Fifty-ninth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fifty-ninth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

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This is the 18th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between April 15, 2017, and April 15, 2018, by the AOS's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (Banks et al. 2000). During the past year, long-time member Jim Rising left the Committee for health reasons, and Ben Winger was added to the Committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) one species (*Tadorna tadorna*) is added to the main list, by transfer from the Appendix, on the basis of new distributional information; (2) two species (*Automolus exsertus* and *Sporophila morelleti*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) the distributional statements or Notes of five species (*Elaenia chiriquensis*, *Mitrephanes phaeocercus*, *Fluvicola pica*, *Vireo olivaceus*, and *Henicorhina leucophrys*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (4) one species name is changed (to *Caprimulgus jotaka*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) one species (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) is lost because of transfer of the only subspecies in our area to *G. semiflava*; (6) one species (*Ramphocelus costaricensis*) is lost by merger with a species already on the list; (7) one species (*Gracula religiosa*) is lost by transfer to the Appendix, and its circumscription is changed; (8) seven genera (*Pseudobulweria*, *Horornis*, *Larvivora*, *Cyanecula*, *Calliope*, *Centronyx*, and *Ammospiza*) are added because of splits from other genera, resulting in the loss of two genera (*Cettia* and *Luscinia*) and changes to 12 scientific names (*Pseudobulweria rostrata*, *Horornis diphone*, *Larvivora cyane*, *L. sibilans*, *Cyanecula svecica*, *Calliope calliope*, *Centronyx bairdii*, *C. henslowii*, *Ammospiza leconteii*, *A. maritima*, *A. nelsoni*, and *A. caudacuta*); (9) one genus (*Dryobates*) is added because of a lump with other genera, resulting in the loss of one genus (*Veniliornis*) and changes to 10 scientific names (*Dryobates pubescens*, *D. nuttallii*, *D. scalaris*, *D. borealis*, *D. villosus*, *D. albolarvatus*, *D. fumigatus*, *D. arizonae*, *D. stricklandi*, and *D. kirkii*); (10) one genus (*Phaeomyias*) is lost by merger with another genus, resulting in a change to one scientific name (*Nesotriccus murinus*); (11) the scientific names of two species (*Melopyrrha portoricensis* and *M. violacea*) are changed because of a transfer between genera already on the list; (12) the English names of two species (*Perisoreus canadensis* and *Leistes militaris*) are changed; and (13) three species (*Lampornis amethystinus*, *Empidonax affinis*, and *Vireo gundlachii*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

New families of storm-petrels (Oceanitidae) and suboscine passerines (Onychorynchidae) are added, a subfamily classification and a new linear sequence are adopted for the Accipitridae, and a modified subfamily classification and a new linear sequence are adopted for the Tyrannidae, all due to new phylogenetic data. The family

placements of six genera (*Oceanites*, *Pelagodroma*, *Fregetta*, *Onychorhynchus*, *Terenotriccus*, and *Myiobius*) and the subfamily placements of 14 genera (*Mionectes*, *Leptopogon*, *Phylloscartes*, *Pseudotriccus*, *Myiornis*, *Lophotriccus*, *Oncostoma*, *Poecilotriccus*, *Todirostrum*, *Cnipodectes*, *Rhynchocyclus*, *Tolmomyias*, *Machetornis*, and *Sublegatus*) are changed on the basis of new information on their phylogenetic relationships. In addition, *Piprites* is moved from Genus Incertae Sedis to the new subfamily Pipritinae.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/nacc/proposals/2018.html.

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

pp. xvii–liv. The number in the title of the list of species remains unchanged at 2,143. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Tadorna tadorna Common Shelduck. (A)
Caprimulgus jotaka Gray Nightjar. (A)
OCEANITIDAE
Pseudobulweria rostrata Tahiti Petrel. (A)
Elaninae
Gypaetinae
Accipitrinae
Dryobates pubescens Downy Woodpecker.
Dryobates nuttallii Nuttall's Woodpecker.
Dryobates scalaris Ladder-backed Woodpecker.
Dryobates borealis Red-cockaded Woodpecker.
Dryobates villosus Hairy Woodpecker.
Dryobates albolarvatus White-headed Woodpecker.
Dryobates fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.
Dryobates arizonae Arizona Woodpecker.
Dryobates stricklandi Strickland's Woodpecker.
Dryobates kirkii Red-rumped Woodpecker.
Automolus exsertus Chiriqui Foliage-gleaner.
ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE
Pipritinae
Rhynchocyclinae
Nesotriccus murinus Mouse-colored Tyrannulet.
Perisoreus canadensis Canada Jay.
Horornis diphone Japanese Bush-Warbler. (H, I)
Larvivora cyane Siberian Blue Robin. (A)
Larvivora sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin. (A)
Cyanecula svecica Bluethroat.
Calliope calliope Siberian Rubythroat. (A)
Centronyx bairdii Baird's Sparrow.
Centronyx henslowii Henslow's Sparrow.
Ammospiza leconteii LeConte's Sparrow.
Ammospiza maritima Seaside Sparrow.
Ammospiza nelsoni Nelson's Sparrow.
Ammospiza caudacuta Saltmarsh Sparrow.
Leistes militaris Red-breasted Meadowlark.
Ramphocelus passerinii Scarlet-rumped Tanager.
Melopyrrha portoricensis Puerto Rican Bullfinch.
Melopyrrha violacea Greater Antillean Bullfinch.
Sporophila torqueola Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater.
Sporophila morelleti Morelet's Seedeater.

Delete the following names:

Caprimulgus indicus Gray Nightjar. (A)
Pterodroma rostrata Tahiti Petrel. (A)
Picoides scalaris Ladder-backed Woodpecker.
Picoides nuttallii Nuttall's Woodpecker.
Picoides pubescens Downy Woodpecker.
Picoides fumigatus Smoky-brown Woodpecker.
Picoides villosus Hairy Woodpecker.
Picoides arizonae Arizona Woodpecker.
Picoides stricklandi Strickland's Woodpecker.
Picoides borealis Red-cockaded Woodpecker.
Picoides albolarvatus White-headed Woodpecker.
Veniliornis kirkii Red-rumped Woodpecker.
Phaeomyias murina Mouse-colored Tyrannulet.
Perisoreus canadensis Gray Jay.
Cettia diphone Japanese Bush-Warbler. (H, I)
Luscinia sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin. (A)
Luscinia calliope Siberian Rubythroat. (A)
Luscinia svecica Bluethroat.
Luscinia cyane Siberian Blue Robin. (A)
Gracula religiosa Hill Myna.
Ammodramus bairdii Baird's Sparrow.
Ammodramus henslowii Henslow's Sparrow.
Ammodramus leconteii LeConte's Sparrow.
Ammodramus nelsoni Nelson's Sparrow.
Ammodramus caudacutus Saltmarsh Sparrow.
Ammodramus maritimus Seaside Sparrow.
Leistes militaris Red-breasted Blackbird.
Geothlypis aequinoctialis Masked Yellowthroat.
Ramphocelus passerinii Passerini's Tanager.
Ramphocelus costaricensis Cherrie's Tanager.
Loxigilla portoricensis Puerto Rican Bullfinch.
Loxigilla violacea Greater Antillean Bullfinch.
Sporophila torqueola White-collared Seedeater.

Recognize new family **OCEANITIDAE** and move the following species to this family:

Oceanites oceanicus
Pelagodroma marina
Fregetta tropica

Adopt the following linear sequence for families in the order Procellariiformes:

DIOMEDEIDAE
OCEANITIDAE
HYDROBATIDAE
PROCELLARIIDAE

Adopt the following subfamily arrangement and linear sequence of species for the family **ACCIPITRIDAE**:

Elaninae
Gampsonyx swainsonii
Elanus leucurus
Gypaetinae
Chondrohierax uncinatus
Leptodon cayanensis
Elanoides forficatus
Accipitrinae
Morphnus guianensis
Harpia harpyja
Aquila chrysaetos
Spizaetus tyrannus
Spizaetus melanoleucus
Spizaetus ornatus
Harpagus bidentatus
Circus hudsonius
Circus buffoni
Circus aeruginosus
Accipiter poliogaster
Accipiter soloensis
Accipiter superciliosus
Accipiter striatus
Accipiter cooperii
Accipiter gundlachi
Accipiter bicolor
Accipiter gentilis
Milvus migrans
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Haliaeetus albicilla
Haliaeetus pelagicus
Ictinia mississippiensis
Ictinia plumbea
Busarellus nigricollis
Geranospiza caerulescens
Rostrhamus sociabilis
Helicolestes hamatus
Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea
Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachii
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga
Buteogallus solitarius
Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Geranoaetus albicaudatus
Pseudastur albicollis
Leucopternis semiplumbeus
Buteo plagiatus
Buteo nitidus
Buteo lineatus
Buteo ridgwayi
Buteo platypterus
Buteo solitarius
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo albonotatus
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis

Change the sequence of species in the genera ***Picoides***, ***Dendrocopos***, and ***Dryobates*** (including one species formerly in ***Veniliornis***) to:

Picoides dorsalis
Picoides arcticus
Dendrocopos major
Dryobates pubescens
Dryobates nuttallii
Dryobates scalaris
Dryobates borealis
Dryobates villosus
Dryobates albolarvatus
Dryobates fumigatus
Dryobates arizonae
Dryobates stricklandi
Dryobates kirkii

Recognize new family **ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE** and adopt the following classification and linear sequence for families from **TYRANNIDAE** to **OXYRUNCIDAE**:

PIPRIDAE
COTINGIDAE
TITYRIDAE
OXYRUNCIDAE
ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE
TYRANNIDAE

Move the genera and included species of ***Onychorhynchus***, ***Terenotriccus***, and ***Myiobius***, in this sequence, to the newly inserted **ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE**.

Recognize new subfamilies **Pipritinae** and **Rhynchocyclinae** and adopt the following classification and linear sequence for subfamilies in **TYRANNIDAE**:

Pipritinae
Platyrinchinae

Rhynchocyclinae
Elaeniinae
Tyranninae
Fluvicolinae

Delete the heading Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** above ***Piprites griseiceps*** and move this species to follow the newly inserted **Pipritinae**.

Move the genera and included species of ***Mionectes***, ***Leptopogon***, ***Phylloscartes***, ***Pseudotriccus***, ***Myiornis***, ***Lophotriccus***, ***Oncostoma***, ***Poecilotriccus***, ***Todirostrum***, ***Cnipodectes***, ***Rhynchocyclus***, and ***Tolmomyias***, in this sequence, to the newly inserted **Rhynchocyclinae**.

Move ***Machetornis rixosa*** to **Tyranninae** to follow ***Pitangus sulphuratus***, and ***Sublegatus arenarum*** to **Fluvicolinae** to follow ***Fluvicola pica***.

Change the sequence of species formerly in the genus ***Luscinia*** to:

Larvivora cyane
Larvivora sibilans
Cyanecula svecica
Calliope calliope

Change the sequence of species formerly in the genus ***Ammodramus*** to:

Ammodramus savannarum
Centronyx bairdii
Centronyx henslowii
Ammospiza leconteii
Ammospiza maritima
Ammospiza nelsoni
Ammospiza caudacuta

Change the sequence of species in the genera ***Melopyrrha***, ***Loxipasser***, and ***Loxigilla*** to:

Melopyrrha portoricensis
Melopyrrha nigra
Melopyrrha violacea
Loxipasser anoxanthus
Loxigilla noctis
Loxigilla barbadensis

Note*: The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).*

1. [p. 64] Before the account for *Tadorna ferruginea*, insert the following new species account:

Tadorna tadorna (Linnaeus). Common Shelduck.

Anas Tadorna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 122; based on "The Sheldrake, or Burrough-Duck" of Albin, 1731, Nat. Hist. Birds, 1, p. 90, pl. 94. (Coasts of Europe; restricted to Sweden by Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica, ed. 2, p. 40.)

Habitat.—Muddy and sandy shores of large coastal estuaries in Europe; shores of inland saline and brackish lakes in open steppe in Asia.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northwestern Europe from Iceland, the British Isles, and Scandinavia south to the Atlantic coast of France (isolated populations in French Mediterranean shores and Sardinia, a few in Tunisia); and in Asia from extreme southeastern Europe across Turkey and the northern shores of the Black Sea eastward over central Asia through Mongolia to northern China (small and isolated breeding populations in Iran and Afghanistan). European populations largely resident, but many stage a molt migration in summer and spend the late summer in coastal Germany. Asian populations migratory.

Winters south to North Africa, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, northern India, Bangladesh, Korea, Japan (mainly Kyushu) and southern China, rarely south to Senegal, the Arabian Peninsula, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. Accidental in the Philippines.

Casual in Newfoundland (St. Johns, 17 November 2009, and Avalon Peninsula, 3 April 2014; photos; Pyle et al. 2017). Brinkley (2010) detailed some 40 records in North America through early 2010, many from eastern Canada and the mid-Atlantic region, and considered that those could well involve birds of natural origin, perhaps from the increasing Iceland population. Other records, including a few from western North America (e.g., California) are more problematical.

2. [p. 273] *Caprimulgus jotaka* and *C. phalaena* are treated as species separate from *C. indicus*. Remove the species account for *C. indicus* and replace it with the following new account:

Caprimulgus jotaka Temminck and Schlegel. Gray Nightjar.

Caprimulgus jotaka Temminck and Schlegel, 1844, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves, 1847, p. 37, pl. 12 ♂, pl. 13 ♀. (Japan.)

Habitat.—Open coniferous and deciduous forest including clear-cuts (avoids closed forest); winters along forest edges and in more open country.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Siberia and the Russian Far East south to northeastern Mongolia, Japan, and central and eastern China, and in the Himalayas from northeastern Pakistan, southwestern Tibet, Nepal, and northern India, east to northwestern Thailand, west-central Laos, and in China through Szechwan, northwest-

ern Yunnan, southern Shensi, and Kweichow to Fukien. Northern populations are highly migratory.

Winters in the Himalayas eastward from western Nepal, northeastern India (south to the northeastern Ghats), southern Myanmar, and southeastern China south through the remainder of southeast Asia to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and rarely the Philippines.

Casual in Sakhalin, southern Kuril Islands, Palau, Andaman Islands, and western New Guinea. Accidental off northwestern Australia (off Ashmore Reef) and in Alaska (Buldir Island, Aleutians, 31 May 1977, salvaged specimen; Day et al. 1979).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. indicus* Latham, 1790 [Jungle Nightjar] and *C. phalaena* Hartlaub and Finsch, 1872 [Palau Nightjar] as *C. indicus* [Gray Nightjar], but treated as separate species primarily on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Pratt et al. 1987, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, Pratt and Etpison 2008, del Hoyo et al. 2018).

3. [p. 303] Records of *Lampornis amethystinus* [Amethyst-throated Hummingbird] in Canada and the United States are recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the section on Distribution:

Accidental in Quebec (Saguenay, Région Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean, 30–31 July 2016; male, photos; Pyle et al. 2017) and in Texas (Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, 14–15 October 2016; male, photos; Pyle et al. 2017).

4. [p. 686] Phylogenetic analysis of morphology (Imber 1985) and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bretagnolle et al. 1998, Kennedy and Page 2002, Welch et al. 2014) have shown that the genus *Pterodroma* is not monophyletic. After the species account for *Pterodroma longirostris*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PSEUDOBULWERIA*** Mathews

Pseudobulweria Mathews, 1936, Ibis, p. 309. Type, by original designation, *Thalassidroma (Bulweria) macgillivrayi* G. R. Gray.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., Chesser et al. 2011) considered part of *Pterodroma*, but now treated as separate on the basis of morphological (Imber 1985) and genetic (Bretagnolle et al. 1998, Kennedy and Page 2002, Welch et al. 2014) data which indicate that *Pterodroma* as previously constituted was not monophyletic and that species of *Pseudobulweria* are not true *Pterodroma*.

Change ***Pterodroma rostrata*** to ***Pseudobulweria rostrata*** and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Pseudobulweria*. Replace the existing Notes with the following: Formerly placed in *Pterodroma*. See comments under *Pseudobulweria*.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***PTERODROMA*** Bonaparte, add the following Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Pseudobulweria*.

5. [pp. 22–26] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Kennedy and Page 2002, Hackett et al. 2008, Prum et al. 2015, Reddy et al. 2017) have shown that the family Hydrobatidae is not monophyletic. After the species account for *Phoebastria albatrus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **OCEANITIDAE**: Southern Storm-Petrels

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in the family Hydrobatidae, but genetic data (Kennedy and Page 2002, Hackett et al. 2008, Prum et al. 2015, Reddy et al. 2017) indicate that Hydrobatidae *sensu lato* consists of two deeply divergent clades that are not sister taxa.

Move the headings and citations for Genus ***OCEANITES*** Keyserling and Blasius, Genus ***PELAGODROMA*** Reichenbach, and Genus ***FREGETTA*** Bonaparte, and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this new family heading.

Change the family heading for Hydrobatidae to Family **HYDROBATIDAE**: Northern Storm-Petrels, and move this heading and its included genera and species accounts to follow the species account for *Fregetta tropica*. Insert the following Notes after the family heading:

Notes.—See comments under Oceanitidae.

6. [p. 98] Dickinson (2004) concluded that Mathews and Iredale (1921) were correct in showing that the genus name *Pseudastur*, previously attributed to Blyth, should instead be attributed to G. R. Gray. Change the heading and citation for *Pseudastur* to:

Genus ***PSEUDASTUR*** G. R. Gray

Pseudastur G. R. Gray, 1849, Genera Birds III (index): 55. Type, by original designation, *Falco poecilonotus* "Cuvier" = *Falco albicollis* Latham, 1790.

Add the following at the end of the existing Notes for *Pseudastur*: *Pseudastur* was formerly ascribed to Blyth, but Mathews and Iredale (1921) showed that the first publication of Blyth's name was in Gray's index and that the name must be attributed to Gray (also see Dickinson 2004).

7. [pp. 87–105] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Lerner and Mindell 2005, Griffiths et al. 2007, Lerner et al. 2008, Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) have shown that the linear sequence of species in the family Accipitridae does not reflect their evolu-

tionary relationships. Rearrange the sequence of species to:

Gampsonyx swainsonii
Elanus leucurus
Chondrohierax uncinatus
Leptodon cayanensis
Elanoides forficatus
Morphnus guianensis
Harpia harpyja
Aquila chrysaetos
Spizaetus tyrannus
Spizaetus melanoleucus
Spizaetus ornatus
Harpagus bidentatus
Circus hudsonius
Circus buffoni
Circus aeruginosus
Accipiter poliogaster
Accipiter soloensis
Accipiter superciliosus
Accipiter striatus
Accipiter cooperii
Accipiter gundlachi
Accipiter bicolor
Accipiter gentilis
Milvus migrans
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Haliaeetus albicilla
Haliaeetus pelagicus
Ictinia mississippiensis
Ictinia plumbea
Busarellus nigricollis
Geranospiza caerulescens
Rostrhamus sociabilis
Helicolestes hamatus
Cryptoleucopteryx plumbea
Buteogallus anthracinus
Buteogallus gundlachii
Buteogallus meridionalis
Buteogallus urubitinga
Buteogallus solitarius
Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Geranoaetus albicaudatus
Pseudastur albicollis
Leucopternis semiplumbeus
Buteo plagiatus
Buteo nitidus
Buteo lineatus
Buteo ridgwayi
Buteo platypterus
Buteo solitarius
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo albonotatus
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis

8. [pp. 87–105] A subfamily classification is adopted for family Accipitridae, following Griffiths et al. (2007). This results in the following changes:

Under the heading Family **ACCIPITRIDAE**: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies, add the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence follows Lerner and Mindell (2005), Griffiths et al. (2007), and Raposo do Amaral et al. (2009), and subfamily classification follows Griffiths et al. (2007).

After the heading and Notes for family Accipitridae, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily ELANINAE: Elanine Kites

Move the headings Genus ***GAMPSONYX*** Vigors, Genus ***ELANUS*** Savigny, their citations, and their included species accounts to follow this heading, and delete the existing Notes under *Gampsonyx*.

After the species account for *Elanus leucurus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily GYPAETINAE: Gypaetine Hawks

Move the headings Genus ***CHONDROHIERAX*** Lesson, Genus ***LEPTODON*** Sundevall, Genus ***ELANOIDES*** Vieillot, their citations, and their included species accounts to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Elanoides forficatus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily ACCIPITRINAE: Hawks, Eagles, and Old World Vultures

Move the headings Genus ***MORPHNUS*** Dumont, Genus ***HARPIA*** Vieillot, Genus ***AQUILA*** Brisson, Genus ***SPIZAETUS*** Vieillot, Genus ***HARPAGUS*** Vigors, Genus ***CIRCUS*** Lacépède, Genus ***ACCIPITER*** Brisson, Genus ***MILVUS*** Lacépède, Genus ***HALIAEETUS*** Savigny, Genus ***ICTINIA*** Vieillot, Genus ***BUSARELLUS*** Lesson, Genus ***GERANOSPIZA*** Kaup, Genus ***ROSTRHAMUS*** Lesson, Genus ***HELICOLESTES*** Bangs and Penard, Genus ***CRYPTOLEUCOPTERYX*** Raposo do Amaral et al., Genus ***BUTEOGALLUS*** Lesson, Genus ***MORPHNARCHUS*** Ridgway, Genus ***RUPORNIS*** Kaup, Genus ***PARABUTEO*** Ridgway, Genus ***GERANOAETUS*** Kaup, Genus ***PSEUDASTUR*** G. R. Gray, Genus ***LEUCOPTERNIS*** Kaup,

Genus ***BUTEO*** Lacépède, their citations and Notes (except as below), and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this heading. Delete the existing Notes under *Busarellus*.

9. [pp. 339–341] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Weibel and Moore 2002a, 2002b; Winkler et al. 2014; Fuchs and Pons 2015; and Shakya et al. 2017) have shown that the genus *Picoides* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading Genus ***PICOIDES*** Lacépède, its citation, and the species accounts for *P. dorsalis* and *P. arcticus* to follow the species account for *Xiphidiopicus percussus*, and insert the following Notes under *Picoides*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included many species now placed in *Dryobates*, but genetic data (Weibel and Moore 2002a, 2002b; Winkler et al. 2014; Fuchs and Pons 2015; Shakya et al. 2017) indicate that *Picoides* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that these species are not true *Picoides*.

Move the heading Genus ***DENDROCOPOS*** Koch, its citation, and the species account for *D. major* to follow the species account for *Picoides arcticus*.

After the species account for *Dendrocopos major*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***DRYOBATES*** Boie

Remove the citations for *Dryobates*, *Phrenopicus*, and *Xenipicus* from the synonymy of *Picoides* and place them under the heading for *Dryobates*. Remove the citation for *Veniliornis* and place it under the heading for *Dryobates*, preceding the citation for *Xenipicus*. Add the following Notes at the end of the synonymy:

Notes.—See comments under *Picoides* and in the species accounts below.

Change the generic names of *Picoides pubescens*, *P. nuttallii*, *P. scalaris*, *P. borealis*, *P. villosus*, *P. albolarvatus*, *P. fumigatus*, *P. arizonae*, *P. stricklandi*, and *Veniliornis kirkii* to *Dryobates*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species, in this sequence, under the heading and Notes for *Dryobates*.

Insert the following as new Notes or add to the end of the existing Notes in the species accounts for *Dryobates pubescens*, *D. nuttallii*, and *D. scalaris*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Picoides*. See comments under *Picoides*.

Insert the following as new Notes or add to the end of the existing Notes in the species accounts for *Dryobates borealis*, *D. villosus*, *D. albolarvatus*, *D. arizonae*, and *D. stricklandi*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Picoides*, and sometimes (e.g., Gill and Donsker 2018) placed in *Leuconotopicus*. See comments under *Picoides*.

Replace the Notes in the species account for *Dryobates fumigatus* with:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Veniliornis* (AOU 1983, 1998) or *Picoides* (Chesser et al. 2012). See comments under *Picoides*.

Replace the Notes in the species account for *Dryobates kirkii* with:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Veniliornis*.

Delete the heading Genus ***VENILIORNIS*** Bonaparte.

10. [p. 352] *Automolus exsertus* is treated as a species separate from *A. ochrolaemus*, following Freeman and Montgomery (2017). In the account for *A. ochrolaemus*, revise the distributional statement as follows and insert the following Notes:

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica, and both slopes of Panama (except Chiriquí province), and in South America west of the Andes from northern Colombia to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from central Colombia, central Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. exsertus*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations and differential responses to playback of *A. exsertus* and *A. ochrolaemus hypophaeus*, respectively, in Central America (Freeman and Montgomery 2017).

After the account for *A. ochrolaemus*, insert the following new species account:

Automolus exsertus Bangs. Chiriqui Foliage-gleaner.

Automolus exsertus Bangs, 1901, Auk 18: 367. (Divala, Chiriquí.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1400 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Costa Rica (absent from the dry northwest) and western Panama (Chiriquí east to Veraguas).

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

11. [pp. 347, 373–420] Analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Rheindt et al. 2008; Tello et al. 2009) have shown that

the arrangement of families in the tyrannine portion of the Suborder TYRANNI: Suboscines does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the heading Superfamily TYRANNOIDEA: Tyrant-Flycatchers, Cotingas, Manakins, and Allies.

Replace the Notes under the heading Suborder TYRANNI: Suboscines with:

Notes.—Classification and linear sequence of families follow Tello et al. (2009), Moyle et al. (2009), and Ohlson et al. (2013).

Move the heading and Notes for Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins, and its included genus and species accounts, to follow the species account for *Synallaxis erythrothorax*.

Move the heading and Notes for Family **COTINGIDAE**: Cotingas, and its included genus and species accounts, to follow the species account for *Ceratopipra erythrocephala*.

Move the heading and Notes for Family **TITYRIDAE**: Becards, Tityras, and Allies, and its included genus and species accounts, to follow the species account for *Carpodectes nitidus*.

Move the heading and Notes for Family **OXYRUNCIDAE**: Sharpbills, and its included genus and species accounts, to follow the species account for *Tityra inquisitor*.

After the species account for *Oxyruncus cristatus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE**: Royal-Flycatchers

Notes.—The genera *Onychorhynchus*, *Terenotriccus*, and *Myiobius* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the Fluvicolinae, but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Tello et al. 2009) indicate that they form a clade more closely related to the Oxyruncidae than to the Tyrannidae.

Move the headings, citations, and Notes for Genus ***ONYCHORHYNCHUS*** Fischer von Waldheim, Genus ***TERENOTRICCUS*** Ridgway, and Genus ***MYIOBIUS*** G. R. Gray, and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this new heading.

Move the heading Family **TYRANNIDAE**: Tyrant Flycatchers to follow the species account for *Myiobius atricaudus*.

12. [pp. 373–420] Analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Rheindt et al. 2008; Tello et al. 2009) have shown that the arrangement of subfamilies in the family Tyrannidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Change the existing Notes under Family **TYRANNIDAE**: Tyrant Flycatchers to:

Notes.—Classification and linear sequence of subfamilies follow Ohlson et al. (2008), Rheindt et al. (2008), Tello et al. (2009), and Ohlson et al. (2013).

After the heading and Notes for Tyrannidae, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily PIPRITINAE: Piprites

Delete the heading Genus Incertae Sedis and Notes, move the heading Genus ***PIPRITES*** Cabanis and its included species account to follow this new heading, and insert the following Notes under *Piprites*:

Notes.—Formerly considered to be part of the Pipridae (AOU 1983) or *incertae sedis* within the Tyranni (AOU 1998), but genetic data indicate that *Piprites* is closely related to the tyrant-flycatchers (Tello et al. 2009, Ohlson et al. 2013).

Change Subfamily PLATYRINCHINAE: Tody-Tyrants and Flatbills to Subfamily PLATYRINCHINAE: Spadebills and insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) included several additional genera, but genetic data (Tello et al. 2009, Ohlson et al. 2013) indicate that species of *Platyrinchus* form a distinct clade sister to the rest of the tyrant-flycatchers (exclusive of *Piprites*).

Move Genus ***PLATYRINCHUS*** Desmarest, its citation, and its included species to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Platyrinchus coronatus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Subfamily RHYNCHOCYCLINAE: Flatbills and Tody-Tyrants

Notes.—Genera in this subfamily were formerly (AOU 1998) placed in the Elaeniinae or Platyrinchinae, but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Tello et al. 2009) indicate that they form a clade separate from these subfamilies.

Move Genus ***MIONECTES*** Cabanis, Genus ***LEPTOPOGON*** Cabanis, Genus ***PHYLLOSCARTES*** Cabanis and Heine, Genus ***PSEUDOTRICCUS*** Taczanowski and Berlepsch, Genus ***MYIORNIS*** Bertoni, Genus ***LOPHOTRICCUS*** Berlepsch, Genus ***ONCOSTOMA*** Sclater, Genus ***POECILOTRICCUS*** Berlepsch, Genus ***TODIROSTRUM*** Lesson, Genus ***CNIPODECTES*** Sclater and Salvin, Genus ***RHYNCHOCYCLUS*** Cabanis and Heine, and Genus ***TOLMOMYIAS*** Hellmayr, their citations and Notes, and

their included species, in this sequence, to follow this heading.

Move Subfamily ELAENIINAE: Tyrannulets, Elaenias, and Allies, and its included genera and species accounts, to follow the account for *Tolmomyias flaviventris*.

Remove the heading Genus ***SUBLEGATUS*** Sclater and Salvin and its included species account from the Elaeniinae and insert them after the species account for *Fluvicola pica* in the Fluvicolinae. Insert the following Notes under *Sublegatus*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the Elaeniinae but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Tello et al. 2009) indicate that *Sublegatus* belongs in the Fluvicolinae.

Move the heading Subfamily TYRANNINAE: Tyrannine Flycatchers and its included genera and species accounts to follow the account for *Zimmerius vilissimus*.

Move the heading Subfamily FLUVICOLINAE: Fluvicoline Flycatchers and its included genera and species accounts to follow the account for *Tyrannus savana*.

Remove the heading Genus ***MACHETORNIS*** Gray and its included species account from the Fluvicolinae and insert them after the species account for *Pitangus sulphuratus* in the Tyranninae. Insert the following Notes under *Machetornis*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the Fluvicolinae but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2008, 2013; Tello et al. 2009) indicate that *Machetornis* belongs in the Tyranninae.

13. [p. 374] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Zucker et al. 2016) have shown that *Phaeomyias* is paraphyletic with respect to *Nesotriccus*. Change ***Phaeomyias murina*** to ***Nesotriccus murinus***, place the account for this species after the species account for *Nesotriccus ridgwayi*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Phaeomyias* but genetic data (Zucker et al. 2016) indicate that *Phaeomyias* is paraphyletic with respect to *Nesotriccus*, which has priority over *Phaeomyias*. More than one species is likely involved (Zucker et al. 2016).

Remove the heading Genus ***PHAEOMYIAS*** Berlepsch and place its citation in the synonymy for *Nesotriccus*.

14. [p. 377] Extralimital species *Elaenia brachyptera* is separated from *E. chiriquensis*, following Rheindt et al. (2015) and Remsen et al. (2018). In the species account for *E. chiriquensis*, change the distributional statement as follows: change "west of the Andes locally to northwestern Ecuador" to "west of the Andes locally in Colombia (except extreme southwest)." Insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *E. brachyptera* Berlepsch, 1907 [Coopman's Elaenia], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Rheindt et al. 2015).

15. [pp. 389–390] Extralimital species *Mitrephanes olivaceus* is separated from *M. phaeocercus*, following Remsen et al. (2018). In the species account for *M. phaeocercus*, remove reference to the *olivaceus* group from the distributional statement and change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *M. olivaceus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894 [Olive Flycatcher], but see Webster (1968) and Remsen et al. (2018).

16. [p. 393] A record of *Empidonax affinis* [Pine Flycatcher] in the United States is recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the section on Distribution:

Accidental in southern Arizona (Aliso Spring, Pima County, 28 May–7 July 2016; recordings, photos; Pyle et al. 2017).

17. [p. 401] Extralimital species *Fluvicola albiventer* is separated from *F. pica*, following Remsen et al. (2018). In the species account for *F. pica*, remove references to the *albiventer* group from the distributional statement and change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *F. albiventer* (Spix, 1825) [Black-backed Water-Tyrant], but see Ridgely and Tudor (1994) and Remsen et al. (2018).

18. [p. 430] Records of *Vireo gundlachii* [Cuban Vireo] in the United States are recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the section on Distribution:

Accidental in southern Florida (Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park, Key West, Monroe County, 19–24 April 2016; photos; Pyle et al. 2017; and Kawama Yacht Club, Monroe County, 29 April 2017; photos).

19. [pp. 437–438] Extralimital species *Vireo chivi* is separated from *V. olivaceus*, following Battey and Klicka (2017). In the species account for *V. olivaceus*, remove references to the *chivi* group from the distributional statement and change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *V. chivi* (Vieillot, 1817) [Chivi Vireo], but genomic data indicate that broadly defined *V. olivaceus* is paraphyletic with respect to *V. altiloquus* (Battey and Klicka 2017).

20. [pp. 441–442] The English name of *Perisoreus canadensis* is restored to Canada Jay. This name was used for *P. canadensis* in the first and second editions of the *Check-list* (AOU 1886, 1895), then used for *P. c. canadensis* when English names were used only for subspecies in the third and fourth editions (AOU 1910, 1931). Strickland (2017) outlined the history of the English names of this species, showing that the name Gray Jay (formerly used for *P. c. obscurus*) was incorrectly adopted when English names for species were reintroduced in the fifth edition (AOU 1957), despite guidelines calling for adoption of English names of nominate subspecies for polytypic species. In addition to its historical precedence, the name Canada Jay reflects the scientific name of the species and its main area of distribution, and is symmetrical with the geographical names of the other jays in this genus, Siberian Jay *P. infaustus* and Sichuan Jay *P. internigrans*. In the species account for *P. canadensis*, replace the second sentence of the existing Notes with the following: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) known as Gray Jay.

21. [p. 485] Extralimital species *Henicorhina anachoreta* is separated from *H. leucophrys*, following Cadena et al. (2015) and Remsen et al. (2018). In the species account for *H. leucosticta*, remove the last sentence of the Notes. In the species account for *H. leucophrys*, change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *H. anachoreta* Bangs, 1899 [Hermit Wood-Wren], but separated on the basis of genetic, morphological, and behavioral differences, including asymmetrical response to playback, between these parapatric species (Caro et al. 2013, Burbridge et al. 2015, Cadena et al. 2015).

22. [p. 489] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Alström et al. 2006, 2011; Irestedt et al. 2011) have shown that the genus *Cettia* is not monophyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the heading Family **CETTIIDAE**: Bush-Warblers, remove the heading and citation for *Cettia*, and insert the following new heading:

Genus ***HORORNIS*** Hodgson

Horornis Hodgson, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31. Types *H. fortipes* and *H. flaviventris*; restricted to *H. fortipes* (Seebohm, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 5: 133).

Change ***Cettia diphone*** to ***Horornis diphone***, place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Horornis*, and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Cettia*, but genetic data (Alström et al. 2006, 2011; Irestedt et al. 2011) indicate that *Cettia* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that *H. diphone* is not closely related to true *Cettia*.

23. [pp. 495–496] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Sangster et al. 2010) have shown that the genus *Luscinia* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Copsychus malabaricus*, delete the heading, citation, and Notes for *Luscinia*, and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***LARVIVORA*** Hodgson

Larvivora Hodgson, 1837, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 6: 102. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla cyane* Pallas.

Notes.—*Larvivora*, *Cyanecula*, and *Calliope* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998; Chesser et al. 2010) considered congeneric with *Luscinia*, but genetic data (Sangster et al. 2010) indicate that *Luscinia* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that species in these genera are not true *Luscinia*. These genera were formerly included in the family Turdidae, but genetic data (Sangster et al. 2010, Zuccon and Ericson 2010) indicate that they belong in the Muscicapidae.

Change ***Luscinia cyane*** to ***Larvivora cyane*** and ***Luscinia sibilans*** to ***Larvivora sibilans***, place the accounts for these species, in this sequence, under the heading and citation for *Larvivora*, and insert the following as new Notes or at the beginning of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in *Luscinia*. See comments under *Larvivora*.

After the species account for *Larvivora sibilans*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***CYANECULA*** Brehm

Cyanecula C. L. Brehm, 1828, Isis von Oken 21:1280. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla svecica* Linnaeus.

Change ***Luscinia svecica*** to ***Cyanecula svecica***, place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Cyanecula*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Luscinia*. See comments under *Larvivora*.

After the species account for *Cyanecula svecica*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***CALLIOPE*** Gould

Calliope Gould, 1836, Birds Europe, pt. 2, pl. 118, text. Type, by monotypy, *Calliope Lathamii* Gould = *Motacilla calliope* Pallas.

Change ***Luscinia calliope*** to ***Calliope calliope***, place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Calliope*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Luscinia*. See comments under *Larvivora*.

24. [pp. 615–622] Analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Klicka and Spellman 2007, DaCosta et al. 2009, Klicka et al. 2014, Barker et al. 2015, Bryson et al. 2016) have shown that the genus *Ammodramus* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Ammodramus savannarum*, insert the following new heading:

Genus ***CENTRONYX*** Baird

Remove the citations for *Centronyx* and *Nemospiza* from the synonymy of *Ammodramus* and place them under the heading for *Centronyx*. Add the following Notes at the end of the synonymy:

Notes.—*Centronyx* and *Ammospiza* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered congeneric with *Ammodramus*, but genetic data (Klicka and Spellman 2007, DaCosta et al. 2009, Klicka et al. 2014, Barker et al. 2015, Bryson et al. 2016) indicate that *Ammodramus* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that these species are not true *Ammodramus*.

Change ***Ammodramus bairdii*** to ***Centronyx bairdii*** and ***Ammodramus henslowii*** to ***Centronyx henslowii***, and place the accounts for these species, in this sequence, under the heading and Notes for *Centronyx*, and delete the existing Notes under *Centronyx henslowii*.

After the species account for *Centronyx henslowii*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genus ***AMMOSPIZA*** Oberholser

Remove the citation for *Ammospiza* from the synonymy of *Ammodramus* and place it under the heading for *Ammospiza*. Remove the citations for *Passerherbulus* and *Thryospiza* from the synonymy of *Ammodramus* and place in the synonymy of *Ammospiza*. Add the following Notes at the end of the synonymy:

Notes.—See comments under *Centronyx*.

Change the generic names of *Ammodramus leconteii* and *A. nelsoni* to *Ammospiza*, change ***Ammodramus maritimus*** to ***Ammospiza maritima*** and ***Ammodramus caudacutus*** to ***Ammospiza caudacuta***, add parentheses around the authority for *A. nelsoni*, and place the accounts for these species under the heading and Notes for *Ammospiza*, in the following sequence:

Ammospiza leconteii
Ammospiza maritima
Ammospiza nelsoni
Ammospiza caudacuta

In the Notes under species accounts for *Ammospiza leconteii*, *A. maritima*, *A. nelsoni*, and *A. caudacuta*, replace the second sentence with: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Ammodramus*. See comments under *Centronyx*.

25. [p. 642] Change the English name of *Leistes militaris* to Red-breasted Meadowlark, following Remsen et al. (2018). Add the following sentence at the beginning of the Notes: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) known as Red-breasted Blackbird.

26. [p. 559–560] Playback experiments (Freeman and Montgomery 2017) and mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Escalante et al. 2009) indicate that the subspecies *Geothlypis aequinoctialis chiriquensis* is more closely related to *G. semiflava* than to *G. aequinoctialis*. Remove the species account for *G. aequinoctialis* and change the distributional statement and Notes for *G. semiflava* to:

Distribution.—*Resident* [*bairdi* group] in Middle America from northeastern Honduras (Río Segovia [= Coco]) south in the Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua and Costa Rica (locally also on the Pacific slope in the Arenal region) to western Panama (Bocas del Toro; [*chiriquensis* group] in southwestern Costa Rica (Cañas Gordas district in the southwest) and western Panama (Volcán de Chiriquí, in western Chiriquí); and [*semiflava* group] in South America in western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Notes.—Groups: *G. bairdi* Ridgway, 1884 [Baird's Yellowthroat], *G. chiriquensis* Salvin, 1872 [Chiriqui Yellowthroat], and *G. semiflava* [Choco Yellowthroat]. Subspecies *chiriquensis*, formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in *G. aequinoctialis* (Gmelin, 1789) [Masked Yellowthroat], is now placed in *G. semiflava* on the basis of response to playback (Freeman and Montgomery 2017) and close genetic similarity (Escalante et al. 2009).

27. [pp. 580–581] *Ramphocelus costaricensis* is treated as a subspecies of *R. passerinii*, following Freeman and Montgomery (2017). Remove the species account for *R. costaricensis*, change the English name for *R. passerinii* back (e.g., AOU 1983) to Scarlet-rumped Tanager, and modify the distributional statement in the account for *R. passerinii* as follows: change "on Pacific slope in Costa Rica (central Guanacaste, northern Puntarenas)" to "on Pacific slope in Costa Rica (central Guanacaste south) and Panama (Chiriquí and [formerly?] western Veraguas)."

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) treated as two species *R. passerinii* [Passerini's Tanager] and *R. costaricensis* Cherrie, 1891 [Cherrie's Tanager], but merged again (as in AOU 1983) based on similarities in song, plumage, and response to playback experiments (Freeman and Montgomery 2017), and a better understanding of the significance of differences in mitochondrial DNA, which had provided the rationale for the split.

28. [pp. 594–596] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Burns et al. 2014) have shown that *Loxigilla* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading Genus ***MELOPYRRHA*** Bonaparte, its citation, and Notes to follow the species account for *Euneornis campestris*; change ***Loxigilla portoricensis*** to ***Melopyrrha portoricensis*** and ***Loxigilla violacea*** to ***Melopyrrha violacea***; place the species accounts for *M. portoricensis*, *M. nigra*, and *M. violacea*, in this sequence, under the heading and citation for *Melopyrrha*; and insert the following Notes in the account for *M. portoricensis*:

Notes.—Formerly, with *M. violacea*, placed in *Loxigilla* (AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Loxigilla* is polyphyletic and that these species are not true *Loxigilla. Pyrrhulagra* Bonaparte, 1850 (type species *noctis*), is an objective junior synonym for *Loxigilla* and is unavailable as a genus name for the group containing *portoricensis*, *nigra*, and *violacea* (*contra* Burns et al. 2016).

Insert the following Notes in the account for *M. violacea*:

Notes.—See comments under *M. portoricensis*.

Move the heading Genus ***LOXIPASSER*** Bryant, its citation and Notes, and its included species account to follow the account for *M. violacea*, and move the heading Genus ***LOXIGILLA*** Lesson, its citation and Notes, and its included species accounts to follow the account for *Loxipasser anoxanthus*.

29. [p. 592] *Sporophila morelleti* is treated as a species separate from *S. torqueola*, following Mason et al. (2018). In the species account for *S. torqueola*, change the English name to Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater, restrict the distributional statement to that for the *torqueola* group and the paragraph concerning escapes from California and Arizona, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. morelleti*, but separated on the basis of polyphyly in mtDNA, distinctness of nuclear DNA consistent with this, and differences in song and plumage commensurate with those in other closely related species of *Sporophila* (Mason et al. 2018).

After the account for *S. torqueola*, insert the following new species account:

Sporophila morelleti (Bonaparte). Morelet's Seedeater.

Spermophila morelleti Bonaparte, 1850, Consp. Gen. Avium 1(2): 497. (Guatemala; type from Petén, Guatemala, *fide* Salvin and Godman, 1885, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves 1: 353.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Riparian Thickets (0–2000 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—[same as distribution for *morelleti* group]

Notes.—The scientific name honors the collector of the type specimen, P. M. A. Morelet (Salvin and Godman 1885), but Bonaparte misspelled his name in the species description, an error perpetuated in the English name "Morellet's Seedeater" by AOU (1886), Ridgway (1901), and others. See comments under *S. torqueola*.

30. [p. 690] Delete the account for *Tadorna tadorna* from the Appendix.

31. [p. 524] Move *Gracula religiosa* from the main list to Appendix 1, following the account for *Acridotheres javanicus*, for reasons outlined below, and change its circumscription to follow most global references, beginning with Feare and Craig (1998) and Clements (2000), in considering *G. indica* to be a separate species from *G. religiosa*. In the Appendix, change the species account for *G. religiosa* to the following:

Gracula religiosa Linnaeus. Common Hill-Myna.

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

This species, previously considered conspecific with *G. indica* (Cuvier, 1829) [Southern Hill-Myna], is resident from India (except southern peninsular), southeastern Asia, extreme southern China, and Hainan south to the Andaman and Nicobar islands and Indonesia. It was included on the main list in AOU (1998) as introduced and established in Puerto Rico, but it is now extremely rare in Puerto Rico and has probably not bred there for decades (Oberle 2010; M. Oberle and S. Colón, in litt.). Escapes have also been recorded in Hawaii and Florida, where it is listed as a non-established exotic and is unlikely to become established (Greenlaw et al. 2014, Pyle and Pyle 2017).

32. [pp. 705 ff.] Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Tadorna tadorna Tadorne de Belon
Caprimulgus jotaka Engoulevent jotaka
OCEANITIDAE
Pseudobulweria rostrata Pétrel de Tahiti
Chondrohierax uncinatus Bec-en-croc de Temminck
Leptodon cayanensis Bec-en-croc de Cayenne
Elanoides forficatus Naucler à queue fourchue
Harpagus bidentatus Harpage bidenté
Busarellus nigricollis Buse à tête blanche
Dryobates pubescens Pic mineur
Dryobates nuttallii Pic de Nuttall
Dryobates scalaris Pic arlequin
Dryobates borealis Pic à face blanche
Dryobates villosus Pic chevelu
Dryobates albolarvatus Pic à tête blanche
Dryobates fumigatus Pic enfumé
Dryobates arizonae Pic d'Arizona
Dryobates stricklandi Pic de Strickland
Dryobates kirkii Pic à croupion rouge
Automolus exsertus Anabate du Chiriqui
ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE
Onychorhynchus coronatus Porte-éventail roi
Terenotriccus erythrurus Barbichon rougequeue
Myiobius villosus Barbichon hérissé
Myiobius sulphureipygius Barbichon à croupion jaune
Myiobius atricaudus Barbichon à queue noire
Oncostoma cinereigulare Bec-en-arc cendré
Oncostoma olivaceum Bec-en-arc de Lawrence
Cnipodectes subbrunneus Tyranneau brun
Rhynchocyclus brevirostris Tyranneau à bec court
Rhynchocyclus olivaceus Tyranneau olivâtre
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Tyranneau jaune-olive
Tolmomyias assimilis Tyranneau à miroir
Tolmomyias flaviventris Tyranneau à poitrine jaune
Nesotriccus murinus Tyranneau souris
Myiopagis cotta Élénie de Jamaïque
Machetornis rixosa Tyran querelleur
Contopus pallidus Moucherolle de Jamaïque
Sublegatus arenarum Moucherolle des palétuviers
Horornis diphone Bouscarle chanteuse
Larvivora cyane Rossignol bleu
Larvivora sibilans Rossignol siffleur
Cyanecula svecica Gorgebleue à miroir
Calliope calliope Rossignol calliope
Centronyx bairdii Bruant de Baird
Centronyx henslowii Bruant de Henslow
Ammospiza leconteii Bruant de LeConte
Ammospiza maritima Bruant maritime
Ammospiza nelsoni Bruant de Nelson
Ammospiza caudacuta Bruant à queue aiguë
Melopyrrha portoricensis Sporophile de Porto Rico
Melopyrrha violacea Sporophile petit-coq
Sporophila morelleti Sporophile de Morelet

in APPENDIX (Part 1)

Gracula religiosa Mainate religieux

Delete the following names:

Caprimulgus indicus Engoulevent jotaka
Pterodroma rostrata Pétrel de Tahiti
Leptodon cayanensis Milan de Cayenne
Chondrohierax uncinatus Milan bec-en-croc
Elanoides forficatus Milan à queue fourchue
Harpagus bidentatus Milan bidenté
Busarellus nigricollis Busarelle à tête blanche
Picoides scalaris Pic arlequin
Picoides nuttallii Pic de Nuttall
Picoides pubescens Pic mineur
Picoides fumigatus Pic enfumé
Picoides villosus Pic chevelu
Picoides arizonae Pic d'Arizona
Picoides stricklandi Pic de Strickland
Picoides borealis Pic à face blanche
Picoides albolarvatus Pic à tête blanche
Veniliornis kirkii Pic à croupion rouge
Phaeomyias murina Tyranneau souris
Myiopagis cotta Élénie de la Jamaïque
Sublegatus arenarum Tyranneau des palétuviers
Oncostoma cinereigulare Tyranneau à bec courbe
Oncostoma olivaceum Tyranneau de Lawrence
Cnipodectes subbrunneus Platyrhynque brun
Rhynchocyclus brevirostris Platyrhynque à bec court
Rhynchocyclus olivaceus Platyrhynque olivâtre
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Platyrhynque jaune-olive
Tolmomyias assimilis Platyrhynque à miroir
Tolmomyias flaviventris Platyrhynque à poitrine jaune
Onychorhynchus coronatus Moucherolle royal
Terenotriccus erythrurus Moucherolle rougequeue
Myiobius villosus Moucherolle hérissé
Myiobius sulphureipygius Moucherolle à croupion jaune
Myiobius atricaudus Moucherolle à queue noire
Contopus pallidus Moucherolle de la Jamaïque
Machetornis rixosa Moucherolle querelleur
Cettia diphone Bouscarle chanteuse
Luscinia sibilans Rossignol siffleur
Luscinia calliope Rossignol calliope
Luscinia svecica Gorgebleue à miroir
Luscinia cyane Rossignol bleu
Gracula religiosa Mainate religieux
Ammodramus bairdii Bruant de Baird
Ammodramus henslowii Bruant de Henslow
Ammodramus leconteii Bruant de LeConte
Ammodramus nelsoni Bruant de Nelson
Ammodramus caudacutus Bruant à queue aiguë
Ammodramus maritimus Bruant maritime
Geothlypis aequinoctialis Paruline équatoriale
Ramphocelus costaricensis Tangara du Costa Rica

Loxigilla portoricensis Sporophile de Porto Rico
Loxigilla violacea Sporophile petit-coq

in APPENDIX (Part 1)

Tadorna tadorna Tadorne de Belon

Recognize new family OCEANITIDAE and move the genera *Oceanites*, *Pelagodroma*, and *Fregetta* to this family as indicated by the text of this supplement. Move family HYDROBATIDAE and its included species to follow family OCEANITIDAE.

Recognize new family ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE and move the genera *Onychorhynchus*, *Terenotriccus*, and *Myiobius* to this family as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Adopt the classification and linear sequence for families from TYRANNIDAE to OXYRUNCIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in the families ACCIPITRIDAE and TYRANNIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in the genera *Picoides*, *Dendrocopos*, and *Dryobates* (including one species formerly in *Veniliornis*) as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in the genera *Ammodramus*, *Centronyx*, and *Ammospiza* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in the genera *Melopyrrha*, *Loxipasser*, and *Loxigilla* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee included merger of Taiga Bean-Goose *Anser fabalis* and Tundra Bean-Goose *A. serrirostris*, separation of *Anas diazi* from Mallard *A. platyrhynchos*, change of the English name of Rock Pigeon *Columba livia* back to Rock Dove, separation of Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus* into four species, change of the English names of Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata* and Common Moorhen *G. chloropus*, recognition of the genus *Catharacta*, separation of Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* into two species, separation of *Puffinus boydi* from Audubon's Shearwater *P. lherminieri*, separation of Barn Owl *Tyto alba* into three species, elevation of Platyrinchinae and Rhynchocyclinae to family level, rearrangement of the linear sequence of species in the Tyrannidae, change of the treatment of *Piprites* by creating the new family Pipritidae, transfer of Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca* to *Curruca*, separation of *Toxostoma arenicola* from LeConte's Thrasher *T. lecontei*, separation of *Melozone occipitalis* from White-eared Ground-Sparrow *M. leucotis*, and separation of Yellow Warbler *Setophaga petechia* into two species.

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