BioOne COMPLETE

# Fifty-Fourth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds

Authors: Chesser, R. Terry, Banks, Richard C., Barker, F. Keith, Cicero, Carla, Dunn, Jon L., et al.

Source: The Auk, 130(3) : 558-572

Published By: American Ornithological Society

URL: https://doi.org/10.1525/auk.2013.130.3.1

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete 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.

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

*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



Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

*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.
***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***

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

***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

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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 reidentified 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.

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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 treated 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 considered 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*,

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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:

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

**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.

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

*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, and limited gene flow at the contact zone in eastern California (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.

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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.

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

## 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.


Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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: noncountable 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.

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

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.

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use