, change the English name to Great White Egret, remove the New World parts of the distribution from the *Breeds*, *Winters*, and Wanders paragraphs of the distributional statement, and replace the Accidental paragraph with the following:

Casual in Alaska (central and western Aleutians; photos and two specimens, both of subspecies *modesta*; Gibson and Byrd 2007) and accidental south to British Columbia and Washington. Accidental in Chincoteague, Virginia (tentatively identified as subspecies *melanorhynchos*; May 2008–April 2026; photos, eBird records).

Change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Casmerodius*; placed by some authors (e.g., Blake 1977) in *Egretta*. See comments under *A. egretta*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *A. alba*:

Ardea egretta Gmelin. American Egret.

Ardea Egretta Gmelin, 1789, Systema Naturae 1: 629; based chiefly on "La Grande Aigrette" of Buffon, 1780, Histoire Naturelle Générale 22, Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux 7: 377. (Santo Domingo, Falkland Islands, South America to Louisiana.)

Habitat.—[same as the habitat statement in account for *Ardea alba* in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.— [same as the New World parts of the *Breeds*, *Winters*, and Wanders paragraphs of the account for *Ardea alba* in AOU (1998)]

Casual to southeastern and south-central Alaska. Accidental in interior and northern Alaska (Gibson and Withrow 2015), the Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Maui, Kauai; Pyle and Pyle 2017), the Azores, and the Canary Islands (Reyt et al. 2025).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. alba* [as Great Egret], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Boesman 2016) and coloration of bare parts (Pratt 2011, Reyt et al. 2025). See comments under *A. alba*.

8. [p. 92] Before the account for *Circus hudsonius*, insert the following new species account:

Circus cyaneus (Linnaeus). Hen Harrier.

Falco cyaneus Linnaeus, 1766, Systema Naturae, ed. 12, vol. 1, p. 126; based on "The Blue Hawk" of Edwards, 1756, Gleanings of Natural History, p. 33, pl. 225. (Europe, Africa = region of London *ex* Edwards.)

Habitat.—Open ground such as moors, heaths, bogs, and fields. In N Europe nests also in open woods on swampy ground and in the British Isles in reforestation plantations. More catholic in habitat preferences in migration and winter but still prefers open habitats.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the Scandinavian peninsula east to Kamchatka, south to eastern Hungary, northern Romania and central Ukraine, east through Russia, far northern Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and northeastern China. Also resident in the British Isles and Western Europe from Denmark south to northern Spain and east to western Poland.

Winters from the British Isles and western Europe east through southern Europe, Türkiye, the northern Middle East, and locally through western Asia, northern India east to the southern Korean Peninsula, Japan, southeastern China, northern Vietnam, and Laos; and in northwestern Africa from Morocco south to western Mauritania, Tunisia, and locally in the southern Arabian Peninsula and southern South and Southeast Asia.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu Island, early June 1999; partial wing identified using mtDNA; Withrow et al. 2024; and Adak Island, January 2025; photos; J. J. Withrow, in litt.).

Notes.—Included in AOU (1983, 1998) as *C. cyaneus sensu lato*, prior to separation from *C. hudsonius* (Chesser et al. 2017). See comments under *C. hudsonius*.

9. [p. 88] After the account for *Chondrohierax wilsonii*, insert the following new heading, citation, and species account:

Genus ***PERNIS*** Cuvier

Pernis Cuvier, 1817, Règne Animal 1 (1816): 322. Type, by monotypy, *Falco apivorus* Linnaeus.

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

Pernis ptilorhynchus (Temminck). Oriental Honey-buzzard.

Falco ptilorhyncus [sic] Temminck, 1821, Nouveau Recueil de Planches Coloriées d'Oiseaux, livr. 8, pl. 44. (Java.)

Habitat.—Resident, tropical populations in rainforest to more open wooded country. In the Eastern Palearctic, breeds in broadleaf and mixed forest and other well-timbered lowland and hill areas, often with open areas interspersed. In winter also in wooded to partly wooded areas. Often migrates over wooded ridges.

Distribution.—*Resident* in South and Southeast Asia, from far eastern Pakistan and India east to extreme southeastern China, Taiwan, and Vietnam, and south through the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, western Java, Borneo, and the Philippine Islands.

Breeds from south-central Russia east to Sakhalin, and south to northern Mongolia, northeastern China, the Korean Peninsula, and Japan.

Winters locally around the Persian Gulf, Pakistan, Taiwan, Hainan, and the Lesser Sundas.

Migrates from Japan in fall over East China Sea to reach China and thence southward to wintering grounds, but in spring migrates over land through the Korean Peninsula en route to Japan. In Central Asia may join migrating flocks of *Pernis apivorus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [European Honey-buzzard].

Rare migrant and winterer in the Caucasus (Georgia), Middle East (Israel), and East Africa (Kenya). Rare in Australia. Accidental to Europe.

Accidental in Alaska (Shemya Island, 27 May 2024; photos; Pyle et al. 2025, Pohlen et al. 2026).

10. [pp. 257-258] Extralimital species *Bubo nigrescens, B. nacurutu*, and *B. magellanicus* are treated as species separate from *B. virginianus*. In the species account for *B. virginianus*, replace "south to Honduras, rarely in Guatemala and El Salvador, and perhaps in north-central Nicaragua, and from northern Colombia and Venezuela south to Tierra del Fuego (except for most of Amazonia). Absent from the West Indies, most other islands, and apparently much of Central America" in the distributional statement (as modified in Banks et al. 2000) with "south to Honduras, rarely in Guatemala and El Salvador, and in north-central Nicaragua. Absent from the West Indies.", and insert the following paragraph at the end of the distributional statement:

Introduced to Hiva Oa, in the southern Marquesas.

Add the following Notes to the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *B. nigrescens* Berlepsch, 1884 [Paramo Horned Owl], *B. nacurutu* (Vieillot, 1817) [Tropical Horned Owl], and *B. magellanicus* (Lesson, 1828) [Magellanic Horned Owl], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2026), based on differences in vocalizations (López-Lanús 2015), genetics (Ostrow et al. 2023), and morphology (Traylor 1958, König et al. 1996).

11. [pp. 320-321] *Momotus castaneiceps* is treated as a species separate from *M. mexicanus*. In the species account for *M. mexicanus*, change the English name to Mexican Motmot, change "Guatemala (upper Motagua Valley)" to "far western Guatemala" in the distributional statement, and insert the following at the end of the account:

Notes.—See comments under *M. castaneiceps*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *M. mexicanus*:

Momotus castaneiceps Gould. Guatemalan Motmot.

Momotus castaneiceps Gould, 1854, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, pt. 22 (1855), p. 154. (Guatemala.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0-1900 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the interior of central and southern Guatemala (upper Motagua Valley).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *M. mexicanus*, but separated based on differences in morphology and vocalizations commensurate with differences between other closely related species of *Momotus* (Howell and Juárez 2025).

12. [p. 233] Extralimital species *Myiopsitta luchsi* is treated as a species separate from *M. monachus*. In the species account for *M. monachus*, change "central Bolivia" to "southeastern Bolivia" in the distributional statement and replace the existing "Introduced and established" paragraph with the following:

Widely introduced into urban centers, with established populations mainly in Illinois, New York, and the southern United States from California locally to Florida, Mexican urban areas, Puerto Rico, Grand Cayman, central Chile, southern Europe, the Canary Islands, Israel, and Singapore.

Add the following Notes to the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *M. luchsi* (Finsch, 1868) [Cliff Parakeet], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2026), based on differences in vocalizations (Boesman 2017) and breeding behavior.

13. [p. 386] Extralimital species *Onychorhynchus swainsoni* is treated as a species separate from *O. coronatus*. In the species account for *O. coronatus*, change the English name to Tropical Royal-Flycatcher, remove "; and [*swainsoni* group] in southeastern Brazil" from the distributional statement, and replace the existing Notes with:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *O. swainsoni* (Pelzeln, 1858) [Atlantic Royal-Flycatcher], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2026), based on differences in vocalizations (Kirwan et al. 2024) consistent with genomic differences (Harvey et al. 2020, Reyes et al. 2023). The remaining groups may also represent separate species: *O. mexicanus* (Sclater, 1857) [Northern Royal-Flycatcher], *O. occidentalis* (Sclater, 1860) [Western Royal-Flycatcher], and *O. coronatus* [Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher].

14. [p. 374] *Camptostoma flaviventre* is treated as a species separate from the now extralimital species *C. obsoletum*. Remove the species account for *C. obsoletum* and insert the following new species account:

Camptostoma flaviventre Sclater and Salvin. Panama Beardless-Tyrannulet.

Camptostoma flaviventre Sclater and Salvin, 1864, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 358. (Panama; presumably from near Lion Hill, Canal Zone.)

Habitat.—Secondary Forest, Gallery Forest, Riparian Thickets, Second-growth Scrub (0-1200 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in southwestern Costa Rica (Pacific slope north to Tárcoles) and Panama (Pacific slope throughout,

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

including Coiba, Cébaco, and the Pearl islands; locally on the Caribbean slope in Colón, Canal area, and San Blas).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. obsoletum* (Temminck, 1824) [Southeastern Beardless-Tyrannulet], but separated, along with *C. caucae* Chapman, 1914 [Cauca Beardless-Tyrannulet], *C. pusillum* (Cabanis and Heine, 1859) [Venezuelan Beardless-Tyrannulet], *C. sclateri* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883) [Pacific Beardless-Tyrannulet], and *C. napaeum* (Ridgway, 1888) [Amazonian Beardless-Tyrannulet], following Remsen et al. (2026), based on differences in vocalizations (Lima and Vaz 2024).

15. [pp. 389-390] *Mitrephanes aurantiiventris* is treated as a species separate from *M. phaeocercus*. In the species account for *M. phaeocercus*, change the English name to Tawny Tufted-Flycatcher and change the distributional statement and existing Notes to the following:

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands from northeastern Sonora, western Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, western Zacatecas, southeastern San Luis Potosí, and southern Tamaulipas south through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

Casual to southeastern Arizona. Accidental to central and northern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western and southeastern Texas (Kleberg County).

Notes.—See comments under *M. aurantiiventris*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *M. phaeocercus*:

Mitrephanes aurantiiventris (Lawrence). Lemon-bellied Tufted-Flycatcher.

Mitrephorus aurantiiventris Lawrence, 1865, Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York 8: 173. (Tabacales, Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Pine-Oak Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge (600-3600 m; upper Tropical to lower Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*aurantiiventris* group] from both slopes of Costa Rica south locally through Panama (Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Veraguas, Coclé); and [*berlepschi* group] extreme eastern Panama (eastern Darién) and western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador.

Notes.— Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with the extralimital *M. olivaceus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894 [Olive Tufted-Flycatcher], then, following the separation of *M. phaeocercus* from *M. olivaceus* (Chesser et al. 2018), treated as conspecific with *M. phaeocercus*. Now separated from *M. phaeocercus* based on differences in vocalizations (Dyer and Howell 2023, Iliff and Rasmussen 2026), genomics (Harvey et al. 2020), and plumage (Webster 1968, Farnsworth and Lebbin 2020). Groups: *M. aurantiiventris* [Costa Rican Tufted-Flycatcher] and *M. berlepschi* Hartert, 1902 [Choco Tufted-Flycatcher]. The population in the Cerro Tacarcuna range, Panama, may represent an undescribed taxon.

16. [p. 370] Extralimital species *Formicarius destructus* is treated as a species separate from *F. nigricapillus*. In the species account for *F. nigricapillus*, change the English name to Black-capped Antthrush, delete ", and along the Pacific slope of northwestern South America south to Ecuador" from the distributional statement, and insert the following at the end of the account:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *F. destructus* Hartert, 1898 [Black-hooded Antthrush], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Areta and Benítez Saldívar 2025).

17. [p. 356] *Deconychura typica* is treated as a species separate from the now extralimital *D. longicauda*. Remove the species account for *D. longicauda* and insert the following new species account:

Deconychura typica Cherrie. Piping Long-tailed Woodcreeper.

Deconychura typica Cherrie, 1891, Proceedings of the United States National Museum 14: 339. (Pozo Azul de Pirrís, southwestern Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0-1300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Locally in southeastern Honduras (Olancho), Costa Rica (Caribbean slope of Cordillera Central, and northwestern region from the Gulf of Nicoya southward) to Panama (Chiriquí, and from eastern Panamá province east through Darién) and northern Colombia.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *D. longicauda* (Pelzeln, 1868) [Whistling Long-tailed Woodcreeper], but separated, along with *D. pallida* Zimmer, 1929 [Mournful Long-tailed Woodcreeper], following Remsen et al. (2026), based on differences in vocalizations (Marantz et al. 2003, Boesman 2016a).

18. [p. 439] Extralimital species *Tunchiornis ferrugineifrons*, *T. luteifrons*, and *T. rubrifrons* are treated as species separate from *T. ochraceiceps*, and the English group name for *Tunchiornis* is changed from Greenlet to Brownlet.

After the heading and citation for genus *Tunchiornis*, insert the following Notes:

Notes.—English group name changed from Greenlet to Brownlet, following Remsen et al. (2026), to better reflect the plumage coloration of species of this genus and their phylogenetic distance from greenlets of the genera *Hylophilus* and *Pachysylvia*.

In the species account for *T. ochraceiceps*, change the English name to Ochre-crowned Brownlet and replace the distributional statement and Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Resident* from northeastern Oaxaca and southern Veracruz south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope (except Yucatán) to Nicaragua, and on both slopes of Costa Rica (absent from the drier parts of the northwest) and Panama (mainly on the Caribbean slope, but both slopes in the southeast).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. ferrugineifrons* (Sclater, 1862) [Rufous-fronted Brownlet], *T. luteifrons* (Sclater, 1862) [Guianan Brownlet], and *T. rubrifrons* (Sclater and Salvin, 1867) [Para Brownlet], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2026), based on deep divergence in genomics and average differences in song, plumage, and iris color (Buainain et al. 2021). Formerly placed in the genus *Hylophilus*, but genetic data (Slager et al. 2014) indicate that *Hylophilus sensu lato* is paraphyletic and that *Tunchiornis* is not closely related to true *Hylophilus*.

19. [p. 457] After the account for *Tachycineta bicolor*, insert the following new species account:

Tachycineta albiventer (Boddaert). White-winged Swallow.

Hirundo albiventer Boddaert, 1783, Table des Planches Enluminéez d'Histoire Naturelle de M. Daubenton, p. 32. (Cayenne, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 546, fig. 2.)

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

Habitat.— Freshwater Lakes and Ponds, Rivers, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0-1500 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in lowlands from northern Colombia and Venezuela south through the Guianas, Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru east of the Andes, to northern Bolivia, eastern Paraguay, and extreme northeastern Argentina. Recent arrival to Grenada, where it has bred locally (based on the presence of juvenile birds; https://ebird.org/checklist/S71545684).

Accidental in the Grenadines. Sight reports from Martinique and Panama.

20. [pp. 468-486, 491-494] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Imfeld et al. 2024) have shown that our current linear sequence of species and genera in the Sittidae, Certhiidae, Polioptilidae, and Troglodytidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Rearrange the linear sequence of species and genera as follows (note that this species listing incorporates changes from items 21 and 22 below):

Sittidae
- *Sitta carolinensis*
- *Sitta pygmaea*
- *Sitta pusilla*
- *Sitta insularis*
- *Sitta canadensis*

Certhiidae
- *Certhia americana*

Polioptilidae
- *Ramphocaenus melanurus*
- *Microbates cinereiventris*
- *Polioptila schistaceigula*
- *Polioptila lembeyei*
- *Polioptila albiventris*
- *Polioptila bilineata*
- *Polioptila caerulea*
- *Polioptila nigriceps*
- *Polioptila albiloris*
- *Polioptila melanura*
- *Polioptila californica*

Troglodytidae
- *Salpinctes obsoletus*
- *Microcerculus philomela*
- *Microcerculus marginatus*
- *Catherpes mexicanus*
- *Hylorchilus sumichrasti*
- *Hylorchilus navai*
- *Thryomanes bewickii*
- *Thryothorus ludovicianus*
- *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*
- *Campylorhynchus albobrunneus*
- *Campylorhynchus zonatus*
- *Campylorhynchus megalopterus*
- *Campylorhynchus yucatanicus*
- *Campylorhynchus jocosus*
- *Campylorhynchus chiapensis*
- *Campylorhynchus griseus*
- *Campylorhynchus gularis*
- *Campylorhynchus capistratus*
- *Campylorhynchus humilis*
- *Campylorhynchus rufinucha*
- *Ferminia cerverai*
- *Nannus pacificus*
- *Nannus hiemalis*
- *Cistothorus paludicola*
- *Cistothorus palustris*
- *Cistothorus stellaris*
- *Cistothorus platensis*
- *Troglodytes browni*
- *Troglodytes rufociliatus*
- *Troglodytes ochraceus*
- *Troglodytes tanneri*
- *Troglodytes sissonii*
- *Troglodytes aedon*
- *Troglodytes musculus*
- *Troglodytes beani*
- *Troglodytes martinicensis*
- *Troglodytes mesoleucus*
- *Troglodytes musicus*
- *Troglodytes grenadensis*
- *Pheugopedius atrogularis*
- *Pheugopedius spadix*
- *Pheugopedius maculipectus*
- *Pheugopedius rutilus*
- *Pheugopedius felix*
- *Pheugopedius fasciatoventris*
- *Cantorchilus thoracicus*
- *Cantorchilus leucopogon*
- *Cantorchilus modestus*
- *Cantorchilus zeledoni*
- *Cantorchilus elutus*
- *Cantorchilus nigricapillus*
- *Cantorchilus semibadius*
- *Cantorchilus leucotis*
- *Henicorhina leucosticta*
- *Henicorhina leucophrys*
- *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus*
- *Uropsila leucogastra*
- *Thryophilus sinaloa*
- *Thryophilus pleurostictus*
- *Thryophilus rufalbus*

Replace the existing Notes after the heading Family **SITTIDAE:** Nuthatches with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Imfeld et al. (2024).

Replace the existing Notes after the heading Family **POLIOPTILIDAE:** Gnatcatchers with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species and genera follows Imfeld et al. (2024).

Replace the existing Notes after the heading Family **TROGLODYTIDAE:** Wrens with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species and genera follows Imfeld et al. (2024).

Delete the existing Notes under Genus ***CAMPYLORHYNCHUS*** Spix.

21. [pp. 480-484] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Rice et al. 1999, Barker 2017, Imfeld et al. 2024) have shown that the genus *Troglodytes* is paraphyletic with respect to *Cistothorus*, *Ferminia*, and *Thryorchilus*, and that *Thryorchilus browni* is either very closely related to or nested within *Troglodytes sensu stricto*. These findings result in the following changes:

Remove the citation for *Nannus* from the synonymy of *Troglodytes*.

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

After the species account for *Ferminia cerverai*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***NANNUS*** Billberg

Nannus Billberg, 1828, Synopsis Faunae Scandinaviae (ed. 2) 1(2): 57, tab. A. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla troglodytes* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Troglodytes*, but genetic data (Rice et al. 1999, Barker 2017, Imfeld et al. 2024) indicate that *Troglodytes sensu lato* is paraphyletic.

Change ***Troglodytes pacificus*** Baird to ***Nannus pacificus*** (Baird) and ***Troglodytes hiemalis*** Vieillot to ***Nannus hiemalis*** (Vieillot), make the appropriate changes to generic abbreviations in the Notes, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Nannus*, and add the following to the end of the existing Notes for both species: See comments under *Nannus*.

Change ***Thryorchilus browni*** (Bangs) to ***Troglodytes browni*** Bangs, remove the heading for *Thryorchilus*, move the citation for *Thryorchilus* into the synonymy of *Troglodytes*, move the species account for *T. browni* to follow the heading and citation for *Troglodytes*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Thryorchilus* based on larger feet and fewer rectrices than in other species of *Troglodytes*, but genetic data (Rice et al. 1999, Barker 2017, Imfeld et al. 2024) indicate that *T. browni* is very closely related to or nested within *Troglodytes*.

22. [pp. 482-483] *Cistothorus paludicola* is treated as a species separate from *C. palustris*. In the species account for *C. palustris*, change the English name to Eastern Marsh-Wren, remove the *paludicola* group from the distributional statement, remove the term "[*palustris* group]" from the distributional statement, delete "; also locally in Mexico (Río Toluca)" from the distributional statement, and change the existing Notes to:

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

Insert the following new species account before the account for *C. palustris*:

Cistothorus paludicola Baird. Western Marsh-Wren.

Cistothorus palustris var. *paludicola* Baird, 1864, Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, Part 1 (1864-1873): 148. (Shoalwater Bay, Washington.)

Habitat.—Freshwater and brackish marshes in cattails, tule, bulrush, and reeds; in winter and migration, also in rice fields, low dense growth bordering wetlands, and salt marsh.

Distribution.—[same as for the *paludicola* group in the account for *C. palustris* in AOU (1998), except add "also southern Mexican Plateau" to the end of the *Breeds* paragraph in the distributional statement]

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. palustris*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations and genomics maintained in the contact zone between the taxa (Kroodsma and Canady 1985, Kroodsma 1988, Kroodsma et al. 2026). Subspecies *tolucensis* of the southern Mexican Plateau placed with *C. paludicola* based on vocal similarities (Kroodsma et al. 2026), but may represent a separate species.

23. [p. 522] A record of Pearly-eyed Thrasher *Margarops fuscatus* in the United States is recognized. Replace the Accidental paragraph in the distributional statement with the following:

Accidental in Florida (Key West, March-April 2024; photos; Pyle et al. 2025) and on Barbados (where possibly formerly resident).

24. [p. 512] *Turdus ardosiaceus* is treated as a species separate from *T. plumbeus*. In the species account for *T. plumbeus*, change the English name to Western Red-legged Thrush, remove the *ardosiaceus* group from the distributional statement, remove the term "[*plumbeus* group]" from the distributional statement, and insert the following paragraph at the end of the distributional statement:

Accidental in Florida (four records of Bahamas subspecies *plumbeus* from Brevard County to Miami-Dade County; photos; Anderson and Ponce 2010, Kratter 2020, Johnson and Lamoreaux 2025), and one record of Cuban subspecies *rubripes* from Key West (October 2020–April 2021; photos; Kratter 2022).

Change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—See comments under *T. ardosiaceus*.

Replace the existing Notes in the species account for *Turdus ravidus* with:

Notes.—*Turdus ravidus*, *T. plumbeus*, and *T. ardosiaceus* were sometimes formerly placed in the genus *Mimocichla*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *T. plumbeus*:

Turdus ardosiaceus Vieillot. Eastern Red-legged Thrush.

Turdus ardosiaceus Vieillot, 1823, Tableau encyclopédique et méthodique des trois régnes de la nature. Ornithologie. 2, livr. 91, p. 646. (Santo Domingo.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0-1200 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Hispaniola (including Gonâve, Tortue, and Saona islands), Puerto Rico, and Dominica.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *T. plumbeus*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Boesman 2016b), plumage and soft part colors, and genetics (Ricklefs and Bermingham 2008, Batista et al. 2020).

25. [p. 568] Extralimital species *Fringilla spodiogenys, F. moreletti*, *F. maderensis*, and *F. canariensis* are treated as species separate from *F. coelebs*. In the species account for *F. coelebs*, delete "the eastern Atlantic islands," from the distributional statement and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *F. spodiogenys* Bonaparte, 1841 [African Chaffinch], *F. moreletti* Pucheran, 1859 [Azores Chaffinch], *F. maderensis* Sharpe, 1888 [Madeira Chaffinch], and *F. canariensis* Vieillot, 1817 [Canary Islands Chaffinch], but separated based on morphological and genomic differences (Recuerda et al. 2021a, b).

26. [p. 539] *Setophaga aestiva* is treated as a species separate from *S. petechia*. In the species account for *S. petechia*, change the English name to Mangrove Warbler, remove the *aestiva* group from the distributional and habitat statements, replace

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

"southern Tamaulipas south along both coasts of Middle America (including the Bay Islands off Honduras" in the distributional statement for the *erithachorides* group with "southern Texas south along both coasts of Middle America (including Cozumel Island, the Bay Islands off Honduras,", replace the "Casual or accidental" statement for the *erithachorides* group with "in southern California (San Diego, Salton Sea), southern Arizona (Roosevelt Lake), the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro; sight reports), and southern Texas (Cameron County, Rockport).", and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Also known as Mangrove Yellow Warbler. Groups: *S. petechia* [Golden Warbler] and *S. erithachorides* (Baird, 1858) [Mangrove Warbler]. A new population on Cozumel Island is phenotypically intermediate between the resident subspecies of the *petechia* group and the subspecies of the *erithachorides* group on the nearby mainland, suggesting that the two groups hybridize (Machkour-M'Rabet et al. 2023). Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga* and *S. aestiva*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *S. petechia*:

Setophaga aestiva (Gmelin). Yellow Warbler.

Motacilla aestiva Gmelin, 1789, Systema Naturae 1(2): 996; based on "Figuier de Canada" of Daubenton 1765-1780, Planches Enluminéez, pl. 58, fig. 2. (Guiana, summers in Canada; restricted to City of Quebec, Canada, by American Ornithologists' Union 1957, Check-list of North American Birds, ed. 5, p. 487.)

Habitat.—[same as the habitat statement for the *aestiva* group in the account for *S. petechia* in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—[same as the distributional statement for the *aestiva* group in the account for *S. petechia* in AOU (1998)]

Notes.—Also known as Northern Yellow Warbler. Formerly considered conspecific with *S. petechia*, but separated based on differences in genetics (Klein and Brown 1994, Chaves et al. 2012), vocalizations (Mennill 2001, Morton and Stutchbury 2012), morphology (Wiedenfeld 1991, Luther and Greenberg 2014), and ecology (Salgado-Ortíz et al. 2008). See comments under *Setophaga* and *S. petechia*.

27. [pp. 564-565] The group name of species placed in the genus *Myioborus* is changed from Redstart to Whitestart. Insert the following Notes under the heading and citation for Genus ***MYIOBORUS*** Baird:

Notes.—Members of the genus *Myioborus* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) referred to under the group name Redstart, but this was changed to Whitestart due to the increasingly widespread use of this phenotypically more appropriate name in recent literature (e.g., Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003, del Hoyo et al. 2016, Gill et al. 2025), and to reflect the phylogenetic separation of *Setophaga ruticilla* [American Redstart] from the genus *Myioborus*.

28. [p. 694] Add the following species account to Part 1 of the Appendix:

Apus pallidus (Shelley). Pallid Swift.

Cypselus pallidus Shelley, 1870, Ibis 1870: 445. (Egypt.)

An emaciated swift, originally thought to be a Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica*, was found on a street in Montreal, Quebec, on 7 or 8 June 2007, rehabilitated, and released later in June. Photographs of the bird indicate that it was actually a juvenile swift of the genus *Apus*, likely *A. pallidus*. The date would seem to preclude a juvenile *A. apus*, but difficulty in definitively separating juveniles of *A. pallidus* from those of *A. apus* makes the identification uncertain (Pyle et al. 2025).

29. [p. 691] Add the following species account to Part 1 of the Appendix:

Zapornia pusilla (Pallas). Baillon's Crake.

Rallus pusillus Pallas, 1776, Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs (1768-74), vol. 3, p. 700. (Dauria.)

An individual seen in flight on Attu Island, Alaska, on 20-21 September 2000, was likely this species but could also have been *Z. parva* or perhaps a juvenile *Porzana carolina*. Without a specimen or photographic documentation this record is considered unsubstantiated and the identification remains uncertain (J. J. Withrow/D. D. Gibson, in litt.; Pyle et al. 2025).

30. [p. 688] Add the following species account to Part 1 of the Appendix:

Pelecanus onocrotalus Linnaeus. Great White Pelican.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, p. 132; based on "The Pelican" of Edwards, 1747, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 92, pl. 92. (Africa, Asia: Caspian Sea, Russia, suggested as restricted type locality by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, 1933, Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 53: 189.)

An individual of this species was seen at various localities in Florida from February 2016 (Kratter 2019) through at least January 2021. Although known as a vagrant within Eurasia outside its normal breeding and wintering range, more evidence of longer-distance movement would be needed before treating this individual as a natural vagrant (Pyle et al. 2025).

31. [p. 689] Add the following species account to Part 1 of the Appendix:

Botaurus stellaris (Linnaeus). Eurasian Bittern.

Ardea stellaris Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, p. 144. (Europe; restricted to Sweden by Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svevica, ed. 2, p. 58)

Two poor photographs of a bird seen on Buldir Island, Alaska, on 25 June 2012 (probably of the same individual seen on 13 June) suggest that the individual was this species, but are inadequate to rule out *B. lentiginosus* (J. J. Withrow/D. D. Gibson, in litt.; Pyle et al. 2025).

32. [p. 696] Delete the species account for *Tachycineta albiventer* from Part 1 of the Appendix.

33. [p. 696] Add the following species account to Part 1 of the Appendix:

Parus cinereus Vieillot. Asian Tit.

Parus cinereus Vieillot, 1818, Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, nouv. éd. 20: 316. (Batavia, Java.)

A bird seen on Little Diomede Island, Alaska, on 2 September 1988 was likely this species, although it could have been *P. major*. Without a specimen or photographic documentation this record is considered unsubstantiated, and the identification remains uncertain (J. J. Withrow/D. D. Gibson, in litt.; Pyle et al. 2025).

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

34. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this and previous supplements:

Apus affinis	Martinet des maisons
Numenius hudsonicus	Courlis hudsonien
Tringa inornata	Chevalier des Prairies
Ichthyaetus audouinii	Goéland d'Audouin
Pterodroma deserta	Pétrel des Desertas
Sula brewsteri	Fou de Cocos
Ardeola ralloides	Crabier chevelu
Ardeola bacchus	Crabier de Chine
Ardea egretta	Aigrette d'Amérique
Circus cyaneus	Busard Saint-Martin
Pernis ptilorhynchus	Bondrée orientale
Surnia ulula	Épervière boréale
Momotus mexicanus	Motmot du Mexique
Momotus castaneiceps	Motmot du Guatemala
Camptostoma flaviventre	Tyranneau isthmien
Mitrephanes aurantiiventris	Moucherolle du Costa Rica
Deconychura typica	Grimpar de Cherrie
Pseudocolaptes lawrencii	Pseudocolapte chamois
Tachycineta albiventer	Hirondelle à ailes blanches
Nannus pacificus	Troglodyte de Baird
Nannus hiemalis	Troglodyte des forêts
Cistothorus paludicola	Troglodyte paludicole
Troglodytes browni	Troglodyte des volcans
Troglodytes musculus	Troglodyte des maisons
Troglodytes martinicensis	Troglodyte des Kalinagos
Turdus ardosiaceus	Merle dominicain
Tarsiger cyanurus	Robin à flancs roux
Setophaga aestiva	Paruline jaune
Setophaga petechia	Paruline des mangroves
Setophaga adelaidae	Paruline d'Adelaide
Chlorothraupis carmioli in APPENDIX (Part 1)	Habia de Carmiol
Apus pallidus	Martinet pâle
Zapornia pusilla	Marouette de Baillon
Pterodroma defilippiana	Pétrel de Filippi
Pelecanus onocrotalus	Pélican blanc
Botaurus stellaris	Butor étoilé
Parus cinereus	Mésange d'Asie

Delete the following names:

Pterodroma feae	Pétrel gongon
Sula brewsteri	Fou de Brewster
Ardeola bacchus	Crabier chinois
Surnia ulula	Chouette épervière
Camptostoma obsoletum	Tyranneau passegris
Deconychura longicauda	Grimpar à longue queue
Pseudocolaptes lawrencii	Anabate chamois
Troglodytes musculus	Troglodyte austral
Troglodytes martinicensis	Troglodyte de la Martinique
Troglodytes pacificus	Troglodyte de Baird
Troglodytes hiemalis	Troglodyte des forêts
Thryorchilus browni	Troglodyte des volcans
Tarsiger cyanurus	Rossignol à flancs roux
Setophaga petechia	Paruline jaune
Setophaga adelaidae	Paruline d'Adélaïde
Chlorothraupis carmioli in APPENDIX (Part 1)	Habia olive
Apus nipalensis	Martinet malais
Pterodroma defilippiana	Pétrel de De Filippi
Tachycineta albiventer	Hirondelle à ailes blanches

Change the sequence of species and genera in the family SITTIDAE, POLIOPTILIDAE, and TROGLODYTIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include changing the English group name of species of *Tympanuchus* from Prairie-Chicken to Prairie-Grouse, separating *Melanerpes caymanensis* and *M. nyeanus* from West Indian Woodpecker *M. superciliaris*, changing the linear sequence of species of *Sialis*, separating *Loxia bifasciata* from White-winged Crossbill *L. leucoptera*, separating *Leiothlypis ridgwayi* from Nashville Warbler *L. ruficapilla*, and subsuming *Leiothlypis* into *Oreothlypis*. Action has been postponed on a proposal to separate *Vireo caymanensis* from Yucatan Vireo *V. magister*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Michel Gosselin is the Committee's authority for French names, Doug Stotz provides information on Neotropical species, and Andrew W. Kratter updates the master files for the Checklist. Jacob C. Cooper, Max T. Kirsch, Diego Ocampo, David Vander Pluym, and Nicholas Vinciguerra serve on the Committee's Early Professional Systematics Group. We thank Fernanda Araujo, Juan I. Areta, Gustav Asplund, M. Juliana Benítez Saldívar, Erling Jirle, Chad David Ferguson, Martin Freeland, Bruce Hallett, Peggy M. Huss, Marshall Iliff, Tim Inskipp, Praveen Jayadevan, Roselvy Juárez, Markus Lagerqvist, Daniel F. Lane, Rafael D. Lima, Nils Navarro Pacheco, Michael O'Brien, J. V. Remsen, Jr., Andrew Spencer, Martin Stervander, Brian Sullivan, and Javier Torres López for writing or contributing to proposals for consideration by the Committee; and Juan I. Areta, Kimball Garrett, Daniel D. Gibson, Michel Gosselin, Andrew W. Kratter, Alan P. Peterson, Jack J. Withrow, the South American Classification Committee (SACC), and the Palearctic Regional Advisory Group, the Tropical Asian Regional Advisory Group, and the Taxonomic Committee of AviList for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Abdulali, H. (1966). Notes on Indian birds 5 – the races of *Apus affinis* (J. E. Gray) in the Indian region. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 62:520–528.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1983). *Check-list of North American Birds*, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, KS, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) (1998). *Check-list of North American Birds*, 7th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, DC, USA.

Anderson, B. H., and M. S. Ponce (2010). First record of Red-legged Thrush (*Turdus plumbeus*) for Florida and the North American mainland. *North American Birds* 64:364–367.

Areta, J. I., and M. J. Benítez Saldívar (2025). Species limits in the Black-headed Antthrush (*Formicarius nigricapillus*). *Journal of Ornithology* 166:841–851.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, H. Ouellet, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. , Remsen, J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 117:847–858.

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

Barker, F. K. (2017). Molecular phylogenetics of the wrens and allies (Passeriformes: Certhioidea), with comments on the relationships of *Ferminia*. *American Museum Novitates* 3887:1–28.

Batista, R., U. Olsson, T. Andermann, A. Aleixo, C. Ribas, and A. Antonelli (2020). Phylogenomics and biogeography of the world's thrushes (Aves: *Turdus*): New evidence for a more parsimonious evolutionary history. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 287:20192400.

Blake, E. R. (1977). *Manual of Neotropical Birds. Volume 1. Spheniscidae (Penguins) to Laridae (Gulls and Allies)*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, USA.

Boertmann, D., J. Madsen, and C. E. Mortensen (1985). Rare birds in Jameson Land, East Greenland, 1982-1984. *Dansk Ornitologisk. Forenings Tidsskrift* 79:151–152 (Danish, with English summary).

Boesman, P. (2016a). Notes on the vocalizations of the Long-tailed Woodcreeper (*Deconychura longicauda*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 78. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Boesman, P. (2016b). Notes on the vocalizations of Red-legged Thrush (*Turdus plumbeus*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 310. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Boesman, P. (2017). Notes on the vocalizations of Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) and Cliff Parakeet (*Myiopsitta luchsi*). HBW Alive Ornithological Note 452. In *Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Brooke, R. K. (1971). Geographical variation in the little swift *Apus affinis* (Aves: Apodidae). *Durban Museum Novitates* 9:93–103.

Buainain, N., M. F. A. Maximiano, M. Ferreira, A. Aleixo, B. C. Faircloth, R. T. Brumfield, J. Cracraft, and C. C. Ribas (2021). Multiple species and deep genomic divergences despite little phenotypic differentiation in an ancient Neotropical songbird, *Tunchiornis ochraceiceps* (Sclater, 1860) (Aves: Vireonidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 162:107206.

Chantler, P., P. F. D. Boesman, P. Pyle, and C. Hansasuta (2026). House Swift (*Apus nipalensis*), version 1.1. In *Birds of the World* (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, D. A. Christie, E. de Juana, and B. K. Keeney, Editors). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.houswi1.01.1

Chaves, J. A., P. G. Parker, and T. B. Smith (2012). Origin and population history of a recent colonizer, the Yellow Warbler in Galapagos and Cocos Islands. *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 25:509–521.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. Keith Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. , Remsen, J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2013). Fifty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk* 130:558–571.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. , Remsen, J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2017). Fifty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 134:751–773.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz, B. M. Winger, and K. Winker (2018). Fifty-ninth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 135:798–813.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. , Remsen, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2019). Sixtieth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*. *The Auk: Ornithological Advances* 136:ukz042.

Cramp, S., and K. E. L. Simmons (1983). *The Birds of the Western Palearctic. Volume 3: Waders to Gulls*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

del Hoyo, J., N. J. Collar, D. A. Christie, A. Elliott, L. D. C. Fishpool, P. Boesman, and G. M. Kirwan (2016). *HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World. Volume 2: Passerines*. Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International, Barcelona, Spain and Cambridge, UK.

Douglas, H. D. (1998). Response of Eastern Willets (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus*) to vocalizations of Eastern and Western (*C. s. inornatus*) willets. *The Auk* 115:514–518.

Dunn, J. L., D. D. Gibson, K. L. Garrett, M. J. Iliff, M. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, D. Sibley, and K. J. Zimmer (2012). 23rd report of the ABA Checklist Committee. *Birding* 44:28–33.

Dyer, D., and S. N. G. Howell (2023). *Birds of Costa Rica*. Princeton Field Guides. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Farnsworth, A., and D. J. Lebbin (2020). Tufted Flycatcher (*Mitrephanes phaeocercus*), version 1.0. In *Birds of the World* (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, D. A. Christie, and E. de Juana, Editors). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA.

Gibson, D. D and G. V. Byrd (2007). *Birds of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska*. Series in Ornithology 1. Nuttall Ornithological Club and American Ornithologists' Union, Cambridge, MA, and Washington, D.C., USA.

Gibson, D. D., and J. Withrow (2015). Inventory of the species and subspecies of Alaska birds, second edition. *Western Birds* 46:94–185.

Gill, F., D. Donsker, and P. C. Rasmussen (Editors) (2025). IOC World Bird List (v 15.1). https://doi.org/10.14344/IOC.ML.15.1. http://www.worldorg/

Gustad, J. R. (1994). Sjeldne fugler i Norge i 1992. Rapport fra Norsk sjeldenhetskomite for fugl (NSKF). *Vår Fuglefauna* 17: 259–278.

Harvey, M. G., G. A. Bravo, S. Claramunt, *et al.* (2020). The evolution of a tropical biodiversity hotspot. *Science* 370:1343–1348.

Heath, S. A., J. K. Wilson, J. Smith, and N. W. Cooper (2021). Migration and wintering locations of breeding eastern Willet (*Tringa semipalmata semipalmata*) in the western Gulf of Mexico. *Waterbirds* 44:483–491.

Hilty, S. L. (2003). *Birds of Venezuela*. Christopher Helm, London, UK.

Howell, S. N. G. (2012). *Petrels, Albatrosses, and Storm-Petrels of North America: A Photographic Guide*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, USA.

Howell, S. N. G., and R. Juárez (2025). A tale of two motmots. *Neotropical Birding* 37:19–23.

Iliff, M., and P. C. Rasmussen (2026). Treat Tufted Flycatcher *Mitrephanes phaeocercus* as two or three species. Proposal 2026-B-9 to N&MA Classification Committee, American Ornithological Society. https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-priorproposals/2026-proposals/

Imfeld, T. S., F. K. Barker, H. Vázquez-Miranda, J. A. Chaves, P. Escalante, G. M. Spellman, and J. Klicka (2024). Diversification and dispersal in the Americas revealed by new phylogenies of the wrens and allies (Passeriformes: Certhioidea). *Ornithology* 141:ukae007.

Inskipp, T., and J. Praveen (2026) Treat Little Swift *Apus affinis* and House Swift *A. nipalensis* as a single species. Proposal 2026-C-9 to N&MA Classification Committee, American Ornithological Society. https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2026-proposals/

Johnson, W., and A. Lamoreaux (2025). Red-legged Thrush and other Bahamian vagrants in Florida, Spring 2025. *North American Birds* 76(1).

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

Kirwan, G. M., R. Sample, B. Shackelford, R. Kannan, and P. F. D. Boesman (2024). Atlantic Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus swainsoni*), version 1.1. In *Birds of the World* (T. S. Schulenberg and B. K. Keeney, Editors). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.royfly5.01.1

Klein, N. K., and W. M. Brown (1994). Intraspecific molecular phylogeny in the Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) and implications for avian biogeography in the West Indies. *Evolution* 48:1914–1932.

König, C., P. Heidrich, and M. Wink (1996). Zur Taxonomie der Uhus (*Bubo* ssp.) im südlichen Südamerika. *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Series A*, 540.

Kratter, A. W. (2018). Twenty-sixth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2016. *Florida Field Naturalist* 46:8–28.

Kratter, A. W. (2019). Twenty-eighth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2018. *Florida Field Naturalist* 47:60–81.

Kratter, A. W. (2020). Twenty-ninth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2019. *Florida Field Naturalist* 48:105–129.

Kratter, A. W. (2022). Thirtieth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2019–2021. *Florida Field Naturalist* 50:100–138.

Kroodsma, D. E., and R. A. Canady (1985). Differences in repertoire size, singing behavior, and associated neuroanatomy among Marsh Wren populations have a genetic basis. *The Auk* 102:439–446.

Kroodsma, D. E. (1988). Two species of Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) in Nebraska? *Nebraska Bird Review* 56:40–42.

Kroodsma, D. E., D. A. DeRaad, B. E. Byers, D. E. Winslow, and F. K. Barker (2026). Genetic analysis of *Cistothorus palustris* (Marsh Wren) across a broad transition zone in Southern Saskatchewan reveals deep divergence and little hybridization between two cultural phenotypes. *Ornithology* 143:ukaf056.

Lima, R. D., and R. V. Vaz (2024). Divergence in vocalizations indicates cryptic speciation in *Camptostoma* tyrannulets. *Ornithology* 142:ukae058.

López-Lanús, B. (2015). Análisis comparativo de las vocalizaciones de distintos taxa del género *Bubo* en América. *Hornero* 30:69–88.

Lowther, P. E., H. D. Douglas, and C. L. Gratto-Trevor (2020). Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*), version 1.0. In *Birds of the World* (A. F. Poole and F. B. Gill, Eds.). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.willet1.01

Luther, D., and R. Greenberg (2014). Habitat type and ambient temperature contribute to bill morphology. *Ecology and Evolution* 4:699–705.

Machkour-M'Rabet, S., W. Santamaría-Rivero, A. Dzib-Chay, L. T. Cristiani, and B. MacKinnon-Haskins (2023). Multi-character approach reveals a new mangrove population of the Yellow Warbler complex, *Setophaga petechia*, on Cozumel Island, Mexico. PLoS One18:e0287425.

Marantz, C. A., A. Aleixo, L. R. Bevier, and M. A. Patten (2003). Family Dendrocolaptidae (woodcreepers). In *Handbook of the Birds of the World, Vol. 8. Broadbills to Tapaculos*. (J. del Hoyo *et al.*, Editors). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. pp. 358–447.

McLaughlin, J. F., B. C. Faircloth, T. C. Glenn, and K. Winker (2020). Divergence, gene flow, and speciation in eight lineages of trans-Beringian birds. *Molecular Ecology* 29:3526–3542.

Mennill, D. J. (2001). Song characteristics and singing behavior of the Mangrove Warbler (*Dendroica petechia bryanti*). *Journal of Field Ornithology* 72:327–337.

Morton, E. S., and B. J. M. Stutchbury (2012). Vocal communication in androgynous territorial defense by migratory birds. *International Scholarly Research Notices Zoology* 729301. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.5402/2012/729307

O'Brien, M. (2006). Subspecific identification of the Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*). *Birding* 38(3):41–47.

Ostrow, E. N., L. H. DeCicco, and R. G. Moyle (2023). Range-wide phylogenomics of the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) reveals deep north-south divergence in northern Peru. *PeerJ* 11:e15787.

Oswald, J. A., M. G. Harvey, R. C. Remsen, D. U. Foxworth, S. Cardiff, D. L. Dittmann, L. C. Megna, M. D. Carling, and R. T. Brumfield (2016). Willet be one species or two? A genomic view of the evolutionary history of *Tringa semipalmata*. *The Auk* 133:593–614.

Päckert, M., J. Martens, J. M. Wink, A. Feigl, and D. T. Tietze. (2012). Molecular phylogeny of Old World swifts (Aves: Apodiformes, Apodidae, *Apus* and *Tachymarptis*) based on mitochondrial and nuclear markers. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 63:606–616.

Pohlen, Z. M., J. A. Johnson, R. B. Benter, and J. Helm (2026). First North American record of the Oriental Honey-Buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*). *Western Birds* 57:64–67.

Pyle, P., L. DeCicco, D. Gochfeld, M. Hafting, L. Harter, M. Heindel, A. Jaramillo, A. W. Kratter, M. Lockwood, M. Mutchler, and D. Sibley (2025). 36th report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2025. *North American Birds* 76:26–35.

Pyle, R.L., and P. Pyle (2017). *The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status*. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, USA. Version 2 (1 January 2017). http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/birds/rlp-monograph/

Ramírez, I., V. H. Paiva, D. Menezes, I. Silva, R. A. Phillips, J. A. Ramos, and S. Garthe (2013). Year-round distribution and habitat preferences of the Bugio Petrel. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 476:269–284.

Recuerda, M., J. C. Illera, G. Blanco, R. Zardoya, and B. Milá (2021a). Sequential colonization of oceanic archipelagos led to a species-level radiation in the common chaffinch complex (Aves: *Fringilla coelebs*). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 164:107291.

Recuerda, M., J. Vizueta, C. Cuevas-Caballé, G. Blanco, J. Rozas, and B. Milá (2021b). Chromosome-level genome assembly of the Common Chaffinch (Aves: *Fringilla coelebs*): A valuable resource for evolutionary biology. *Genome Biology and Evolution* 13:evab034.

Remsen, , J. V.Jr., J. I. Areta, E. Bonaccorso, S. Claramunt, D. F. Lane, L. N. Naka, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, and K. J. Zimmer (Version 25 June 2026). *A Classification of the Bird Species of South America*. Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, LA, USA. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm

Reyes, P., J. M. Bates, L. N. Naka, M. J. Miller, I. Caballero, C. Gonzalez-Quevedo, J. L. Parra, H. F. Rivera-Gutierrez, E. Bonaccorso, and J. G. Tello (2023). Phylogenetic relationships and biogeography of the ancient genus *Onychorhynchus* (Aves: Onychorhynchidae) suggest cryptic Amazonian diversity. *Journal of Avian Biology* 2023:e03159.

Reyt, S., P.-A. Crochet, S. Reeber, and P. Dufour (2025). Identification of 'Great Egret' taxa in winter plumage. *Dutch Birding* 47:73–97.

Rice, N. H., A. T. Peterson, and G. Escalona-Segura (1999). Phylogenetic patterns in montane *Troglodytes* wrens. *The Condor* 101:446–451.

Ricklefs, R. E., and E. Bermingham (2008). Likely human introduction of the Red-legged Thrush (*Turdus plumbeus*) to Dominica, West Indies. *The Auk* 125:299–303.

Ridgely, R. S., and P. J. Greenfield (2001). *The Birds of Ecuador, Volumes 1–2*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, USA.

Robb, M., and K. Mullarney (2008) *Petrels Night and Day*. Sound Approach, Dorset, UK.

Salgado-Ortíz, J., P. P. Marra, T. S. Sillett, and R. J. Robertson (2008). Breeding ecology of the Mangrove Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

bryanti) and comparative life history of the Yellow Warbler species complex. *The Auk* 125:402–410.

Skeel, M. A. (1978). Vocalizations of the Whimbrel on its breeding grounds. *The Condor* 80:194–202.

Skeel, M. A., E. P. Mallory, and P. Pyle (2025). Hudsonian Whimbrel (*Numenius hudsonicus*), version 1.0. In *Birds of the World* (S. M. Billerman and M. G. Smith, Editors). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.whimbr3.01

Slager, D. L., C. J. Battey, R. W. Bryson, G. Voelker, and J. Klicka (2014). A multilocus phylogeny of a major New World avian radiation: The Vireonidae. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 80:95–104.

Sordahl, T. A. (1979). Vocalizations and behavior of the Willet. *The Wilson Bulletin* 91:551–574.

Tan, H. Z., E. Y. X. Ng, Q. Tang, G. A. Allport, J. J. F. J. Jansen, P. S. Tomkovich, and F. E. Rheindt (2019). Population genomics of two congeneric Palaearctic shorebirds reveals differential impacts of Quaternary climate oscillations across habitat types. *Scientific Reports* 9:18172.

Tan, H. Z., J. J. F. J. Jansen, G. A. Allport, K. M. Garg, B. Chattopadhyay, M. Irestedt, S. E. Pang, G. Chilton, C. Y. Gwee, and F. E. Rheindt (2023). Megafaunal extinctions, not climate change, may explain Holocene genetic diversity declines in *Numenius* shorebirds. *eLife* 12:e85422.

Traylor, M. A. (1958). Variation in South American Great Horned Owls. *The Auk* 75:143–149.

Webster, J. D. (1968). A revision of the tufted flycatchers of the genus *Mitrephanes*. *The Auk* 85:9.

Wiedenfeld, D. A. (1991). Geographical morphology of male Yellow Warblers. *The Condor* 93:712–723.

Williamson, K. (1946). Field-notes on the breeding-biology of the Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus phaeopus* (Linnaeus). *The North Western Naturalist* 21:167–184.

Withrow, J. J., A. M. Spicer, and D. W. Sonneborn (2024). Mitochondrial DNA demonstrates that a Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) reached Attu Island, Alaska. *Western Birds* 55:280–292.

Downloaded from academic.oup.com/auk/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037/8934017 by AOS Member Access user on 20 October 2026

© American Ornithological Society 2026. All rights reserved. For commercial re-use, please contact reprints@oup.com for reprints and translation rights for reprints. All other permissions can be obtained through our RightsLink service via the Permissions link on the article page on our site—for further information please contact journals.permissions@oup.com.
Ornithology 2026 00(00) 1–14
https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukag037
Check List Supplement