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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fifty-seventh Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*

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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

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.

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