



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

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FIFTY-FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION *Check-list of North American Birds*

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This is the 14th 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, 2013, and May 15, 2014, 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) three species (*Ciconia maguari*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, and *Sporophila lineola*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information; (2) four species (*Thalassarche salvini*, *Rallus tenuirostris*, *Phylloscopus examinandus*, and *Junco insularis*) are added to the main list as a result of splits from species already on the list; (3) two species (*Rallus obsoletus* and *R. crepitans*) are added to the main list and one species (*Rallus longirostris*) is lost because of the split of that species; (4) three species names are changed (to *Ninox japonica*, *Gymnophis bicolor*, and *Sporophila corvina*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) the distributional statement of one species (*Pyrrhura picta*) is changed because of splits of extralimital species; (6) the distributional statement and English name of one species (*Thalassarche cauta*) and the distributional statement of another (*Phylloscopus borealis*) are changed as a result of taxonomic changes; (7) seven genera (*Leptotrygon*, *Zentrygon*, *Eupsittula*, *Psittacara*, *Cassiculus*, *Spermestes*, and *Euodice*) are added as a result of splits

from other genera, resulting in changes to 20 scientific names (*L. veraguensis*, *Z. carrikeri*, *Z. costaricensis*, *Z. lawrencii*, *Z. albifacies*, *Z. chiriquensis*, *Z. goldmani*, *Eupsittula nana*, *E. canicularis*, *E. pertinax*, *P. holochlorus*, *P. strenuus*, *P. finschi*, *P. euops*, *P. chloropterus*, *P. mitratus*, *Cassiculus melanicterus*, *S. cucullata*, *Euodice malabarica*, and *E. cantans*); (8) one genus (*Clibanornis*) is added as a result of a transfer of a species (*C. rubiginosus*) to a formerly extralimital genus; (9) four genera (*Nandayus*, *Hyloctistes*, *Oryzoborus*, and *Padda*) are lost by merger (into *Aratinga*, *Automolus*, *Sporophila*, and *Lonchura*, respectively) and the scientific names of seven species (*Aratinga nenday*, *Automolus subulatus*, *S. nuttingi*, *S. funerea*, *S. crassirostris*, *S. angolensis*, and *L. oryzivora*) are thereby changed; (10) the type locality for one species (*Synthliboramphus craveri*) is corrected; (11) the English names of 10 species (*Buteogallus anthracinus*, *B. gundlachii*, *B. urubitinga*, *Phylloscopus proregulus*, *Chlorospingus flavopectus*, *C. tacarcunae*, *C. inornatus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. flavigularis*, and *C. canicularis*) are changed to reflect new information on their phylogenetic relationships; (12) the English name of one species (*Lonchura punctulata*) is changed to conform with global usage; and (13) one species (*Thalassarche eremita*) is added to the Appendix. In addition, the English names of three species are transferred to other scientific names in the aftermath of taxonomic changes: thus, Clapper Rail is now the English name for *Rallus crepitans* rather than *R. longirostris*, Bicolored Antbird is now the English name for *Gymnopi-*

thys bicolor rather than *G. leucaspis*, and Variable Seedeater is now the English name for *Sporophila corvina* rather than *S. americana*.

One family name (Locustellidae) is changed in accordance with the rules of priority for group names. New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera *Dendrocincla*, *Saltator*, and *Sporophila*, and for species currently and formerly (see below) in the genera *Geotrygon*, *Aratinga*, *Hyloctistes*, *Automolus*, *Thripadectes*, *Lonchura*, and *Padda*, all due to new phylogenetic data.

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 2,098. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Thalassarche cauta White-capped Albatross. (A)
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross. (A)
Ciconia maguari Maguari Stork. (A)
Buteogallus anthracinus Common Black Hawk.
Buteogallus gundlachii Cuban Black Hawk.
Buteogallus urubitinga Great Black Hawk.
Rallus obsoletus Ridgway's Rail.
Rallus tenuirostris Aztec Rail.
Rallus crepitans Clapper Rail.
Leptotrygon veraguensis Olive-backed Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon carrikeri Tuxtla Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon costaricensis Buff-fronted Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon lawrencii Purplish-backed Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon albifacies White-faced Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon chiriquensis Chiriqui Quail-Dove.
Zentrygon goldmani Russet-crowned Quail-Dove.
Ninox japonica Northern Boobook. (A)
Eupsittula nana Olive-throated Parakeet.
Eupsittula canicularis Orange-fronted Parakeet.
Eupsittula pertinax Brown-throated Parakeet.
Aratinga nenday Nanday Parakeet. (I)
Psittacara holochlorus Green Parakeet.
Psittacara strenuus Pacific Parakeet.
Psittacara finschi Crimson-fronted Parakeet.
Psittacara euops Cuban Parakeet.
Psittacara chloropterus Hispaniolan Parakeet.
Psittacara mitratus Mitred Parakeet. (I)
Gymnopithys bicolor Bicolored Antbird.
Clibanornis rubiginosus Ruddy Foliage-gleaner.

Automolus subulatus Striped Woodhaunter.
Phylloscopus collybita Common Chiffchaff. (A)
Phylloscopus proregulus Pallas's Leaf Warbler. (A)
Phylloscopus examinandus Kamchatka Leaf Warbler. (A)
LOCUSTELLIDAE

**Chlorospingus flavopectus* Common Chlorospingus.
 **Chlorospingus tacarcunae* Tacarcuna Chlorospingus.
 **Chlorospingus inornatus* Pirre Chlorospingus.
 **Chlorospingus pileatus* Sooty-capped Chlorospingus.
 **Chlorospingus flavigularis* Yellow-throated Chlorospingus.
 **Chlorospingus canicularis* Ashy-throated Chlorospingus.
Cassiculus melanicterus Yellow-winged Cacique.
 **Sporophila funerea* Thick-billed Seed-Finch.
 **Sporophila nuttingi* Nicaraguan Seed-Finch.
 **Sporophila crassirostris* Large-billed Seed-Finch.
 **Sporophila corvina* Variable Seedeater.
 **Sporophila lineola* Lined Seedeater. (A)
Junco insularis Guadalupe Junco.
Spermestes cucullata Bronze Mannikin. (I)
Euodice malabarica Indian Silverbill. (I)
Euodice cantans African Silverbill. (I)
Lonchura oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)
Lonchura punctulata Scaly-breasted Munia. (I)

Delete the following names:

Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross. (A)
Buteogallus anthracinus Common Black-Hawk.
Buteogallus gundlachii Cuban Black-Hawk.
Buteogallus urubitinga Great Black-Hawk.
Rallus longirostris Clapper Rail.
Geotrygon veraguensis Olive-backed Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon albifacies White-faced Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon chiriquensis Chiriqui Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon carrikeri Tuxtla Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon lawrencii Purplish-backed Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon costaricensis Buff-fronted Quail-Dove.
Geotrygon goldmani Russet-crowned Quail-Dove.
Ninox scutulata Brown Hawk-Owl. (A)
Aratinga holochlora Green Parakeet.
Aratinga strenua Pacific Parakeet.
Aratinga finschi Crimson-fronted Parakeet.
Aratinga mitrata Mitred Parakeet. (I)
Aratinga chloroptera Hispaniolan Parakeet.
Aratinga euops Cuban Parakeet.
Aratinga nana Olive-throated Parakeet.
Aratinga canicularis Orange-fronted Parakeet.
Aratinga pertinax Brown-throated Parakeet.
Nandayus nenday Nanday Parakeet. (I)
Gymnopithys leucaspis Bicolored Antbird.
Hyloctistes subulatus Striped Woodhaunter.
Automolus rubiginosus Ruddy Foliage-gleaner.
Phylloscopus proregulus Pallas's Leaf-Warbler. (A)

MEGALURIDAE

Chlorospingus flavopectus Common Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus tacarcunae Tacarcuna Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus inornatus Pirre Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus pileatus Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus flavigularis Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager.
Chlorospingus canigularis Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager.
Cacicus melanicterus Yellow-winged Cacique.
Oryzoborus nuttingi Nicaraguan Seed-Finch.
Oryzoborus funereus Thick-billed Seed-Finch.
Oryzoborus crassirostris Large-billed Seed-Finch.
Sporophila americana Variable Seedeater.
Lonchura malabarica Indian Silverbill. (I)
Lonchura cantans African Silverbill. (I)
Lonchura cucullata Bronze Mannikin. (I)
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin. (I)
Padda oryzivora Java Sparrow. (I)

Change the sequence of species from *Zenaida* to *Starnoenas* to:

†*Ectopistes migratorius*
Columbina inca
Columbina passerina
Columbina minuta
Columbina talpacoti
Claravis pretiosa
Claravis mondetoura
Starnoenas cyanocephala
Geotrygon versicolor
Geotrygon montana
Geotrygon violacea
Geotrygon caniceps
Geotrygon leucometopia
Geotrygon chrysia
Geotrygon mystacea
Leptotrygon veraguensis
Leptotila verreauxi
Leptotila jamaicensis
Leptotila cassini
Leptotila plumbeiceps
Leptotila wellsi
Zentrygon carrikeri
Zentrygon costaricensis
Zentrygon lawrencii
Zentrygon albifacies
Zentrygon chiriquensis
Zentrygon goldmani
Zenaida asiatica
Zenaida aurita
Zenaida auriculata
Zenaida macroura
Zenaida graysoni

Change the sequence of species from *Aratinga* to *Ara* to:

Eupsittula nana
Eupsittula canicularis
Eupsittula pertinax
Aratinga nenday
Ara severus
Ara militaris
Ara ambiguus
Ara chloropterus
Ara macao
Ara tricolor
Ara ararauna
Psittacara holochlorus
Psittacara strenuus
Psittacara finschi
Psittacara euops
Psittacara chloropterus
Psittacara mitratus

Change the sequence of species in *Dendrocincla* to:

Dendrocincla homochroa
Dendrocincla anabatina
Dendrocincla fuliginosa

Change the sequence of species formerly in *Hyloctistes*, *Automolus*, and *Thripadectes* to:

Clibanornis rubiginosus
Thripadectes rufobrunneus
Automolus ochrolaemus
Automolus subulatus

Change the sequence of species in *Saltator* to:

Saltator atriceps
Saltator maximus
Saltator grossus
Saltator albicollis
Saltator coerulescens
Saltator striatipectus

Change the sequence of species in *Sporophila* to:

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

Change the sequence of species formerly in *Lonchura* and *Padda* to:

Spermestes cucullata
Euodice malabarica
Euodice cantans
Lonchura oryzivora
Lonchura punctulata
Lonchura malacca
Lonchura atricapilla

p. 10. *Thalassarche salvini* and *T. eremita* are treated as species separate from *T. cauta*, following Remsen et al. (2014). In the species account for *T. cauta*, change the English name to White-capped Albatross, and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

Distribution.—Breeds on islands off southern Australia and New Zealand, and ranges widely in the southern Pacific and Indian oceans, less commonly in the South Atlantic.

Accidental off the coast of Washington (lat. 47°55'N. long. 125°37'W. ca. 39 miles west of the mouth of Quillayute River, 1 September 1951; specimen USNM; Slipp 1952); also Oregon (October 1996; photos; Hunter and Bailey 1997; and October 2001; photos), California (August–September 1999; photos), and Washington (January 2000; photos), these four records possibly of the same individual (Howell 2012).

Notes.—Formerly known as Shy Albatross and considered conspecific with *T. salvini* and *T. eremita*, but treated as separate species on the basis of differences in plumage and genetic data (Nunn et al. 1996, Abbott and Double 2003a, 2003b) and reports of isolated pairs of one form nesting within the range of another (Tickell 2000).

After the species account for *T. cauta*, insert the following new account:

Thalassarche salvini (Rothschild). Salvin's Albatross.

Thalassogeron salvini Rothschild, 1893, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 1:58. (New Zealand.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; breeds on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands off New Zealand and on Crozet Islands, Indian Ocean, and ranges widely in the southern Pacific and Indian oceans, less commonly in the South Atlantic.

Accidental in Hawaii (Midway Atoll, 8 April 2003; photos; Robertson et al. 2005) and off the coast of Alaska (18 km northwest of Kasatochi Island, Aleutians, 4 August 2003; photos; Benter et al. 2005).

Notes.—See comments under *T. cauta*.

In the Appendix, following the species account for *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (p. 685), insert the following new account:

Thalassarche eremita Murphy. Chatham Albatross.

Thalassarche cauta eremita Murphy, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit. 419:4. (Pyramid Rock off Pitt Island, Chatham Islands.)

This species, formerly considered conspecific with *T. cauta* and *T. salvini*, breeds on the Chatham Islands, off New Zealand, and ranges at sea in the southern Pacific Ocean. It has been reported off the coast of central California (September 2000; photos; McKee and Erickson 2002; and July 2001; photos; Garrett and Wilson 2003). These records, probably of the same individual, were published as possible *T. cauta salvini* but were reidentified as *T. eremita* (Howell 2012) using the characters in Howell (2009). This species is placed in the Appendix pending reconsideration of these records by the California Bird Records Committee.

p. 50. Preceding the heading Tribe LEPTOPTILINI: Jabirus and Allies, add the following headings and species account:

Tribe CICONIINI: Typical Storks

Genus *CICONIA* Brisson

Ciconia Brisson, 1760, Ornith. 1, p. 48; 5, p. 361. Type, by tautonymy, *Ciconia* = *Ardea ciconia* Linnaeus.

Ciconia maguari (Gmelin). Maguari Stork.

Ardea Maguari Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1: 623; based on “Maguari” of Marcgrave, 1648, Hist. Rerum Nat. Brasiliae, p. 204. (northeastern Brazil.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes, Southern Temperate Grasslands, Low Seasonally Wet Grasslands, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Northeastern Colombia and Venezuela east through Guianas to Brazil in Roraima, Amapá, and extreme northern Pará. Disjunctly from central and southeastern Brazil, northern and eastern Bolivia south to Paraguay, Uruguay, and central Argentina. Formerly regular nonbreeder in central Chile.

Casual through eastern Brazil and in southeastern Peru.

Accidental in Costa Rica (near Gulf of Nicoya, Chomes, Puntarenas province, 16 September 2013; photos; Obando-Calderón et al. 2013).

pp. 97–98. The hyphen is removed from the English names of Common Black Hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*, Cuban Black Hawk *B. gundlachii*, and Great Black Hawk *B. urubitinga* because *B. anthracinus* and *B. urubitinga* are not sister taxa (Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009; *B. gundlachii* was not included in the study).

p. 131. *Rallus obsoletus* and *R. crepitans* are treated as species separate from the now extralimital *R. longirostris*. Remove the account for *R. longirostris* and insert the following new species accounts in this sequence:

Rallus obsoletus Ridgway. Ridgway's Rail.

Rallus elegans var. *obsoletus* Ridgway, 1874, Am. Nat. 8:111. (San Francisco, California.)

Habitat.—Salt and brackish marshes, locally (mostly in the Imperial and lower Colorado River valleys) in freshwater marshes (Temperate and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—[same as for *obsoletus* group.]

Notes.—See comments under *R. crepitans*.

Rallus crepitans Gmelin. Clapper Rail.

Rallus crepitans Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1, pt. 2, p. 713. (“in Noveboraco,” restricted type locality, Long Island, New York.)

Habitat.—Salt and brackish marshes and mangrove swamps; during migration may be found in freshwater marshes (Tropical and Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—[same as *longirostris* group except delete South American parts of distribution.] Northernmost populations tend to be partially migratory.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *R. obsoletus* and South American *R. longirostris* Boddaert, 1783 [Mangrove Rail] and sometimes with *R. elegans* and *R. tenuirostris* (e.g., Ripley 1977). The five members of this complex are treated as separate species on the basis of strong, although incomplete, reproductive isolation between parapatric populations of *R. crepitans* and *R. elegans* in their extensive contact zone, and morphological and genetic differences among other members of the complex commensurate with those between *R. crepitans* and *R. elegans* (Maley and Brumfield 2013).

p. 132. *Rallus tenuirostris* is treated as a species separate from *R. elegans*. After the account for *R. obsoletus*, insert the following new species account:

Rallus tenuirostris Ridgway. Aztec Rail.

Rallus elegans var. *tenuirostris* “Lawrence” Ridgway, 1874, Am. Nat. 8:111. (City of Mexico.)

Habitat.—Freshwater marshes (1,550–2,800 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—[same as *tenuirostris* group].

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *R. elegans*, but they are not sister taxa (Maley and Brumfield

2013). See comments under *R. crepitans*. Also known as Mexican Rail.

Move the species account for *R. elegans* to follow the account for *R. tenuirostris*. Delete information on the *tenuirostris* group from the habitat and distributional statements in the account for *R. elegans*, and change the Notes to:

Notes.—See comments under *R. crepitans* and *R. tenuirostris*.

p. 213. Based on Bowen (2013), change the type locality for *Synthliboramphus craveri* to the following: Golfo della California [Mexico] = (probably) Isla Partida Norte, Gulf of California.

pp. 229–231. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Johnson and Weckstein 2011, Banks et al. 2013) have shown that the genus *Geotrygon* is polyphyletic and that the linear sequence of species currently placed in this genus does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. The type species *G. versicolor* forms a clade with six other species in our area, but *G. veraguensis* is sister to the genus *Leptotila*, and six other species of *Geotrygon* are sister to the genus *Zenaida*. These findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading Genus **STARNOENAS** Bonaparte and the species account for *Starnoenas cyanocephala* to a position following the species account for *Claravis mondetoura*. Insert the following at the end of the species account for *Starnoenas cyanocephala*:

Notes.—The phylogenetic relationships of this species within the Columbidae are uncertain (Shufeldt 1891, Dickinson and Remsen 2013), but we leave it in its traditional placement near *Geotrygon* pending further data.

Add the following under the citation for genus *Geotrygon*:

Notes.—See comments under *Leptotrygon* and *Zentrygon*.

Revise the composition of *Geotrygon* and rearrange the linear sequence of species remaining in this genus to:

Geotrygon versicolor
Geotrygon montana
Geotrygon violacea
Geotrygon caniceps
Geotrygon leucometopia
Geotrygon chrysia
Geotrygon mystacea

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Geotrygon mystacea*:

Genus **LEPTOTRYGON** Banks et al.

Leptotrygon Banks, Weckstein, Remsen, and Johnson, 2013, Zootaxa 3669:185. Type, by original designation, *Geotrygon veraguensis* Lawrence.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Geotrygon*, but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Johnson and Weckstein 2011, Banks et al. 2013), which indicate that *Leptotrygon* is sister to *Leptotila*.

Change *Geotrygon veraguensis* Lawrence to ***Leptotrygon veraguensis*** (Lawrence) and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Leptotrygon*. Add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Geotrygon*. See comments under *Leptotrygon*.

Move the genus heading for *Leptotila* to follow the species account for *Leptotrygon veraguensis*, and place the species accounts for *L. verreauxi*, *L. jamaicensis*, *L. cassini*, *L. plumbeiceps*, and *L. wellsi* in this sequence under the heading for *Leptotila*.

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Leptotila wellsi*:

Genus **ZENTRYGON** Banks et al.

Zentrygon Banks, Weckstein, Remsen, and Johnson, 2013, Zootaxa 3669:185. Type, by original designation, *Geotrygon costaricensis* Lawrence.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Geotrygon* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Johnson and Weckstein 2011, Banks et al. 2013), which indicate that *Zentrygon* is sister to *Zenaida*.

Change the generic names of *Geotrygon carrikeri*, *G. costaricensis*, *G. lawrencii*, *G. albifacies*, *G. chiriquensis*, and *G. goldmani* to *Zentrygon*, add parentheses around the authority names for each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, delete the Notes for *Z. goldmani*, replace the Notes for *Z. lawrencii* with “Closely related to *Z. costaricensis*; the two are reportedly sympatric in Costa Rica.” and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Zentrygon*. In the species accounts for all species, add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Geotrygon*. See comments under *Zentrygon*.

Move the genus heading for *Zenaida* to follow the species account for *Zentrygon goldmani*, and place the species accounts for *Zenaida asiatica*, *Z. aurita*, *Z. auriculata*, *Z. macroura*, and *Z. graysoni* in this sequence under the heading for *Zenaida*.

p. 233. Three extralimital South American populations of *Pyrrhura picta* are separated as the species *P. amazonum*, *P. roseifrons*, and *P. lucianii*, following Ribas et al. (2006) and Remsen et al. (2014). Replace the distributional statement and Notes in the species account for *P. picta* with the following:

Distribution.—*Resident* in western Panama (Azucero Peninsula), patchily in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela, and from southeastern Venezuela and the Guianas to Brazil north of the Amazon River, east of the Rio Negro.

Notes.—DNA sequence data (Ribas et al. 2006) indicate that the subspecies *eisenmanni* in Panama is sister to a clade containing Guianan Shield *picta* and north-central Venezuelan *emma*, but not *P. leucotis* (Kuhl, 1820) [Maroon-faced Parakeet]; however, intervening northern South American populations were not sampled. These intervening populations are morphologically intermediate between nominate *picta* of northeastern Amazonia and *eisenmanni*. Formerly included *P. amazonum* Hellmayr, 1906 [Santarem Parakeet], *P. roseifrons* (Gray, 1859) [Rose-fronted Parakeet], and *P. lucianii* (Deville, 1851) [Bonaparte's Parakeet] of southern and western Amazonia. These three species do not form a monophyletic group with *Pyrrhura picta* (Ribas et al. 2006) and are treated as separate species, following Remsen et al. (2014).

pp. 234–236. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (summarized in Remsen et al. 2013) have shown that the genus *Aratinga* is highly polyphyletic and that the linear sequence of species currently placed in this genus does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. The type species *A. solstitialis* forms a clade with five other species, of which the AOU Check-list includes one species, currently placed in the genus *Nandayus* (see below). Other species currently placed in *Aratinga* constitute three clades, two of which include species from our area. These findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Conuropsis carolinensis*:

Genus **EUPSITTULA** Bonaparte

Eupsittula Bonaparte, 1853, Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci. Paris 37: 807. Type, by monotypy, *Psittacus petzii* Leiblein = *P. canicularis* Linnaeus.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Aratinga* following Peters (1937), but now treated as separate (as in Ridgway 1916) on the basis of genetic data (e.g., Kirchman et al. 2012; summarized in Remsen et al. 2013), which indicate that *Eupsittula* is not closely related

to true *Aratinga* and is likely the sister genus to *Rhynchopsitta*.

Change the generic names of *Aratinga nana*, *A. canicularis*, and *A. pertinax* to *Eupsittula*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Eupsittula*. Delete the last sentence in the Notes for *E. pertinax*. In the species accounts for all species, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Aratinga*. See comments under *Eupsittula*.

Insert the following at the end of the Notes for Genus **ARATINGA** Spix: See comments under *Eupsittula* and *Psittacara*.

Change *Nandayus nenday* (Vieillot) (added to the *Check-list* in Chesser et al. 2013) to *Aratinga nenday* (Vieillot), delete the genus heading for *Nandayus*, move the citation for *Nandayus* into the synonymy of *Aratinga*, insert the species account for *Aratinga nenday* to follow the heading and Notes for *Aratinga*, and insert the following at the beginning of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Nandayus*, but genetic data (e.g., Ribas and Miyaki 2004, Kirchman et al. 2012; summarized in Remsen et al. 2013) indicate that *Nandayus* is embedded within *Aratinga*.

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Ara ararauna*:

Genus **PSITTACARA** Vigors

Psittacara Vigors, 1825, Zool. Journ. 2: 388. Type, by original designation, *Psittacus leucophthalmus* Statius Müller, 1776.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Aratinga* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) following Peters (1937), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (e.g., Kirchman et al. 2012; summarized in Remsen et al. 2013), which indicate that *Psittacara* is not closely related to *Aratinga* but rather is sister to a group of three extralimital genera (*Leptosittaca* von Berlepsch & Stolzmann 1894, *Diopsittaca* Ridgway 1912, and *Guaruba* Lesson 1830).

Change *Aratinga holochlora* (Sclater), *Aratinga strenua* (Ridgway), *Aratinga finschi* (Salvin), *Aratinga euops* (Wagler), *Aratinga chloroptera* (de Souancé), and *Aratinga mitrata* (Tschudi) to *Psittacara holochlorus* (Sclater), *Psittacara strenuus* (Ridgway), *Psittacara finschi* (Salvin), *Psittacara euops* (Wagler), *Psittacara chloropterus* de Souancé, and *Psittacara mitratus* (Tschudi), make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence

under the heading and Notes for *Psittacara*. In the species accounts for all species, add the following Notes (for *P. mitratus*) or add to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Aratinga*. See comments under *Psittacara*.

p. 266. *Ninox japonica* is treated as a species separate from *N. scutulata* (which was added to the *Check-list* in Chesser et al. 2009). Remove the species account for *N. scutulata* and replace it with the following new account:

Ninox japonica (Temminck and Schlegel). Northern Boobook.

Strix hirsuta japonica Temminck and Schlegel, 1845, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 28, pl. 9B. (Japan.)

Habitat.—A variety of woodland habitats.

Distribution.—Breeds from southeastern Russian Far East, Korea, and northern and central (possibly southern) China south through Japan and Taiwan, and possibly in the northern Philippines.

Winters in southern part of breeding range and throughout mainland Southeast Asia, the Philippines, and much of Indonesia.

Accidental in Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, 27 August–3 September 2005; photos; Yerger and Mohlmann 2008; and Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 1 August 2008; photos of carcass; Bond and Jones 2010), and on Ashmore Reef, Australia.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *Ninox scutulata* (Raffles) [Brown Hawk-Owl], but treated as a separate species on the basis of vocal differences (King 2002). Group name changed from Hawk-Owl to Boobook to conform to general usage for this species (e.g., Dickinson and Remsen 2013).

pp. 350–353. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Derryberry et al. 2011, Claramunt et al. 2013) has shown that the generic limits and linear sequence of species currently placed in the genera *Hyloctistes*, *Automolus*, and *Thripadectes* do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change *Hyloctistes subulatus* (Spix) to *Automolus subulatus* (Spix), delete the genus heading and Notes for *Hyloctistes*, move the citation for *Hyloctistes* into the synonymy of *Automolus*, insert the species account for *Automolus subulatus* to follow the account for *Automolus ochrolaemus*, and insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Hyloctistes*, but genetic data (Derryberry et al. 2011, Claramunt et al. 2013) indicate that *Hyloctistes* is embedded within *Automolus*.

After the account for *Syndactyla subalaris*, insert the following heading:

Genus **CLIBANORNIS** Sclater and Salvin

Clibanornis Sclater and Salvin, 1873, Nomen. Av. Neotrop., pp. 61, 155. Type, by original designation, *Anabates dendrocolaptoides* Pelzeln.

Change *Automolus rubiginosus* (Sclater) to *Clibanornis rubiginosus* (Sclater), place the account for this species under the heading for *Clibanornis*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Automolus*, but genetic data (Derryberry et al. 2011, Claramunt et al. 2013) indicate that *C. rubiginosus* is part of a clade that is sister to a clade consisting of *Thripadectes* and *Automolus*.

Rearrange the linear sequence of genera and species that follow *Syndactyla subalaris* as follows:

Genus *Clibanornis*

Clibanornis rubiginosus

Genus *Thripadectes*

Thripadectes rufobrunneus

Genus *Automolus*

Automolus ochrolaemus

Automolus subulatus

p. 355. Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Derryberry et al. 2011, Weir and Price 2011) have shown that the linear sequence of species in the genus *Dendrocincla* does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Genus **DENDROCINCLA** Gray, insert the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of species follows Derryberry et al. (2011) and Weir and Price (2011).

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Dendrocincla* as follows:

Dendrocincla homochroa

Dendrocincla anabatina

Dendrocincla fuliginosa

p. 369. *Gymnopathys bicolor* is considered a species separate from *G. leucaspis*, following Remsen et al. (2014). Remove the species account for *G. leucaspis* and replace it with the following account:

Gymnopathys bicolor (Lawrence). Bicolored Antbird.

Pithys bicolor Lawrence, 1863, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 8: 6. (Lion Hill Station, Panamá Railroad.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1,500 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—[same as for *bicolor* group]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with South American *Gymnopathys leucaspis* (Sclater) [White-cheeked Antbird]. Treated as a separate species because mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Brumfield et al. 2007) indicate that *G. leucaspis* and *G. bicolor* are not sisters, but that *G. leucaspis* is sister instead to the South American *G. rufigula* Boddaert 1783.

p. 489. Remove the heading Family **MEGALURIDAE**: Grassbirds (added to the *Check-list* in Chesser et al. 2010) and the Notes under this heading and replace them with the following heading and Notes:

Family **LOCUSTELLIDAE**: Grasshopper-Warblers

Notes.—Formerly (Chesser et al. 2010) known as Family Megaluridae, but the name Locustellidae has priority when *Locustella* is included. See comments under Family Sylviidae.

In the Notes under Family **SYLVIIDAE**: Sylviid Warblers, replace “Megaluridae” with “Locustellidae.”

p. 490. After the account for *Phylloscopus trochilus*, insert the following new species account:

Phylloscopus collybita (Vieillot). Common Chiffchaff.

Sylvia collybita Vieillot, 1817, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 11, p. 235. (“régions septentrionales” of France; restricted to Normandy by Mayaud, 1941, Oiseau, 11, no. spéc., p. 87.)

Habitat.—Breeds in a variety of forested habitats and hedgerows with an understory. Winters in similar habitats, but also parks and gardens, and even marshes and mangroves.

Distribution.—Breeds from northern Europe in the British Isles, Denmark, Sweden and central Finland, east across northern Russia to about the Kolyma River and south to Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, northern Iran, and Lake Baikal, Altai, and northwestern Mongolia.

Winters from southern part of breeding range in the Mediterranean region south to North Africa and Senegal and Sudan, the southern Caspian Mountains, the Arabian Peninsula and lower Himalayas east through Nepal, India (West Bengal and western Assam, south to Maharashtra), and Bangladesh.

Casual in Japan and Thailand.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 6–7 June 2012; photos; Lehman and Zimmer 2013).

Notes.—The St. Lawrence Island bird was identified from photos as the easternmost subspecies *P. c. tristis* Blyth, which has been maintained by some as a separate species based on vocalizations (e.g., Rasmussen and Anderton 2005). *Phylloscopus ibericus* (Ticehurst, 1937) [Iberian Chiffchaff] and *P. canariensis* (Hartwig 1886) [Canary Islands Chiffchaff], formerly treated (Vaurie 1959) as a junior synonym of nominate *collybita* and as a subspecies of *P. collybita*, respectively, were treated as separate species by Dickinson (2003).

p. 490. The hyphen is removed from the English name of Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* (added to the *Check-list* in Banks et al. 2008) because the various species named "Leaf Warbler" do not form a monophyletic group (Olsson et al. 2005, Johansson et al. 2007).

p. 490. *Phylloscopus xanthodryas* and *P. examinandus* are considered species separate from *P. borealis*. Replace the distributional statement and Notes in the species account for *P. borealis* with the following:

Distribution.—Breeds in western and central Alaska from the Noatak River and western and central Brooks Range south to southwestern Alaska, the base of the Alaska Peninsula, the Alaska Range, and Susitna River highlands; and in Eurasia from Sweden, northern Russia, and northern Siberia south to central Russia, Mongolia, and Amurland. Recorded in summer north to Barrow and on St. Lawrence Island. Records from St. Matthew Island and Prince Patrick Island (northern Northwest Territories) have not been positively identified as this species or as *P. examinandus*.

Winters from Andaman Islands, Southeast Asia, and southeastern China and Taiwan south to eastern Indonesia, Ashmore Reef, and the Philippines.

Migrates through eastern Asia.

Casual in California (Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Stanislaus, San Francisco, and Kern counties).

Notes.—See comments under *Phylloscopus examinandus*.

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

Phylloscopus examinandus Stresemann. Kamchatka Leaf Warbler.

Phylloscopus borealis examinandus Stresemann, 1913, Novit. Zool. 20:353. (Bali.)

Habitat.—Broadleaf forest, birch, swampy woods, and shrubby areas (rarely pine) below 1,000 m.

Distribution.—Breeds in southern Kamchatka (north to at least 56°N), Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, and northeastern Hokkaido.

Wintering range poorly known; specimens from Indonesia (Bali through Sumba; Ticehurst 1938).

Migrates through northeastern Russia, Japan, and northeastern China.

Casual in the Aleutians (Attu, Shemya, Amchitka) during spring and autumn migration.

Notes. Formerly included in *P. borealis* along with *P. xanthodryas* (Swinhoe 1863) [Japanese Leaf Warbler], but treated as separate species on the basis of differences in song and mitochondrial DNA (Saitoh et al. 2010, Alström et al. 2011). *Phylloscopus xanthodryas*, which breeds in the mountains of Japan (except Hokkaido), has not been reported definitely from North America. The latter species and *P. examinandus* were formerly considered to constitute *P. borealis xanthodryas* (Vaurie 1959, Watson et al. 1986); all known reports of *P. borealis xanthodryas* from the AOU area pertain to *P. examinandus*.

pp. 570–571. Change the English group name of *Chlorospingus flavopectus*, *C. tacarcunae*, *C. inornatus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. flavigularis*, and *C. canigularis* from Bush-Tanager to *Chlorospingus*, following Remsen et al. (2014). These species were transferred recently (Chesser et al. 2011) from the Thraupidae to the Emberizidae; the removal of "Bush-Tanager" from the English names reflects this taxonomic change. In the Notes for *C. flavopectus*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Common Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. tacarcunae*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Tacarcuna Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. inornatus*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Pirre Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. pileatus*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. flavigularis*, add the following sentence: Formerly known as Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager. In the Notes for *C. canigularis* add the following sentence: Formerly known as Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager.

p. 592. Preceding the account for *Sporophila schistacea*, insert the following new species account:

Sporophila lineola (Linnaeus). Lined Seedeater.

Loxia lineola Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 174. (Asia; error, emended to Surinam by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool. 9:26; further emended to Bahia, Brazil, by Meyer de Schauensee, 1952, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 104:77.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Riparian Thickets, Pastures/Agricultural Lands (0–1,200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident in northeastern Brazil from Maranhão, Tocantins, and Bahia eastward. Summer resident from Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, south to north-central Argentina,

southeastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and Paraná and São Paulo, Brazil. In winter, widespread throughout South America east of the Andes north of its summer breeding range.

Accidental in Costa Rica (playa El Rey, Quepos, Puntarenas province, lat. 9°22'45.15"N. long. 84°03'32.10"W. 5–7 October 2013; photos; Obando-Calderón et al. 2013).

p. 592. *Sporophila corvina* is considered a species separate from *S. americana*, following Stiles (1996) and Remsen et al. (2014). Remove the species account for *S. americana* and replace it with the following account:

Sporophila corvina (Sclater). Variable Seedeater.

Spermophila corvina Sclater, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 379. (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1,500 m; Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*corvina* group] from northern Oaxaca, southern Veracruz, and Tabasco south on the Gulf–Caribbean slope of Central America to western Panama (Bocas del Toro); and [*ophthalmica* group] from the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya) south through Panama (both slopes, except for Bocas del Toro), western Colombia, and western Ecuador to northwestern Peru. The *ophthalmica* group was formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) known as the *aurita* group, but see comments below.

Notes.—Groups: *S. corvina* (Sclater, 1860) [Black Seedeater] and *S. ophthalmica* (Sclater, 1860) [Variable Seedeater]. Formerly considered conspecific with South American *Sporophila americana* (Gmelin 1789) [Wing-barred Seedeater], but treated as a separate species on the basis of similarities in plumage pattern, plumage sequences, distribution, and biometrics, and two localized zones of at least sporadic hybridization between *S. corvina* and extralimital *Sporophila intermedia* Cabanis, 1851 [Gray Seedeater], which on this basis are considered to be sister species (Stiles 1996). As noted by Olson (1981b) and Stiles (1996), *Sporophila* “*aurita*” Bonaparte 1850 represents intergrades between *S. c. corvina* and *S. c. hicksii* Lawrence 1865. The type has disappeared, and it is impossible to assign this name to either of the parental populations.

pp. 593–594. Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences indicate that the genus *Oryzoborus* is embedded within *Sporophila*. Change *Oryzoborus nuttingi* Ridgway, *Oryzoborus funereus* Sclater, and *Oryzoborus crassirostris* (Gmelin) to *Sporophila nuttingi* (Ridgway), *Sporophila funerea* (Sclater), and *Sporophila crassirostris* (Gmelin), delete the genus

heading and notes for *Oryzoborus*, move the citation for *Oryzoborus* into the synonymy of *Sporophila*, and make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes for each species. In the species accounts for all species, add the following Notes (for *S. crassirostris*) or add to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Oryzoborus*; see comments under *Sporophila*.

Replace the existing Notes under the heading Genus *Sporophila* Cabanis (p. 591) with the following:

Notes.—DNA sequence data indicate that *Oryzoborus*, formerly considered a separate genus, is embedded within *Sporophila* (Lijtmaer et al. 2004, Mason and Burns 2013, Burns et al. 2014), as previously predicted from morphological characters (Olson 1981a). Linear sequence of species follows Mason and Burns (2013) and Burns et al. (2014).

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Sporophila* as follows:

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

p. 625. *Junco insularis* is considered a species separate from *J. hyemalis*. In the Notes under genus *Junco*, delete the last sentence. After the species account for *J. hyemalis*, insert the following new account:

Junco insularis Ridgway. Guadalupe Junco.

Junco insularis Ridgway, 1876, Bull. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr. 2, pt. 2, p. 188. (Isla Guadalupe, Baja California.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine–Oak Forest (0–1,300 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *Junco hyemalis*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of differences in song, morphology, and DNA sequence data (Mirsky 1976, Aleixandre et al. 2013).

In the species account for *J. hyemalis*, remove information on the *insularis* group from the habitat and distributional statements and change the Notes to the following:

Notes.—Groups: *J. hyemalis* [Slate-colored Junco], *J. oreganus* (J. K. Townsend, 1837) [Oregon Junco], *J. aikenii* Ridgway, 1873 [White-winged Junco], and *J. caniceps*

(Woodhouse, 1853) [Gray-headed Junco]. The groups intergrade to varying degrees. Several other forms may merit recognition as groups: *Junco mearnsi* Ridgway, 1897 [Pink-sided Junco], of the *oreganus* group, breeding from southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan to eastern Idaho and northwestern Wyoming, and *J. dorsalis* Henry, 1858 [Red-backed Junco], of the *caniceps* group, breeding from northern and central Arizona and central New Mexico to western Texas. For detailed information on groups, see Miller (1941). See comments under *J. vulcani* and *J. insularis*.

pp. 631–632. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequences (Chaves et al. 2013) has shown that the linear sequence of species in the genus *Saltator* does not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships.

Under the heading Genus **SALTATOR** Vieillot, add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Linear sequence of species follows Chaves et al. (2013).

Rearrange the sequence of species of *Saltator* as follows:

Saltator atriceps
Saltator maximus
Saltator grossus
Saltator albicollis
Saltator coerulescens
Saltator striatipectus

p. 657. DNA sequence data (Powell et al. 2014) indicate that *Cacicus melanicterus* is sister to a clade consisting of *Psarocolius* and the other species of *Cacicus*. Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Amblycercus holosericeus*:

Genus **CASSICULUS** Swainson

Cassiculus Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag., new ser., 1: 436. Type, by original designation, *Cassiculus coronatus* Swainson = *Icterus melanicterus* Bonaparte.

Notes.—Ridgway (1902) and Hellmayr (1938) treated this species in the monotypic genus *Cassiculus*. Blake (1968) merged it into *Cacicus*, and this was followed in most subsequent classifications (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998). DNA sequence data (Powell et al. 2014), however, indicate that *Cassiculus* is sister to a clade consisting of *Psarocolius* and true *Cacicus*.

Change *Cacicus melanicterus* (Bonaparte) to *Cassiculus melanicterus* (Bonaparte) and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Cassiculus*. Replace the second sentence of the Notes with the following: Formerly placed in the genus *Cacicus*. See comments under *Cassiculus*.

Delete the citation of *Caciculus* from the synonymy of *Cacicus*. Remove the existing Notes under the heading Genus **CACICUS** Lacépède.

pp. 682–683. DNA sequence data (Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009) indicate that the generic limits and linear sequence of species currently placed in the genera *Lonchura* and *Padda* do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Amandava amandava*:

Genus **SPERMESTES** Swainson

Spermestes Swainson, 1837, Birds W. Africa 1, p. 201. Type, by monotypy, *Spermestes cucullata* Swainson.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Lonchura* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate because DNA sequence data (Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009) indicate that *Spermestes* is not included in true *Lonchura*.

Delete the citation of *Spermestes* from the synonymy of *Lonchura*. Change *Lonchura cucullata* (Swainson) to *Spermestes cucullata* Swainson and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Spermestes*. Replace the last sentence of the Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Lonchura*. See comments under *Spermestes*.

Insert the following heading in a position following the species account for *Spermestes cucullata*:

Genus **EUODICE** Reichenbach

Euodice Reichenbach, 1862–1863, Singvögel, p. 46. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 13, p. 368), *Loxia cantans* Gmelin.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of *Lonchura* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate because DNA sequence data (Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009) indicate that *Euodice* is not included in true *Lonchura*.

Delete the citation of *Euodice* from the synonymy of *Lonchura*. Change *Lonchura malabarica* (Linnaeus) and *Lonchura cantans* (Gmelin) to *Euodice malabarica* (Linnaeus) and *Euodice cantans* (Gmelin), and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Euodice*. Make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes. Add the following to the end of the Notes for each species: Formerly placed in the genus *Lonchura*. See comments under *Euodice*.

Change *Padda oryzivora* (Linnaeus) to *Lonchura oryzivora* (Linnaeus), delete the genus heading and Notes for *Padda*, move the citation for *Padda* into the synonymy of *Lonchura*, insert the species account for *Lonchura oryzivora* to precede the account for *Lonchura punctulata*, and insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Padda*, but DNA sequence data (Sorenson et al. 2004, Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2009) indicate that *Padda* is embedded within *Lonchura*, as treated by Payne (2010).

p. 683. Change the English name for *Lonchura punctulata* to Scaly-breasted Munia (as in Inskipp et al. 2001, Robson 2005, Payne 2010, and Rasmussen and Anderton 2012). Change the Notes to read: Formerly known as Nutmeg Mannikin (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage. Also known as Spotted Munia, Spice Finch, or Ricebird.

p. 698. Change *Oryzoborus angolensis* (Linnaeus) to *Sporophila angolensis* (Linnaeus). Phylogenetic analyses based on sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA indicate that *Oryzoborus*, formerly considered a separate genus, is embedded within *Sporophila* (Mason and Burns 2013, Burns et al. 2014).

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:

<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Albatros de Salvin
<i>Ciconia maguari</i>	Cigogne maguari
<i>Rallus obsoletus</i>	Râle de Californie
<i>Rallus tenuirostris</i>	Râle du Mexique
<i>Rallus crepitans</i>	Râle tapageur
<i>Leptotrygon veraguensis</i>	Colombe de Veraguas
<i>Zentrygon carrikeri</i>	Colombe de Tuxtla
<i>Zentrygon costaricensis</i>	Colombe du Costa Rica
<i>Zentrygon lawrencii</i>	Colombe de Lawrence
<i>Zentrygon albifacies</i>	Colombe des nuages
<i>Zentrygon chiriquensis</i>	Colombe du Chiriqui
<i>Zentrygon goldmani</i>	Colombe de Goldman
<i>Ninox japonica</i>	Ninose du Japon
<i>Eupsittula nana</i>	Conure naine
<i>Eupsittula canicularis</i>	Conure à front rouge
<i>Eupsittula pertinax</i>	Conure cuivrée
<i>Aratinga nenday</i>	Conure nanday
<i>Psittacara holochlorus</i>	Conure verte
<i>Psittacara strenuus</i>	Conure de Ridgway
<i>Psittacara finschi</i>	Conure de Finsch
<i>Psittacara euops</i>	Conure de Cuba
<i>Psittacara chloropterus</i>	Conure maîtresse
<i>Psittacara mitratus</i>	Conure mitrée
<i>Gymnophithys bicolor</i>	Fourmilier bicolore
<i>Clibanornis rubiginosus</i>	Anabate rubigineux
<i>Automolus subulatus</i>	Anabate forestier
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Pouillot véloce
<i>Phylloscopus examinandus</i>	Pouillot du Kamchatka

LOCUSTELLIDAE

Cassiculus melanicterus
Sporophila funerea
Sporophila nuttingi
Sporophila crassirostris
Sporophila corvina
Sporophila lineola
Junco insularis
Spermestes cucullata
Euodice malabarica
Euodice cantans
Lonchura oryzivora
 in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Thalassarche eremita
Sporophila angolensis

Delete the following names:

Rallus longirostris
Geotrygon veraguensis
Geotrygon albifacies
Geotrygon chiriquensis
Geotrygon carrikeri
Geotrygon lawrencii
Geotrygon costaricensis
Geotrygon goldmani
Ninox scutulata
Aratinga holochlora
Aratinga strenua
Aratinga finschi
Aratinga mitrata
Aratinga chloroptera
Aratinga euops
Aratinga nana
Aratinga canicularis
Aratinga pertinax
Nandayus nenday
Gymnophithys leucaspis
Hylocistis subulatus
Automolus rubiginosus
 MEGALURIDAE
Caciculus melanicterus
Oryzoborus nuttingi
Oryzoborus funereus
Oryzoborus crassirostris
Sporophila americana
Lonchura malabarica
Lonchura cantans
Lonchura cucullata
Padda oryzivora
 in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Oryzoborus angolensis

Cassique à ailes jaunes
 Sporophile à bec fort
 Sporophile de Nutting
 Sporophile crassirostre
 Sporophile variable
 Sporophile bouveron
 Junco de Guadalupe
 Capucin nonnette
 Capucin bec-de-plomb
 Capucin bec-d'argent
 Padda de Java

Albatros des Chatham
 Sporophile curio

Râle gris
 Colombe de Veraguas
 Colombe des nuages
 Colombe du Chiriqui
 Colombe de Tuxtla
 Colombe de Lawrence
 Colombe du Costa Rica
 Colombe de Goldman
 Ninose hirsute
 Conure verte
 Conure de Ridgway
 Conure de Finsch
 Conure mitrée
 Conure maîtresse
 Conure de Cuba
 Conure naine
 Conure à front rouge
 Conure cuivrée
 Conure nanday
 Fourmilier à joues blanches
 Anabate forestier
 Anabate rubigineux

Cassique à ailes jaunes
 Sporophile de Nutting
 Sporophile à bec fort
 Sporophile crassirostre
 Sporophile variable
 Capucin bec-de-plomb
 Capucin bec-d'argent
 Capucin nonnette
 Padda de Java

Sporophile curio

Rearrange the species sequence in *Dendrocincla*, *Saltator*, and *Sporophila* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the species sequence from *Zenaida* to *Starnoenas* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the species sequence from *Aratinga* to *Ara* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the sequence of species formerly in *Hylocistis*, *Automolus*, and *Thripadectes* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Rearrange the sequence of species formerly in *Lonchura* and *Padda* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included transfer of several species of *Spinus* to *Sporagra* or *Astragalinus*, merger of Thick-billed Parrot *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha* and Maroon-fronted Parrot *R. terrisi* into a single species, separation of the Cuban Parrot (*Amazona leucocephala*) complex into two or more species, separation of Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus* from Common Stonechat *S. torquatus*, separation of *Toxostoma palmeri* from Curve-billed Thrasher *T. curvirostre*, elimination of the subfamily Trogoninae, and transfer of Azure Gallinule *Porphyrio flavirostris* from the main list to the Appendix.

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