Fifty-sixth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union: Check-list of North American Birds

Authors: Chesser, R. Terry, Banks, Richard C., Burns, Kevin J., Cicero, Carla, Dunn, Jon L., et al.

Source: The Auk, 132(3) : 748-764

Published By: American Ornithological Society

URL: https://doi.org/10.1642/AUK-15-73.1

The Auk
Ornithological Advances

AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume 132, 2015, pp. 748–764
DOI: 10.1642/AUK-15-73.1

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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

R. Terry Chesser,[1]* Richard C. Banks,[2] Kevin J. Burns,[3] Carla Cicero,[4] Jon L. Dunn,[5] Andrew W. Kratter,[6] Irby J. Lovette,[7] Adolfo G. Navarro-Sigüenza,[8] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[9] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[10] James D. Rising,[11] Douglas F. Stotz,[12] and Kevin Winker[13]

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA
[2] 3201 Circle Hill Road, Alexandria, Virginia, USA
[3] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[4] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[5] 24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[6] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[7] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[8] Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México D.F., Mexico
[9] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[10] Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[11] Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
[12] Science and Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[13] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
* Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu; Chairman of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithologists' Union. All authors are members of the Committee and are listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

Published July 1, 2015

This is the 15th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between May 15, 2014, and April 15, 2015, by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000).

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) seven species (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*, *Phoebastria irrorata*, *Pterodroma madeira*, *Syrigma sibilatrix*, *Patagioenas goodsoni*, *Campylorhynchus griseus*, and *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including two species transferred from the Appendix; (2) 11 species (*Pterodroma heraldica*, *Puffinus newelli*, *Phaethornis mexicanus*, *Calliphlox lyrura*, *Himatione fraithii*, *Hemignathus hanapepe*, *H. affinis*, *Akialoa stejnegeri*, *A. lanaiensis*, *Loxops wolstenholmei*, and *L. ochraceus*) are added to the main list due to splits from species already on the list; (3) one species name is changed (to *Cranioleuca dissita*) because of a split from an extralimital species; (4) the distributional statement of one species (*Stercorarius skua*) is changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (5) the distributional statements and English names of four species (*Pterodroma arminjoniana*, *Hemignathus lucidus*, *Akialoa ellisiana*, and *Loxops coccineus*) and the distributional statements of four others (*Puffinus auricularis*, *Phaethornis longirostris*, *Calliphlox evelynae*, and *Himatione sanguinea*) are changed as a result of taxonomic changes; (6) the scientific names of two species (*Leptotila cassinii* and *Amazilia saucerottei*) are corrected on the basis of evidence in their original descriptions; (7) the scientific names of two species (*Hemignathus wilsoni* and *Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri*) are changed following changes in generic assignment that affected the priority of their species names; (8) seven genera (*Rupornis*, *Geranoaetus*, *Cryptopipo*, *Akialoa*, *Chlorodrepanis*, *Viridonia*, and *Spizelloides*) are added as a result of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 10 scientific names (*Rupornis magnirostris*, *Geranoaetus albicaudatus*, *Cryptopipo holochlora*, *Akialoa obscura*, *A. ellisiana*, *Chlorodrepanis virens*, *C. flava*, *C. stejnegeri*, *Viridonia sagittirostris*, and *Spizelloides arborea*); (9) one genus (*Vestiaria*) is lost by merger (into *Drepanis*) and the scientific name of one species (*D. coccinea*) is thereby changed; (10) the citation for one species (*Pterodroma solandri*) is corrected; and (11) two species (*Anthropoides virgo* and *Grus monacha*) are added to the Appendix. In addition, the English name of one species is transferred to another scientific name in the aftermath of a taxonomic change: Thus, Herald Petrel is now the English name for *Pterodroma heraldica* rather than for *P. arminjoniana*.

One new subfamily of Falconiformes is added and two subfamilies are deleted, one new family and three new subfamilies of Psittaciformes are added and two subfamilies are deleted, and one new subfamily is added to the Pipridae. New linear sequences are adopted for genera in the family Thraupidae and in the Hawaiian honeycreepers (Carduelinae, in part), and for species in the *Buteo* group (Accipitridae, in part) and in the genera *Ramphocelus* and *Sporophila*, all due to new phylogenetic data. The family placements of 22 genera (*Volatinia*, *Sporophila*, *Melopyrrha*, *Tiaris*, *Loxipasser*, *Loxigilla*, *Euneornis*, *Melanospiza*, *Pinaroloxias*, *Haplospiza*, *Acanthidops*, *Diglossa*, *Sicalis*, *Emberizoides*, *Saltator*, *Coereba*, *Nesospingus*, *Phaenicophilus*, *Calyptophilus*, *Rhodinocichla*, *Mitrospingus*, and *Spindalis*) are changed on the basis of new information on their phylogenetic relationships.

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

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

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,116. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Alopochen aegyptiaca Egyptian Goose. (I)
Phoebastria irrorata Waved Albatross. (A)
Pterodroma madeira Zino's Petrel. (A)
Pterodroma heraldica Herald Petrel. (A)
Pterodroma arminjoniana Trindade Petrel.
Puffinus newelli Newell's Shearwater.
Syrigma sibilatrix Whistling Heron. (A)
Rupornis magnirostris Roadside Hawk.
Geranoaetus albicaudatus White-tailed Hawk.
Patagioenas goodsoni Dusky Pigeon. (A)
Leptotila cassinii Gray-chested Dove.
Phaethornis mexicanus Mexican Hermit.
Calliphlox lyrura Inagua Woodstar.
Amazilia saucerottei Steely-vented Hummingbird.
Herpetotherinae
PSITTACULIDAE
Psittaculinae
Agapornithinae
Loriinae
Cranioleuca dissita Coiba Spinetail.
Piprinae
Cryptopipo holochlora Green Manakin.
Campylorhynchus griseus Bicolored Wren.
Phoenicurus phoenicurus Common Redstart. (A)
Spizelloides arborea American Tree Sparrow.
Drepanis coccinea Iiwi. (H)
†***Himatione fraithii*** Laysan Honeycreeper. (H)
Hemignathus hanapepe Kauai Nukupuu. (H)
†***Hemignathus lucidus*** Oahu Nukupuu. (H)
Hemignathus affinis Maui Nukupuu. (H)
Hemignathus wilsoni Akiapolaau. (H)
†***Akialoa obscura*** Lesser Akialoa. (H)
Akialoa stejnegeri Kauai Akialoa. (H)
†***Akialoa ellisiana*** Oahu Akialoa. (H)
†***Akialoa lanaiensis*** Maui-nui Akialoa. (H)
Chlorodrepanis virens Hawaii Amakihi. (H)
Chlorodrepanis flava Oahu Amakihi. (H)
Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri Kauai Amakihi. (H)
†***Viridonia sagittirostris*** Greater Amakihi. (H)
Loxops wolstenholmei Oahu Akepa. (H)
Loxops ochraceus Maui Akepa. (H)
Loxops coccineus Hawaii Akepa. (H)

Delete the following names:

Pterodroma arminjoniana Herald Petrel. (A)
Buteo magnirostris Roadside Hawk.
Buteo albicaudatus White-tailed Hawk.
Leptotila cassini Gray-chested Dove.
Amazilia saucerrottei Steely-vented Hummingbird.
Micrasturinae
Caracarinae
Platycercinae
Psittacinae
Cranioleuca vulpina Rusty-backed Spinetail.
Xenopipo holochlora Green Manakin.
Spizella arborea American Tree Sparrow.
Hemignathus virens Hawaii Amakihi. (H)
Hemignathus flavus Oahu Amakihi. (H)
Hemignathus kauaiensis Kauai Amakihi. (H)
†***Hemignathus sagittirostris*** Greater Amakihi. (H)
†***Hemignathus obscurus*** Lesser Akialoa. (H)
Hemignathus ellisianus Greater Akialoa. (H)
Hemignathus lucidus Nukupuu. (H)
Hemignathus munroi Akiapolaau. (H)
Vestiaria coccinea Iiwi. (H)
Loxops coccineus Akepa. (H)

Change the sequence of species from ***Morphnarchus*** to ***Buteo*** to:

Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Geranoaetus albicaudatus
Pseudastur albicollis
Leucopternis semiplumbeus
Buteo plagiatus
Buteo nitidus
Buteo lineatus

Buteo ridgwayi
Buteo platypterus
Buteo solitarius
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo albonotatus
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis

Move ***Herpetotheres cachinnans*** to follow subfamily **Herpetotherinae.**

Move ***Psittacula krameri*** to follow subfamily **Psittaculinae**, move ***Agapornis roseicollis*** to follow subfamily **Agapornithinae**, and move ***Melopsittacus undulatus*** to follow subfamily **Loriinae**.

Change the sequence of genera in the **PIPRIDAE** to:

Chiroxiphia
Corapipo
Cryptopipo
Lepidothrix
Manacus
Dixiphia
Ceratopipra

Transfer ***Coereba flaveola***, the six species of ***Saltator***, ***Volatinia jacarina***, the nine species of ***Sporophila***, ***Melopyrrha nigra***, the three species of ***Tiaris***, ***Loxipasser anoxanthus***, the four species of ***Loxigilla***, ***Euneornis campestris***, ***Melanospiza richardsoni***, ***Pinaroloxias inornata***, ***Haplospiza rustica***, ***Acanthidops bairdi***, the two species of ***Diglossa***, the two species of ***Sicalis***, and ***Emberizoides herbicola***, arranged according to the linear sequence below, to the family **THRAUPIDAE**.

Transfer ***Nesospingus speculiferus***, the two species of ***Phaenicophilus***, the two species of ***Calyptophilus***, ***Rhodinocichla rosea***, ***Mitrospingus cassinii***, and the four species of ***Spindalis***, in this sequence, to **Genera *INCERTAE SEDIS*** following ***Saltator striatipectus***.

Change the sequence of genera in the **THRAUPIDAE** to:

Bangsia
Paroaria
Thraupis
Tangara
Conirostrum
Sicalis
Haplospiza
Acanthidops
Diglossa
Chlorophanes
Chrysothlypis
Heterospingus
Hemithraupis
Volatinia
Eucometis
Tachyphonus
Lanio
Ramphocelus
Tersina
Cyanerpes
Dacnis
Coereba
Tiaris
Euneornis
Loxigilla
Melopyrrha
Loxipasser
Melanospiza
Pinaroloxias
Sporophila
Emberizoides
Saltator

Change the sequence of species in ***Ramphocelus*** to:

Ramphocelus sanguinolentus
Ramphocelus flammigerus
Ramphocelus passerinii
Ramphocelus costaricensis
Ramphocelus dimidiatus

Change the sequence of species in ***Sporophila*** to:

Sporophila lineola
Sporophila funerea
Sporophila crassirostris
Sporophila nuttingi
Sporophila corvina
Sporophila schistacea
Sporophila torqueola
Sporophila nigricollis
Sporophila minuta

Change the sequence of genera from ***Telespiza*** to ***Melamprosops*** to:

Melamprosops
Oreomystis
Paroreomyza
Loxioides
Telespiza
Chloridops
Rhodacanthis
Ciridops
Palmeria
Himatione
Drepanis
Psittirostra
Dysmorodrepanis
Pseudonestor

Hemignathus
Akialoa
Magumma
Chlorodrepanis
Viridonia
Loxops

p. 12. After the account for *Phoebastria nigripes*, insert the following new species account:

Phoebastria irrorata (Salvin). Waved Albatross.

Diomedea irrorata Salvin, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 430. (Callao Bay, Peru.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Hood Island (Galápagos Islands) and on Isla de la Plata off Ecuador.

Ranges at sea near the coasts of Ecuador and Peru.

Accidental in Costa Rica (Cabo Blanco, Puntarenas, 9 January 2014; photos; Obando-Calderón et al. 2014). Sight reports from Panama, west of Piñas Bay, Darién, 26 February 1941 (Ridgely 1976), and southwest of the Pearl Islands, 27 September 1964 (Ridgely and Gwynne 1989).

Notes.—Also known as Galapagos Albatross.

p. 13. The citation for *Pterodroma solandri*, which was transferred from the Appendix to the main list in Chesser et al. (2013), is corrected following McAllan (2004) to:

Procellaria Solandri Gould, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 13:363. (Bass's Straits = Bass Strait.)

p. 13. *Pterodroma heraldica* is treated as a species separate from *P. arminjoniana*. In the species account for *P. arminjoniana*, change the English name to Trindade Petrel, and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the South Atlantic (Trindade, Martin Vas Rocks) and Indian Ocean (Round Island off Mauritius).

Ranges at sea generally in the South Atlantic near the breeding grounds and into the subtropical North Atlantic, regularly off North Carolina (Howell 2012).

Casual or accidental from New York (near Ithaca; Allen 1934) south to Virginia (including inland records), in Puerto Rico (Cayo Lobito, Culebra National Wildlife Refuge; Gochfeld et al. 1988), northeast of the Lesser Antilles (lat. 21°51′N, long. 43°35′W), and in England.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. heraldica* and *P. atrata* Mathews, 1912 [Henderson Petrel], but the three are treated as separate species on the basis of assortative mating on islands where they breed in sympatry (Brooke and Rowe 1996; but see Brown et al. [2010] for hybridization in secondary contact on Round Island).

After the species account for *P. arminjoniana*, insert the following new account:

Pterodroma heraldica (Salvin). Herald Petrel.

Oestrelata heraldica Salvin, 1888, Ibis, p. 357. (Chesterfield Islands, western Pacific.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the tropical South Pacific.

Ranges at sea in the South Pacific near the breeding grounds.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (French Frigate Shoals, 14 March 1968; Amerson 1971:125), with additional sight reports near Clipperton Island and north to the Revillagigedo Islands (Howell and Webb 1995).

Notes.—See Notes under *Pterodroma arminjoniana*.

p. 16. After the species account for *Pterodroma feae*, insert the following new account:

Pterodroma madeira Mathews. Zino's Petrel.

Pterodroma mollis madeira Mathews, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 54:179. (Madeira.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows at highest elevations on Madeira.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on Madeira, where critically endangered.

Ranges at sea in waters around Madeira, also recorded around the Azores. Geolocator data from Zino et al. (2011) showed birds ranging widely in the northeastern Atlantic during the breeding season; during the nonbreeding season they were mostly found off western Africa, along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge to St. Helena, and off Brazil.

Accidental off North Carolina (Hatteras, 16 September 1995; photos; Howell 2012, Flood and Fisher 2013).

Notes.—See Notes under *Pterodroma feae*.

p. 21. *Puffinus newelli* is considered a species separate from *P. auricularis*. In the species account for *P. auricularis*, replace the distributional statement and existing Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Revillagigedo Islands (Socorro and, at least formerly, Clarion and San Benedicto), off western Mexico.

Ranges at sea from Baja California south to Clipperton Island, west to long. ~121°W, and along the coast of Mexico south to Oaxaca; sight reports from California and from Oaxaca southward require confirmation.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. newelli*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in plumage (Howell et al. 1994), morphology and breeding chronology (Ainley et al. 1997), and feeding ecology (Spear et al. 1995) comparable to or greater than the differences among other valid species of small

shearwater (and despite apparent similarity in mitochondrial DNA; Martínez-Gómez et al. 2015).

After the species account for *Puffinus auricularis*, insert the following new account:

Puffinus newelli Henshaw. Newell's Shearwater.

Puffinus newelli Henshaw, 1900, Auk 17:246. (Waihee Valley, Ulani = Maui.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Hawaiian Islands on Kauai (possibly also on other main islands).

Ranges at sea primarily near the Hawaiian Islands.

Accidental in the Marianas, American Samoa, and California (Del Mar, San Diego County, 1 August 2007; specimen; Unitt et al. 2009).

Notes.—The relationship of *newelli* to the extralimital *P. myrtae* Bourne, 1959 [Rapa Shearwater] is unresolved, and we tentatively consider them separate species pending additional data. See Notes under *P. auricularis*.

p. 41. After the species account for *Mesophoyx intermedia*, insert the following heading and new account:

Genus ***SYRIGMA*** Ridgway

Syrigma Ridgway, 1878, Bull. U.S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Territories, 4, pp. 224, 247. Type, by original designation, *Ardea sibilatrix* Temminck.

Syrigma sibilatrix (Temminck). Whistling Heron.

Ardea sibilatrix Temminck, 1824, Planches Color., livr. 46, pl. 271. (Brazil and Paraguay.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grasslands, Freshwater Marshes, Pastures/Agricultural Lands.

Distribution.—Orinoco basin and llanos of Colombia and Venezuela and disjunctly from northern Bolivia east to southeastern Brazil and south to Buenos Aires Province, Argentina.

Accidental or casual in Panama (near Portobelo, Colón, 27 February 2010, photos; near Chepo, eastern Panamá province, 11 July 2013 and probably the same bird intermittently to 11 October 2014, photos, North American Birds 67:256–258; near Gorgona, western Panamá province, 15 July 2014, intermittently to at least 13 January 2015, photos; and near El Rincón, Herrera, 20 July 2014, photos).

p. 61. After the species account for *Neochen jubata*, insert the following heading and new account:

Genus ***ALOPOCHEN*** Stejneger

Alopochen Stejneger, 1885, in Kingsley, Standard Nat. Hist., 4, p. 141. Type, by subsequent designation (Oberholser, 1918, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 8:572), *Anas aegyptiaca* Linnaeus.

Alopochen aegyptiaca (Linnaeus). Egyptian Goose.

Anas aegyptiaca Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1:197. (Egypt.)

Habitat.—In subtropical Africa, inland freshwater rivers and near lakes and pools; in Florida and Europe, where introduced, managed habitats with aquatic features (parks, golf courses, etc.).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Africa south of the Sahara, and north along the Nile to about Aswan Dam, Egypt. Some northward movement during the wet season. Formerly, until early 18th century, found north to the Danube Valley in southern Hungary and Romania.

Casual north to Israel, Cyprus, Malta, and the Red Sea coast of Arabia.

Introduced in Martin County, Florida, in 1993–1994, and now established in southeast Florida (~1,200 birds as of 2012–2013; Pranty and Ponzo 2014). A small population is present in Orange County, California, and scattered individuals have been noted elsewhere in North America. Also introduced and established in parts of western Europe, notably Great Britain and The Netherlands.

pp. 96–103. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) has shown that the generic limits and linear sequence of species currently placed in the genera *Morphnarchus*, *Parabuteo*, *Pseudastur*, *Leucopternis*, and *Buteo* do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the account for *Morphnarchus princeps*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***RUPORNIS*** Kaup

Rupornis Kaup, 1844, Class. Säugethiere Vögel, p. 120. Type, by monotypy, *Falco magnirostris* Gmelin.

Change ***Buteo magnirostris*** (Gmelin) to ***Rupornis magnirostris*** (Gmelin), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Rupornis*, and substitute the following for the Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Buteo*, but genetic data (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) indicate that *R. magnirostris* is sister to all other species in the *Buteo* group other than *Morphnarchus princeps*, and not closely related to true *Buteo*.

After the account for *Parabuteo unicinctus*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***GERANOAETUS*** Kaup

Geranoaetus Kaup, 1844, Class. Säugethiere Vögel, p. 122. Type, by monotypy, *Falco aguja* Temminck = *Spizaetus melanoleucus* Vieillot.

Change ***Buteo albicaudatus*** Vieillot to ***Geranoaetus albicaudatus*** (Vieillot), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Geranoaetus*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Buteo*, but genetic data (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) indicate that this species forms a clade with extralimital species *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* (Vieillot, 1819) [Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle] and Appendix species *G.* (formerly *Buteo*) *polyosoma* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) [Variable Hawk].

Rearrange the sequence of species from *Morphnarchus princeps* to *Buteo lagopus* to:

Morphnarchus princeps
Rupornis magnirostris
Parabuteo unicinctus
Geranoaetus albicaudatus
Pseudastur albicollis
Leucopternis semiplumbeus
Buteo plagiatus
Buteo nitidus
Buteo lineatus
Buteo ridgwayi
Buteo platypterus
Buteo solitarius
Buteo brachyurus
Buteo swainsoni
Buteo albonotatus
Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lagopus
Buteo regalis

Add the following Notes under the heading Genus ***BUTEOGALLUS*** Lesson (p. 97): Linear sequence of genera from *Buteogallus* through *Buteo* follows Raposo et al. (2009).

pp. 107–111. Phylogenetic analysis of syringeal morphological characters and mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Griffiths 1999, Griffiths et al. 2004, Fuchs et al. 2012) indicate that our current subfamily classification of the Falconiformes does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Delete the headings Subfamily MICRASTURINAE: Forest-Falcons, Subfamily CARACARINAE: Caracaras, Tribe Herpetotherini: Laughing Falcons, and Tribe Falconini: True Falcons.

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Family **FALCONIDAE** and insert the following:

Notes.—Subfamily arrangement follows Griffiths (1999), Griffiths et al. (2004), and Fuchs et al. (2012).

After the heading and Notes for Family **FALCONIDAE**: Caracaras and Falcons, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily HERPETOTHERINAE: Laughing Falcon and Forest-Falcons

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***HERPETOTHERES*** Vieillot and the species account for *Herpetotheres cachinnans* to follow this heading.

Change the heading Subfamily FALCONINAE: Falcons to Subfamily FALCONINAE: Caracaras and Falcons, and move this heading to follow the species account for *Micrastur semitorquatus*.

p. 181. *Stercorarius antarcticus* is considered a species separate from *S. skua*. Replace the distributional statement and Notes in the species account for *S. skua* with the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Iceland, the Faeroe, Shetland and Orkney islands, locally on the northern Scotland mainland, Svelbard, Norway, and Kola Peninsula, Russia.

Winters at sea in the eastern North Atlantic, from lat. 60°N south to the Tropic of Cancer, regularly on the Newfoundland Banks and off the coast from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, and rarely to the Canary Islands, the Mediterranean Sea, and off northeastern South America (Guyana, French Guiana, and Brazil).

Accidental in Belize (Ambergris Cay), Guyana, Novaya Zemlya, and continental Europe.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. antarcticus* (including *S. lonnbergi*), but treated as a separate species on the basis of phenotypic differences commensurate with or greater than those found in reproductively isolated sympatric congeners in the Southern Hemisphere (Furness 1996).

p. 221. After the species account for *Patagioenas nigrirostris*, insert the following new account:

Patagioenas goodsoni (Hartert). Dusky Pigeon.

Columba goodsoni Hartert, 1902, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 12:42. (San Javier, Pambilar, and Carondelet, n.w. Ecuador = Pambila, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–1,000 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Accidental or casual in eastern Panama near the Colombian border (near Hito Palo de las Letras, Darién, 28 December 2012; photos and video; Campos-Cedeño and Vallely 2014). Additional sight reports from this area in upper Tuila Valley, Darién, 7 March 1981 (Ridgely and

Gwynne 1989), and on trail to Cerro Pirre above Cana, Darién, 17 April 1992 (Angehr et al. 2006).

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

p. 229. The name *Leptotila cassini* is corrected to *Leptotila cassinii*, in accordance with the spelling of the name in the original description (Lawrence 1867), *contra* Ridgway (1916), Peters (1937), and Sibley and Monroe (1990).

pp. 232–245. Molecular, paleontological, and morphological evidence (summarized in Joseph et al. 2012) indicate that our current family and subfamily classification of the Psittaciformes does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Order **PSITTACIFORMES**: Parrots, transfer the existing Notes for Family PSITTACIDAE: Lories, Parakeets, Macaws, and Parrots to Order **PSITTACIFORMES**: Parrots, and add the following to the end of these newly added Notes: Family and subfamily arrangement follows Joseph et al. (2012).

Change the heading Family **PSITTACIDAE**: Lories, Parakeets, Macaws, and Parrots to:

Family **PSITTACIDAE**: African and New World Parrots

Move the heading Subfamily ARINAE: New World Parakeets, Macaws, and Parrots and its included genera and species to follow this family heading.

Delete the headings Subfamily PLATYCERCINAE: Australian Parrots and Rosellas and Subfamily PSITTACINAE: Typical Parrots.

After the species account for *Amazona imperialis*, insert the following new headings:

Family **PSITTACULIDAE**: Lories, Lovebirds, and Indomalayan and Papua-Australian Parrots

Subfamily PSITTACULINAE: Indomalayan and Papua-Australian Parrots

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***PSITTACULA*** Cuvier and the species account for ***Psittacula krameri*** to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Psittacula krameri*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily AGAPORNITHINAE: Lovebirds and Hanging-Parrots

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***AGAPORNIS*** Selby and the species account for ***Agapornis roseicollis*** to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Agapornis roseicollis*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily LORIINAE: Lories and Allies

Move the heading and citation for Genus ***MELOPSITTACUS*** Selby and the species account for ***Melopsittacus undulatus*** to follow this heading.

p. 283. *Phaethornis mexicanus* is treated as a species separate from *P. longirostris*. In the species account for *P. longirostris*, change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—*Resident* [*longirostris* group] on the Gulf-Caribbean slope from Veracruz, Tabasco, northern Oaxaca, and northern Chiapas south through Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica and Panama, and in northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela; and [*baroni* group] in South America west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Groups: *P. longirostris* and *P. baroni* Hartert, 1897 [Hartert's Hermit]. Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital *P. superciliosus* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Long-tailed Hermit], but separated (Banks et al. 2002) largely on morphological grounds. See Notes under *P. mexicanus*.

Before the species account for *P. longirostris*, insert the following new account:

Phaethornis mexicanus Hartert. Mexican Hermit.

Phaëthornis mexicanus Hartert, 1897, Ibis, p. 425. (Dos Arroyos, near Chilpancingo, Guerrero.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (100–1,900 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*griseoventer* group] in western Mexico from west-central Nayarit (near Tepic and San Blas) south to Jalisco (Sierra de Autlán, Mineral San Sebastian) and Colima (Cerro Grande); and [*mexicanus* group] in Guerrero and western Oaxaca.

Notes.—Groups: *P. griseoventer* Phillips, 1962 [Jalisco Hermit] and *P. mexicanus*. Formerly considered conspecific with *P. longirostris*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations, behavior, genetics, and morphology (Arbeláez-Cortés and Navarro-Sigüenza 2013, Howell 2013, McGuire et al. 2014).

p. 299. The name *Amazilia saucerrottei* is corrected to *Amazilia saucerottei*. The name in the original description (*saucerrottei*) was a misspelling of Saucerotte, the person for whom the species was named (Delattre and Bourcier 1846). This inadvertent error must be corrected under the rules of the *Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999, Article 32.5.1).

p. 307. *Calliphlox lyrura* is treated as a species separate from *C. evelynae*. In the species account for *C. evelynae*, change the habitat and distributional statements and Notes to:

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, and Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* throughout the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos, except Great and Little Inagua.

Casual in southern Florida (Lantana, Homestead, Miami area).

Notes.—Sometimes placed in *Philodice* or *Nesophlox* (Ridgway 1910) or merged into *Calothorax* (Howell 2002). Formerly considered conspecific with *C. lyrura*, but treated as a separate species (as in Ridgway 1910) on the basis of differences in calls, songs, mechanical sounds, morphology, and genetics (Feo et al. 2015). English names for this species and for *C. lyrura* follow Ridgway (1910) as a temporary measure, pending a family-wide revision of English group names based on a complete phylogeny of the Trochilidae.

After the species account for *C. evelynae*, insert the following new account:

Calliphlox lyrura (Gould). Inagua Woodstar.

Doricha lyrura Gould, 1869, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 4:108–112. (Matthew Town, Great Inagua, Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, and Arid Lowland Scrub.

Distribution.—*Resident* on islands of Great and Little Inagua (Bahamas).

Notes.—Also called Lyre-tailed Hummingbird (Cory 1880), Inaguan Hummingbird, or Inagua Lyretail (Feo et al. 2015). See Notes under *C. evelynae*.

p. 349. *Cranioleuca dissita* is treated as a species separate from *C. vulpina*. Remove the species account for *C. vulpina* and replace it with the following new account:

Cranioleuca dissita Wetmore. Coiba Spinetail.

Cranioleuca vulpina dissita Wetmore, 1957, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 134:55. (Isla Coiba, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* on Isla Coiba, Panama.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. vulpina* (Pelzeln, 1856) [Rusty-backed Spinetail], but treated as separate on the basis of differences in vocalizations, genetics, and behavior (Ridgely and Gwynne 1989, Derryberry et al. 2011).

pp. 423–426. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Ohlson et al. 2013) has shown that the classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of genera in the family Pipridae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Delete the existing Notes under the heading Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins and insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera and species follows Rêgo et al. (2007), Tello et al. (2009), McKay et al. (2010), and Ohlson et al. (2013).

After the heading Family **PIPRIDAE**: Manakins, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily PIPRINAE: Typical Manakins

After the species account for *Chiroxiphia linearis*, replace the heading Genus ***XENOPIPO*** Cabanis and its citation and Notes with the following:

Genus ***CRYPTOPIPO*** Ohlson et al.

Cryptopipo Ohlson, Fjeldså and Ericson, 2013, Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 69:802. Type, by original designation, *Chloropipo holochlora* Sclater.

Change ***Xenopipo holochlora*** (Sclater) to ***Cryptopipo holochlora*** (Sclater), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Cryptopipo*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Xenopipo*, but genetic data (Ohlson et al. 2013) indicate that *C. holochlora* is sister to the genus *Lepidothrix* and not closely related to true *Xenopipo*.

Rearrange the genera in the family Pipridae in the following new sequence:

Chiroxiphia
Corapipo
Cryptopipo
Lepidothrix
Manacus
Dixiphia
Ceratopipra

p. 473. After the species account for *Campylorhynchus chiapensis*, insert the following new account:

Campylorhynchus griseus (Swainson). Bicolored Wren.

Furnarius griseus Swainson, 1837, Anim. Menag., p. 325. (savannas of Guiana.)

Habitat.—Lowland and Montane Arid Scrub, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, and Tropical Lowland Forest Edge (0–2,100 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Northern Colombia and northern Venezuela locally south and east to extreme northern Brazil (Roraima) and southwestern Guyana.

Casual breeder in eastern Panama (at least two individuals, including nesting birds, at Paya, Darién, 23–25 December 2012; photos; North American Birds 67:349–356; Campos-Cedeño and Vallely 2014). Vocal report from

eastern Panama (Boca de Cupe, Darién, 28 December 2012; Campos-Cedeño and Vallely 2014).

Notes.—See Notes under *C. chiapensis*.

p. 498. After the species account for *Ficedula albicilla*, insert the following heading and new account:

Genus ***PHOENICURUS*** Forster

Phoenicurus T. Forster, 1817. Synop. Cat. Br. Birds, p. 16. Type by monotypy and tautonymy = *Sylvia phoenicurus* Latham et auct. = *Motacilla phoenicurus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus (Linnaeus). Common Redstart.

Motacilla Phoenicurus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1, p. 187 ("in Europa" = Sweden).

Habitat.—Open woodland, parkland. Also scrublands in migration and winter.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the United Kingdom, western Europe, and northern Morocco, east to Iran and across Asia to northwest China and eastern Siberia (east to Lake Baikal).

Winters from the southwest Arabian Peninsula and across central Africa south of the Sahara; in east Africa south to the north shore of Lake Victoria.

Rare migrant to Iceland. Casual to Madeira, offshore Japan and the Kuril Islands.

Accidental in Alaska (an immature male at St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 8–9 October 2013; photos; North American Birds 68:167, 2014; Pranty et al. 2014).

pp. 569–599. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) has shown that the composition and linear sequence of genera and species in the family Thraupidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Under the heading Family **THRAUPIDAE**: Tanagers, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera follows Burns et al. (2014).

Remove the genus *Coereba*, its citation, and the species account for *Coereba flaveola* from genus *incertae sedis*, and position them in the Thraupidae in the linear sequence as indicated below. Delete the heading **Genus *INCERTAE SEDIS***. After the citation for the genus, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the monotypic family Coerebidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Remove the genus *Saltator*, its citation, and its included species from genus *incertae sedis*, and place them in the Thraupidae in the linear sequence as indicated below. Delete the heading **Genus *INCERTAE SEDIS***. Replace the first two sentences of the Notes for *Saltator* with the following: Formerly placed in the Cardinalidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Delete the Notes under the heading Family **EMBERIZIDAE**: Emberizids.

Remove the genus headings, citations, and included species for *Volatinia*, *Sporophila*, *Melopyrrha*, *Tiaris*, *Loxipasser*, *Loxigilla*, *Euneornis*, *Melanospiza*, *Pinaroloxias*, *Haplospiza*, *Acanthidops*, *Diglossa*, *Sicalis*, and *Emberizoides* from the Emberizidae and place them in the Thraupidae in the linear sequence as indicated below.

Under the headings Genus ***VOLATINIA*** Reichenbach, Genus ***MELOPYRRHA*** Bonaparte, Genus ***TIARIS*** Swainson, Genus ***LOXIPASSER*** Bryant, Genus ***LOXIGILLA*** Lesson, Genus ***MELANOSPIZA*** Ridgway, Genus ***PINAROLOXIAS*** Sharpe, Genus ***SICALIS*** Boie, and Genus ***EMBERIZOIDES*** Temminck, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Emberizidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Under the headings Genus ***EUNEORNIS*** Fitzinger, Genus ***HAPLOSPIZA*** Cabanis, and Genus ***ACANTHIDOPS*** Ridgway, replace the existing Notes with the following: Formerly placed in the Emberizidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Under the headings Genus ***SPOROPHILA*** Cabanis and Genus ***DIGLOSSA*** Wagler, add the following to the beginning of the Notes: Formerly placed in the Emberizidae, but analysis of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Barker et al. 2013, 2015; Burns et al. 2014) indicates that its correct placement is in the Thraupidae.

Following the species account for *Saltator striatipectus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genera *INCERTAE SEDIS*

Notes.—*Nesospingus*, *Phaenicophilus*, *Calyptophilus*, *Rhodinocichla*, *Mitrospingus*, and *Spindalis*, formerly placed in the Thraupidae, are part of the nine-primaried oscine radiation but do not belong to the Thraupidae or to any other traditionally recognized family (Barker et al. 2013, 2015). These taxa are placed as genera *incertae sedis* as a temporary measure, pending consideration of the classification of Barker et al. (2013), who proposed that

each genus be accorded family status (Nesospingidae, Phaenicophilidae, etc.).

Move the genus headings and species accounts for *Nesospingus speculiferus*, the two species of *Phaenicophilus*, the two species of *Calyptophilus*, *Rhodinocichla rosea*, *Mitrospingus cassinii*, and the four species of *Spindalis*, in this linear sequence, from Thraupidae and insert them under this new heading.

Under the headings Genus ***NESOSPINGUS*** Sclater, Genus ***PHAENICOPHILUS*** Strickland, Genus ***CALYPTOPHILUS*** Cory, and Genus ***MITROSPINGUS*** Ridgway insert:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see Notes under Genera *incertae sedis* above.

Replace the existing Notes under the headings Genus ***RHODINOCICHLA*** Hartlaub and Genus ***SPINDALIS*** Jardine and Selby with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see Notes under Genera *incertae sedis* above.

Rearrange the sequence of genera in the Thraupidae to:

Bangsia
Paroaria
Thraupis
Tangara
Conirostrum
Sicalis
Haplospiza
Acanthidops
Diglossa
Chlorophanes
Chrysothlypis
Heterospingus
Hemithraupis
Volatinia
Eucometis
Tachyphonus
Lanio
Ramphocelus
Tersina
Cyanerpes
Dacnis
Coereba
Tiaris
Euneornis
Loxigilla
Melopyrrha
Loxipasser
Melanospiza
Pinaroloxias
Sporophila
Emberizoides
Saltator

Under the heading Genus ***RAMPHOCELUS*** Desmarest, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Burns et al. (2014).

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Ramphocelus* to:

Ramphocelus sanguinolentus
Ramphocelus flammigerus
Ramphocelus passerinii
Ramphocelus costaricensis
Ramphocelus dimidiatus

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Sporophila* to:

Sporophila lineola
Sporophila funerea
Sporophila crassirostris
Sporophila nuttingi
Sporophila corvina
Sporophila schistacea
Sporophila torqueola
Sporophila nigricollis
Sporophila minuta

p. 610. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014) has shown that the genus *Spizella* is polyphyletic. Their findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading Genus ***SPIZELLA*** Bonaparte and its citation to precede the species account for *Spizella passerina*.

After the species account for *Torreornis inexpectata*, insert the following heading and citation:

Genus ***SPIZELLOIDES*** Klicka and Slager

Spizelloides Klicka and Slager, 2014, Zootaxa 3821:399**.** Type, by monotypy, *Fringilla arborea* Wilson.

Change ***Spizella arborea*** (Wilson) to ***Spizelloides arborea*** (Wilson).

Insert the following at the beginning of the Notes for *Spizelloides arborea*: Formerly placed in the genus *Spizella*, but analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014) indicates that *S. arborea* is not closely related to true *Spizella*.

pp. 671–679. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Lerner et al. 2011) and a synthesis of molecular, morphological, and behavioral data (Pratt 2014) have shown that the generic limits and linear sequence of genera in the Hawaiian honeycreepers do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change ***Vestiaria coccinea*** (Forster) to ***Drepanis coccinea*** (Forster), delete the genus heading and Notes

for *Vestiaria*, move the citation for *Vestiaria* into the synonymy of *Drepanis*, insert the species account for *Drepanis coccinea* to follow the heading and citation for *Drepanis*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *Drepanis coccinea*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Vestiaria*; see comments under *Drepanis*.

Replace the existing Notes under the heading Genus ***DREPANIS*** Temminck with the following:

Notes.—*Vestiaria* and *Drepanis*, previously considered separate genera, are merged on the basis of morphological similarity (Pratt 1979, Olson 2012, Knowlton et al. 2014).

Delete the Notes under Genus ***HEMIGNATHUS*** Lichtenstein and move the species accounts for *Hemignathus lucidus* and *Hemignathus munroi* to follow this heading and its citations.

Change ***Hemignathus munroi*** to ***Hemignathus wilsoni*** and substitute the following for the existing Notes:

Notes.—Formerly known as *Hemignathus munroi* Pratt, 1979, due to priority of the name *Heterorhynchus wilsoni* Rothschild, 1893, when both taxa were included in *Hemignathus*.

After the species account for *Hemignathus wilsoni*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***AKIALOA*** Olson and James

Remove the citation for this genus from the synonymy of *Hemignathus*, place it to follow this new heading, and insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Hemignathus* (AOU 1983, 1998), but genetic and morphological data (Tarr and Fleischer 1993, 1995; Fleischer et al. 1998; James 2004; Reding et al. 2008; Lerner et al. 2011) indicate that the expanded version of *Hemignathus* (Pratt 1979) is not a monophyletic group.

Change ***Hemignathus obscurus*** and ***Hemignathus ellisianus*** to ***Akialoa obscura*** and ***Akialoa ellisiana***, respectively, and place the accounts for these species under the heading and Notes for *Akialoa*.

Replace the existing distributional statement and Notes for *Akialoa obscura* with the following:

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (last collected in 1903, last sight report 1940) in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—*A. obscura* and *A. ellisiana sensu lato* are sometimes treated as conspecific (e.g., Greenway *in* Paynter 1968, Olson and James 1982), in which case *A. obscura* [Akialoa] is the appropriate name. See comments under *A. stejnegeri*.

After the species account for *Akialoa ellisiana*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***CHLORODREPANIS*** Wilson and Evans

Chlorodrepanis Wilson and Evans (ex Perkins MS), 1899, Aves Hawaiienses, p. xxi. Type, by subsequent designation (Richmond, 1902, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 673), *Himatione stejnegeri* Wilson.

Change ***Hemignathus virens***, ***Hemignathus flavus***, and ***Hemignathus kauaiensis*** to ***Chlorodrepanis virens***, ***Chlorodrepanis flava***, and ***Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri***, respectively, and move the accounts for these species to follow the citation for *Chlorodrepanis*.

Replace the existing Notes for *Chlorodrepanis virens* with the following:

Notes.—This species and the following two species, *C. flava* and *C. stejnegeri*, were formerly placed in the genus *Hemignathus*. They have also sometimes been placed, along with *Viridonia sagittirostris*, in *Viridonia* (e.g., Greenway *in* Paynter 1968) or in *Loxops* (Amadon 1947, 1950; James and Olson 1991). The following two species have been considered conspecific with *virens* (e.g., Greenway *in* Paynter 1968), but are here considered separate species based on studies by Johnson et al. (1989) and Tarr and Fleischer (1993). Johnson et al. (1989) showed that the group on Molokai, Maui, and Lanai (*C. wilsoni* Rothschild, 1893 [Maui Amakihi]) is genetically closest to *virens*.

Replace the existing Notes for *Chlorodrepanis flava* with the following:

Notes.—See Notes under *Chlorodrepanis virens*.

Replace the existing Notes for *Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Hemignathus*. When included in *Hemignathus*, the species name *stejnegeri* is preoccupied by *Hemignathus stejnegeri* Wilson, 1889 [Kauai Akialoa], and *kauaiensis* Pratt, 1989 is used. See Conant et al. (1998) for reasons for treating *C. stejnegeri* as a species.

After the species account for *Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri*, insert the following heading:

Genus ***VIRIDONIA*** Rothschild

Remove the citation for this genus from the synonymy of *Hemignathus*, place it to follow this new heading, change ***Hemignathus sagittirostris*** (Rothschild) to ***Viridonia sagittirostris*** Rothschild, move the account for this species to follow the citation, and change the Notes for this species to the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Hemignathus*, but genetic and morphological data (Tarr and Fleischer 1993, 1995; Fleischer et al. 1998; James 2004; Reding et al. 2008;

Lerner et al. 2011) indicate that the expanded version of *Hemignathus* (Pratt 1979) is not a monophyletic group.

Rearrange the sequence of genera from *Telespiza* to *Melamprosops* to:

Melamprosops
Oreomystis
Paroreomyza
Loxioides
Telespiza
Chloridops
Rhodacanthis
Ciridops
Palmeria
Himatione
Drepanis
Psittirostra
Dysmorodrepanis
Pseudonestor
Hemignathus
Akialoa
Magumma
Chlorodrepanis
Viridonia
Loxops

Delete the existing Notes under Genus ***LOXIOIDES*** Oustalet, Genus ***TELESPIZA*** Wilson, Genus ***CHLORIDOPS*** Wilson, Genus ***RHODACANTHIS*** Rothschild, Genus ***PSITTIROSTRA*** Temminck, and Genus ***DYSMORODREPANIS*** Perkins, and replace the existing Notes under Genus ***MELAMPROSOPS*** Casey and Jacobi with the following:

Notes.—*Melamprosops* and the following 19 genera constitute the Hawaiian honeycreepers, formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered to constitute the subfamily Drepanidinae. Linear sequence of these genera follows Lerner et al. (2011) and Pratt (2014).

p. 675. *Akialoa stejnegeri* and *A. lanaiensis* are treated as species separate from *A. ellisiana*. In the species account for *A. ellisiana*, add a dagger (†) before the scientific name, change the English name to Oahu Akialoa, and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Oahu (last collected in 1837, last sight report 1939).

Notes.—See Notes under *A. stejnegeri*.

Before the species account for *A. ellisiana*, insert the following new account:

†***Akialoa stejnegeri*** (Wilson). Kauai Akialoa.

Hemignathus Stejnegeri Wilson, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 4, p. 400. (Kauai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Kauai (Alakai plateau; last collected in 1960, last sight report 1965).

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) considered conspecific with *A. ellisiana* and *A. lanaiensis* (and previously also with *obscura*; AOU 1983), but these are treated as separate species on the basis of sympatry between some taxa in *Akialoa* and a lack of knowledge of relationships among these taxa (Olson and James 1995, Pratt 2014).

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

†***Akialoa lanaiensis*** (Rothschild). Maui-nui Akialoa.

Hemignathus lanaiensis Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 1:24. (Lanai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Lanai (last collected in 1892, last sight report 1894).

Notes.—See Notes under *A. stejnegeri*.

p. 675. *Hemignathus hanapepe* and *Hemignathus affinis* are treated as species separate from *H. lucidus*. In the species account for *H. lucidus*, add a dagger (†) before the scientific name, change the English name to Oahu Nukupuu, and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Oahu (last collected in 1837, possible sight reports until 1860).

Notes.—See Notes under *H. hanapepe*.

Before the species account for *H. lucidus*, insert the following new account:

Hemignathus hanapepe Wilson. Kauai Nukupuu.

Hemignathus hanapepe Wilson, 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 4, p. 401. (Kauai.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially ohia and koa.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Kauai (last collected in 1899, sight reports until 1990s in the Alakai plateau region).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *H. lucidus* and *H. affinis*, but treated as separate species on the basis of plumage differences commensurate with those observed among several other species groups of Hawaiian honeycreepers (Pratt et al. 2001, Pratt and Pratt 2001).

After the species account for *H. lucidus*, insert the following new account:

Hemignathus affinis Rothschild. Maui Nukupuu.

Hemignathus affinis Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 112. (Maui.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, especially ohia and koa.

Distribution.—Possibly extinct, or *resident* locally in precarious numbers in the mountains of eastern Maui (windward slopes of Haleakala; last collected in 1896, last sight report 1996).

Notes.—See Notes under *H. hanapepe*.

p. 677. *Loxops wolstenholmei* and *Loxops ochraceus* are treated as species separate from *L. coccineus*. In the species account for *L. coccineus*, change the English name to Hawaii Akepa, and change the habitat and distributional statements and Notes to:

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia-koa and ohia.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains of Hawaii (rare and local).

Notes.—See Notes under *L. wolstenholmei*.

Before the species account for *L. coccineus*, insert the following two new accounts, in this sequence:

Loxops wolstenholmei Rothschild. Oahu Akepa.

Loxops wolstenholmei Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 570. (Oahu.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia-koa and ohia.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of Oahu (last collected in 1893, last sight report 1976).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *Loxops coccineus* and *Loxops ochraceus*, but treated as separate species on the basis of plumage and behavioral differences greater than those among the three species of amakihi (Pratt 2010, 2014).

Loxops ochraceus Rothschild. Maui Akepa.

Loxops ochracea Rothschild, 1893, Ibis, p. 112. (Maui.)

Habitat.—Humid montane forest, primarily ohia-koa and ohia.

Distribution.—Probably extinct. Formerly *resident* in the mountains of eastern Maui (last collected ca. 1900, last sight report 1980).

Notes.—See Notes under *L. wolstenholmei*.

p. 678. *Himatione fraithii* is treated as a species separate from *H. sanguinea*. In the species account for *H. sanguinea*, change the habitat and distributional statements and Notes to:

Habitat.—Humid montane forests, primarily ohia–koa, but occasionally in mixed native–exotic forest.

Distribution.—*Resident* in the mountains in the Hawaiian Islands (all main islands from Kauai eastward).

Accidental on Niihau.

Notes.—See Notes under *H. fraithii*.

Before the species account for *H. sanguinea*, insert the following new account:

†***Himatione fraithii*** Rothschild. Laysan Honeycreeper.

Himatione fraithii Rothschild, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 10, p. 109. (Laysan.)

Habitat.—Brushy areas and bunchgrass.

Distribution.—EXTINCT. Formerly *resident* on Laysan Island (extinct since 1923).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *H. sanguinea*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in song and song phenology, feeding behavior, nest placement and structure, habitat, and morphology (Pratt and Pratt 2001, Pratt 2005). Sometimes known by the species name *freethi*; however, this is an unjustified emendation of the original spelling *fraithii* (Pyle 2011).

p. 685. Delete the account for *Phoebastria irrorata* from the Appendix.

p. 691. In the Appendix, change ***Buteo polyosoma*** to ***Geranoaetus polyosoma*** and change the English name of this species from Red-backed Hawk to Variable Hawk. In the account for this species, change *B. swainsoni* to *Buteo swainsoni* and change the last sentence to the following: The origin of the bird remains highly questionable (Allen 1988).

p. 691. In the Appendix, following the species account for *Porphyrio porphyrio*, insert the following new account:

Anthropoides virgo (Linnaeus). Demoiselle Crane.

Ardea Virgo, Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 141. ("In Oriente" = India.)

An individual was photographed wintering with Sandhill Cranes near Lodi and Staten Island, San Joaquin County, California, from 30 September 2001 to 18 February 2002; probably the same individual was photographed later near Smithers, British Columbia, on 2 May 2002, and again probably the same bird at Gustavus, southeast Alaska, 13–14 May 2002 (Hamilton et al. 2007, Howell et al. 2014). The species was placed on the Supplemental List, indicating uncertain origin, by the California Bird Records Committee (Cole and McCaskie 2004). It is not rare in captivity in North America, and previous escapes are known. On the other hand, the species is highly migratory and has occurred as a stray throughout western Europe,

north to the Orkney Islands and Scandinavia, and in northern Russia, far from its normal central and southern Asian and African range.

p. 691. In the Appendix, following the species account for *Anthropoides virgo*, insert the following new account:

Grus monacha Temminck. Hooded Crane.

Grus monacha Temminck, 1835, Pl. col., livr. 94, pl. 555. (Hokkaido and Korea.)

Sight reports (at least some documented with photographs) of this eastern Asian species from Idaho (April 2010), Nebraska (April 2011), Tennessee (December 2011–January 2012), and Indiana (February 2012), perhaps all of the same bird, were detailed by Pranty et al. (2014). Although accepted by three states' rare bird committees (not yet reviewed by the Idaho committee), the origin of these records was questioned by the American Birding Association's Checklist Committee (Pranty et al. 2014). The issue of origin (wild versus escape) is best considered unresolved at this time.

p. 693. Delete the account for *Patagioenas goodsoni* from the Appendix.

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

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

Alopochen aegyptiaca	Ouette d'Égypte
Phoebastria irrorata	Albatros des Galapagos
Pterodroma madeira	Pétrel de Madère
Pterodroma heraldica	Pétrel du Herald
Pterodroma arminjoniana	Pétrel de Trindade
Puffinus newelli	Puffin de Newell
Syrigma sibilatrix	Héron flûte-du-soleil
Charadrius collaris	Pluvier de d'Azara
Rupornis magnirostris	Buse à gros bec
Geranoaetus albicaudatus	Buse à queue blanche
Patagioenas goodsoni	Pigeon de Goodson
Leptotila cassinii	Colombe de Cassin
Ninox japonica	Ninoxe boréale
Phaethornis mexicanus	Ermite de Hartert
Calliphlox lyrura	Colibri d'Inagua
Doricha eliza	Colibri d'Eliza
Mellisuga helenae	Colibri d'Elena
Amazilia saucerottei	Ariane de Sophie
PSITTACULIDAE	
Cranioleuca dissita	Synallaxe de Coiba
Cryptopipo holochlora	Manakin vert
Campylorhynchus griseus	Troglodyte bicolore
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Rougequeue à front blanc
Chlorophanes spiza	Tangara émeraude
Spizelloides arborea	Bruant hudsonien
Oreomystis bairdi	Akikiki de Kauai
Paroreomyza maculata	Alauhaio d'Oahu
Paroreomyza flammea	Alauhaio de Molokai
Paroreomyza montana	Alauhaio de Maui
Himatione fraithii	Picchion de Laysan
Drepanis coccinea	Iiwi rouge
Pseudonestor xanthophrys	Pseudonestor de Maui
Hemignathus hanapepe	Nukupuu de Kauai
Hemignathus lucidus	Nukupuu d'Oahu
Hemignathus affinis	Nukupuu de Maui
Hemignathus wilsoni	Akiapolaau d'Hawaï
Akialoa obscura	Akialoa d'Hawaï
Akialoa stejnegeri	Akialoa de Kauai
Akialoa ellisiana	Akialoa d'Oahu
Akialoa lanaiensis	Akialoa de Lanai
Chlorodrepanis virens	Amakihi familier
Chlorodrepanis flava	Amakihi d'Oahu
Chlorodrepanis stejnegeri	Amakihi de Stejneger
Viridonia sagittirostris	Grand Amakihi
Loxops wolstenholmei	Loxopse d'Oahu
Loxops ochraceus	Loxopse de Maui
Loxops coccineus	Loxopse d'Hawaï

in APPENDIX (Part 1)

Anthropoides virgo	Grue demoiselle
Grus monacha	Grue moine
Geranoaetus polyosoma	Buse tricolore

Delete the following names:

Pterodroma arminjoniana	Pétrel de la Trinité du Sud
Charadrius collaris	Pluvier d'Azara
Buteo magnirostris	Buse à gros bec
Buteo albicaudatus	Buse à queue blanche
Leptotila cassini	Colombe de Cassin
Ninox japonica	Ninoxe du Japon
Doricha eliza	Colibri élise
Mellisuga helenae	Colibri d'Helen
Amazilia saucerrottei	Ariane de Sophie
Cranioleuca vulpina	Synallaxe renard
Xenopipo holochlora	Manakin vert
Chlorophanes spiza	Guit-guit émeraude
Spizella arborea	Bruant hudsonien
Pseudonestor xanthophrys	Psittirostre de Maui
Hemignathus virens	Amakihi familier
Hemignathus flavus	Amakihi d'Oahu
Hemignathus kauaiensis	Amakihi de Kauai
Hemignathus sagittirostris	Grand Amakihi
Hemignathus obscurus	Hémignathe akialoa
Hemignathus ellisianus	Hémignathe à long bec
Hemignathus lucidus	Hémignathe nukupuu
Hemignathus munroi	Hémignathe akiapolaau
Oreomystis bairdi	Grimpeur de Kauai
Paroreomyza maculata	Grimpeur d'Oahu
Paroreomyza flammea	Grimpeur de Molokai
Paroreomyza montana	Grimpeur de Maui

Loxops coccineus	Loxopse des Hawaï
Vestiaria coccinea	Iiwi rouge

in APPENDIX (Part 1)

Phoebastria irrorata	Albatros des Galapagos
Buteo polyosoma	Buse tricolore
Patagioenas goodsoni	Pigeon de Goodson

Change the sequence of species from *Morphnarchus* to *Buteo* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Move *Herpetotheres cachinnans*, *Psittacula krameri*, *Agapornis roseicollis*, and *Melopsittacus undulatus* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Transfer *Coereba*, *Saltator*, *Volatinia*, *Sporophila*, *Melopyrrha*, *Tiaris*, *Loxipasser*, *Loxigilla*, *Euneornis*, *Melanospiza*, *Pinaroloxias*, *Haplospiza*, *Acanthidops*, *Diglossa*, *Sicalis*, *Emberizoides*, and their included species to the family THRAUPIDAE, and arrange as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Transfer *Nesospingus*, *Phaenicophilus*, *Calyptophilus*, *Rhodinocichla*, *Mitrospingus*, *Spindalis*, and their included species, in this sequence, to [INCERTAE SEDIS] following *Saltator striatipectus*.

Change the sequence of genera in the PIPRIDAE and THRAUPIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in *Ramphocelus* and *Sporophila* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera from *Telespiza* to *Melamprosops* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included separation of Northern Harrier *Circus hudsonius* from Hen Harrier *C. cyaneus*, separation of *Toxostoma arenicola* from LeConte's Thrasher *T. lecontei*, separation of *Passerina pallidior* from Painted Bunting *P. ciris*, separation of Northern Cardinal *Cardinalis cardinalis* into six species, transfer of *Loxops mana* to *Manucerthia*, change of the English name of American Pipit *Anthus rubescens* to Buff-bellied Pipit, and the universal adoption of American spellings of words in bird names for which British and American spellings differ.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank G. R. Angehr, G. Armistead, P. C. Banko, G. Bieber, N. Brinkley, M. Churchill, C. J. Clark, R. E. David, J. Ellis, T. J. Feo, L. A. Freed, D. D. Gibson, C. S. Griffiths, P. Harrison, H. F. James, A. Jaramillo, P. Kovalik, T. Leukering, N. A. Mason, J. M. Musser, G. Obando-Calderón, S. L. Olson, B. Patteson, H. D. Pratt, T. K. Pratt, P. Pyle, M. P. Retter, T. S. Schulenberg, D. L. Slager, R. C. Tweit, A. Wilson, and R. Wright for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

LITERATURE CITED

Ainley, D. G., T. C. Telfer, and M. H. Reynolds. 1997. Townsend's and Newell's Shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis*). In Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. Available at http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/297

Allen, A. A. 1934. A new bird for North America. University of the State of New York Bulletin to the Schools 20:134–135.

Allen, S. 1988. Some thoughts on the identification of Gunnison's Red-backed Hawk (*Buteo polyosoma*) and why it's not a natural vagrant. Colorado Field Ornithologists' Journal 22:9–13.

Amadon, D. 1947. Ecology and the evolution of some Hawaiian birds. Evolution 1:63–68.

Amadon, D. 1950. The Hawaiian honeycreepers (Aves, Drepaniidae). Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 95: 155–262.

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

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

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

Amerson A. B., Jr. 1971. The natural history of French Frigate Shoals, northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Atoll Research Bulletin 150.

Angehr, G. R., D. Engleman, and L. Engleman. 2006. Where to Find Birds in Panama: A Site Guide for Birders. Panama Audubon Society, Panama City, Panama.

Arbeláez-Cortés, E., and A. G. Navarro-Sigüenza. 2013. Molecular evidence of the taxonomic status of western Mexican populations of *Phaethornis longirostris* (Aves: Trochilidae). Zootaxa 3716:81–97.

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

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2013. Going to extremes: Contrasting rates of diversification in a recent radiation of New World passerine birds. Systematic Biology 62:298–320.

Barker, F. K., K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2015. New insights into New World biogeography: An integrated view from the phylogeny of blackbirds, cardinals, sparrows, tanagers, warblers, and allies. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 132:333–348.

Brooke, M. de L., and G. Rowe. 1996. Behavioural and molecular evidence for specific status of light and dark morphs of the Herald Petrel *Pterodroma heraldica*. Ibis 138:420–432.

Brown, R. M., R. A. Nichols, C. G. Faulkes, C. G. Jones, L. Bugoni, V. Tatayah, D. Gottelli, and W. C. Jordan. 2010. Range expansion and hybridization in Round Island petrels (*Pterodroma* spp.); evidence from microsatellite genotypes. Molecular Ecology 19:3157–3170.

Burns, K. J., A. J. Shultz, P. O. Title, N. A. Mason, F. K. Barker, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and I. J. Lovette. 2014. Phylogenetics and diversification of tanagers (Passeriformes: Thraupidae), the largest radiation of Neotropical songbirds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 75:41–77.

Campos-Cedeño, E., and A. C. Vallely. 2014. First North American records of Bicolored Wren (*Campylorhynchus griseus*) and Dusky Pigeon (*Patagioenas goodsoni*). North American Birds 67:386–387.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2013. Fifty-fourth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 130:558–571.

Cole, L. W., and G. McCaskie. 2004. Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2002 records. Western Birds 35:2–31.

Conant, S., H. D. Pratt, and R. J. Shallenberger. 1998. Reflections on a 1975 ornithological expedition to the lost world of the Alaka'i and other notes on the natural history, systematics, and status of Kaua'i birds. Wilson Bulletin 110:1–22.

Cory, C. B. 1880. Birds of the Bahama Islands. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

Delattre, A., and J. Bourcier. 1846. Description de quinze espèces nouvelles de Trochilidées. Revue Zoologique 1846:305–312.

Derryberry, E., S. Claramunt, G. Derryberry, R. T. Chesser, J. Cracraft, A. Aleixo, J. Pérez-Emán, J. V. Remsen, Jr., and R. T. Brumfield. 2011. Lineage diversification and morphological evolution in a large-scale continental radiation: The Neotropical ovenbirds and woodcreepers (Aves: Furnariidae). Evolution 65:2973–2986.

Feo, T. J., J. M. Musser, J. Berv, and C. J. Clark. 2015. Divergence in morphology, calls, song, mechanical sounds, and genetics supports species status for the Inaguan hummingbird (Trochilidae: *Calliphlox* "*evelynae*" *lyrura*). The Auk: Ornithological Advances 132:248–264.

Fleischer, R. C., C. E. McIntosh, and C. L. Tarr. 1998. Evolution on a volcanic conveyor belt: Using phylogeographic reconstructions and K-Ar-based ages of the Hawaiian Islands to estimate molecular evolutionary rates. Molecular Ecology 7: 533–545.

Flood, B., and A. Fisher. 2013. *Pterodroma* Petrels. Pelagic Birds & Birding Multimedia Identification Guides, Skilly, United Kingdom.

Fuchs, J., J. A. Johnson, and D. P. Mindell. 2012. Molecular systematics of the caracaras and allies (Falconidae: Polyborinae) inferred from mitochondrial and nuclear sequence data. Ibis 154:520–532.

Furness, R. W. 1996. Family Stercorariidae (Skuas). Pages 556–571 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 3 (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Gochfeld, M., J. Burger, J. Saliva, and D. Gochfeld. 1988. Herald Petrel new to the West Indies. American Birds 42:1254–1258.

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

Griffiths, C. S., G. F. Barrowclough, J. G. Groth, and L. Mertz. 2004. Phylogeny of the Falconidae (Aves): A comparison of the efficacy of morphological, mitochondrial, and nuclear data. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:101–109.

Hamilton, R. A., M. A. Patten, and R. A. Erickson, Eds. 2007. Rare Birds of California. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California.

Howell, S. N. G. 2002. Hummingbirds of North America: The Photographic Guide. Academic Press, San Diego, California.

Howell, S. N. G. 2012. Petrels, Albatrosses and Storm Petrels of North America: A Photographic Guide. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Howell, S. N. G. 2013. Taxonomy and song of Mexican Hermit *Phaethornis mexicanus*. Neotropical Birding 13:4–7.

Howell, S. N. G., I. Lewington, and W. Russell. 2014. Rare Birds of North America. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Howell, S. N. G., L. B. Spear, and P. Pyle. 1994. Identification of Manx-type shearwaters in the eastern Pacific. Western Birds 25:169–177.

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

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

James, H. F. 2004. The osteology and phylogeny of the Hawaiian Finch radiation (Fringillidae: Drepanidini), including extinct taxa. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 141:207–256.

James, H. F., and S. L. Olson. 1991. Descriptions of thirty-two new species of birds from the Hawaiian Islands. Part II. Passeriformes. Ornithological Monographs 46.

Johnson, N. K., J. A. Marten, and C. J. Ralph. 1989. Genetic evidence for the origin and relationships of Hawaiian honeycreepers (Aves: Fringillidae). Condor 91:379–396.

Joseph, L., A. Toon, E. E. Schirtzinger, T. F. Wright, and R. Schodde. 2012. A revised nomenclature and classification for family-group taxa of parrots (Psittaciformes). Zootaxa 3205:26–40.

Klicka, J., F. K. Barker, K. J. Burns, S. M. Lanyon, I. J. Lovette, J. A. Chaves, and R. W. Bryson, Jr. 2014. A comprehensive multilocus assessment of sparrow (Family Passerellidae) relationships. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 77: 177–182.

Knowlton, J. L., D. J. Flaspohler, N. C. Rotzel McInerney, and R. C. Fleischer. 2014. First record of hybridization in the Hawaiian Honeycreepers: 'I'iwi (*Vestiaria coccinea*) × 'Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*). Wilson Journal of Ornithology 126:562–568.

Lawrence, G. N. 1867. Notes on certain birds from New Granada, with descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 19:94–95.

Lerner, H. R. L., M. Meyer, H. F. James, M. Hofreiter, and R. C. Fleischer. 2011. Multilocus resolution of phylogeny and timescale in the extant adaptive radiation of Hawaiian honeycreepers. Current Biology 21:1838–1844.

Martínez-Gómez, J. E., N. Matías-Ferrer, R. N. M. Sehgal, and P. Escalante. 2015. Phylogenetic placement of the critically endangered Townsend's Shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis auricularis*): Evidence for its conspecific status with Newell's Shearwater (*Puffinus a. newelli*) and a mismatch between genetic and phenotypic differentiation. Journal of Ornithology 156. In press.

McAllan, I. A. W. 2004. Corrections to the original citations and type localities of some birds described by John Gould and recorded from New Zealand. Notornis 51:125–130.

McGuire, J. A., C. C. Witt, J. V. Remsen, Jr., A. Corl, D. L. Rabosky, D. L. Altshuler, and R. Dudley. 2014. Molecular phylogenetics and the diversification of hummingbirds. Current Biology 24: 910–916.

McKay, B. D., F. K. Barker, H. L. Mays, Jr., S. M. Doucet, and G. E. Hill. 2010. A molecular phylogenetic hypothesis for the manakins (Aves: Pipridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 55:733–737.

Obando-Calderón, G., P. Camacho-Varela, J. Chaves-Campos, R. Garrigues, M. Montoya, O. Ramírez-Alán, and J. Zook. 2014. Lista oficial de las aves de Costa Rica. Actualización 2014. Comité Científico, Asociación Ornitológica de Costa Rica. Zeledonia 18(2):33–50.

Ohlson, J., J. Fjeldså, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2013. Molecular phylogeny of the manakins (Aves: Passeriformes: Pipridae), with a new classification and the description of a new genus. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 69:796–804.

Olson, S. L. 2012. History, structure, evolution, behavior, distribution, and ecology of the extinct Hawaiian genus *Ciridops* (Fringillidae, Carduelini, Drepanidini). Wilson Journal of Ornithology 124:651–674.

Olson, S. L., and H. F. James. 1982. Prodromus of the fossil avifauna of the Hawaiian Islands. Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 365.

Olson, S. L., and H. F. James. 1995. Nomenclature of the Hawaiian akialoas and nukupuus (Aves: Drepanidini). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 108:373–387.

Paynter, R. A., Jr., Ed. 1968. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 14. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. 1937. Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 3. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Pranty, B., J. Barry, J. L. Dunn, K. L. Garrett, D. D. Gibson, M. W. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, and D. A. Sibley. 2014. 25th Report of the ABA Checklist Committee 2013–1014. Birding 46(6):26–36.

Pranty, B., and V. Ponzo. 2014. Status and distribution of Egyptian Geese (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) in southeast Florida. Florida Field Naturalist 42:91–107.

Pratt, H. D. 1979. A systematic analysis of the endemic avifauna of the Hawaiian Islands. Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Pratt, H. D. 1989. Species limits in akepas (Drepanidinae: *Loxops*). Condor 91:933–940.

Pratt, H. D. 2005. The Hawaiian Honeycreepers: Drepanidinae. Bird Families of the World. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Pratt, H. D. 2010. Family Drepanididae (Hawaiian honeycreepers). *In* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 15 (del Hoyo, J. A. Elliott, and D. A. Christie, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Pratt, H. D. 2014. A consensus taxonomy for the Hawaiian honeycreepers. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, No. 85. http://sites01.lsu.edu/wp/mnspapers/files/2014/10/85.pdf.

Pratt, H. D., and T. K. Pratt. 2001. The interplay of species concepts, taxonomy, and conservation: Lessons from the Hawaiian avifauna. Studies in Avian Biology 22:68–80.

Pratt, T. K., S. G. Fancy, and C. J. Ralph. 2001. 'Akiapòlà'au (*Hemignathus munroi*) and Nukupu'u (*Hemignathus lucidus*). *In* The Birds of North America, no. 600 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Birds of North America, Philadelphia.

Pyle, P. 2011. Nomenclature of the Laysan Honeycreeper *Himatione* [*sanguinea*] *fraithii*. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 131:116–117.

Raposo do Amaral, F., F. H. Sheldon, A. Gamauf, E. Haring, M. Riesing, L. F. Silveira, and A. Wajntal. 2009. Patterns and processes of diversification in a widespread and ecologically diverse avian group, the buteonine hawks (Aves, Accipitridae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 53:703–715.

Reding, D. M., J. T. Foster, H. F. James, H. D. Pratt, and R. C. Fleischer. 2008. Convergent evolution of "creepers" in the Hawaiian honeycreeper radiation. Biology Letters 5:221–224.

Rêgo, P. S., J. Araripe, M. L. V. Marceliano, I. Sampaio, and H. Schneider (2007). Phylogenetic analyses of the genera *Pipra*, *Lepidothrix* and *Dixiphia* (Pipridae, Passeriformes) using partial cytochrome *b* and 16S mtDNA genes. Zoologica Scripta 36:565–575.

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

Ridgely, R. S., and J. A. Gwynne, Jr. 1989. A Guide to the Birds of Panama, with Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras (2nd ed.). Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

Ridgway, R. 1910. Diagnoses of new forms of Micropodidae and Trochilidae. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 23:53–55.

Ridgway, R. 1916. The birds of North and Middle America. Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, no. 50, pt. 7.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Spear, L. B., D. G. Ainley, N. Nur, and S. N. G. Howell. 1995. Population size and factors affecting at-sea distributions of four endangered procellariids in the tropical Pacific. Condor 97:613–638.

Tarr, C. L., and R. C. Fleischer. 1993. Mitochondrial-DNA variation and evolutionary relationships in the amakihi complex. Auk 110:825–831.

Tarr, C. L., and R. C. Fleischer. 1995. Evolutionary relationships of the Hawaiian honeycreepers (Aves: Drepanidinae). Pages 147–159 *in* Hawaiian Biogeography: Evolution on a Hot Spot Archipelago (W. L. Wagner and V. A. Funk, Eds.). Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Tello, J. G., R. G. Moyle, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the tyrant flycatchers, cotingas, manakins, and their allies (Aves: Tyrannides). Cladistics 25:429–467.

Unitt, P., M. A. Faulkner, and C. Swanson. 2009. First record of Newell's Shearwater from the mainland of North America. Western Birds 40:21–28.

Zino, F., R. Phillips, and M. Biscoito. 2011. Zino's Petrel movements at sea—a preliminary analysis of datalogger results. Birding World 24:216–219.