FIFTY-FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS’ UNION

CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

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This is the 10th supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the Check-list of North American Birds (American Ornithologists’ Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 1 January 2009 and 31 March 2010 by the AOU’s Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). There were no changes to committee membership in 2009.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) one genus (Chrysomus) and eight species (Oceandroma monorhis, Ixobrychus minutus, Ardea purpurea, Platalea leucorodia, Glareola pratincola, Elaenia albiceps, Luscinia sibilans, and Chrysomus icterocephalus) are added to the main list (including three species transferred from the Appendix) on the basis of new distributional information; (2) the distributional statement of one species (Trogon melanocephalus) is changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (3) three species are changed (to Melanitta americana, Trogon caligatus, and T. chionurus) by being split from extralimital species; (4) six species (Caprimulgus arizonae, Chasiempis schilskyi, C. ibidis, Icterus northropi, I. melanopsis, and I. portoricensis) are added as a result of splits from species already on the list; (5) two species (Troglodytes hiemalis and T. pacificus) are added by being split both from an extralimital taxon (T. troglodytes) and from each other; (6) five species (Melozone fusca, M. albicollis, M. crassalis, M. aberti, and Amphipitta quinqueestriata) are transferred to currently recognized genera; (7) five genera (Psilorhinus, Peucaea, Oreothlypis, Parkesia, and Rhynchoptera) are added because of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 20 scientific names; (8) a new scientific name (Vermivora cyanoptera) is adopted for one species because of a nomenclatural problem with the previous scientific name (V. pinus); (9) the citation for one species (Dendroica pinus) is changed; (10) the endings of the specific or subspecific names of two taxa (Acanthipus bairdi and Vireo gilvus swainsoni) are corrected; (11) the English names of three species (Caprimulgus vociferus, Chasiempis sandwichensis, and Icterus dominicensis) are modified as a result of taxonomic changes, the English name of one species (Puffinus gravis) is modified for global conformity, and the hyphen is removed from the English name of one species (Empidonax aurantioatrocristatus); and (12) two species (Empidonax aurantioatrocristatus and Thryothorus sinaloa) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

Numerous changes are made at higher levels of the classification on the basis of new genetic data. Four newly recognized orders (Phaethontiformes, Suliformes, Accipitriformes, and Aves) are added to the main list by being split from existing

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orders, and 11 newly recognized or restored families (Pandionidae, Capitonidae, Semnornithidae, Poliopiitidae, Cettidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Donacobiidae, Megaluridae, Calcaridae, and Viduidae) are added to the main list by splits from existing families. Two families (Ardeidae and Threskiornithidae) are transferred from the order Ciconiiformes to the order Pelecaniformes. New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera Cyanolyca, Airnophila, and Pipilo, and the sequences of genera within the Cotingidae and portions of the Corvidae and Emberizidae are rearranged to reflect new findings on relationships. One genus (Lipaugus) is moved from Incertae Sedis to the Cotingidae. The family placement of one species (Chamaea fasciata) is changed on the basis of new information on its phylogenetic relationships. The English group names of three orders (Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes, and Falconiformes), one suborder (Pelecaninae), and three families (Ramphastidae, Sylviidae, and Cardinalidae) are modified because of changes to the composition of these groups.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the seventh edition (with supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU Checklist area is available at www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php.

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

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,070. Insert the following names in the proper positions as indicated by the text of this supplement:

-Melanitta americana American Scoter
-Puffinus gravis Great Shearwater
-Oceanodroma monorhis Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel (A)
-Phaethontiformes
-Suliformes
-Isobythrus minutus Little Bittern (A)
-Ardea purpurea Purple Heron (A)
-Platalea leucorodia Eurasian Spoonbill (A)

Accipitrifomes

-Pandionidae
-Eurypygiformes
-Glarina pratinctina Collared Pratincole (A)
-Caprimulgidae
-Phaethontiformes

-Suliformes
-Isobythrus minutus Little Bittern (A)
-Ardea purpurea Purple Heron (A)
-Platalea leucorodia Eurasian Spoonbill (A)

-Melanitta americana American Scoter
-Troglodytes pacificus Pacific Wren
-Troglodytes hiemalis Winter Wren
-Poliopitidae
-Cettidae
-Phylloscopidae
-Acrocephalidae
-Megaluridae
-Luscinia sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin (A)
-Vermivora cyanoptera Blue-winged Warbler
-Oreothlypis peregrina Tennessee Warbler
-Oreothlypis celata Orange-crowned Warbler
-Oreothlypis ruficapa Nashville Warbler
-Oreothlypis virginiae Virginia's Warbler
-Oreothlypis crassalis Colima Warbler
-Oreothlypis luciae Lucy's Warbler
-Oreothlypis gutturalis Flame-throated Warbler
-Oreothlypis superciliosus Crescent-chested Warbler
-Parkesia noveboracensis Northern Waterthrush
-Parkesia motacilla Louisiana Waterthrush
-Asaphochilus bairdi Peg-billed Finch
-Melzone fusca Canyon Towhee
-Melzone albicollis White-throated Towhee
-Melzone crassalis California Towhee
-Melzone aberti Abert's Towhee
-Peucaea sumichrasti Cinnamon-tailed Sparrow
-Peucaea carpalis Rufous-winged Sparrow
-Peucaea ruficasta Stripe-headed Sparrow
-Peucaea humeralis Black-chested Sparrow
-Peucaea mystacalis Bridled Sparrow
-Peucaea botterii Botteri's Sparrow
-Peucaea cassini Cassin's Sparrow
-Peucaea aestivalis Bachman's Sparrow
-Amphispiza quinquestrata Five-striped Sparrow
-Calcariae
-Rhynchophanes mckownii McCown's Longspur
-Chrysoxolus ictericophalus Yellow-hooded Blackbird (A)
-Icterus northropi Bahama Oriole
-Icterus melanocephalus Cuban Oriole
-Icterus dominicensis Hispaniolan Oriole
-Icterus portoricensis Puerto Rican Oriole
-Viduidae

Delete the following names:
-Melanitta nigrina Black Scoter
-Puffinus gravis Greater Shearwater
-Pandioninae
-Accipitrinae
-Caprimulgus vociferus Whip-poor-will
-Trogon viridis White-tailed Trogon
-Trogon violaceus Violaceous Trogon
-Capitoninae
-Semnornithinae
-Ramphastidae
-Phylloscopidae
Empidonax aurantirocrisatus Crowned
-Slaty-Flycatcher (A)
-Cyanocorax morio Brown Jay
-Chasiempis sandwichensis Elepaio (H)

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Troglodytes troglodytes Winter Wren
Sylviinae
Polioptilinae
Vermivora pinus Blue-winged Warbler
Vermivora peregrina Tennessee Warbler
Vermivora celata Orange-crowned Warbler
Vermivora ruficapilla Nashville Warbler
Vermivora virginiae Virginia's Warbler
Vermivora luciae Lucy's Warbler
Parula gutturalis Flame-throated Warbler
Parula superciliosa Crescent-chested Warbler
Seiurus noveboracensis Northern Waterthrush
Seiurus motacilla Louisiana Waterthrush
*Acanthidops bairdii Peg-billed Finch
Pipilo albicollis White-throated Towhee
Pipilo fuscus Canyon Towhee
Pipilo crissalis California Towhee
Pipilo aberti Abert's Towhee
Aimophila ruficauda Stripe-headed Sparrow
Aimophila humeralis Black-chested Sparrow
Aimophila mystacalis Bridled Sparrow
Aimophila sumichrasti Cinnamon-tailed Sparrow
Aimophila carpalis Rufous-winged Sparrow
Aimophila cassini Cassin's Sparrow
Aimophila aestivalis Bachman's Sparrow
Aimophila botterii Botteri's Sparrow
Aimophila quinquestrata Five-striped Sparrow
*Icterus dominicensis Greater Antillean Oriole
Estrildinae
Viduiinae

Recognize new orders PHAETHONTIFORMES, SULIFORMES, and ACCIPITRIFORMES, elevate Pandioninae to PANDIONIDAE, and move several families between orders, rearranging and reconstituting the orders between PROCELLARIIFORMES and GRUIFORMES as follows, with PHAETHONTIFORMES immediately following Oceanodroma microsoma:

PHAETHONTIFORMES
PHAETHONTIDAE
CICONIIFORMES
CICONIIDAE
SULIFORMES
FREGATIDAE
SULIDAE
PHALACROCORACIDAE
ANHINGIDAE
PELECANIFORMES
PELECANIDAE
ARDEIDAE
THRESKIORNITHIDAE
ACCIPITRIFORMES
CATHARTIDAE
PANDIONIDAE
ACCIPITRIDAE

FALCONIFORMES
FALCONIDAE

Other than the elevation of Pandioninae and the transfer of Pandion haliaetus from ACCIPITRIDAE to PANDIONIDAE, all subfamilies and species in these families remain in the current sequence within their current family.

Move EURYPYGIDAE and its included species to the newly inserted EURYPYGIFORMES, to follow Falco mexicanus.

Move Lipaugus unirufus to COTINGIDAE to precede Procnias tricarunculatus.

Change the sequence of genera of COTINGIDAE to:
Querula
Cephalopterus
Cotinga
Lipaugus
Procnias
Carpodectes

Change the sequence of genera from Cyanocitta to Gymnorhinus to:
Cyanolyca
Calocitta
Psilorhinus
Cyanocorax
Gymnorhinus
Cyanocitta
Aphelocoma

Rearrange the species in Cyanolyca to the following sequence:
Cyanolyca mirabilis
Cyanolyca nana
Cyanolyca pumilo
Cyanolyca argentigula
Cyanolyca cucullata

Move newly inserted family POLIOPTILIDAE and its included species to follow Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus.

Change the sequence of families from SYLVIIDAE to ZOSTEROPIDAE, including newly inserted families CETTIIDAE, PHYLLOSCOPIDAE, ACRECEPHALIDAE, DONACOBIIDAE, and MEGALURIDAE, to:
CETTIIDAE
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE
SYLVIIDAE
ZOSTEROPIDAE
TIMALIIDAE
ACRECEPHALIDAE
DONACOBIIDAE
MEGALURIDAE
MUSCICAPIDAE
TURDIDAE
Move *Cettia diphone* to follow the newly inserted **CETTIIDAE**.

Move the six species of *Phylloscopus* to follow the newly inserted **PHYLLOSCORPIDAE**.

Move *Chamaea fasciata* to **SYLVIIDAE**, following *Sylvia curruca*.

Move the two species of *Acrocephalus* to follow the newly inserted **ACROCEPHALIDAE**.

Move *Donacobius atricapilla* to follow the newly inserted **DONACOBIIDAE**, and delete the asterisk in front of the name.

Move the two species of *Locustella* to follow the newly inserted **MEGALURIDAE**.

Rearrange the species remaining in *Pipilo* to the following sequence:

*Pipilo ocaii*  
*Pipilo chlorurus*  
*Pipilo maculatus*  
*Pipilo erythrophtalmus*

Rearrange the species remaining in *Aimophila* to the following sequence:

*Aimophila rufescens*  
*Aimophila ruficeps*  
*Aimophila notosticta*

Change the sequence of genera from *Atlapetes* to *Aimophila* to:

*Arremon*  
*Arremonops*  
*Atlapetes*  
*Pipilo*  
*Aimophila*  
*Melozone*  
*Peucaea*

Move *Amphispiza quinquestriata* to precede *Amphispiza bilineata*.

Move the three species of *Calcarius, Rhynchophanes mccownii*, and the two species of *Plectrophenax* to follow the newly inserted **CALCARIIDAE**. Remove the asterisks in front of the three species of *Calcarius, Rhynchophanes mccownii*, and the two species of *Plectrophenax*.

p. 18. Change the English name for *Puffinus gravis* to Great Shearwater (as in Marchant and Higgins 1990a, Sibley and Monroe 1990, Carboneras 1992, Dudley et al. 2006). Change Notes to read: Formerly known as Greater Shearwater (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.

p. 24. Before the account for *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, insert the following new account:

*Oceanodroma monorhis* (Swinhoe). Swinhoe’s Storm-Petrel.

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

**Habitat.**—Pelagic waters; nests in burrows on islands.

**Distribution.**—Breeds on islands of the North Pacific from the Verhovsky Islands off southern Kamchatka, Russian Far East, south on islands close to the Asian continent including those in the Yellow and South China seas and around the Sea of Japan south to islands off China (Shandong) and Taiwan.

Winters in the northern Indian Ocean and possibly the western Pacific.

Rare or casual (mainly in summer) at sea and on islands in the North Atlantic, the North Sea, the western Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Casual at Hatteras, North Carolina, where photographed on 8 August 1998 (O’Brien et al. 1999) and on 2 June 2008 (Howell and Patteson 2008, Patteson et al. 2009). Another was seen off Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, on 20 August 1993 (Brinkley 1995). Video of a “dark-rumped” storm-petrel thought to be this species was obtained off Kodiak, Alaska, on 5 August 2003; after review by the Alaska Checklist Committee it was added to their unsubstantiated list (D. D. Gibson in litt.).

**Notes.**—Formerly placed in the Appendix (AOU 2000) on the basis of the 1998 record. Clarification of the status of this species in the eastern North Atlantic (Flood 2009) and the excellent photographic documentation of the 2008 individual warrant adding the species to the main list; see also Pranty et al. (2009). The relationship of *O. monorhis* to other “dark-rumped” storm-petrels is uncertain (Dawson 1992). Palmer (1962) treated it as a subspecies of *O. leucorhoa*, whereas Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered the two species to probably constitute a superspecies.

In the Notes for *O. leucorhoa*, change the first sentence to: *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* and *O. monorhis* probably constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990), although Mayr and Short (1970) considered *O. leucorhoa* and *O. castro* to constitute a superspecies. Replace the last sentence in these Notes with the following: See comments under *O. monorhis.*

p. 26. After the account for *Oceanodroma microsoma*, insert the heading:

Order **PHAETHONTIFORMES**: Tropicbirds

After this heading insert the following:

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the tropicbirds are distantly related to the other families in the traditional order Pelecaniformes (Kennedy and Spencer 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008).

Delete the heading Suborder **PHAETHONTES**: Tropicbirds and move the heading Family **PHAETHONTIDAE**. Tropicbirds and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from pp. 26–27 to a position following this newly inserted order.
p. 26. Change the heading Order **PELECANIFORMES**: Tropicbird to Order **PELECANIFORMES**: Pelicans, Herons, Ibises, and Allies and insert the new heading in a position following the account for *Mysticetes americana* on p. 51. Change the heading Suborder **PELECANI**: Boobies, Pelicans, Cormorants, and Darters to Suborder **PELECANI**: Pelicans, and insert this heading under the newly inserted order. Move the heading Family **PELECANIDAE**: Pelicans and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from pp. 30–31 to a position following the newly changed suborder. Move the headings Suborder **ARDEAE**: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies, and Family **ARDEIDAE**: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies, and the genera and species accounts included under these headings, from pp. 36–47 to a position following the account for *Pelecanus occidentalis*. Move the headings Suborder **THRESKIORNITHES**: Ibises and Spoonbills, Family **THRESKUOR- NITHIDAE**: Ibises and Spoonbills, Subfamily **THRESKUOR- NITHINAE**: Ibises, and Subfamily **PLATALEINAE**: Spoonbills, and the genera and species accounts included under these headings, from pp. 47–50 to a position following the account for *Cochlearius cochlearius*.

Replace the Notes under the heading Order **PELECANIFORMES** with the following:

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Pelecaniformes is not a monophyletic group, even when the family Pelecanidae is removed (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Families Balancicipitidae, Scopidae (both outside of the AOU area), Ardeidae, and Threskiornithidae, all traditionally placed in the Ciconiiformes, are more closely related to the Pelecanidae than are other groups traditionally placed in the Pelecaniformes.

p. 38. After the account for *Isabrychus exilis*, insert the following new account:

**Isabrychus minatus** (Linnaeus). Little Bittern.


**Habitat.**—Primarily freshwater marshes; also mangroves.

**Distribution.**—Breeds in much of Europe and locally in northern Africa east across Russia to south-central Siberia, Iran, northwestern India, and Madagascar. Resident or locally nomadic in sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar (possibly), southern and eastern Australia, and formerly on South Island, New Zealand. Small numbers also found annually in southern New Guinea.

**Winters** mainly in Africa south of the Sahara.

Rare or casual in the United Kingdom (has bred), the Faeroes, Scandinavia, the Azores, Madeira, and western China. Accidental in Iceland and the Cape Verde Islands.

Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; 10–31 December 1995, photograph; Buckley et al. 2009).

**Notes.**—The isolated subspecies in Australia (*dubius*) differs vocally from the European and African subspecies (*Rasmussen* and Anderton 2005) and may be a separate species. The New Zealand subspecies, *novaezelandiae*, now considered extinct, has been treated as a separate species (Marchant and Higgins 1990b). See comments under *I. exilis*.

p. 40. After the account for *Ardea coccii*, insert the following new account:

*Ardea purpurea* Linnaeus. Purple Heron.


**Habitat.**—Shallow freshwater marshes with extensive bordering vegetation, especially *Phragmites*; also mangroves.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from western and southern Europe east through central Asia, very locally in northwestern Africa, and in the Russian Far East and Japan south to eastern China. *Resident* in eastern and southern Africa, Mauritania, the Cape Verde Islands, Madagascar, the Indian Subcontinent, southeastern Asia and Taiwan, the Philippines, and eastern Indonesia.

**Winters** in sub-Saharan Africa, rarely north to northern Africa, Israel, and the Arabian Peninsula.

Casual or accidental north to Iceland, the Faeroes, Scandinavia, and Hokkaido; also the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Brazil, and Trinidad.


p. 50. Before the account for *Platalea ajaja*, known as *Ajaia ajaja* until the 43rd Supplement (Banks et al. 2002), insert the following new account:

*Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus. Eurasian Spoonbill.


**Habitat.**—Open shallow marshes; nests in dense reedbeds or other similar vegetation, often with some shrubs or trees.

**Distribution.**—Breeds locally from the Netherlands and southern Europe east across southern Russia to the Russian Far East and northern China. *Resident* in Mauritania, Iran, the Red Sea region, and the Indian Subcontinent.

**Winters** around the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf, northern Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, southeast China, and Taiwan.

Rare or casual in Iceland, the Faeroes, Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, northeastern Europe, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, Japan, and southeastern Asia.

Casual in the Lesser Antilles (Antigua, St. Lucia, Barbados).

Accidental in western Greenland (specimen, 4 October 1936; Boertmann 1994).

**Notes.**—Also known by the English names European Spoonbill, White Spoonbill, Common Spoonbill, and Spoonbill.
p. 50. Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Ciconiiformes is not a monophyletic group (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Following removal of families more closely related to the Pelecanidae than to the Ciconiidae (see above), the Ciconiiformes consists of the single family Ciconiidae.

Change the heading Order **CICONIIFORMES**: Herons, Ibises, Storks, and Allies to Order **CICONIIFORMES**: Storks. Change the Notes under the new heading to: See comments under Order **PELECANIFORMES**. Delete the heading Suborder **CICONIAE**: Storks.

p. 51. After the account for *Mystery americana*, and preceding the newly positioned Pelecaniformes (see above), insert the heading:

Order **SULIFORMES**: Frigatebirds, Boobies, Cormorants, Darters, and Allies

Under this heading insert the following:

**Notes**.—Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that several families traditionally placed in the order Pelecaniformes (Fregatidae, Sulidae, Phalacrocoracidae, and Anhingidae) form the sister taxon to a group consisting of the Pelecanidae and several families traditionally placed in the Ciconiiformes (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008).

Move the headings Suborder **FREGATAE**: Frigatebirds and Family **FREGATIDAE**: Frigatebirds and the included genera and species from pp. 35–36 to a position following the newly inserted order.

After the account for *Fregata ariel*, insert the heading Suborder **SULAE**: Boobies, Cormorants, and Darters. Move the headings Family **SULIDAE**: Boobies and Gannets, Family **PHALACROCORIDAE**: Cormorants, and Family **ANHINGIDAE**: Darters and the included genera and species from pp. 28–30 and 32–34 to a position following the newly inserted suborder.

p. 81. *Melanitta americana* is treated as a separate species from the allopatric *Melanitta nigra*. Change the scientific name, English name, and citation to:

*Melanitta americana* (Swainson). American Scoter.

*Oidemia Americana* Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana, 2 (1831):450. (Hudson Bay.)

Change the Distribution by removing the term “[*americana group*]” and all mention of the *nigra* group. Change the Notes to: Formerly treated as conspecific with *M. nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Black Scoter] of Eurasia, but separated on the basis of courtship calls (Sangster 2009) and color, form, and feathering of the bill in adult males and most adult females (Collinson et al. 2006).

p. 86. Before the heading **FALCONIFORMES**, insert the heading:

Order **ACCIPITRIFORMES**: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies

After this heading, insert the following:

**Notes**.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Falconiformes is not a monophyletic group and that the Falconidae is not closely related to the Cathartidae, Pandionidae, and Accipitridae (Ericson et al. 2006, Griffiths et al. 2007, Hackett et al. 2008). Some morphological data (Jollie 1976–1977) also provide support for this view.

Delete the heading Suborder **ACCIPITRES**: Kites, Eagles, Hawks, Secretarybirds, and Allies. Move the headings Family **CACTHARIDAE**: New World Vultures and Family **ACCIPITRIDEAE**: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies and the genera and species accounts included under these headings from pp. 51–53 and 86–105 to a position following the newly inserted order. Change the heading Order **FALCONIFORMES**: Diurnal Birds of Prey to Order **FALCONIFORMES**: Caracaras and Falcons. After this heading, insert the following:

**Notes**.—See comments under Accipitriformes.

Delete the heading Subfamily **PANDIONINAE**: Ospreys to Family: **PANDIONIDAE**: Ospreys. After the new heading, insert the following:

**Notes**.—Previously considered a subfamily of the Accipitridae (AOU 1998), the Osprey is returned to family status because of its genetic and morphological distinctiveness (Helbig et al. 2005, Lerner and Mindell 2005, Ericson et al. 2006, Griffiths et al. 2007, Hackett et al. 2008).

Move the new family and its included genus and species accounts from pp. 86–87 to a position following the account for *Sarcoramphus papa*.

pp. 111–112. After the account for *Falco mexicanus*, insert the heading:

Order **EURYPYGIFORMES**: Sunbittern and Kagu

After this heading, insert the following:

**Notes**.—Genetic data indicate that the Sunbittern and Kagu, previously considered part of the Gruiformes, form a relatively ancient lineage not closely related to any other group of extant birds (Fain and Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Morphological data (Lievezey and Zusi 2007) also provide support for a sister relationship between these species.

Move the heading **EURYPYGIDAE**: Sunbitterns into Family **EURYPYGIDAE**: Sunbitterns and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from p. 139 to a position following the newly inserted order.

p. 181. Before the account for *Glareola maldivarum*, insert the following new account:
Glareola pratincola (Linnaeus). Collared Pratincole.

Hirundo Pratincola Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., (ed. 12) 1:345. (Shores of southern Europe and in Austria; restricted to Austria, B.O.U. 1915.)

Habitat.—Nests on extensive flat, dry terrain with low or no vegetation; outside breeding season, also salt pans, moist meadows, fallow fields, lagoons.

Distribution.—Breeds locally from southwestern Europe east to Moldavia, southern Ukraine, eastern Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, and in northern Africa and the Middle East. Resident locally in Africa south of the Sahara.

Migratory Eurasian populations winter mainly in Africa north of the Equator.

Rare or casual in central and northern Europe, including the United Kingdom and Scandinavia, and in Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, southwestern India, and southern Sri Lanka.

Accidental in Iceland and possibly Brazil.


p. 272. Caprimulgus arizonae is separated from C. vociferus. Revise the account for C. vociferus as follows: Change English name to Eastern Whip-poor-will. Change Habitat to: Mainly deciduous and mixed forest with open understory; in migration and winter in mixed and evergreen forests and woodland (Tropical to Temperate zones). Distribution is as for vociferus group, except: in winter distribution change “from northern Mexico (Sonora eastward)” to “from northeastern Mexico,” deleting mention of Sonora, and add “and in Arizona” to the end of the sentence on accidental occurrence. Change Notes to: Formerly included C. arizonae under the English name Whip-poor-will, but now separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Hardy et al. 1988, Cink 2002) and mitochondrial and nuclear DNA, which suggests that arizonae is more closely related to T. bairdii than to T. viridis (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

Following the account for C. vociferus, insert the following:

Caprimulgus arizonae Brewster. Mexican Whip-poor-will.


Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest; in winter also Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (1,400–3,000 m; locally to 500 m in winter; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Breeds in the mountains of southern California (probably in San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Clark mountains) and from southern Nevada (Sheep Mountains and possibly Spring Mountains), northern Arizona, central New Mexico, and extreme western Texas south through the highlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador to Honduras, also (probably) in southern Baja California.

Winters from central Mexico south through the breeding range to Honduras; northern and southern limits of wintering range of migratory population poorly known.

Reports from northwestern California, northwestern Montana, and central Colorado may represent this species but require confirmation.

Notes.—See comments under C. vociferus.

p. 315. Trogon chionurus is recognized as distinct from T. viridis, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). Replace the account for T. viridis with the following:

Trogon chionurus Sclater and Salvin. White-tailed Trogon.


Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1,300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident in Panama, on the Caribbean slope from near the Costa Rican border east through San Blas, and on the Pacific slope east from the Tuira Valley to Colombia (west of the Eastern Andes) and Ecuador west of the Andes.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with T. viridis Linnaeus, 1766 [Green-backed Trogon] but considered a separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that chionurus is more closely related to T. viridis than to T. viridis (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

p. 315–316. Trogon caligatus is recognized as distinct from T. violaceus, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). Replace the account for T. violaceus with the following:


Trogon caligatus Gould, 1838, Monogr. Trogonidae, pt. 3, pl. (1) and text [= pl. 7 of volume]. (No type locality, but plate agrees with specimens from the Magdalena Valley, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1,800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Resident in Mexico from San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama and northern Colombia, east to northwestern Venezuela, and south to northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with T. violaceus Gmelin, 1788 [Violaceous Trogon] but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that caligatus and T. violaceus are not sister taxa (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

p. 317. The extralimital species Trogon mesurus is recognized as distinct from T. melanurus, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). In the account for T. melanurus, remove “and west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru” from the Distribution of...
the melanurus group, and add the following sentence to the end of the Notes: Formerly included T. mesurus Cabanis and Heine, 1863 [Ecuadorian Trogon] of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that T. mesurus and T. melanurus are not sister species (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

p. 328. Change the heading Family RAMPHASTIDAE: New World Barbets and Toucans to Family RAMPHASTIDAE: Toucans, and move the new heading to p. 329 to replace the heading Subfamily RAMPHASTINAE: Toucans. Change the Notes under this heading to read: See comments under Semnornithidae. Change the heading Subfamily CAPITONINAE: New World Barbets to Family CAPITONIDAE: New World Barbets, and change the heading Subfamily SEMNORNITHINAE: Toucan-Barbets to Family SEMNORNITHIDAE: Toucan-Barbets. Under the heading Family SEMNORNITHIDAE: Toucan-Barbets, insert the following:

Notes.—Genetic data (Barker and Lanyon 2000, Moyle 2004) indicate that Semnornis cannot be placed reliably in either the Capitonidae or Ramphastidae, is roughly as old as either group, and may even be the sister to both.

Under the heading Family CAPITONIDAE: Toucan-Barbets, insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under Semnornithidae.

p. 377. After the account for Elaenia flavogaster, insert the following new account:

Elaenia albiceps (d’Orbigny and Lafresnaye). White-crested Elaenia.


Habitat.—Southern Temperate Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub (0–3,500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident [albiceps group] in the Andes from southern Colombia to western Bolivia.

Breeds [modesta group] in western Peru and northern Chile; [chilensis group] from central and southern Chile and central Argentina south to Tierra del Fuego.

Winters [modesta group] mostly in Andean foothills and base of the Andes in eastern Peru, some also resident in northern Chile; [chilensis group] lower Andean slopes from western Bolivia north to Ecuador, a few to Amazonia and eastern Brazil, possibly eastern Colombia; chilensis group is highly migratory.

Casual [chilensis group] to the Falkland Islands; recorded at sea in the Drake Channel.

Accidental [chilensis group] at South Padre Island, Cameron County, Texas (9–10 February 2008; photos, spectrograms of calls; Reid and Jones 2009).

Notes.—Vocalizations indicate that multiple species are likely involved, as do the genetic data of Rheindt et al. (2009), who recommended that the albiceps and chilensis groups be treated as separate species.

p. 411. A record of the Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, Empidonomus aurantioaurocrisatus, in the United States is recognized, and the hyphen is removed from the name, following Remsen et al. (2010). This species was added to the list in the 50th supplement (Chesser et al. 2009). After the paragraph detailing the Panama record add the following new paragraph: Accidental in southwestern Louisiana (Peveto Beach Woods, near Johnsons Bayou, Cameron Parish, 3 June 2008; Conover and Myers 2009).

pp. 420–423. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Ohlson et al. 2007) has shown that relationships among North American genera of the family Cotingidae are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications, and that the genus Lipaugus, previously considered incertae sedis, is a member of the Cotingidae. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of genera, as follows:

Querula
Cephalopterus
Cotinga
Lipaugus
Procnias
Carpodectes

Under the heading Family COTINGIDAE: Cotingas, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of genera follows Ohlson et al. (2007).

p. 436. Throughout the account for Vireo gilvus, change the spelling of swainsonii to swainsoni. This follows the finding of David et al. (2009) that the latter is the correct spelling under Article 24.2.4 of the Code (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

pp. 443–444. The genus Psilorhinus, now in the synonymy of Cyanocorax, is restored for the species morio. Remove the citation for Psilorhinus from Cyanocorax and insert the following after the account for Calocitta formosa:

Genus PSILORHINUS Rüppell


Notes.—Formerly merged with the genus Cyanocorax (Hardy 1969; AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic (Saunders and Edwards 2000, Bonaccorso and Peterson 2007) and morphological (Sutton and Gilbert 1942) data.

Change Cyanocorax morio (Wagler) to Psilorhinus morio (Wagler) and move the account to follow the heading Genus PSILORHINUS Rüppell and its citation and Notes.

pp. 442–448. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Bonaccorso and Peterson 2007) has shown...
that relationships among New World genera of jays (family Corvidae) are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of genera, as follows:

Cyanolyca
Calocitta
Psilorhinus
Cyanocorax
Gymnorhinus
Cyanocitta
Aphelocoma

Under the heading Family CORVIDAE: Crows and Jays on p. 441, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of New World genera of jays follows Bonaccorso and Peterson (2007).

pp. 445–446. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Bonaccorso 2009) has shown that relationships among members of the genus Cyanolyca are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Her conclusions result in a new sequence of species, as follows:

Cyanolyca pumilo
Cyanolyca argentigula
Cyanolyca mirabilis
Cyanolyca nana
Cyanolyca cucullata

Under the heading Genus CYANOLYCA Cabanis, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of species derived from phylogenetic data in Bonaccorso (2009).

pp. 452–453. Chasniemps sclateri and C. ibidis are separated from C. sandwichensis. Insert new accounts for C. sclateri and C. ibidis and revise the account for C. sandwichensis as follows:

Chasniemps sclateri Ridgway. Kauai Elepaio.


Habitat.—Montane wet and mesic forest, primarily in areas dominated by native vegetation.

Distribution.—Resident on the island of Kauai in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—See comments under C. sandwichensis.

Chasniemps ibidis Stejneger. Oahu Elepaio.


Habitat.—Lowland and montane wet and mesic forest, often in areas dominated by alien vegetation.

Distribution.—Resident on the island of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—See comments under C. sandwichensis. Formerly known as C. gayi Wilson.

Chasniemps sandwichensis (Gmelin). Hawaii Elepaio.


Habitat.—Lowland and montane wet, mesic, and dry forest, primarily in areas dominated by native vegetation.

Distribution.—Resident on the island of Hawaii in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Formerly included C. sclateri and C. ibidis, now treated as separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations (VanderWerf 2007); morphology, ecology, and behavior (Pratt et al. 1987, Conant et al. 1998, VanderWerf 1998); and mtDNA (VanderWerf et al. 2010).


p. 482. Trogodytes pacificus and T. hiemalis are separated from T. troglodytes. Delete the account for T. troglodytes and replace it with new accounts for T. pacificus and T. hiemalis as follows:

Trogodytes pacificus Baird. Pacific Wren.

Trogodytes hyemalis, var. pacificus Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1:145. (Simiahmoo, Puget Sound, Washington.)

Habitat.—Coniferous (including spruce, Douglas-fir, hemlock, and redwood) and mixed forests, primarily with dense understory, often near water, and maritime heath near seaside cliffs in south western Alaska.

Distribution.—Breeds from the Alaska Pacific coast (from the Aleutians east, including the Pribilof Islands) and coastal and central British Columbia (including Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands) south to central California (San Luis Obispo County, and the western slope of the central Sierra Nevada), northeastern Oregon, central Idaho, northern Utah, western Montana, and southwestern Alberta. Reports of singing birds in northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains of Colorado are presumed to refer to this species, but confirmation is required.

Winters in breeding area and south to southern California, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico (rare). Sight reports
from Sonora probably represent pacificus rather than hiemalis, but confirmation is required.

Accidental in northern Alaska (Point Barrow).

Notes.—Formerly included in *T. troglodytes* (Linnaeus 1758) [Eurasian Wren], but here considered specifically distinct on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Kroodsma 1980, Hejl et al. 2002) and mitochondrial DNA (Drovetski et al. 2004). Formerly considered conspecific with *T. hiemalis* but separated on the basis of the absence of free interbreeding and maintenance of genetic integrity in their contact zone (Toews and Irwin 2000).

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**Troglodytes hiemalis** Vieillot. Winter Wren.


**Habitat.**—Coniferous forest (especially spruce and fir) and mixed forests, primarily with dense understory; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest and woodland with dense undergrowth and tree-falls, dense hedgerows, and brushy fields.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, extreme southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southeastern Manitoba, north-central and northeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio, in the Appalachians through eastern West Virginia, western Maryland, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to northeastern Georgia, and to northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southeastern New York.

**Winters** from eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, eastern Iowa, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts (casually farther north to southern Quebec and Newfoundland) south to California (casual), Arizona (casual) and southern New Mexico, Nuevo Leon (casual in Coahuila), southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central (perhaps casually southern) Florida.

**Notes.**—See comments under *T. pacificus*.

p. 489. The Sylviidae as currently classified is not a monophyletic group (Cibois 2003, Barker 2004, Barker et al. 2004, Alström et al. 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Fregin et al. 2009, Gelang et al. 2009). Below we follow Alström et al. (2006) in recognizing several new families primarily composed of species formerly considered sylviid. These actions result in the addition of five families (Cettiidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Donacobiidae, Megaluridae) to the check-list, the elevation of one subfamily to family (Poliotilidae), and changes to the composition of two existing families (Sylviidae, Timaliidae):

After the account for *Regulus calendula* on p. 488, insert the heading:

Family *CETTIAE*: Bush Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:

**Notes.**—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move the heading Genus *CETTIA* Bonaparte, its citation, and its included species from p. 489 to follow this newly inserted family.

After the account for *Cettia diphone*, insert the heading:

Family **PHYLLOSCOPIDAE**: Leaf Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:

**Notes.**—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus *PHYLLOSCOPUS* Boie, its citation, and its included species from pp. 490–491 to follow this newly inserted family.

Change the heading Family **SYLVIIDAE**: Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers to Family **SYLVIIDAE**: Sylviid Warblers, delete the heading Subfamily SYLVIINAE: Old World Warblers, and move the modified heading from p. 489 to a position following the account for *Phylloscopus borealis*. Change the Notes under this family heading to:

**Notes.**—The family Sylviidae formerly included members of the Cettiidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Megaluridae, and Polioptilidae (AOU 1998). Results of several genetic studies (Cibois 2003, Barker 2004, Barker et al. 2004, Alström et al. 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Fregin et al. 2009, Gelang et al. 2009) indicated that the former Sylviidae is not a monophyletic group. The well-sampled phylogeny of Alström et al. (2006) showed that many taxa formerly classified as sylviid are more closely related to species from other families (e.g., Timaliidae) than to other groups in the former Sylviidae.

Move Genus *SYLVIA* Scopoli, its citation, and its included species from p. 491 to follow this newly modified family. Move Genus *CHAMAEA* Gambel, its citation, and its included species from p. 514 to a position following the account for *Sylvia curruca*. Change Notes for Genus *CHAMAEA* Gambel to the following: Formerly placed in the monotypic family Chamaeidae (AOU 1957) and in the Timaliidae (AOU 1998); see Alström et al. (2006) for placement in the Sylviidae.

Move the heading Family **ZOSTEROPIDAE**: White-eyes and the genus and species included under this heading from p. 515 to a position following the account for *Chamaea fasciata*.

Move the heading Family **TIMALIIDAE**: Babblers and the genera and species included under this heading (except for *Chamaea*) from pp. 513–514 to a position following the account for *Zosterops japonicus*. Delete Notes under this family heading.

After the account for *Leiothrix lutea*, insert the heading:

Family **ACROCEPHALIDAE**: Reed Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:

**Notes.**—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus *ACROCEPHALUS* Naumann and Naumann, its citation, and its included species from p. 490 to follow this newly inserted family.
After the account for *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, insert the heading:

**Family DONACOBIIDAE: Donacobius**

Move Genus **DONACOBIUS** Swainson, its citation, and its included species from Genus **INCERTAE SEDIS** to follow this newly inserted family. Insert the following at the end of the account for *Donacobius atricapilla*.


After the account for *Donacobius atricapilla*, insert the heading:

**Family MEGALURIDAE: Grassbirds**

Insert the following under the heading:

**Notes.**—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus **LOCISTELLA** Kaup, its citation, and its included species from p. 489 to follow this newly inserted family.

Change the heading Subfamily POLIOPTILINAE: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens to Family **POLIOPTILIDAE**: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens, and delete Notes under the subfamily heading. Insert the following under the new heading:

**Notes.**—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move this newly inserted family and its included genera and species from pp. 491–494 to a position following the account for *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus*.

p. 495. Before the account for *Luscinia calliope*, insert the following new account:

**Luscinia sibilans** (Swainhoe). Rufous-tailed Robin.


**Habitat.**—Breeds in mesic deciduous and coniferous woods with dense undergrowth. Winters in undergrowth of forest and dense secondary growth.

**Distribution.**—Breeds in eastern Asia as far west as the upper Yenisey River and the Altai Mountains and east across Siberia and Russian Far East to the Amur River basin, Khabarovsk Kray, Sakhalin, and central eastern Kamchatka, and south to Transbaikalia and northern Manchuria.

Winters primarily in southeastern China, mainly from the Yangtze valley south, and rarely or uncommonly south to Vietnam, Laos, and eastern Thailand.

Migrates primarily in continental eastern Asia in Mongolia, eastern China, and Korea; rarely to Japan and Taiwan.

Accidental in the United Kingdom and Poland.


**Notes.**—Also known as Swainhoe’s Robin or Swinhoe’s Pseudorobin.

pp. 532–534, 547. The name *Vermivora pinus* is changed to *V. cyanoptera*, following Olson and Reveal (2009). The following actions result from this information:

Modify the citation for Genus *VERMIVORA* Swainson on p. 532 to:


pp. 533–534. Change *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus) to *Vermivora cyanoptera* Olson and Reveal, and change the citation for the species to:


Insert the following at the end of the Notes for this account:

Formerly *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus), but see Olson and Reveal (2009), who showed that the 1766 Linnaean name *Certhia pinus* is a composite name based on illustrations of birds of two species, the Pine Warbler, now known as *Dendroica pinus*, and the Blue-winged Warbler, until now *Vermivora pinus*. They concluded that the name *Certhia pinus* applies to the Pine Warbler, and that the name *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus) is not available for the Blue-winged Warbler, nor is *Sylvia solitaria* (Wilson) or any other name. They proposed the new name *Vermivora cyanoptera* for this species.

p. 547. Change *Dendroica pinus* (Wilson) to *Dendroica pinus* (Linnaeus) and change the citation for this species to:


pp. 534–538. The genus *Oreothlypis*, now in the synonymy of *Parula*, is restored for the species *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* and newly used for the following species formerly placed in *Vermivora: peregrina, celata, ruficapilla, virginiae, crissalis, and luciae*. Remove the citation for *Oreothlypis* from *Parula* and insert the following after the account for *Vermivora chrysoptera* under the heading:

**Genus OREOTHLYPIS** Ridgway

*Oreothlypis* Ridgway, 1884, Auk 1:169. Type, by original designation, *Compothlypis gutturalis* Cabanis.
Notes.—Molecular studies (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006) indicate that gutturals and superciliosa are not closely related to true Parula (americana and pitiayumi), that the six species formerly placed in Vermivora are not closely related to true Vermivora (bachmani, cyanoptera, and chrysoptera), and that the two former Parula species and six former Vermivora species form closely related sister groups.

Change the generic names of Vermivora peregrina, Vermivora celata, Vermivora ruficapilla, Vermivora virginiae, Vermivora crissalis, Vermivora luciae, Parula gutturalis, and Parula superciliosa to Oreothlypis and place those accounts in this sequence under the heading and Notes for Oreothlypis. For O. peregrina, O. celata, and O. luciae, add the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus Vermivora; see comments under Oreothlypis.

In the Notes for O. ruficapilla, O. virginiae, and O. crissalis, make the appropriate changes in the generic abbreviations and add the following sentence at the end: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus Vermivora; see comments under Oreothlypis.

Change the Notes for O. gutturalis to: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus Parula; see comments under Oreothlypis. Change the Notes for O. superciliosa to: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus Parula; see comments under Oreothlypis. Also known as Hartlaub’s Warbler or Spot-breasted Warbler.

pp. 555–556. Two species formerly placed in Seiurus, noveboracensis and motacilla, are transferred to the new genus Parkesia.

After the account for Seiurus auropalpis, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus PARKESIA Sangster


Notes.—Genetic data (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006) indicate that P. noveboracensis and P. motacilla, formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) placed in Seiurus, are not closely related to and do not form a monophyletic group with the type species of the genus, S. auropalpis.

Change Seiurus noveboracensis to Parkesia noveboracensis and Seiurus motacilla to Parkesia motacilla and place those accounts in this sequence under the heading and Notes for Parkesia. Add the following to the accounts for both species:


p. 597. Change the spelling Acanthidops bairdii to Acanthidops bairdi, in the citation for the genus, the heading for the species, and the citation for the species. Add the following to the end of the species account:

Notes.—The original spelling of the species name was bairdi (Ridgway 1882). The spelling bairdi (Paynter 1970) was an incorrect subsequent spelling (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999, Article 33.4) followed by most subsequent authors.

p. 603. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) have shown that relationships among a portion of the North American genera of the family Emberizidae are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Remove the genera Atlapetes, Pipilo, Aimophila, and Melozone, their citations, and the following species accounts from their current placement on pp. 601, 603–606, and 608–609, and insert them in the following sequence after the account for Arren monops conirostris:

Atlapetes albinucha
Atlapetes piletus
Pipilo ocai
Pipilo chlorurus
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo erythropthalmus
Aimophila rufescens
Aimophila ruficeps
Aimophila notosticta
Melozone leucotis
Melozone biarcuata
Melozone kieneri

Under the heading for the genus Atlapetes, insert the following:

Notes.—The sequence of species from Atlapetes through Melozone is derived from the phylogenetic analysis of DaCosta et al. (2009).

Add the following sentence to the Notes under the genus Pipilo: See comments under Atlapetes and Melozone.

p. 606. Transfer four species of Pipilo (fuscus, albicollis, crissalis, and aberti) to the genus Melozone and insert them in the following sequence after the account for Melozone kieneri:

Melozone fusca
Melozone albicollis
Melozone crissalis
Melozone aberti

Under the heading for the genus Melozone, add the following:

Notes.—Mitochondrial genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) have shown that the genus Pipilo comprised two unrelated groups, one consisting of ocai, chlorurus, maculatus, and erythropthalmus, the other of the “brown towhee” group: fuscus, albicollis, crissalis, and aberti. The same study revealed that Melozone kieneri forms a monophyletic group with the brown towhees, and that M. leucotis and M. biarcuata are closely related to this group. Although DaCosta et al. (2009) suggested that kieneri, fuscus, albicollis, crissalis, and aberti be transferred to the genus Pyrgisoma, thereby splitting Melozone kieneri from its congeners, we have taken a more conservative approach, consistent with phenotypic similarities between M. kieneri and M. biarcuata (e.g., they were treated as conspecific by Hellmayr [1938]), and merged the brown towhees into Melozone.
The type species of *Aimophila* is *rufescens*, so the name *Aimophila* stays with lineage 1 above. Some analyses of DaCosta et al. (2009) placed lineages 2 and 3 above as sisters, and the authors suggested that they remain congruent pending further data. The genus name *Peucaea* has priority for this clade. Genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) indicate that *Aimophila quinquestriata* forms a clade with *Amphispiza bilineata*, and DaCosta et al. (2009) proposed that this species be returned to *Amphispiza*.

The genus *Peucaea* is resurrected for the species *aestivalis*, *cassinii*, *botterii*, *humeralis*, *mystacalis*, *ruficauda*, *carpalis*, and *sumichrasti*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Melozona aberti*:

**Genus PEUCAEA Audubon**


**Notes.**—Formerly merged with *Amphispiza* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic (DaCosta et al. 2009) and morphological and vocal (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977) data. The sequence of species in *Peucaea* is derived from DaCosta et al. (2009).

Transfer *Aimophila aestivalis*, *cassinii*, *botterii*, *humeralis*, *mystacalis*, *ruficauda*, *carpalis*, and *sumichrasti* (pp. 607–608) to the genus *Peucaea*, and insert them in the following sequence:

*Peucaea sumichrasti*
*Peucaea carpalis*
*Peucaea ruficauda*
*Peucaea humeralis*
*Peucaea mystacalis*
*Peucaea botterii*
*Peucaea cassini*
*Peucaea aestivalis*

For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes and add the following sentence to the end of the Notes: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Amphispiza*; see comments under *Peucaea*. Under the genus *Aimophila* replace the Notes with the following: See comments under *Peucaea*, *Atlapetes*, and *Amphispiza quinquestriata*.

Move *Aimophila quinquestriata* (p. 609) to the genus *Amphispiza*, and move the account for this species to a position preceding the account for *Amphispiza bilineata*. Replace the Notes with: Formerly merged with *Aimophila* (e.g., AOU 1998), but now separated on the basis of genetic (DaCosta et al. 2009) and morphological and vocal (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977) data. Genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) indicate that this species forms a clade with *Amphispiza bilineata*.

pp. 626–627. Return *Calcarius mccownii* to the monotypic genus *Rhynchophanes*, delete the Notes under *Calcarius* and under the account for this species, remove the citation for *Rhynchophanes* from *Calcarius*, and insert the following heading and Notes prior to the account for *R. mccownii*:

**Genus RHYNCHOphanES Baird**


**Notes.**—Through the fifth edition of the check-list, the AOU (1957) recognized the monotypic genus *Rhynchophanes* for *Calcarius mccownii*. Subsequently (Paynter 1970; AOU 1983, 1998), *Rhynchophanes* was merged with *Calcarius*, evidently on the basis of a hybrid *R. mccownii × C. ornatus* (Sibley and Pettigill 1955). Klicka et al. (2003), using mitochondrial data, found *Calcarius* as presently recognized to be paraphyletic; *mccownii* is more closely related to the *Plectrophenax* buntings than to the other species in *Calcarius*, consistent with some evidence of morphological differences among these three groups (Baird 1858).

pp. 626–628, 630. After the account for *Peucedranus tae- natus* on p. 532, insert the following heading and Notes:

**Family CALCARIIDAE: Longspurs and Snow Buntings**

**Notes.**—Analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Yuri and Mindell 2002, Klicka et al. 2003, Alström et al. 2008) have shown that *Calcarius*, *Rhynchophanes*, and *Plectrophenax* are not closely allied to buntings in the genus *Emberiza*, nor to other members of the Emberizidae, where they were formerly placed (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998). Instead, species in these genera were found to form a well-supported clade that diverged early in the radiation of the New World nine-pri-maried oscines.

Move Genus *CALCARIUS* Bechstein, Genus *RHYNCHO-phanES* Baird, and Genus *PLECTROPHENAX* Stejneger, and their included species, from pp. 626–628 and 630 to follow this newly inserted family, in the following sequence:

*Calcarius lapponicus*
*Calcarius ornatus*
*Calcarius pictus*
*Rhynchophanes mccownii*
*Plectrophenax nivalis*
*Plectrophenax hyperboreus*
p. 631. Change Family CARDINALIDAE: Cardinals, Saltators, and Allies to Family CARDINALIDAE: Cardinals and Allies. A modified English group name is needed because of the removal of the saltators (genus Salatter) from this family (Chesser et al. 2009).

p. 642. After the account for Nesospur nigerimus, insert the following genus heading and species account:

Genus CHRYSMUS Swainson


Chrysomus icterocephalus (Linnaeus). Yellow-hooded Blackbird.

Oriolus icterocephalus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), 1:163; based on "le Carouge à teste jaune de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 2:124, pl. 12, fig. 5. (Cayenne, French Guiana.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes.

Distribution.—Breeds and resident with local seasonal movements in lowlands of northwestern Colombia, where recorded nearly to border with Panama (also an isolated highland population near Bogotá), east through Venezuela, the Guianas, and Trinidad south to the mouth of the Amazon, Brazil, then west up the Amazon to its headwaters in northeastern Peru. A small introduced population has become established south of Lima, Peru. Casual in the Netherlands Antilles, where recorded on Bonaire and Curaçao.

Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; September 1887, specimen; Feilden 1889).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus Agelaius, but Lanyon and Omland (1999) showed that Agelaius as formerly constituted was not monophyletic and resurrected Chrysomus for the South American taxa. The Barbados specimen was correctly reported by Feilden (1889) but was inexplicably changed to Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus by Clark (1905) and subsequent authors. The specimen was believed lost but was relocated at the Cambridge University Museum, where its original identification was confirmed (Massiah and Frost 1997, Buckley et al. 2009).

In the Casual section for the account of Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus on p. 644, remove mention of Barbados. Insert the following at the end of this account:

Notes.—Formerly considered casual in Barbados (AOU 1998), but the identification of the voucher specimen has been confirmed as Chrysomus icterocephalus (Massiah and Frost 1997, Buckley et al. 2009).

pp. 649–650. Icterus northropi, I. melanopsis, and I. portoricensis are treated as separate species from I. dominicensis. Revise the account of I. dominicensis and add new accounts for I. northropi, I. melanopsis, and I. portoricensis as follows:

Icterus northropi Allen. Bahama Oriole.

Icterus northropi Allen, 1890, Auk 7:344. (Andros Island, Bahamas.)

Notes.—Icterus northropi, I. melanopsis, and I. portoricensis are treated as separate species from I. dominicensis. Revise the account of I. dominicensis and add new accounts for I. northropi, I. melanopsis, and I. portoricensis as follows:

Habitat.—Pine woodland.

Distribution.—Resident on northern Bahama Islands of Andros, Great Abaco, and Little Abaco (believed extirpated on the latter two islands; White 1998).

Notes.—See comments under I. dominicensis.

Icterus melanopsis (Wagler). Cuban Oriole.

Icterus virens (not of Daudin, 1800), Vigors, 1827, Zool. Journ. 3:441. (near Havana, Cuba.)


Notes.—See comments under I. dominicensis.

Icterus dominicensis (Linnaeus). Hispaniolan Oriole.

Oriolus dominicensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 163. (Based on "Le Carouge de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 121, pl. 12, fig. 3. (in Dominica = Hispaniola.)

Notes.—Formerly included I. northropi, I. melanopsis, and I. portoricensis (AOU 1983, 1998), now treated as separate species because phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences suggest that they do not form a monophyletic group (Omland et al. 1999, Sturge et al. 2009); vocalizations also evidently differ strongly (Garrido et al. 2005:455).

Icterus portoricensis Bryant. Puerto Rican Oriole.


Habitat.—Tropical lowland evergreen forest edge, secondary forest (0–1,300 m; tropical zone).

Distribution.—Resident on Hispaniola, including Île de la Gonâve, Île de la Tortue, Île à Vache, and Isla Saona.

Notes.—Formerly included I. northropi, I. melanopsis, and I. portoricensis (AOU 1983, 1998), now treated as separate species because phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences suggest that they do not form a monophyletic group (Omland et al. 1999, Sturge et al. 2009); vocalizations also evidently differ strongly (Garrido et al. 2005:455).

Icterus portoricensis Bryant. Puerto Rican Oriole.


Habitat.—Tropical lowland evergreen forest edge, secondary forest (0–850 m; tropical zone).

Distribution.—Resident in Puerto Rico.

Notes.—See comments under I. dominicensis.

p. 684. Replace the heading Subfamily VIDUIDAE: Whydahs with Family VIDUIDAE: Whydahs, and insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) considered a subfamily of Estrildidae, but forms a distinct mtDNA clade and differs dramatically in behavioral and ecological traits, especially those related to breeding biology (Sorenson and Payne 2001). Family status follows their treatment in most recent worldwide lists (e.g., Dickinson 2003).

Remove the heading Subfamily ESTRILDINAE: Estrildine Finches from p. 680. Insert the following under the heading Family ESTRILDIDAE: Estrildid Finches on p. 680:
Notes.—See comments under Family Viduidae.

p. 688. Delete the account for *Oceanodroma monorhis* from the Appendix (AOU 2000).

p. 689. Delete the account for *Platalea leucorodia* from the Appendix.

p. 696. Delete the account for *Luscinia sibilans* from the Appendix (Banks et al. 2004).

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

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

- *Melanitta americana* — Macreuse à bec jaune
- *Oceanodroma monorhis* — Océanite de Swinhoe
- *Ixobrychus minutus* — Blongios nain
- *Ardea purpurea* — Héron pourpré
- *Platalea leucorodia* — Spatule blanche

Delete the following names:

- *Melanitta nigra* — Macreuse noire
- *Trogon viridis* — Trogon à queue blanche
- *Trogon violaceus* — Trogon violé
- *Chasiempis sandwichensis* — Monarque élapaïo
- *Troglydes troglodytes* — Troglodyte mignon
- *Aimophila rufescens* — Bruant roussâtre
- *Aimophila ruficeps* — Bruant à calotte fauve
- *Aimophila notosticta* — Bruant d’Oaxaca
- *Calcarius mccownii* — Bruant de McCown
- *Calcarius lapponicus* — Bruant lapon
- *Calcarius pictus* — Bruant de Smith
- *Calcarius ornatus* — Bruant à ventre noir
- *Plectrophenax nivalis* — Bruant des neiges
- *Plectrophenax hyperboreus* — Bruant blanc
- *Icterus dominicensis* — Oriole à capuchon

Delete the following species from the APPENDIX (Part 1):

- *Oceanodroma monorhis*
- *Platalea leucorodia*
- *Luscinia sibilans*

Change the following scientific names, retaining the French names:

- *Cyanocorax morio* to *Psilorhinus morio*
- *Vermivora pinus* to *Vermivora cyanoptera*
- *Vermivora peregrina* to *Oreothlypis peregrina*
- *Vermivora celata* to *Oreothlypis celata*
- *Vermivora ruficapilla* to *Oreothlypis ruficapilla*
- *Vermivora vinigiae* to *Oreothlypis vinigiae*
- *Vermivora crissalis* to *Oreothlypis crissalis*
- *Vermivora luciae* to *Oreothlypis luciae*
- *Parula guttularis* to *Oreothlypis guttularis*
- *Parula superciliosa* to *Oreothlypis superciliosa*
- *Seiurus nolboracensis* to *Parkesia nolboracensis*
- *Seiurus motacilla* to *Parkesia motacilla*
- *Acanthidops bairdi* to *Acanthidops bairdi*
- *Pipilo albicollis* to *Melozone albicollis*
- *Pipilo fuscus* to *Melozone fuscus*
- *Pipilo crissalis* to *Melozone crissalis*
- *Pipilo aberti* to *Melozone aberti*
- *Aimophila sumichrasti* to *Peucaea sumichrasti*
- *Aimophila carpalis* to *Peucaea carpalis*
- *Aimophila ruficauda* to *Peucaea ruficauda*
- *Aimophila humeralis* to *Peucaea humeralis*
- *Aimophila mystacalis* to *Peucaea mystacalis*
- *Aimophila botterii* to *Peucaea botterii*
- *Aimophila cassinii* to *Peucaea cassinii*
- *Aimophila aestivalis* to *Peucaea aestivalis*
- *Aimophila quinquestriata* to *Amphispiza quinquestriata*

Change the sequence of families from PHAETHONTIDAE to CICONIIDAE (including in APPENDIX [Part 1]) to the following sequence, with no change in French names:

- PHAETHONTIDAE
- CICONIIDAE
- FREGATIDAE
- SULIDAE
- PHALACROCORACIDAE
ANHINGIDAE
PELECANIDAE
ARDEIDAE
THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Move Pandion haliaetus to the newly inserted family PANDIONIDAE.

Move family EURYPYGIDAE and its included species, to follow Falco mexicanus.

Move Lipaugus unirufus to COTINGIDAE to precede Procnias tricarunculatus.

Change the sequence of genera of COTINGIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in Cyanocitta to Gymnorhinus as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of families from SYLVIIDAE to ZOSTEROPIDAE, including newly inserted families CETTIDAE, PHYLLOCOPIDAE, ACROCEPHALIDAE, DONACOBIIDAE, and MEGALURIDAE, to: CETTIDAE, PHYLLOCOPIDAE, SYLVIIDAE, ZOSTEROPIDAE, TIMALIIDAE, ACROCEPHALIDAE, DONACOBIIDAE, MEGALURIDAE, MUSCICAPIDAE, TURDIDAE

and insert the species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species remaining in Pipilo as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera from Atlapetes to Aimophila as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Move Amphispiza quinquestriata to a position before Amphispiza bilineata.

Move the three species of Calcarius, Rhynchophanes mccownii, and the two species of Plectrophenax to follow the newly inserted CALCARIIDAE.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included: recognition of multiple orders within the existing order Caprimulgiformes, division of Aphelocoma californica (Western Scrub-Jay) into three species, division of Toxostoma curvirostre (Curve-billed Thrasher) into two species, recognition of a new genus of warbler (Leiothlypis) for six species now included in Oreothlypis, and recognition of a new species of Red Crossbill, Loxia sinesciius (South Hills Crossbill).

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Literature Cited


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