FORTY-SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

Source: The Auk, 117(3): 847-858
Published By: American Ornithological Society
FORTY-SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

This first Supplement since publication of the 7th edition (1998) of the AOU Check-list of North American Birds summarizes changes made by the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature between its reconstitution in late 1998 and 31 January 2000. Because the makeup of the Committee has changed significantly since publication of the 7th edition, it seems appropriate to outline the way in which the current Committee operates. The philosophy of the Committee is to retain the present taxonomic or distributional status unless substantial and convincing evidence is published that a change should be made. The Committee maintains an extensive agenda of potential action items, including possible taxonomic changes and changes to the list of species included in the main text or the Appendix. Many of these are derived from statements of varying taxonomic treatments mentioned in notes in species accounts in the 7th edition. Each member has accepted primary responsibility for certain groups of birds or for particular distributional or other matters. When a suggestion for a change in taxonomic, nomenclatural, or distributional status is published, the member with responsibility for the affected group studies the situation and prepares a proposal for (or against) change. The Committee also considers proposals or suggestions by nonmembers if accompanied by adequate justification or evidence. Proposals, with recommendations, are circulated among the Committee and a period of discussion ensues, mainly by e-mail. Advice may be solicited from colleagues who are not members of the Committee. Eventually, a vote is taken. If approved, the proposal becomes an item for the next Supplement. If the proposal is not accepted, it returns to the agenda to await additional evidence. The Committee attempts to meet annually at the AOU meeting. Members of the Committee are also working toward a future edition of the Check-list that will include statements of geographic variation and a treatment at the subspecific level.

Changes in this Supplement fall into eight categories: (1) three species are added to the main list because of new distributional information (Ardeola bacchus, Milvus migrans, Emberiza elegans); (2) 11 species are added to the list because of splitting of species previously on the list (Sula granti, Centrocercus minimus, Picosides arizonoae, Dendroica subita, D. delicata, Spindalis nigriceps, S. dominicensis, S. portoricensis, Icterus prosthemelas, Lonchura cantans, and L. atricapilla); (3) four species are changed (Caracara cheriway, Glaucidium costaricanum, Myrnamotherula pacifica, Pica hudsonia) and one added (Caracara lutosa) by splits from now-extralimital forms; (4) four scientific names of species are changed because of generic reallocation (Ibycter americanus, Stercorarius skua, S. mccormicki, Molothrus oryzivorus); (5) one specific name is changed for nomenclatural reasons (Bacophilus ridgwayi); (6) the spelling of five species names is changed to make them grammatically correct relative to the generic name (lacamerops aureus, Poecile atricapilla, P. hudsonica, P. cincta, Buarrembrunneinula); (7) one English name is changed to conform to worldwide use (Long-tailed Duck), one is changed by removing an unneeded modifier (White Tern), and five are changed because of species splits (Greater Sage-Grouse, Western Spindalis, Greater Antillean Oriole, Indian Silverbill, Tricolored Munia); and (8) seven species are added to the Appendix (Oceano-droma monorhis, Circus aequinogus, Larus genei, L. no-vahollandiae, Phaethornis yaruqui, Tachycineta albiven-tor, Oryzoborus angolensis). The 15 additions to the main list bring the number of species recognized as occurring in the Check-list area (main list) to 2,023. This Supplement also makes some technical nomenclatural and spelling changes that were not included with errata in the Notice from the Committee in Auk 116:282–283, 1999. Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition become additions to it. An updated list of species known from the Check-list area may be accessed from <http://www.nmnh.si.edu/BIRDNET/index.html> on the internet.

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

pp. xvii-liv. In the list of bird species known from the Check-list area, change 2,008 to 2,023. In the list, insert the following species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Sula granti Nazca Booby.
Ardeola bacchus Chinese Pond-Heron.
Milvus migrans Black Kite.
Caracara lutosa Guadalupe Caracara.
**Centrocercus minimus** Gunnison Sage-Grouse.

**Glaucidium costaricanum** Costa Rican Pygmy-Owl.

**Picoïdes arizonae** Arizona Woodpecker.

**Myrmotherula pacifica** Pacific Antwren.

**Dendroica subita** Barbuda Warbler.

**Dendroica delicata** St. Lucia Warbler.

**Spindalis portoricensis** Puerto Rican Spindalis.

**Hispaniolan Spindalis.**

**Spindalis dominicensis** Jamaican Spindalis.

**Spindalis zena** Western Spindalis.

**Spindalis nigricephala** Dendroica subita

**Barbuda Warbler.**

**Dendroica delicata** St. Lucia Warbler.

**Myrmotherula pacifica** Arizona Woodpecker.

**Glaucidium jardinii** Andean Pygmy-Owl.

**Glaucidium costaricanum** Costa Rican Pygmy-Owl.

**Glaucidium jardinii** Andean Pygmy-Owl.

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is willing in this instance to adopt an alternative name that is in use in much of the world.

Change English name of *Clangula hyemalis* from Oldsquaw to Long-tailed Duck, to conform with English usage in other parts of the world. Change Notes to read: Formerly known as Oldsquaw in North America.

p. 91. After *Ictinia plumbea*, insert the following account:

**Genus MILVUS** Lacépède, 1799


*Milvus migrans* (Boddaert). Black Kite.

*Falco migrans* Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 28. Based on "Le Milan noir" of Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 472. (France.)

**Habitat.**—Riparian areas, open woodland, forest edge, coastal wetlands, farmland, garbage dumps, and cities.

**Distribution.**—Breeds (*migrans* group) in Eurasia from Finland to western Siberia and south to islands in the Mediterranean Sea and northwestern Africa, the Near East and Arabia, east through India and south to Sri Lanka and southwestern China and south through southeast Asia to Australia, and in much of Africa; and (*lineatus* group) in eastern Siberia and Japan south through China to northern India, Burma, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Winter (*migrans* group) from southern Eurasia to southern Africa and southern Australia; and (*lineatus* group) from southern Iraq to China and Japan, south to southern India, Sri Lanka, and southeastern Asia. Accidental (group unknown) in the Mariana Islands, and (*lineatus* group) in Hawaii on Sandwich Island, Midway, 1994–1995 (R. L. Pyle pers. comm.) and 1998 (Field Notes, 1998, pp. 147, 261, 272). Photographs documenting both Midway occurrences are on file in the Hawaii Rare Bird Documentary Photograph File at the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

**Notes.**—Stresemann and Amadon in Mayr and Cottrell (1979) and Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered the two groups to be allospecies, *M. migrans* (Boddaert, 1783) [Black Kite] and *M. lineatus* (Gray, 1831) [Black-eared Kite]. Sibley and Monroe (1993: 40) further separated the birds in Arabia and eastern and southern Africa as a group *aegyptius* (Gmelin, 1788) [Yellow-billed Kite] within *M. migrans*.


p. 106. The Red-throated Caracara is moved from the genus *Daptrius* to the genus *Ibycter*. Members of these genera differ in syringeal morphology and mitochondrial DNA (Griffiths 1994b, 1999) and in ecology (Brown and Amadon 1968). The genetic studies show that *Daptrius* is paraphyletic if *americanus* is included. Replace the heading and citation for Genus *Daptrius* with:

**Genus IBYCTER** Vieillot


Change the species heading from *Daptrius americanus* (Boddaert) to *Ibycter americanus* (Boddaert). Change the Notes at the end of the species account to read: Formerly placed in the genus *Daptrius* Vieillot, 1816, but separated on the suggestions of Brown and Amadon (1968) and Griffiths (1994b, 1999).

p. 106. The three groups in *Caracara plancus* are recognized as distinct species following an analysis of plumage, morphology, and reported hybridization by Dove and Banks (1999). Replace the account for now extralimital *C. plancus* with the following two accounts:

**Caracara cheriway** (Jacquin). Crested Caracara.

*Falco cheriway* Jacquin, 1784, Beytr. Gesch. Vögel., p. 17, pl. 4. (Aruba.)

**Habitat.**—Arid Lowland Scrub, Arid Montane Scrub, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub, lowland pine savanna (0–3,000 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

**Distribution.**—As cheriway group in plancus account.

**Notes.**—Formerly combined with the South American *Caracara plancus* (Miller, 1777) [Southern Caracara] and *C. lutosus* as Crested Caracara, but separated by Dove and Banks (1999).

†**Caracara lutosus** (Ridgway). Guadalupe Caracara.


**Habitat.**—Arid Lowland Scrub.

**Distribution.**—as lutosus group in plancus account.

**Notes.**—See notes under *C. cheriway*.

p. 119. On the basis of genetic differences (Kahn et al. 1999, Oyler-McCance et al. 1999) and differences in size (Hupp and Braun 1991), courtship behavior (calls, strut rate; Young et al. 1994), tail pattern, and modified body plumes (Young et al. 2000), the Gunnison Sage-Grouse, *Centrocercus minimus*, is recognized as a species distinct from the Greater Sage-Grouse, *C. urophasianus*. Change the English name of *C. urophasianus* to Greater Sage-Grouse and modify the Distribution and Notes sections of the account for *C. urophasianus* as follows:
Distribution.—Resident locally (formerly more widespread) in eastern (Mono County) and northeastern California, and from eastern Oregon, central Washington, southeastern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, Montana, and southwestern North Dakota south to central Nevada, northern Utah, Wyoming, northern Colorado, and southwestern South Dakota. Formerly north to southern British Columbia (Okanagan Valley) and east to western Nebraska.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of C. urophasianus but shown to be distinct by Hupp and Braun (1991), Young et al. (1994), Kahn et al. (1999), Oyler-McCance et al. (1999), and Young et al. (2000).

p. 120. In the citation for Lagopus mutus, change the date of publication to 1781 (fide Tyrberg 1998).

p. 181. A series of studies on molecular genetics (Cohen et al. 1997, Andersson 1999, Braun and Brumfield 1998) have shown that relationships of the skuas and jaegers are best expressed by placing all of the species in a single genus. This supports earlier suggestions based on studies of behavior (Andersson 1973) and parasite faunas (Cohen et al. 1997). The genus Catharacta is merged into the genus Stercorarius. Delete the words “genera and” from the Notes under Subfamily Stercorariinae. Move the generic heading for the genus Stercorarius on p. 182 to replace the generic name Catharacta Brünnich, and add the citations for Catharacta Brünnich and Megalestris Bonaparte to the synonymy of Stercorarius in the order Stercorariiformes, Catharacta, Coprotheres, Megalestris. Under the generic heading and synonymy, insert:

Notes.—We follow Andersson (1999) in merging Catharacta into Stercorarius on the basis of studies of molecular genetics and reconsideration of other data. Replace the species heading Catharacta skua Brünnich with Stercorarius skua (Brünnich). Throughout the account, change group name antarctica to antarcticus and replace the generic initial C. to S. and add: Formerly placed in the genus Catharacta.

In the Notes under Stercorarius pomarinus, delete “(Catharacta)” and add: Braun and Brumfield (1998) suggested that pomarinus be placed in the monotypic genus Coprotheres, between Catharacta and Stercorarius. The complex phylogenetic relationships are best expressed by considering all species in a single genus (Andersson 1999).

p. 207. Change the English name of Gygis alba, Common White-Tern, to White Tern.

pp. 257–258. The distribution of Bubo virginianus is restated to recognize existence of a gap in Central America (Olson 1997). Modify the paragraph as follows:

Distribution.—Breeds from...and Newfoundland south to Honduras, rarely in Guatemala and El Salvador, and perhaps in north-central Nicaragua, and from northern Colombia and Venezuela south to Tierra del Fuego (except for most of Amazonia). Absent from the West Indies, most other islands, and apparently much of Central America.

p. 259. Pygmy-owls in Costa Rica and Panama previously assigned to Glaucidium jardinii are recognized as a distinct species, G. costaricanum, following Robbins and Stiles (1999). Vocalizations and biochemical studies indicate a closer relationship to members of the G. gnoma complex than to G. jardinii (König 1991, Heidrich et al. 1995, Robbins and Stiles 1999). However, G. costaricanum is separated from G. gnoma on the basis of differences in plumage color, morphology, voice, habitat, and mtDNA (Robbins and Stiles 1999). Replace the account for G. jardinii, now extralimital, with the following:


Glaucidium jardinii costaricanum L. Kelso, 1937, Auk 54:304. (Costa Rica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (2000–3400 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident in the mountains of central Costa Rica south and east to western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

Notes.—Formerly considered a subspecies of G. jardinii (Bonaparte, 1855) [Andean Pygmy-Owl], but
shown to be more closely allied to the G. gnoma complex (Robbins and Stiles 1999).

p. 292. Place a dagger, to indicate extinct status, before the name Chlorostilbon bracei.

p. 328. Change the specific name of the Great Jacamar to aureus, to agree in gender with the masculine generic name jacamars.

p. 340. Picoides arizonae is split from the disjunct P. stricklandi on the basis of differences in morphology, behavior, and habitat (Davis 1965, Ligon 1968, Johnson et al. 1999). Insert the following account before that of P. stricklandi:

**Picoides arizonae** (Hargitt). Arizona Woodpecker.

*Picus arizonae* Hargitt, 1886, Ibis, p. 115. (Santa Rita Mts., Arizona.)

**Habitat.**—Oak and pine-oak woodland and riparian vegetation (1,200–2,400 m; upper Subtropical zone).

**Distribution.**—That of the arizonae group in 7th ed. account of *P. stricklandi*.

**Notes.**—Often considered conspecific with *P. stricklandi* (Davis 1965, Short 1982), but see Ligon (1968) and Johnson et al. (1999). Also called Brown-backed Woodpecker, but that name should be restricted to the African *Dendrocopos obsoletus* (Wagler, 1829).

In *Picoides stricklandi* account, change habitat to read “Coniferous forest (2,500–4,100 m; Temperate Zone).” Remove arizonae group from Distribution. Change Notes to read: “See comments under *P. arizonae*.”

p. 364. *Myrmotherula pacifica* is separated as a species distinct from *M. surinamensis*, now extralimital, on the basis of differences in vocalizations and in color patterns of females (Isler et al. 1999). Replace the account of *M. surinamensis* with the following:

**Myrmotherula pacifica** Hellmayr. Pacific Antwren.


**Habitat.**—River-edge Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–600 m; Tropical zone).

**Distribution.**—Resident from Panama (entire Caribbean slope, and Pacific drainage west to western Panamá province) south on the west side of the Andes to southwestern Ecuador (northwestern Azuay), and east in the northern Colombian lowlands to the Rio Magdalena Valley (Santander).

**Notes.**—Formerly considered a subspecies of *Myrmotherula surinamensis* (Gmelin, 1788) [Streaked Antwren] but separated by Isler et al. (1999). The form *multistriata* Sclater, 1858 [Amazonian Streaked-Antwren] of southern and western Amazonia also is split from *M. surinamensis* [Guianan Streaked-Antwren] of northeastern Amazonia by those authors.

p. 368. In the citation for the genus *Myrmornis*, the page number 180 should be 188.


Replace *P. pica* account with account of *P. hudsonia*.

**Pica hudsonia** (Sabine). Black-billed Magpie.

*Corvus hudsonius* Sabine, 1823, in Franklin, Narr. Journ. Polar Sea, 1823, p. 671. (Cumberland House, Hudson Bay [=Cumberland House, Saskatchewan].)

**Habitat.**—Open country with scattered trees, riparian and open woodland, forest edge, and farmlands.

**Distribution.**—Resident from south-coastal Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula and Shumagin Islands), southern Yukon, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, extreme southwestern Ontario, and northern Minnesota south to northeastern and east-central California (to Inyo County), south-central Nevada, Utah, extreme northeastern Arizona (Apache County, formerly more widespread), northern New Mexico, western (casually northeastern) Oklahoma, central Kansas, and Nebraska (except southeastern). Absent from coastal areas and regions from southeastern Alaska southward and west of the Cascade range and Sierra Nevada.

Wanders as in paragraph at top of p. 449.

**Notes.**—Formerly considered a subspecies of Old World *Pica pica* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Eurasian Magpie], but separated on the basis of differences summarized by Birkhead (1991) and Enggist-Dublin and Birkhead (1992). Vocal and behavioral data suggest that *P. hudsonia* is more closely related to *P. nuttalli* than to *P. pica*. All taxa in *Pica* were considered conspecific by Phillips (1986).

p. 449. Change Notes for *P. nuttalli* to read: “See comments under *P. hudsonia*, and Verbeek (1972).”

p. 455. Add to the distribution of *Progne cryptoleuca* a statement “Accidental in Florida (Key West, 9 May 1895).” Add to the Notes: Other Florida records mentioned in earlier *Check-lists* are of *P. subsis* (Banks 2000).

pp. 461–462. In the headings for *Petrochelidon pyr-
rhonota and P. fulva, the name Vieillot should be in parentheses, (Vieillot).

In the account of Petrochelidon fulva, the group name pelodoma should be changed to pallida because the latter is not preoccupied by the former in the genus Petrochelidon. The sentence to that effect should be deleted from the Notes. In the Notes, the group name “P. pelodoma Brooke, 1974” should be changed to “P. pallida Nelson, 1902.” P. rufocollaris Peale, 1848, should be P. rufocollaris (Peale, 1848).

p. 463. In the Notes at the top of the page, for Hirundo rustica, change H. denticola to H. domicola.

pp. 463–465. The generic name Poecile is feminine, and adjectival species names must agree in gender. Change the specific names atricapillus, hudsonicus, and cinctus to atricippilla, hudsonica, and cincta. In the Notes under P. atricippilla, P. montanus becomes P. montana.

p. 466. Change Baeolophus griseus (Ridgway) to Baeolophus ridgwayi (Richmond). The name griseus is permanently invalidated because it was replaced as a junior secondary homonym before 1961 (ICZN 1999, Art. 59.3).

p. 472. In the Notes under Campylorhynchus zonatus, at the top of the page, the citation for C. fasciatus should be (Swainson, 1838). In the Notes under Campylorhynchus chiapensis, the citation for C. griseus should be (Swainson, 1838).

p. 517. In the citation for Oreoscoptes montanus, change C. K. Townsend to J. K. Townsend.

p. 546. On the basis of genetic differences, combined with differences in plumage and morphology and probably song (Curson et al. 1994, Lovette et al. 1998, Lovette and Berningham 1999), Dendroica adelaidae is divided into three species. In the account for D. adelaidae, change Distribution to read: Resident on Puerto Rico (including Vieques Island). Change Notes to: Formerly included D. subita and D. delicata, now considered distinct species (Lovette et al. 1998, Lovette and Berningham 1999). Lowery and Monroe in Paynter (1968) proposed that D. adelaidae (including subita and delicata) and D. gracilis were each other’s closest relatives, but mitochondrial DNA data (Lovette and Berningham 1999) do not support this relationship.

Insert the following two accounts after Dendroica adelaidae:

Dendroica subita Riley. Barbuda Warbler.

Dendroica subita Riley, 1904, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 47: 289. (Barbuda.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Riparian Thickets.

Distribution.—Resident on Barbuda in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—See comments under D. adelaidae.

Dendroica delicata Ridgway. St. Lucia Warbler.

Dendroica adelaidae delicata Ridgway, 1883, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 5 (1882): 525. (St. Lucia.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–700 m).

Distribution.—Resident on St. Lucia in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—See comments under D. adelaidae.

p. 581. Spindalis zena is divided into four species, following suggestions by Garrido et al. (1997), based on differences in mensural data, coloration, body mass, and vocalizations. This treatment has been followed by Raffaele et al. (1998). In the citation for the genus Spindalis, delete “=Fringilla zena Linneaus.” Insert the following after the heading and citation for the genus Spindalis:

Notes.—To avoid long hyphenated compound English names, we revert to the English group name Spindalis, used (e.g. Bond 1936) before the populations were merged (without comment) by Bond (1947).

Change the English name of Spindalis zena to Western Spindalis. Change the Distribution of S. zena to: Resident in the Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Great Abaco, Little Abaco, and Green Turtle Cay in the northern Bahamas, from the Berry Islands south to Great Inagua in the southern Bahamas), Providenciales in the Turks and Caicos, Cuba (including the Isle of Pines and numerous keys), Grand Cayman Island, and Cozumel Island off Quintana Roo, Mexico. Remove “[zena group]” from sentence beginning “Ranges . . . .”

Change Notes under S. zena to read: Formerly included S. nigriceps, S. dominicensis, and S. portoricensis, with the English name Stripe-headed Tanager, but the complex is treated as four allopecies of a superspecies following Garrido et al. (1997).

After the account of Spindalis zena, insert the following three accounts:

Spindalis nigriceps (Jameson). Jamaican Spindalis.


Habitat.—Tropical Montane Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1,800 m).

Distribution.—Resident on Jamaica.

Notes.—Formerly considered part of S. zena, but separated by Garrido et al. (1997).

Spindalis dominicensis (Bryant). Hispaniolan Spindalis.

**Habitat.**—Tropical Montane Forest, Pine Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–2,300 m).

**Distribution.**—Resident on the island of Hispaniola, and on Gonave Island.

**Notes.**—Formerly considered part of S. zena, but separated by Garrido et al. (1997).

Spindalis portoricensis (Bryant). Puerto Rican Spin-dalis.


**Habitat.**—Tropical Montane Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1,050 m).

**Distribution.**—Resident on Puerto Rico.

**Notes.**—Formerly considered part of S. zena, but separated by Garrido et al. (1997).

p. 601. Change Buarronon brunneinucha to Buarronon brunneinucha; this is a noun used in apposition, and its gender does not change. In the Notes under that species, B. apertus Wetmore, 1942 should be B. apertus (Wetmore, 1942).

p. 629, after the account for Emberiza rustica, insert:

*Emberiza elegans* Temminck. Yellow-throated Bun-ting.

*Emberiza elegans* Temminck, 1835, Planches Color., livr. 98, pl. 583, fig. 1. (Japan.)

**Habitat.**—Open dry deciduous forest on hills and ridges.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from southern Siberia, Manchuria, and northern Korea south to southern China. Winters from eastern China, southern Korea, and Japan south to southern China and Burma. Accidental in Alaska (Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, 25 May 1998; Sykes 1998).

p. 649. *Scaphidura* is merged into *Molothrus* on the basis of several genetic studies (Lanyon 1994, John-son and Lanyon 1999, Lanyon and Omland 1999). Delete the heading for the genus *Scaphidura* and the Notes under it. Move the citations for the generic names *Scaphidura* and *Psomocolax* to proper chronolog-ical positions under the genus *Molothrus*. Change the species heading *Scaphidura oryzivora* (Gmelin) to *Molothrus oryzivorus* (Gmelin).

Change the Notes after the species account to read: Also known as Rice Crackle. Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Scaphidura*, but shown by genetic data (Johnson and Lanyon 1999, Lanyon and Omland 1999) to be the sister species to the other species of *Molothrus* in our area and to be more closely related to them than to extralimital *M. rufaaxillaris* Cassin.

p. 649. *Icterus prosthemelas* is recognized as a species distinct from *I. dominicensis* and is moved to a position next to *I. spurius* on the basis of genetic data presented by Omland et al. (1999). The analysis by Omland et al. (1999) indicates that the *I. dominicensis* complex may consist of up to four species. However, the exclusion of *I. d. dominicensis* from part of the genetic data set, and the lack of an analysis of vocal and plumage differences among the four island taxa, make it impossible to determine at this time how many biological species should be recognized. Replace the account for *I. dominicensis* with the following:

*Icterus dominicensis* (Linnaeus). Greater Antillean Oriole.

The citation for the species is unchanged.

**Habitat.**—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1,000 m; Tropical Zone).

**Distribution.**—Resident [dominicensis group] on Hispaniola; [portoricensis group] on Puerto Rico; [northropi group] on Andros, Great Abaco, and Little Abaco in the northern Bahamas; and [melanopsis group] on Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

**Notes.**—Groups: *I. dominicensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) [Hispaniolan Oriole]; *I. portoricensis* Bryant, 1866 [Puerto Rican Oriole]; *I. northropi* Allen, 1890 [Bahaman Oriole]; *I. melanopsis* (Wagler, 1829) [Cuban Oriole]. Genetic analysis by Omland et al. (1999) suggests that some or all of the groups may merit spe-cific rank, but further study is needed to clarify their relationships.

p. 650. Insert the following new account before the account for *Icterus spurius*:

*Icterus prosthemelas* (Strickland). Black-cowled Oriole.

*Xanthornus prosthemelas* Strickland, 1850, in Jar-dine’s Contrib. Ornith., 2, p. 120, pl. 62. (Guatemala.)

**Habitat.**—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1,200 m; Tropical Zone).

**Distribution.**—Resident from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and the Yucatan Peninsula south on the Caribbean slope of Central America to extreme western Panama (western Bocas del Toro).

**Notes.**—*Icterus prosthemelas* was considered a distinct species until Bond (1947) included it in *I. dominicensis*, without comment but apparently on the basis of its similarity in plumage to *I. d. northropi*. Subsequently treated as a subspecies of *I. dominicensis* but shown by genetic analysis (Omland et al. 1999) to be more closely related to *I. spurius*. 

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p. 653. So that the sequence of species more closely reflects relationships as determined by molecular genetics (Freeman and Zink 1995, Omland et al. 1999), move the account of Icterus bullockii from p. 655 to a position following the account of I. postulatus. Change the Notes under I. bullockii to read: See notes under I. galbula and I. aheillei, with which this species was formerly combined.

p. 682. Lonchura cantans, African Silverbill, is separated as a species distinct from L. malabarica, which becomes Indian Silverbill, following Restall (1996).

Remove “=Loxia malabarica Linnaeus” from citation of Euodice in synonymy of Lonchura.

Change English name of Lonchura malabarica to Indian Silverbill. Replace the account for L. malabarica with the following:

**Habitat.**—Dry, grassy brush and scrub.

**Distribution.**—Resident from eastern Saudi Arabia and Oman east to Bangladesh and eastern India, and south to Sri Lanka.

Introduced and established on Puerto Rico; reported on St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

**Notes.**—Formerly included L. cantans, now considered a distinct species (Harrison 1964, Kakizawa and Watada 1985, Restall 1996), with the name Warbling Silverbill. Also known as White-throated Silverbill or White-throated Munia.

After the account for Lonchura malabarica, insert the following new account:

**Lonchura cantans** (Gmelin). African Silverbill.


**Habitat.**—Savanna, arid scrub and brush, grassland, and around human habitation.

**Distribution.**—Resident in Africa south of the Sahara and north of the equatorial Congo Basin from Senegal east to Oman on the Arabian Peninsula and south in eastern Africa to northern Tanzania.

Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (originally on Hawaii, recently spreading to Maui, Lanai, and Molokai, with sight reports from Kauai, Oahu, and Kauaiole). A pair successfully bred on Merritt Island, Florida, in 1965 (1965, Aud. Field Notes 19: 537), but the species did not become established.

**Notes.**—Formerly included with Lonchura malabarica and together called Warbling Silverbill. Hawaiian records were erroneously assigned to L. malabarica in 7th edition, but see Falkenmayer (1988).

p. 683. Lonchura atricapilla is recognized as a species distinct from L. malacca, with the latter species called Tricolored Munia, following Restall (1995).

Change the English name of Lonchura malacca to Tricolored Munia and replace the account with the following:

**Habitat.**—Wet and marshy areas with long grasses; rice fields.

**Distribution.**—Resident in central and southern India and Sri Lanka.

Introduced and established in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Hawaiian Islands (Oahu), Venezuela, and Japan. Reportedly introduced or observed in Cuba, Hispaniola, and Martinique (Raffaele et al. 1998), but in the absence of voucher specimens some of these reports may be of L. atricapilla. Reported breeding on Merritt Island, Florida (1965, Aud. Field Notes 19: 537), but this record also may refer to L. atricapilla.

**Notes.**—Formerly included L. atricapilla and known as Chestnut Mannikin, but separated by Restall (1995).

Insert after the account of L. malacca:

**Lonchura atricapilla** (Vieillot). Chestnut Munia.


**Habitat.**—Grassy areas, marshes; rice fields.

**Distribution.**—Resident in northern and eastern India, Nepal, Southeast Asia, southern China, Hainan, and Taiwan south to Sri Lanka, the Greater Sundas Islands, and the Philippines.

Introduced and established in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Hawaiian Islands (Oahu, Kauai), Guam, and Palau (Pratt et al. 1987, as L. malacca; see Restall 1996).

**Notes.**—Formerly merged with L. malacca and known as Chestnut Mannikin, but separated by Restall (1995). See notes and distribution statement under L. malacca.

p. 688. Oceanodroma monorhis is added to the Appendix. Before the account for Oceanodroma hornbyi, insert:

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

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

This species, which breeds in the North Pacific and ranges in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, was reported in the western North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Hatteras, North Carolina, 8 August 1998 (photographs; O’Brien et al. 1999) and perhaps on previous occasions (Brinkley 1995). It has been reported occasionally (since 1983) in the eastern North Atlantic (Cubitt 1995). This species is not well known, and identification from photographs is considered tenuous.
Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus). Western Marsh-Harrier.

Falco aeruginosus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 91. (Europe = Sweden.)

This species of Eurasia and northern Africa was reportedly seen at Chincoteaque National Wildlife Refuge, Accomack County, Virginia, on 4 December 1994. Photographs were reportedly obtained but were not published (Shedd et al. 1998).

p. 692. Change Catharacta chilensis (Bonaparte) to Stercorarius chilensis Bonaparte.


Larus Geni Brême, 1839, Rev. Zool., p. 321. (Sardinia.)

This species of the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean coasts was reportedly seen on Antigua, 24 April 1976 (Holland and Williams 1978, Raffaele et al. 1998:451).

p. 692. Larus novaehollandiae is added to Appendix, after Larus genei.

Larus novaehollandiae Stevens. Silver Gull.


This Southern Hemisphere species, also known as Red-billed Gull, is frequently kept in zoos in the United States. A specimen (August 1947) from the mouth of the Genessee River in New York (Beardslee and Mitchell 1965) was thought to be a wanderer but is now considered to have been an escapee (Bull 1974). A bird photographed (NAS Field Notes 51:33, 1997) in Salem County, New Jersey, in autumn 1996, was assumed to have escaped from captivity.

p. 694. Phaethornis yaruqui is added to the Appendix. Insert between Coccyzus lansbergi and Anthracothorax viridigula:

Phaethornis yaruqui (Bourcier). White-whiskered Hermit.


This species of the Chocó region of western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador was reported at Manané, Darién, Panama, 10 July 1996 (Seutin 1998).

p. 696. Tachycineta albiventer is added to the Appendix. Insert between Melanocorypha calandra and Parus major:

Tachycineta albiventer (Boddaert). White-winged Swallow.

Hirundo albicollis Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 32. Based on Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 546. (Cayenne.)

This species, widespread in tropical South America, was reported from the Tuira River downstream from Unión Chocó, Darién, Panama, 6 July 1996 (Seutin 1998). There is also a sight report of this species at Schoelcher, Martinique, 10 August 1993 (Feldmann et al. 1999).

p. 698. Oryzoborus angolensis is added to the Appendix. Insert before Icterus nigrogularis:

Oryzoborus angolensis (Linnaeus). Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch.


Caged birds of this South American species escaped on Martinique and established a small wild breeding population by 1984. Breeding has been reported in 1995 and 1996 (Feldmann et al. 1999), but the population is still small and localized. Photographs have been deposited in VIREO.

pp. 705–730. In the list of French Names for North American Birds:

Change the following scientific names, retaining the French names:

Daptrius americanus to Ibycter americanus
Caracara plancus to Caracara cheriway
Catharacta skua to Stercorarius skua
Catharacta maccormicki to Stercorarius maccormicki
Jacamerops aurea to Jacamerops aureus
Pica pica to Pica hudsonia
Pocelé atricapillus to Pocelé atricapilla
Pocelé hudsonica to Pocelé hudsonica
Pocelé cinctus to Pocelé cincta
Baeolophus griseus to Baeolophus ridgwayi
Buurrenon brunneinuchus to Buurrenon brunneinucha
Scaphidura oryzivora to Molothrus oryzivorus

Change the French name that accompanies the following scientific name:

Spindalis zena to Zéna à tête rayée

Insert the following in the appropriate places, as indicated by preceding text:

Sula granti Fou de Grant
Ardeola bacchus Crabier chinois
The Committee has discussed most agenda items that have accumulated since the 7th edition. Changes in treatment were delayed on some items with the hope that more convincing evidence would be forthcoming. Proposals considered but not yet accepted by the Committee include the following: separation of Pterodroma heraldica from P. armijoniana; separation of Puffinus novelli from P. auricularis; separation of Numenius hudsonicus from N. phaeopus; separation of Cuculus optatus from C. saturatus; separation of the extralimital population magellanicius from Bubo virginianus; separation of Glaucidium grumaria into two or more species; division of Corvus palmarum into two species; division of Chasiempis sandwichensis into three species; removal of Troglydytes troglodytes to the genus Nannus; merger of Myaestes wahtensis into M. lanatensis; separation of Turdus graysoni from T. rufofasciatus; separation of Spizella passerina from S. brevirostris; revision of generic relationships in the Emberizidae; and separation of Locia megaplagia from L. leucoptera. Several other matters published late in 1999 have been added to the agenda for consideration in the next two years.

Acknowledgments.—Michel Gosselin is serving the Committee as its authority for French names, and Normand David is serving as authority for classical languages, especially relative to gender of generic names. We thank all those who have called our attention to errors in the 7th edition and those who have helped in the preparation of this Supplement. This actually is almost everyone we have spoken with in the past two years, but we particularly thank D. G. Ainley, C. L. Braun, M. B. Braun, J. Choe, W. S. Clark, R. A. Erickson, D. D. Gibson, M. J. Illif, M. L. Isler, P. R. Isler, J. R. Jehl, Jr., A. R. Keith, N. K. Klein, A. Knox, L. J. Lovette, S. L. Olson, M. A. Patten, R. B. Payne, J. N. Penhallurick, N. J. Pharris, H. D. Pratt, P. Pyle, R. L. Pyle, R. Restall, R. Righter, M. B. Robbins, P. W. Smith, S. O. Williams III, and J. R. Young.

LITERATURE CITED


DAVIS, J. 1965. Natural history, variation, and distri-


OMLAND, K. E., S. M. LANYON, AND S. J. FRITZ. 1999. A molecular phylogeny of the New World Orioles (Icterus): The importance of dense taxon

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