The Auk
Ornithological Advances

AmericanOrnithology.org

Volume XX, 2019, pp. 1–23
DOI: 10.1093/auk/ukz042

*RESEARCH ARTICLE*

# Sixtieth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

**R. Terry Chesser,[1,2*] Kevin J. Burns,[3] Carla Cicero,[4] Jon L. Dunn,[5] Andrew W. Kratter,[6] Irby J. Lovette,[7] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[8] J. V. Remsen Jr.,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]**

[1] U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, USA
[2] National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA
[3] Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, USA
[4] Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
[5] 24 Idaho Street, Bishop, California, USA
[6] Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
[7] Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York, USA
[8] Michigan State University Museum and Department of Integrative Biology, East Lansing, Michigan, USA
[9] Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
[10] Science & Education, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
[11] University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
*Corresponding author: chessert@si.edu; Chairman of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, of the American Ornithological Society (formerly American Ornithologists' Union). All authors are members of the Committee, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.

Published 24 June 2019

This is the 19th 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 15 April 2018 and 15 April 2019 by the American Ornithological Society's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd supplement (Banks et al. 2000).

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 8 species (*Coccycua pumila*, *Coccyzus lansbergi*, *Arundinax aedon*, *Locustella fluviatilis*, *Erithacus rubecula*, *Oenanthe pleschanka*, *Turdus viscivorus*, and *Carpodacus roseus*) are added to the main list, including 2 species transferred from the Appendix, on the basis of new distributional information; (2) 3 species (*Megascops centralis*, *Psittacara brevipes*, and *Polioptila albiventris*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 2 species (*Melanitta deglandi* and *M. stejnegeri*) are added to the main list because of splits from a species already on the list, and the English name of that species (*M. fusca*) is transferred to 1 of the new species (*M. deglandi*); (4) 2 species names are changed (to *Amazilia hoffmanni* and *Pterodroma gouldi*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) the distributional statements of 2 species (*Hydrobates castro* and *Cyanoloxia cyanoides*) are changed because of splits from an extralimital species; (6) 1 species (*Trogon aurantiiventris*) is lost by merger with a species already on the list; (7) 1 species (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) is removed from the main list and placed in the Appendix; (8) the distributional statements and circumscription of 2 species (*Vireo crassirostris* and *V. pallens*) are changed due to transfer of a subspecies from one species to the other; (9) 9 genera (*Pternistis*, *Paraclaravis*, *Nesophlox*, *Leiothlypis*, *Cyanoloxia*, *Ixothraupis*, *Poecilostreptus*, *Stilpnia*, and *Phonipara*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 17 scientific names (*Pternistis erckelii*, *Paraclaravis mondetoura*, *Nesophlox evelynae*, *N. lyrura*, *Leiothlypis peregrina*, *L. celata*, *L. crissalis*, *L. luciae*, *L. ruficapilla*, *L. virginiae*, *Cyanoloxia cyanoides*, *Ixothraupis guttata*, *Poecilostreptus palmeri*, *P. cabanisi*, *Stilpnia larvata*, *S. cucullata*, and *Phonipara canora*); (10) 2 genera (*Oceanodroma* and *Pselliophorus*) are lost by merger with other genera already on the list, resulting in changes to 16 scientific names (*Hydrobates furcatus*, *H. hornbyi*, *H. monorhis*, *H. leucorhous*, *H. socorroensis*, *H. cheimomnestes*, *H. homochroa*, *H. castro*, *H. tethys*, *H. melania*, *H. macrodactylus*, *H. markhami*, *H. tristrami*, *H. microsoma*, *Atlapetes tibialis*, and *A. luteoviridis*) and changes to English names of 2 of these species (*Atlapetes tibialis* and *A. luteoviridis*); (11) the scientific name of 1 species (*Melanospiza bicolor*) is changed due to transfer between genera already on the list; (12) the English names of 2 species (*Lampornis amethystinus* and *L. clemenciae*) are changed; (13) hyphens are removed from the English names of 5 species (*Columbina passerina*, *C. minuta*, *C. talpacoti*, *Claravis pretiosa*, and *Paraclaravis mondetoura*) (14) 3 new species (*Apus nipalensis*, *Spodiopsar cineraceus*,

and *Montifringilla nivalis*) are added to the Appendix; and (15) 5 species (*Anser brachyrhynchus*, *Hydrobates pelagicus*, *Sula granti*, *Buteogallus urubitinga*, and *Icterus abeillei*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

A new family of babblers (Leiothrichidae) is added and a corresponding family (Timaliidae) deleted, and new linear sequences are adopted for subfamilies in the family Cuculidae, species in the genus *Charadrius*, and species in the families Fregatidae, Hirundinidae, and Passerellidae, 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 AOS *Check-list* area can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at http://checklist.aou.org/nacc/proposals/2019.html.

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

pp. xvii–liv. Increase the number in the title of the list of species to 2,154. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

***Melanitta fusca*** Velvet Scoter. (A)
***Melanitta deglandi*** White-winged Scoter.
***Melanitta stejnegeri*** Stejneger's Scoter. (N)
***Pternistis erckelii*** Erckel's Francolin. (H, I)
***Columbina passerina*** Common Ground Dove.
***Columbina minuta*** Plain-breasted Ground Dove.
***Columbina talpacoti*** Ruddy Ground Dove.
***Claravis pretiosa*** Blue Ground Dove.
***Paraclaravis mondetoura*** Maroon-chested Ground Dove.
***Coccycua pumila*** Dwarf Cuckoo. (A)
***Coccyzus lansbergi*** Gray-capped Cuckoo. (N)
***Lampornis amethystinus*** Amethyst-throated Mountain-gem.
***Lampornis clemenciae*** Blue-throated Mountain-gem.
***Nesophlox evelynae*** Bahama Woodstar.
***Nesophlox lyrura*** Inagua Woodstar.
***Amazilia hoffmanni*** Blue-vented Hummingbird.
***Hydrobates furcatus*** Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel.
***Hydrobates hornbyi*** Ringed Storm-Petrel. (A)
***Hydrobates monorhis*** Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel. (A)
***Hydrobates leucorhous*** Leach's Storm-Petrel.
***Hydrobates socorroensis*** Townsend's Storm-Petrel.
***Hydrobates cheimomnestes*** Ainley's Storm-Petrel.
***Hydrobates homochroa*** Ashy Storm-Petrel.
***Hydrobates castro*** Band-rumped Storm-Petrel. (N)
***Hydrobates tethys*** Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel. (N)
***Hydrobates melania*** Black Storm-Petrel.
†***Hydrobates macrodactylus*** Guadalupe Storm-Petrel.
***Hydrobates markhami*** Markham's Storm-Petrel. (A)
***Hydrobates tristrami*** Tristram's Storm-Petrel.
***Hydrobates microsoma*** Least Storm-Petrel.
***Pterodroma gouldi*** Gray-faced Petrel. (A)
***Megascops guatemalae*** Middle American Screech-Owl.
***Megascops centralis*** Choco Screech-Owl.
***Psittacara brevipes*** Socorro Parakeet.
***Polioptila albiventris*** Yucatan Gnatcatcher.
**LEIOTHRICHIDAE**
***Arundinax aedon*** Thick-billed Warbler. (A)
***Locustella fluviatilis*** River Warbler. (A)
***Erithacus rubecula*** European Robin. (A)
***Oenanthe pleschanka*** Pied Wheatear. (A)
***Turdus viscivorus*** Mistle Thrush. (A)
***Carpodacus roseus*** Pallas's Rosefinch. (A)
***Atlapetes tibialis*** Yellow-thighed Brushfinch.
***Atlapetes luteoviridis*** Yellow-green Brushfinch.
***Leiothlypis peregrina*** Tennessee Warbler.
***Leiothlypis celata*** Orange-crowned Warbler.
***Leiothlypis crissalis*** Colima Warbler.
***Leiothlypis luciae*** Lucy's Warbler.
***Leiothlypis ruficapilla*** Nashville Warbler.
***Leiothlypis virginiae*** Virginia's Warbler.
***Cyanoloxia cyanoides*** Blue-black Grosbeak.
***Ixothraupis guttata*** Speckled Tanager.
***Poecilostreptus palmeri*** Gray-and-gold Tanager.
***Poecilostreptus cabanisi*** Azure-rumped Tanager.
***Stilpnia larvata*** Golden-hooded Tanager.
***Stilpnia cucullata*** Lesser Antillean Tanager.
***Phonipara canora*** Cuban Grassquit.
***Melanospiza bicolor*** Black-faced Grassquit.

Delete the following names:

***Melanitta fusca*** White-winged Scoter.
***Francolinus erckelii*** Erckel's Francolin. (H, I)
***Columbina passerina*** Common Ground-Dove.
***Columbina minuta*** Plain-breasted Ground-Dove.
***Columbina talpacoti*** Ruddy Ground-Dove.
***Claravis pretiosa*** Blue Ground-Dove.
***Claravis mondetoura*** Maroon-chested Ground-Dove.
***Lampornis amethystinus*** Amethyst-throated Hummingbird.
***Lampornis clemenciae*** Blue-throated Hummingbird.
***Calliphlox evelynae*** Bahama Woodstar.
***Calliphlox lyrura*** Inagua Woodstar.
***Amazilia saucerottei*** Steely-vented Hummingbird.
***Oceanodroma furcata*** Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel.
***Oceanodroma hornbyi*** Ringed Storm-Petrel. (A)
***Oceanodroma monorhis*** Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel. (A)
***Oceanodroma leucorhoa*** Leach's Storm-Petrel.
***Oceanodroma socorroensis*** Townsend's Storm-Petrel.

***Oceanodroma cheimomnestes*** Ainley's Storm-Petrel.
***Oceanodroma homochroa*** Ashy Storm-Petrel.
***Oceanodroma castro*** Band-rumped Storm-Petrel. (N)
***Oceanodroma tethys*** Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel. (N)
***Oceanodroma melania*** Black Storm-Petrel.
†***Oceanodroma macrodactyla*** Guadalupe Storm-Petrel.
***Oceanodroma markhami*** Markham's Storm-Petrel. (A)
***Oceanodroma tristrami*** Tristram's Storm-Petrel.
***Oceanodroma microsoma*** Least Storm-Petrel.
***Pterodroma macroptera*** Great-winged Petrel. (A)
***Megascops guatemalae*** Vermiculated Screech-Owl.
***Trogon aurantiiventris*** Orange-bellied Trogon.
**Loriinae**
***Melopsittacus undulatus*** Budgerigar. (I)
**TIMALIIDAE**
***Pselliophorus tibialis*** Yellow-thighed Finch.
***Pselliophorus luteoviridis*** Yellow-green Finch.
***Oreothlypis peregrina*** Tennessee Warbler.
***Oreothlypis celata*** Orange-crowned Warbler.
***Oreothlypis crissalis*** Colima Warbler.
***Oreothlypis luciae*** Lucy's Warbler.
***Oreothlypis ruficapilla*** Nashville Warbler.
***Oreothlypis virginiae*** Virginia's Warbler.
***Cyanocompsa cyanoides*** Blue-black Grosbeak.
***Tangara palmeri*** Gray-and-gold Tanager.
***Tangara cabanisi*** Azure-rumped Tanager.
***Tangara cucullata*** Lesser Antillean Tanager.
***Tangara larvata*** Golden-hooded Tanager.
***Tangara guttata*** Speckled Tanager.
***Tiaris canorus*** Cuban Grassquit.
***Tiaris bicolor*** Black-faced Grassquit.

Recognize new family **LEIOTHRICHIDAE**, delete family **TIMALIIDAE**, and move the following species from Timaliidae to the new family:

***Garrulax pectoralis***
***Garrulax canorus***
***Leiothrix lutea***

Adopt the following linear sequence for subfamilies in the family Cuculidae:

**Crotophaginae**
***Crotophaga***
**Neomorphinae**
***Tapera***
***Dromococcyx***
***Morococcyx***
***Geococcyx***
***Neomorphus***
**Cuculinae**
***Cuculus***
***Coccycua***
***Piaya***
***Coccyzus***

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus Charadrius:

***Charadrius morinellus***
***Charadrius vociferus***
***Charadrius hiaticula***
***Charadrius semipalmatus***
***Charadrius melodus***
***Charadrius dubius***
***Charadrius mongolus***
***Charadrius leschenaultii***
***Charadrius veredus***
***Charadrius wilsonia***
***Charadrius collaris***
***Charadrius montanus***
***Charadrius nivosus***

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Fregatidae:

***Fregata ariel***
***Fregata magnificens***
***Fregata minor***

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Hirundinidae:

***Riparia riparia***
***Tachycineta bicolor***
***Tachycineta cyaneoviridis***
***Tachycineta thalassina***
***Tachycineta euchrysea***
***Tachycineta albilinea***
***Atticora pileata***
***Atticora tibialis***
***Pygochelidon cyanoleuca***
***Stelgidopteryx serripennis***
***Stelgidopteryx ruficollis***
***Progne sinaloae***
***Progne tapera***
***Progne dominicensis***
***Progne subis***
***Progne cryptoleuca***
***Progne chalybea***
***Progne elegans***
***Hirundo rustica***
***Delichon urbicum***
***Petrochelidon pyrrhonota***
***Petrochelidon fulva***

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the family Passerellidae:

***Chlorospingus flavigularis***
***Chlorospingus canigularis***

***Chlorospingus pileatus***
***Chlorospingus flavopectus***
***Chlorospingus tacarcunae***
***Chlorospingus inornatus***
***Peucaea carpalis***
***Peucaea sumichrasti***
***Peucaea ruficauda***
***Peucaea humeralis***
***Peucaea mystacalis***
***Peucaea botterii***
***Peucaea cassinii***
***Peucaea aestivalis***
***Ammodramus savannarum***
***Arremonops rufivirgatus***
***Arremonops chloronotus***
***Arremonops conirostris***
***Amphispiza quinquestriata***
***Amphispiza bilineata***
***Chondestes grammacus***
***Calamospiza melanocorys***
***Spizella passerina***
***Spizella pallida***
***Spizella atrogularis***
***Spizella pusilla***
***Spizella breweri***
***Spizella wortheni***
***Arremon costaricensis***
***Arremon atricapillus***
***Arremon aurantiirostris***
***Arremon virenticeps***
***Arremon brunneinucha***
***Arremon crassirostris***
***Passerella iliaca***
***Spizelloides arborea***
***Junco vulcani***
***Junco insularis***
***Junco hyemalis***
***Junco phaeonotus***
***Junco bairdi***
***Zonotrichia capensis***
***Zonotrichia leucophrys***
***Zonotrichia atricapilla***
***Zonotrichia querula***
***Zonotrichia albicollis***
***Artemisiospiza nevadensis***
***Artemisiospiza belli***
***Oriturus superciliosus***
***Pooecetes gramineus***
***Ammospiza leconteii***
***Ammospiza maritima***
***Ammospiza nelsoni***
***Ammospiza caudacuta***
***Centronyx bairdii***
***Centronyx henslowii***
***Passerculus sandwichensis***
***Xenospiza baileyi***
***Melospiza melodia***
***Melospiza lincolnii***
***Melospiza georgiana***
***Pezopetes capitalis***
***Torreornis inexpectata***
***Melozone kieneri***
***Melozone fusca***
***Melozone albicollis***
***Melozone aberti***
***Melozone crissalis***
***Melozone leucotis***
***Melozone biarcuata***
***Melozone cabanisi***
***Aimophila rufescens***
***Aimophila ruficeps***
***Aimophila notosticta***
***Pipilo chlorurus***
***Pipilo maculatus***
***Pipilo erythrophthalmus***
***Pipilo ocai***
***Atlapetes pileatus***
***Atlapetes albinucha***
***Atlapetes tibialis***
***Atlapetes luteoviridis***

Remove the asterisks before the 6 species of *Chlorospingus*.

---

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

**1.** [p. 57] Records of *Anser brachyrhynchus* in the United States are treated as pertaining to wild birds. Delete "; reports from New York and Massachusetts are doubtful" from the end of the distributional statement and add the following sentence to the end of the statement:

Casual in New England and in the mid-Atlantic states south to Maryland and Delaware; reports from Colorado, Washington, and British Columbia may also pertain to wild birds.

**2.** [p. 80] *Melanitta deglandi* and *M. stejnegeri* are treated as species separate from *M. fusca*. In the account for *M. fusca*, change the English name to Velvet Scoter, replace "prairie" in the habitat statement with "taiga", and replace the existing distributional statement and Notes with:

**Distribution.**—*Breeds* from Fennoscandia east across northern Siberia to the Yenisei, south to northern Kazakhstan; disjunctly on some lakes in the Caucasus and

vicinity, from northeastern Turkey, Georgia, and Armenia to Turkmenistan.

*Winters* primarily in the Baltic Sea with fewer to the North Sea and British Isles; uncommon to rare elsewhere on the Atlantic Coast south to Spain, and locally in the northern Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and on a few lakes in Central Europe.

Casual in Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Bear Island, the Azores, northwestern Africa, Israel, and Afghanistan.

**Notes.—**Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *M. deglandi* and *M. stejnegeri*, but separated on the basis of color and pattern differences, including bill structure; tracheal differences (Miller 1926); a lack of known hybridization in areas of parapatry and co-occurrence; and a lack of rationale for the original merger by Hartert (1920). This species and *M. deglandi* had been previously considered distinct (AOU 1895 through AOU 1957).

After the account for *M. fusca*, insert the following new species account:

***Melanitta deglandi*** (Bonaparte). White-winged Scoter.

*Oedemia deglandi* Bonaparte, 1850, Revue critique de l'ornithologie Européenne Degland, p. 108. (North America.)

**Habitat.—**Lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams in tundra, taiga, and prairie; in winter, mostly shallow marine littoral areas, bays, and estuaries, less commonly on large lakes.

**Distribution.—***Breeds* in North America from northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, and northern Manitoba south to central Alaska, southern Yukon, interior British Columbia, southeastern Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northern North Dakota (formerly), southern Manitoba, northern Ontario, and western Quebec, occurring in summer to northeastern Mackenzie and from Hudson Bay east to Labrador and Newfoundland.

*Winters* in North America on the Pacific coast from the Aleutians and Alaska Peninsula south to central California, less commonly south to northern Baja California, on the Great Lakes, and on the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland south to New Jersey, less commonly south to North Carolina and rarely south to Florida.

*Migrates* regularly through Utah, North Dakota, the Great Lakes region, and the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Casual on Melville Island, through the interior of North America south to Baja California, Arizona, Sonora, New Mexico, southern Texas, and the Gulf coast (east to Florida), in Greenland, and in northwestern Europe (most records from Iceland, the Faeroes, and Denmark).

**Notes.**—See Notes under *M. fusca.*

After the account for *M. deglandi*, insert the following new species account:

***Melanitta stejnegeri*** (Ridgway). Stejneger's Scoter.

*Oidemia stejnegeri* Ridgway, 1887, Manual of North American Birds, p. 112. (Kamchatka to Japan = Bering Island, Commander Islands.)

**Habitat.—**Lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams in taiga and tundra; in winter, mostly shallow marine littoral areas, bays, and estuaries, less commonly on large lakes and rivers.

**Distribution.—***Breeds* in Asia from central and eastern Siberia just east of the Yenesei River east to Anadyrland, Koryakland, and Kamchatka, north to the limits of taiga and south to the Russian Altai, northwestern Mongolia, Tuva, Lake Baikal, Amurland, Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands. Western distributional limit and possible zone of overlap with *M. fusca* not well established (Reeber 2015).

*Winters* in Asia from the Kuril Islands south to northern Japan; smaller numbers in the coastal eastern Russian Far East south to eastern China, Korea, and southern Japan.

Casual in late spring in the Bering Sea in northwestern Alaska (Dunn et al. 2012), and in Europe, including Iceland.

**Notes.**—Also known as Siberian Scoter. See Notes under *M. fusca.*

**3.** [p. 115] Phylogenetic analyses have shown that the genus *Francolinus* is not monophyletic. After the species account for *Francolinus francolinus*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PTERNISTIS*** Wagler

*Pternistis* Wagler, 1823, Isis von Oken, col. 1229. Type, by subsequent designation, *Tetrao caenesis* Gmelin = *Tetrao afer* P. L. S. Müller. (G. R. Gray, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, 1841, p. 79.)

**Notes.—**Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Francolinus*, but now treated as separate based on data on morphology, sexual signaling, vocalizations, and genetics (Crowe et al. 1992, 2006a, 2006b, Kimball et al. 2011, Mandiwana-Neudani et al. 2011, 2014, 2018), which indicate that *Francolinus* as previously constituted was not monophyletic and that species of *Pternistis* are not *Francolinus sensu stricto*.

Change ***Francolinus erckelii*** to ***Pternistis erckelii*** and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Pternistis.* Replace the existing Notes with the

following: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Francolinus*. See comments under *Pternistis*.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***FRANCOLINUS*** Stephens, add the following Notes:

**Notes.—**See comments under *Pternistis*.

**4.** [pp. 225–227] The hyphen is removed from the English name of 5 species of ground dove (*Columbina passerina*, *C. minuta*, *C. talpacoti*, *Claravis pretiosa*, and *Paraclaravis* [see below] *mondetoura*) and from the Notes of *C. passerina* and *C. talpacoti*, to conform to our guidelines for English names, because the species named "Ground Dove" do not form a monophyletic group (Sweet and Johnson 2015, Sweet et al. 2017).

**5.** [p. 227] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences have shown that *Claravis* is not monophyletic. After the species account for *Claravis pretiosa*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PARACLARAVIS*** Sangster et al.

*Paraclaravis* Sangster, Sweet, and Johnson, 2018, Zootaxa 4461: 136. Type, by original designation, *Peristera mondetoura* Bonaparte.

**Notes.—**Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Claravis* but treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Sweet and Johnson 2015, Sweet et al. 2017), which indicate that *Claravis* as previously constituted was not monophyletic and that species of *Paraclaravis* are not *Claravis sensu stricto*.

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

After the heading and citation for Genus ***CLARAVIS*** Oberholser, add the following Notes:

**Notes.—**See comments under *Paraclaravis*.

**6.** [pp. 246–252] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Sorenson and Payne 2005, Hackett et al. 2008, Burleigh et al. 2015) have shown that our current linear sequence of subfamilies in the family Cuculidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **CUCULIDAE**: Cuckoos, replace the existing Notes with the following:

**Notes.—**Linear sequence of subfamilies and genera follows Sorenson and Payne (2005).

Rearrange the sequence of subfamilies and genera in the Cuculidae to:

**Crotophaginae**
*Crotophaga*
**Neomorphinae**
*Tapera*
*Dromococcyx*
*Morococcyx*
*Geococcyx*
*Neomorphus*
**Cuculinae**
*Cuculus*
*Coccycua*
*Piaya*
*Coccyzus*

**7.** [p. 248] After the species account for *Coccycua minuta*, insert the following new species account:

***Coccycua pumila*** (Strickland). Dwarf Cuckoo.

*Coccyzus pumilus* Strickland, 1852, in Jardine's Contributions to Ornithology, p. 28, pl. [83]. (Trinidad, error = Venezuela.)

**Habitat.—**Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, and Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1000 m, locally to 2600 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones).

**Distribution.—***Resident* in Colombia, Venezuela, and extreme northwestern Ecuador.

Accidental in eastern Panama (north of Yaviza, Darién, 1 February 2016; photos; van Dort and Komar 2018; and Rio Torti, eastern Panamá, 28–29 March 2017; photos; https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S35506003 and https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S39110072); sight report from Tocumen Marsh, eastern Panamá, 9 January 1979 (Braun and Wolf 1987).

Replace the first sentence of the Notes under the heading Genus ***COCCYCUA*** Lesson with: Includes *C. pumila* and extralimital species *C. cinerea*, both formerly (e.g., Payne 1997) placed in *Coccyzus* and *C. minuta*, formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) placed in *Piaya*.

**8.** [p. 248] After the species account for *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*, insert the following new species account:

***Coccyzus lansbergi*** Bonaparte. Gray-capped Cuckoo.

*Coccyzus lansbergi* Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Generum Avium 1, p. 112. (Santa Fé de Bogotá.)

**Habitat.—**Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–900 m; Tropical Zone).

**Distribution**.—Reported from Venezuela and Colombia south through Ecuador and northern Peru west of the Andes; breeding confirmed in Ecuador and suspected in

Peru, but possibly only a nonbreeding visitor in northern portions of range.

Casual in eastern Panama (Aruza Arriba, Darién, 6 and 12 August 2015; photos; van Dort and Komar 2017; Finca Bayano [La Jagua marsh], Panamá, 19–21 August 2017; photos; https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S38719088; and Finca Aguilar Gil, Coclé, Panamá, 11 July 2018; photos; https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S47159779); sight reports from Tocumen Marsh, eastern Panamá, and Cana, Darién (Braun and Wolf 1987). Sound recording from Vista Alegre Emberá, Darién, 29 July 2012 (http://ebird.org/view/checklist/S19187794).

**9.** [pp. 303–304] Change the English names of *Lampornis amethystinus* and *L. clemenciae* to Amethyst-throated Mountain-gem and Blue-throated Mountain-gem, respectively. These changes standardize the English group name of all species of *Lampornis* to Mountain-gem and reduce the prevalence of the English group name "hummingbird" across the family, thereby strengthening the association of these species with other species of *Lampornis* and emphasizing their distinctness relative to other species in the Trochilidae. Add the following sentence to the beginning of the Notes for *L. amethystinus*: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) known as Amethyst-throated Hummingbird. Add the following to the end of the species account for *L. clemenciae*:

**Notes.—**Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) known as Blue-throated Hummingbird.

**10.** [p. 307] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) have shown that *Calliphlox* is polyphyletic. This finding results in the following changes:

After the heading Genus ***CALLIPHLOX*** Boie, insert the following Notes:

**Notes.—**See comments under *Nesophlox*.

After the species account for *Mellisuga helenae*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***NESOPHLOX*** Ridgway

*Nesophlox* Ridgway, 1910, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 23: 55. Type, by original designation, *Trochilus evelynae* Bourcier.

**Notes.—**Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Calliphlox*, but genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014, Licona-Vera and Ornelas 2017) indicate that *Calliphlox* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that species of *Nesophlox* are not closely related to *Calliphlox sensu stricto*.

Change ***Calliphlox evelynae*** to ***Nesophlox evelynae*** and ***Calliphlox lyrura*** to ***Nesophlox lyrura***, and move the accounts for these species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Nesophlox*. Change the first sentence of the existing Notes for *Nesophlox evelynae* to "Formerly placed in *Calliphlox*." and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes at the end of the species account: See comments under *Nesophlox*. Change the last sentence of the Notes for *Nesophlox lyrura* to "See comments under *Nesophlox* and *N. evelynae*."

**11.** [p. 299] *Amazilia hoffmanni* is treated as a species separate from *A. saucerottei*. Delete the first sentence of the Notes under *Amazilia cyanura*. Remove the species account for *A. saucerottei* and replace it with the following new account:

***Amazilia hoffmanni*** (Cabanis and Heine). Blue-vented Hummingbird.

*Hemithylaca Hoffmanni* Cabanis and Heine, 1860, Museum Heineanum, Th. 3, p. 38. (Costa Rica.)

**Habitat.—**Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m; Tropical and Subtropical zones).

**Distribution.—***Resident* in Middle America from western and southern Nicaragua south to southern Costa Rica (primarily on the Pacific slope and in the central plateau). Recently photographed in southern Honduras (records on eBird), but status and distribution there uncertain.

**Notes.—**Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. saucerottei* (Delattre and Bourcier, 1846) [Steely-vented Hummingbird], but separated based on differences in vocalizations and behavior (Stiles and Skutch 1989), and phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (McGuire et al. 2014, Jiménez and Ornelas 2016) that indicate that *A. saucerottei* as previously constituted was a polyphyletic species.

**12.** [pp. 144–149] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Dos Remedios et al. 2015) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Charadrius* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading and citations for *Charadrius*, insert the following:

**Notes.—**Linear sequence of species follows Dos Remedios et al. (2015).

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Charadrius* to:

*Charadrius morinellus*

*Charadrius vociferus*
*Charadrius hiaticula*
*Charadrius semipalmatus*
*Charadrius melodus*
*Charadrius dubius*
*Charadrius mongolus*
*Charadrius leschenaultii*
*Charadrius veredus*
*Charadrius wilsonia*
*Charadrius collaris*
*Charadrius montanus*
*Charadrius nivosus*

**13.** [p. 23] Records of *Hydrobates pelagicus* in the United States are recognized. Replace the second paragraph of the distributional statement with the following: Very rare off the Atlantic coast of North Carolina, primarily in late spring (Patteson et al. 2009, Howell 2012); one record from Florida (Kratter 2018). Accidental in Nova Scotia (Sable Island, 10 August 1970; McNeil and Burton 1971); an old specimen (USNM) from "Bay of Fundy" lacks further data.

**14.** [pp. 23–26] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Penhallurick and Wink 2004, Robertson et al. 2011, Wallace et al. 2017) have shown that *Oceanodroma* is paraphyletic with respect to *Hydrobates*. The name *Hydrobates* has priority over *Oceanodroma*, and phylogenetic and taxonomic issues in *Oceanodroma* preclude dividing the genus at this time; therefore, all species of *Oceanodroma* are transferred to *Hydrobates*.

Delete the heading Genus ***OCEANODROMA*** Reichenbach, remove the citations from the synonymy of *Oceanodroma* and place them under the heading for *Hydrobates*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the synonymy of *Hydrobates*:

**Notes.**—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included only the single species *H. pelagicus*, but genetic data (Penhallurick and Wink 2004, Robertson et al. 2011, Wallace et al. 2017) indicate that *Oceanodroma* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Hydrobates*, resulting in the transfer of all species of *Oceanodroma* to *Hydrobates*, as in Dickinson and Remsen (2013).

Change the generic names of *Oceanodroma hornbyi*, *O. monorhis*, *O. socorroensis*, *O. cheimomnestes*, *O. homochroa*, *O. castro*, *O. tethys*, *O. melania*, *O. markhami*, *O. tristrami*, and *O. microsoma* to *Hydrobates*, change ***Oceanodroma furcata*** to ***Hydrobates furcatus***, ***Oceanodroma leucorhoa*** to ***Hydrobates leucorhous***, and ***Oceanodroma macrodactyla*** to ***Hydrobates macrodactylus***, add parentheses around the authorities for *H. macrodactylus* and *H. tristrami*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species in the existing linear sequence to follow the species account for *H. pelagicus*.

For all species formerly in *Oceanodroma*, except *H. castro*, *H. melania*, and *H. microsoma*, insert the following as new Notes or add to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in *Oceanodroma*. See comments under *Hydrobates*.

Replace the Notes for *H. melania* with the following:
**Notes.**—Formerly placed in *Oceanodroma* or *Loomelania* (e.g., AOU 1957). See comments under *Hydrobates*.

Replace the Notes for *H. microsoma* with the following:
**Notes.**—Formerly placed in *Oceanodroma* or *Halocyptena* (e.g., AOU 1957). See comments under *Hydrobates*.

**15.** [p. 25] Extralimital species *Hydrobates monteiroi* is separated from *H. castro*. In the species account for *H. castro*, change "(probably)" in the first sentence of the distributional statement to "(cool-season breeders only)" and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes:
**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific with *H. monteiroi* (Bolton, 2008) [Monteiro's Storm-Petrel], but separated based on differences in vocalizations and response to playback (Bolton et al. 2007, 2008), genetics (Friesen et al. 2007, Smith et al. 2007, Silva et al. 2016, Wallace et al. 2017), molt (Bolton et al. 2008), and lack of mixing between hot- and cool-season breeding populations (Smith et al. 2007, Bolton et al. 2008, Silva et al. 2016). Formerly placed in *Oceanodroma*. See comments under *Hydrobates*.

**16.** [p. 13] *Pterodroma gouldi* is treated as a species separate from *P. macroptera*. Remove the species account for *P. macroptera* and replace it with the following new account.

***Pterodroma gouldi*** (Hutton). Gray-faced Petrel.

*Aestrelata gouldi* Hutton, 1869, Ibis, p. 351. (New Zealand seas.)

**Habitat.**—Pelagic waters; nests on islands in burrows, scrapes, or crevices of rocks, under vegetation.

**Distribution.**—*Breeds* on offshore islets and headlands of North Island, New Zealand.

*Ranges* at sea in the subtropical and temperate southwestern Pacific, including the Tasman Sea.

Accidental off central California (Cordell Bank, off Marin County, 21 July and 24 August 1996; video and photos [Roberson et al. 1997, Rottenborn and Morlan 2000]; others photographed at Monterey Bay, 18 October 1998 [North Amer. Birds 53: 99, cover, 1999; Rogers and

Jaramillo 2002]); off Santa Cruz County, 18 September 2010 [N. Am. Birds 65: 197] and 26 August 2011 [Nelson et al. 2013]; and off San Diego County, 18 December 2012 [N. Am. Birds 67: 368]).

**Notes.—**Formerly considered conspecific with *P. macroptera* (Smith, 1840) [Great-winged Petrel], but separated based on differences in vocalizations, genetics, and life history, following Wood et al. (2017).

**17.** [pp. 35–36] Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial DNA (Kennedy and Spencer 2004) has shown that our current linear sequence of species in the family Fregatidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **FREGATIDAE**: Frigatebirds, insert the following:

**Notes.—**Linear sequence of species follows Kennedy and Spencer (2004).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the Fregatidae to:

*Fregata ariel*
*Fregata magnificens*
*Fregata minor*

**18.** [p. 28] Records of *Sula granti* in the United States are recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the distributional statement:

Casual off California, where apparently increasing (McCaskie et al. 2018), and Hawaii. Accidental in Alaska (off East Amatuli Island, Barren Islands, 30 August 2017; photos; Gibson et al. 2018).

**19.** [p. 98] Records of *Buteogallus urubitinga* in the United States are recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the distributional statement:

Accidental in Texas (South Padre Island, Cameron County, 24 April 2018; photos; Pyle et al. 2018) and in Maine (same bird as Texas record, identified by comparison of feathers in photos [Pyle et al. 2018], at Biddeford and at Portland, 7–9 August 2018 and 29 October 2018–20 January 2019; photos, Pyle et al. 2018). The bird died in a rehabilitation center on 31 January 2019 and is being preserved as a mount at the Maine State Museum in Augusta.

**20.** [p. 256] *Megascops centralis* is treated as a species separate from *M. guatemalae*. In the account for *M. guatemalae*, change the English name to Middle American Screech-Owl, change the distributional statement of the *vermiculatus* group to "[*vermiculatus* group] from northeastern Costa Rica (and probably more widely within Costa Rica) to the northwestern Caribbean coast of Panama", and change the second sentence of the Notes to: See comments under *M. centralis*.

After the account for *M. guatemalae*, insert the following new species account:

***Megascops centralis*** Hekstra. Choco Screech-Owl.

*Megascops guatemalae centralis* Hekstra, 1982, Bulletin Zoölogisch Museum Universiteit van Amsterdam 9 (7): 57. (Cerro Mali, Darien, Panama.)

**Habitat.—**Montane Evergreen Forest and Secondary Forest (0–1100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical Zone).

**Distribution.—**Central Panama (and perhaps north to southwestern Costa Rica) through western Colombia and southwestern Ecuador.

**Notes.—**Formerly considered conspecific with *M. guatemalae* but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Krabbe 2017), following Remsen et al. (2019).

**21.** [pp. 316–317] *Trogon aurantiiventris* is treated as a subspecies of *T. collaris*. Remove the species account for *T. aurantiiventris*. In the distributional statement for *T. collaris*, insert the following after the distribution of the *puella* group: "[*aurantiiventris* group] in the mountains of Costa Rica and western and central Panama (east to western Panamá province);". Change the Notes under *T. collaris* to:

**Notes.—**Groups: *T. puella* Gould, 1845 [Xalapa Trogon], *T. aurantiiventris* Gould, 1856 [Orange-bellied Trogon], and *T. collaris* [Collared Trogon]. Subspecies *aurantiiventris* formerly considered a separate species but merged with *T. collaris* based on similarities in plumage (Salvin and Godman 1896, Wetmore 1968, Ridgely 1976, Stiles and Skutch 1989) and vocalizations (Stiles and Skutch 1989), and genetic data (DaCosta and Klicka 2008) that indicate that Central American *collaris* is more closely related to *aurantiiventris* than to South American *collaris*. Some (e.g., Ridgely 1976, Stiles and Skutch 1989, Collar 2019) have suggested that *aurantiiventris* is a local color morph of *collaris* and not a valid taxon.

**22.** [p. 234] *Psittacara brevipes* is treated as a species separate from *P. holochlorus*. Replace the existing Notes for *P. holochlorus* with:

**Notes.—**Groups: *P. holochlorus* [Green Parakeet] and *P. rubritorquis* (Sclater, 1887) [Red-throated Parakeet]. Howell and Webb (1995) treated the 2 groups as separate species. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *P. brevipes*, but separated based on vocal (Howell and Webb 1995), morphological (Martínez-Gomez et al. 2017), and genetic (Schweizer et al. 2014, Urantowka et al. 2014, Martínez-Gomez et al. 2017) differences.

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

***Psittacara brevipes*** (Lawrence). Socorro Parakeet.

*Conurus holochlorus* var. *brevipes* "Baird MS." Lawrence 1871, Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, 10: 14. (Socorro Island.)

**Habitat.**—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1000 m).
**Distribution.**—Socorro Island, in the Revillagigedos.
**Notes.**—See comments under *P. holochlorus.*

**23.** [pp. 232, 694] *Melopsittacus undulatus* has become extirpated in North America (Pranty 2015), more than 50 y after establishment of an introduced population in central Florida. Remove the heading Subfamily LORIINAE: Lories and Allies, the heading and citation for *Melopsittacus*, and the species account from the main list, and add an account for this species in the Appendix (part 1), after the account for *Amazona amazonica*, as follows:

***Melopsittacus undulatus*** (Shaw). Budgerigar.

*Psittacus undulatus* Shaw, 1805, in Shaw and Nodder, Naturalists' Miscellany 16: pl. 673. (New Holland = New South Wales, Australia.)

A population of this Australian species was introduced and seemingly well-established along the Gulf Coast of central Florida by the late 1950s, but was extirpated as of 2014 (Pranty 2015). Recent reports from Florida and elsewhere likely represent birds escaped from captivity.

**24.** [p. 431] Vocal data (Bond 1950, 1961, Barlow 1990) indicate that the subspecies *Vireo crassirostris approximans* is more closely related to *V. pallens* than to *V. crassirostris*. Change the distributional statement and Notes of *V. crassirostris* to:
**Distribution.**—*Resident* in the Bahamas (virtually throughout, even small islands), northern cays off Cuban mainland, including Cayo Coco and Cayo Paredón Grande, Cayman Islands, and Tortue Island (off Hispaniola).
Casual in southern Florida (north to Indian River County; a sight report for Pinellas County).
**Notes.**—Formerly included subspecies *approximans*, now placed in *V. pallens* on the basis of vocalizations (Bond 1950, 1961, Barlow 1990), which indicate a close relationship with *V. pallens*.

Insert the distribution for the *approximans* group into the distributional statement of *V. pallens*, after the distribution of the *pallens* group. Replace the existing Notes with the following:
**Notes.**—Groups: *V. pallens* [Mangrove Vireo]; *V. approximans* Ridgway, 1884 [Providencia Vireo]; and *V. semiflavus* Salvin, 1863 [Maya Vireo]. Considered by Hellmayr (1935) to be conspecific with *V. griseus*. See comments under *V. griseus* and *V. crassirostris*.

**25.** [pp. 454–463] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Sheldon et al. 2005) have shown that our linear sequence of species in the family Hirundinidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Add the following notes under the heading Family **HIRUNDINIDAE**: Swallows:
**Notes.**—Linear sequence of species follows Sheldon et al. (2005).

Rearrange the sequence of species in the Hirundinidae to:

*Riparia riparia*
*Tachycineta bicolor*
*Tachycineta cyaneoviridis*
*Tachycineta thalassina*
*Tachycineta euchrysea*
*Tachycineta albilinea*
*Atticora pileata*
*Atticora tibialis*
*Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*
*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*
*Progne sinaloae*
*Progne tapera*
*Progne dominicensis*
*Progne subis*
*Progne cryptoleuca*
*Progne chalybea*
*Progne elegans*
*Hirundo rustica*
*Delichon urbicum*
*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*
*Petrochelidon fulva*

**26.** [p. 493] *Polioptila albiventris* is treated as species separate from *P. albiloris*. Replace the existing Notes for *P. albiloris* with:
**Notes.**— Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *P. albiventris*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Davis 1972) and nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Smith et al. 2018) that show that *P. albiloris* is paraphyletic with respect to *P. albiventris*.

In the account for *P. albiloris*, delete "also disjunctly on the Yucatan Peninsula (questionably recorded also from Cozumel Island)" from the distributional statement.

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

***Polioptila albiventris*** Lawrence. Yucatan Gnatcatcher.

*Polioptila albiventris* Lawrence, 1885, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 3: 273. (Temax, Yucatán, Mexico.)

**Habitat.—**Tropical Deciduous Forest and Arid Lowland Scrub (0–100 m; Tropical Zone).

**Distribution.—***Resident* on the northern Yucatan Peninsula (questionably recorded also from Cozumel Island).

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

**27.** [pp. 513–514] The family Leiothrichidae is recognized. All species previously placed in the Timaliidae are transferred to this new family, resulting in the following changes:

Remove the heading Family **TIMALIIDAE**: Babblers, and the Notes under this heading, and insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **LEIOTHRICHIDAE**: Laughingthrushes

**Notes.—**Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in the family Timaliidae, but genetic data (Gelang et al. 2009, Moyle et al. 2012, Cai et al. 2019) indicate that the Timaliidae consists of three deeply divergent clades, now generally recognized at the family level, following Fregin et al. (2012).

Insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes for *Garrulax pectoralis*, *G. canorus*, and *Leiothrix lutea*: See comments under Leiothrichidae.

**28.** [p. 490] After the heading and Notes for Family **ACROCEPHALIDAE**: Reed Warblers, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***ARUNDINAX*** Blyth

*Arundinax* Blyth, 1845, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 14: 595. Type, by monotypy, *Ar[undinax] olivaceus* = *Muscicapa Aëdon* Pallas.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***ARUNDINAX*** Blyth, insert the following new species account:

***Arundinax aedon*** (Pallas). Thick-billed Warbler.

*Muscicapa Aëdon* Pallas, 1776, Reise Verschiedene Provinzen Russischen Reichs 3, p. 695. (Dauria = southeastern Transbaikalia, eastern Siberia.)

**Habitat.—**A variety of habitats with thick shrubbery and luxuriant undergrowth, largely avoiding wetlands; in migration and in winter, also dense scrub with undergrowth.

**Distribution.—***Breeds* from western Siberia from the Ob River basin east through the Russian Far East to the Amur River basin and Ussuriland and south to northern Mongolia and northeastern China.

*Winters* from southern Nepal and southwestern peninsular India; northern and eastern India including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands through Indochina, rarely to northern Malaya, with small numbers to southern Yunnan, rarely to coastal southern China.

*Migrates* through Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, and coastal China.

Casual in Korea, Japan, and Western Europe, including Fennoscandia and Great Britain. Accidental in Sinai Peninsula, Egypt.

Accidental in western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 8–13 September 2017; photos; Rosenberg et al. 2018).

**29.** [p. 489] After the account for *Locustella ochotensis*, insert the following new species account:

***Locustella fluviatilis*** (Wolf). River Warbler.

*Sylvia fluviatilis* Wolf, 1810, in B. Meyer and Wolf, Taschenbuch Deutschen Vögelkunde, p. 229. (Danube, Austria.)

**Habitat.—**Moist, low vegetation along streams and river floodplains, and in wooded swamps; in migration and winter, in dense undergrowth.

**Distribution.—***Breeds* from southern Sweden, central Germany, eastern Austria, and northern Romania east to western Siberia east to the Irtyish River and south to western Kazakhstan.

*Winters* in East Africa from southeastern Kenya to northeastern South Africa.

*Migrates* through the Middle East and northeastern Africa, rarely west to the eastern Mediterranean. Rare or casual in Western Europe, including the British Isles. Casual to Iceland and northwestern Africa.

Accidental in western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 7 October 2017; photos; Lehman 2018).

**30.** [p. 497] After the account for *Copsychus malabaricus*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***ERITHACUS*** Cuvier

*Erithacus* Cuvier, 1800, Leçons d'anatomie comparée, 1, tab. 2. Type, by monotypy, *Motacilla Rubecula* Linnaeus.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***ERITHACUS*** Cuvier, insert the following new species account:

***Erithacus rubecula*** (Linnaeus). European Robin.

*Motacilla Rubecula* Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, 1, p. 188. (Europe = Sweden, *vide* Linnaeus, 1746, Fauna Svecica, no. 232.)

**Habitat.**—Mesic woodlands with some dense vegetation and open areas; various types of forest, but also gardens and parks.

**Distribution.**—*Breeds* from Western Europe east to central Siberia in the upper Ob River basin and south to montane North Africa, Greece, Turkey, and northern Iran.

*Winters* in much of western and southern breeding range; withdraws from Fennoscandia and Russia. Winters south to around Mediterranean basin and to Kazakhstan, Iraq, and Iran. Small numbers winter to Kuwait and the northern Sahara, more rarely to Dubai.

*Resident* in the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.

Rare visitor to Iceland (over 1,000 records). Casual to Jordan, Oman, northern Pakistan, northern India (Poonch), and Japan. Accidental on Jan Mayen.

Accidental in southeastern Pennsylvania (North Wales, Bucks County, 21 February–7 March 2015; photos; Pyle et al. 2018). Previous reports (e.g, from New York City) presumed to pertain to birds escaped from captivity.

**31.** [p. 497] After the account for *Oenanthe oenanthe*, insert the following new species account:

***Oenanthe pleschanka*** (Lepechin). Pied Wheatear.

*Motacilla pleschanka* Lepechin, 1770, Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae, 14: 503, pl. 14, fig. 2. (Saratov, lower Volga.)

**Habitat.**—Desolate stony terrain with scattered boulders, barren mountain slopes and cliffs; sometimes also railway embankments, even settlements; also grazed fields and bare areas, especially in migration and winter.

**Distribution.**—*Breeds* from the Black Sea region from eastern Romania, eastern Bulgaria, and southern Ukraine east discontinuously to Transbaikalia, southern Siberia, and eastern Mongolia, and south to eastern Turkey, northern Iran, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir, and northern China. Historical breeding records for the former Yugoslavia and Greece.

*Winters* in South Yemen and northeastern Africa (Ethiopia and Eritrea) south to eastern Uganda, Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania. A few overwinter in Egypt.

*Migrates* through northern Pakistan and the Middle East, mainly east of Jordan, rarely west to Israel.

Casual in Europe (nearly annual in Great Britain), Libya, Malta, South Africa, India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Japan.

Accidental in western Alaska (Cape Nome, Seward Peninsula, 4 July–4 August 2017; Gibson et al. 2018).

**Notes.**—*Oenanthe cypriaca* (Homeyer, 1884) [Cyprus Wheatear], an endemic breeder on Cyprus, was formerly treated as a subspecies of *O. pleschanka*. *Oenanthe hispanica* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Black-eared Wheatear] has also been treated as a subspecies of *O. pleschanka*.

**32.** [p. 507] After the heading Genus ***TURDUS*** Linnaeus, insert the following new species account:

***Turdus viscivorus*** Linnaeus. Mistle Thrush.

*Turdus viscivorus* Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, p. 168. (Europa; restricted to Essex, England, by Brit. Orn. Union List Comm., 1948, Ibis, p. 320; further restricted to Berechurch, near Colchester, Essex, southeastern England, by Clancey, 1950, Ibis, p. 338.)

**Habitat.**—Various types of open woodlands, orchards, parks, gardens, forest edge, and, in some parts of range, almost treeless areas; in winter, to more open areas, including fields, pastures, and farmland.

**Distribution.**—*Breeds* from the British Isles, southeastern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and much of western Russia east to eastern Siberia (Yenisei River) and northwestern China, and south to Portugal, Spain, North Africa, southern Italy and Sicily, northern Iraq, northwestern Iran, northern Afghanistan, northern Pakistan, and northern India to central Nepal.

*Winters* in much of western, southern, and Himalayan breeding range; withdraws from Poland, the Baltics, Fennoscandia, and Russia. Winters south to North Africa and central Israel.

Rare in Iceland. Casual in the Azores, Saudi Arabia, and Japan.

Accidental in New Brunswick (Miramichi, 9 December 2017–24 March 2018; photos; Pyle et al. 2018).

**33.** [p. 661] After the account for *Carpodacus erythrinus*, insert the following new species account:

***Carpodacus roseus*** (Pallas). Pallas's Rosefinch.

*Fringilla rosea* Pallas, 1776, Reise Verschiedene Provinzen Russischen Reichs 3, p. 699. (Uda and Selenga Rivers, Transbaikalia.)

**Habitat.**—Northern taiga zone in conifer, birch, and cedar forest, and alpine meadows, up to ca. 3000 m; in winter, in deciduous woods or thickets, often around farmlands, and aspens near water.

**Distribution.**—*Breeds* from south-central Siberia from the Yenisei basin and the southeastern Altai northeast

through the Lena and Yana Rivers to about 68 degrees north, and east to the Kolyma River and to the Sea of Okhotsk, south through the Sayan ranges to the Tamu-Ola Mountains, and northern Mongolia, northwest through the Stanov range, northern Hopeh, China (possibly), northern Amurland, and Sakhalin.

*Winters* in the southern part of the breeding range and south to northern China (to about the Yangtze River), southeastern Mongolia, and central Honshu, Japan. Rare west to the Tomsk region of Russia and south to northeastern Kazakhstan.

Casual in the western Palearctic. Accepted records include European Russia, Ukraine, and Hungary; numerous other records from northwestern Europe are treated as suspect on origin (Haas et al. 2013). A record from Hong Kong has also been questioned on origin (Carey et al. 2001).

Accidental in western Alaska (St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 20–24 September 2015; immature male; photo; Pranty et al. 2016, Tobish 2017, Gibson et al. 2018).

**34.** [p. 600] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014) have shown that *Atlapetes* is paraphyletic with respect to *Pselliophorus*. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the heading Genus ***PSELLIOPHORUS*** Ridgway and the Notes under this heading, and move the citation for *Pselliophorus* into the synonymy of *Atlapetes*.

Change ***Pselliophorus tibialis*** to ***Atlapetes tibialis*** and ***Pselliophorus luteoviridis*** to ***Atlapetes luteoviridis***, add parentheses around the authority for *A. luteoviridis*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes of *A. luteoviridis*, change the English name of *A. tibialis* to Yellow-thighed Brushfinch and the English name of *A. luteoviridis* to Yellow-green Brushfinch, and change the second and third sentences of the Notes under *Atlapetes* to "See comments under *Buarremon* and *A. tibialis*." Replace the existing Notes for *A. tibialis* with the following:

**Notes.—**Formerly, with *A. luteoviridis*, included in *Pselliophorus*, but genetic data (Klicka et al. 2014) indicate that *Atlapetes* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Pselliophorus*. See comments under *Atlapetes.*

**35.** [pp. 570–571, 600–626] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Klicka et al. 2014) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the family Passerellidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Add the following sentence to the end of the Notes under the heading Family **PASSERELLIDAE**: New World Sparrows: Linear sequence of species follows Klicka et al. (2014).

Delete the first sentence of the Notes under *Pezopetes*, and delete the second sentence of the Notes under *Zonotrichia*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in the Passerellidae to:

*Chlorospingus flavigularis*
*Chlorospingus canigularis*
*Chlorospingus pileatus*
*Chlorospingus flavopectus*
*Chlorospingus tacarcunae*
*Chlorospingus inornatus*
*Peucaea carpalis*
*Peucaea sumichrasti*
*Peucaea ruficauda*
*Peucaea humeralis*
*Peucaea mystacalis*
*Peucaea botterii*
*Peucaea cassinii*
*Peucaea aestivalis*
*Ammodramus savannarum*
*Arremonops rufivirgatus*
*Arremonops chloronotus*
*Arremonops conirostris*
*Amphispiza quinquestriata*
*Amphispiza bilineata*
*Chondestes grammacus*
*Calamospiza melanocorys*
*Spizella passerina*
*Spizella pallida*
*Spizella atrogularis*
*Spizella pusilla*
*Spizella breweri*
*Spizella wortheni*
*Arremon costaricensis*
*Arremon atricapillus*
*Arremon aurantiirostris*
*Arremon virenticeps*
*Arremon brunneinucha*
*Arremon crassirostris*
*Passerella iliaca*
*Spizelloides arborea*
*Junco vulcani*
*Junco insularis*
*Junco hyemalis*
*Junco phaeonotus*
*Junco bairdi*
*Zonotrichia capensis*
*Zonotrichia leucophrys*
*Zonotrichia atricapilla*
*Zonotrichia querula*
*Zonotrichia albicollis*
*Artemisiospiza nevadensis*

*Artemisiospiza belli*
*Oriturus superciliosus*
*Pooecetes gramineus*
*Ammospiza leconteii*
*Ammospiza maritima*
*Ammospiza nelsoni*
*Ammospiza caudacuta*
*Centronyx bairdii*
*Centronyx henslowii*
*Passerculus sandwichensis*
*Xenospiza baileyi*
*Melospiza melodia*
*Melospiza lincolnii*
*Melospiza georgiana*
*Pezopetes capitalis*
*Torreornis inexpectata*
*Melozone kieneri*
*Melozone fusca*
*Melozone albicollis*
*Melozone aberti*
*Melozone crissalis*
*Melozone leucotis*
*Melozone biarcuata*
*Melozone cabanisi*
*Aimophila rufescens*
*Aimophila ruficeps*
*Aimophila notosticta*
*Pipilo chlorurus*
*Pipilo maculatus*
*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*
*Pipilo ocai*
*Atlapetes pileatus*
*Atlapetes albinucha*
*Atlapetes tibialis*
*Atlapetes luteoviridis*

**36.** [p. 655] Records of *Icterus abeillei* in the United States are treated as likely pertaining to a naturally occurring vagrant. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the distributional statement:

Accidental in Pennsylvania (adult male at Reading, Berks County, 26 January–10 April 2017; photos; Slater 2018), Massachusetts (Sutton, Worcester County, 7–8 May 2017; photos; likely the same bird *fide* Pyle et al. 2018), and Connecticut (Stamford, Fairfield County, 14 May 2017; Pyle et al. 2018). This bird was accepted by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee and the ABA Checklist Committee (Pyle et al. 2018), but the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee rejected their record on grounds of provenance (Williams and Trimble 2018). Previous reports from southern California were also rejected based on uncertain origin (California Bird Records Committee 2007).

**37.** [pp. 534–537] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Lovette et al. 2010) have shown that species currently placed in *Oreothlypis* form 2 deeply divergent clades consistent with long-recognized phenotypic differences. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Oreothlypis gutturalis*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***LEIOTHLYPIS*** Sangster

*Leiothlypis* Sangster, 2008, Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 128: 210. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia peregrina* Wilson.

**Notes.—**Formerly considered part of *Vermivora* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) or *Oreothlypis* (Chesser et al. 2009), but treated as separate (e.g., as in Remsen et al. 2019) on the basis of genetic data (Lovette et al. 2010) that indicate that species in *Oreothlypis* form two deeply divergent clades consistent with long-recognized phenotypic differences, and that species in *Leiothlypis* are not closely related to *Vermivora sensu stricto*. Linear sequence of species follows Lovette et al. (2010).

Change the generic names of *Oreothlypis peregrina*, *O. celata*, *O. crissalis*, *O. luciae*, *O. ruficapilla*, and *O. virginiae* to *Leiothlypis*; make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes; and place the accounts for these species under the heading and Notes for *Leiothlypis*. In the Notes under each species, change "Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Vermivora*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*" to "Formerly placed in *Vermivora* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) or in *Oreothlypis* (Chesser et al. 2009); see comments under *Leiothlypis*".

Change the Notes under the heading Genus ***OREOTHLYPIS*** Ridgway to:

**Notes.—**Molecular studies (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006, Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* are not closely related to the 2 species, *Setophaga americana* and *S. pitiayumi*, with which they were formerly grouped in the genus *Parula*. See comments under *Leiothlypis*.

Change the Notes under the heading Genus ***VERMIVORA*** Swainson to:

**Notes**.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included six species (*peregrina*, *celata*, *ruficapilla*, *virginiae*, *crissalis*, and *luciae*) now placed in *Leiothlypis*. See comments under *Leiothlypis.*

**38.** [p. 636] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bryson et al. 2014) have shown that *Cyanocompsa* is paraphyletic with respect to *Cyanoloxia*. After the species account for *Amaurospiza concolor*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***CYANOLOXIA*** Bonaparte

*Cyanoloxia* Bonaparte, 1850, Conspectus Generum Avium 1, p. 502. Type, by subsequent designation (Hellmayr, 1938, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11, p. 105), *Pyrrhula glauco-caerulea* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

**Notes.—**Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Cyanocompsa*, but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Bryson et al. 2014) that indicate that *Cyanocompsa* as previously constituted was not monophyletic and that species of *Cyanoloxia* are not *Cyanocompsa sensu stricto*.

Change ***Cyanocompsa cyanoides*** to ***Cyanoloxia cyanoides*** and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Cyanoloxia.*

After the heading and citation for Genus ***CYANOCOMPSA*** Cabanis, change the Notes to:

**Notes**.—Species in *Cyanocompsa* and *Cyanoloxia* are sometimes placed in *Passerina* (Phillips et al. 1964, Paynter and Storer 1970). See comments under *Cyanoloxia*.

**39.** [p. 636] Extralimital species *Cyanoloxia rothschildii* is separated from *C. cyanoides*. In the species account for *C. cyanoides*, change the distributional statement and Notes to:

**Distribution.—***Resident* from southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, southern Campeche, and southern Quintana Roo south on the Gulf-Caribbean slope of Central America to Nicaragua, on both slopes of Costa Rica (except the dry northwest) and Panama, and in South America, west of the Andes, from northern Venezuela and northern Colombia south to extreme northwestern Peru.

**Notes.—**Formerly considered conspecific with *C. rothschildii* (Bartlett, 1890) [Amazonian Grosbeak] but separated based on differences in plumage, morphometrics, vocalizations, and genetics (Bryson et al. 2014, García et al. 2016), following Remsen et al. (2019). Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Cyanocompsa*. See comments under *Cyanocompsa*.

**40.** [pp. 586–588, 594–595] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Burns et al. 2014) have shown that generic limits in the Thraupidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Paroaria capitata*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***IXOTHRAUPIS*** Bonaparte

*Ixothraupis* Bonaparte, 1851, Revue et magasin de zoologie pure et appliquée, p. 143. Type, by subsequent designation (G. R. Gray 1855), *Tanagra punctata* Linnaeus.

**Notes.—**Formerly synonymized with *Tangara*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Tangara* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Thraupis*, and that species placed in *Ixothraupis* are not *Tangara sensu stricto*.

Change ***Tangara guttata*** to ***Ixothraupis guttata***, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Ixothraupis*, and change the second sentence of the existing Notes to: See comments under *Chlorothraupis olivacea* and *Ixothraupis*.

After the species account for *Ixothraupis guttata*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***POECILOSTREPTUS*** Burns et al.

*Poecilostreptus* Burns, Unitt, and Mason, 2016, Zootaxa 4088: 343. Type, by original designation, *Calospiza palmeri* Hellmayr.

**Notes.—**Species in *Poecilostreptus* were formerly placed in *Tangara*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Tangara* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Thraupis*, and that *Poecilostreptus palmeri* is not closely related to *Tangara sensu stricto*. *Poecilostreptus cabanisi* was not included in Burns et al. (2014) but is presumed to be sister to *P. palmeri* based on similarities in plumage, habitat, and voice (Isler and Isler 1999).

Change ***Tangara palmeri*** to ***Poecilostreptus palmeri*** and ***Tangara cabanisi*** to ***Poecilostreptus cabanisi***, place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Poecilostreptus*, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *P. palmeri* and at the end of the existing Notes for *P. cabanisi*:

**Notes.—**See comments under *Poecilostreptus*.

After the species account for *Thraupis palmarum*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***STILPNIA*** Burns et al.

*Stilpnia* Burns, Unitt, and Mason, 2016, Zootaxa 4088: 343. Type, by original designation, *Aglaia cyanoptera* Swainson.

**Notes.—**Species in *Stilpnia* were formerly placed in *Tangara*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *Tangara* is paraphyletic with respect to *Thraupis*, and that these species are not closely related to *Tangara sensu stricto*.

Change ***Tangara larvata*** to ***Stilpnia larvata*** and ***Tangara cucullata*** to ***Stilpnia cucullata***, place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Stilpnia*, delete "; they constitute a superspecies (Storer 1969)" from the existing Notes for *S. larvata*, and add the following to the end of the existing Notes for both species: See comments under *Stilpnia*.

At the end of the Notes under Genus ***TANGARA*** Brisson, add the following sentence: See Notes under *Ixothraupis, Poecilostreptus,* and *Stilpnia*.

After the species account for *Loxipasser anoxanthus*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***PHONIPARA*** Bonaparte

*Phonipara* Bonaparte, 1850, Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences [Paris] 31(12): 424. Type, by subsequent designation, *Loxia canora* Gmelin.

**Notes.—**See comments under *Phonipara canora*.

Change ***Tiaris canorus*** to ***Phonipara canora***, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Phonipara*, and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes for this species:

**Notes.—**Formerly placed in *Tiaris*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that *P. canora* is more closely related to a clade consisting largely of a variety of finches, including Darwin's finches, than to *Tiaris sensu stricto*.

Change ***Tiaris bicolor*** to ***Melanospiza bicolor***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for Genus ***MELANOSPIZA*** Ridgway, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

**Notes.—**Formerly placed in *Tiaris*, but genetic data (Burns et al. 2014) indicate that it is sister to *Melanospiza richardsoni*.

**41.** [pp. 685–698] Update the scientific and English names of species in the Appendix to conform to current general usage, as follows: transfer *Acestrura heliodor* to *Chaetocercus*, transfer *Hoploxypterus cayanus* to *Vanellus*, change the English name of *Pterodroma defilippiana* to Masatierra Petrel, transfer *Parus varius* to *Sittiparus* and add parentheses around the authority for this species, change *Garrulax caerulatus* to *Ianthocincla caerulata*, and change the English name of *Acridotheres javanicus* to Javan Myna.

**42.** [p. 688] Delete the account for *Phalacrocorax kenyoni*, which is a junior synonym of *P. pelagicus* (Rohwer et al. 2000), from the Appendix.

**43.** [p. 690] Delete the account for *Circus aeruginosus* from the Appendix. This species was moved to the main list in Banks et al. (2005) but had not been removed from the Appendix.

**44.** [p. 694] Delete the accounts for *Coccyzus pumilus* and *Coccyzus lansbergi* from the Appendix.

**45.** [p. 694] Before the account for *Phaethornis yaruqui* in the Appendix (part 1), insert the following new account:

***Apus nipalensis*** (Hodgson). House Swift.

*Cypselus Nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 5: 780. (Central region of Nepal.)

A partially desiccated carcass of this largely resident Asian species was found at the Global Container Terminal at Deltaport, Ladner, British Columbia, on 18 May 2012 (Szabo et al. 2017). The origin of this individual is questionable, and it may well have died on a trans-Pacific container ship before entering North American waters (Hentze 2018, Pyle et al. 2018).

**46.** [p. 697] Before the account for *Acridotheres cristatellus* in the Appendix (part 1), insert the following new account:

***Spodiopsar cineraceus*** (Temminck). White-cheeked Starling.

*Sturnus cineraceus* Temminck, 1835, Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées, livr. 94, pl. 556. (Japan.)

An individual of this migratory Asian species was present at Tofino, British Columbia, 27–29 April 2016 (Hentze 2018, Pyle et al. 2018). Photographs of the bird seem to show that it was missing a right hind toe, suggesting that the bird had been in captivity (Pyle et al. 2018). Another individual of this species, believed to have arrived on a ship from Japan, was present at Homer Spit, Alaska, 1–6 June 1998 (Pyle et al. 2018).

**47.** [p. 698] After the account for *Lagonosticta rubricata* in the Appendix (part 1), insert the following new account:

***Montifringilla nivalis*** (Linnaeus). White-winged Snowfinch.

*Fringilla nivalis* Linnaeus, 1766, Systema Naturae, ed. 12, p. 321. (Switzerland.)

An individual of this Eurasian species was trapped west of Havana, Cuba, on 12 February 2014, and kept alive for 2 months until it died (Castaneda et al. 2017). The individual was stated to be in "prebasic plumage" when trapped, but had molted into "definite basic plumage" by the time it had died; photos were included in the publication. Although Castaneda et al. (2017) considered the bird to have arrived in Cuba through natural vagrancy, Cuba abounds with birds in captivity and it seems much more likely that an individual of this high-elevation Eurasian species escaped from captivity. Moreover, the molt pattern and timing seem inconsistent with those of a wild passerine of the north temperate zone.

**48.** [pp. 698–700] Add English names for 3 species in the Appendix (part 2), following Audubon (1838) and Hume (2017):

***Anas breweri*** Audubon. Brewer's Duck.
***Lophortyx leucoprosopon*** Reichenow. Reichenow's Quail.
***Thaumatias lerdi*** d'Oca. Lerdo's Hummingbird.

**49.** [pp. 685–703] Change the linear sequence of species in the Appendix to conform to the linear sequence of non-passerine orders adopted for the main list in Chesser et al. (2016), and to the current linear sequences within orders, as follows:

**Part 1. Species reported from the A.O.S. Check-list area with insufficient evidence for placement on the main list.**

***Anser indicus*** Latham. Bar-headed Goose.
***Branta ruficollis*** (Pallas). Red-breasted Goose.
***Aix galericulata*** (Linnaeus). Mandarin Duck.
***Netta rufina*** (Pallas). Red-crested Pochard.
***Aythya baeri*** (Radde). Baer's Pochard.
***Aythya nyroca*** (Güldenstädt). Ferruginous Duck.
***Phoenicopterus chilensis*** Molina. Chilean Flamingo.
***Apus nipalensis*** (Hodgson). House Swift.
***Phaethornis yaruqui*** (Bourcier). White-whiskered Hermit.
***Anthracothorax viridigula*** (Boddaert). Green- throated Mango.
***Chaetocercus heliodor*** (Bourcier). Gorgeted Woodstar.
***Chlorostilbon mellisugus*** (Linnaeus). Blue-tailed Emerald.
***Amazilia brevirostris*** (Lesson). White-chested Emerald.
***Amazilia tobaci*** (Gmelin). Copper-rumped Hummingbird.
***Anthropoides virgo*** (Linnaeus). Demoiselle Crane.
***Grus monacha*** Temminck. Hooded Crane.
***Vanellus cayanus*** (Latham). Pied Lapwing.
***Charadrius pecuarius*** Temminck. Kittlitz's Plover.
***Gallinago media*** (Latham). Great Snipe.
***Stercorarius chilensis*** Bonaparte. Chilean Skua.
***Cepphus carbo*** Pallas. Spectacled Guillemot.
***Chroicocephalus genei*** Brème. Slender-billed Gull.
***Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*** Stevens. Silver Gull.
***Sterna sumatrana*** Raffles. Black-naped Tern.
***Sterna trudeaui*** Audubon. Snowy-crowned Tern.
***Spheniscus mendiculus*** Sundevall. Galapagos Penguin.
***Thalassarche chrysostoma*** (Forster). Gray-headed Albatross.
***Oceanites gracilis*** (Elliot). Elliot's Storm-Petrel.
***Fregetta grallaria*** (Vieillot). White-bellied Storm-Petrel.
***Macronectes giganteus*** (Gmelin). Southern Giant-Petrel.
***Fulmarus glacialoides*** (Smith). Southern Fulmar.
***Daption capense*** (Linnaeus). Cape Petrel.
***Pterodroma alba*** (Gmelin). Phoenix Petrel.
***Pterodroma defilippiana*** (Giglioli and Salvadori). Masatierra Petrel.
***Procellaria cinerea*** Gmelin. Gray Petrel.
***Ciconia ciconia*** (Linnaeus). White Stork.
***Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*** Pallas. Pallas's Cormorant.
***Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*** (Lesson). Guanay Cormorant.
***Phalacrocorax gaimardi*** (Lesson and Garnot). Red-legged Cormorant.
***Threskiornis aethiopicus*** (Latham). Sacred Ibis.
***Hieraaetus pennatus*** (Gmelin). Booted Eagle.
***Accipiter nisus*** (Linnaeus). Eurasian Sparrowhawk.
***Geranoaetus polyosoma*** (Quoy and Gaimard). Variable Hawk.
***Buteo buteo*** (Linnaeus). Common Buzzard.
***Ramphastos brevis*** Meyer de Schauensee. Choco Toucan.
***Forpus xanthopterygius*** (Spix). Blue-winged Parrotlet.
***Brotogeris chiriri*** (Vieillot). Yellow-chevroned Parakeet.
***Amazona amazonica*** (Linnaeus). Orange-winged Parrot.
***Melopsittacus undulatus*** (Shaw). Budgerigar.
***Thamnophilus multistriatus*** Lafresnaye. Bar-crested Antshrike.
***Urocissa erythrorhyncha*** (Boddaert). Red-billed Blue-Magpie.
***Melanocorypha calandra*** (Linnaeus). Calandra Lark.
***Tachycineta albiventer*** (Boddaert). White-winged Swallow.
***Parus major*** Linnaeus. Great Tit.
***Sittiparus varius*** (Temminck and Schlegel). Varied Tit.
***Ianthocincla caerulata*** (Hodgson). Gray-sided Laughingthrush.
***Copsychus saularis*** (Linnaeus). Oriental Magpie-Robin.
***Monticola solitarius*** (Linnaeus). Blue Rock Thrush.
***Saxicola rubetra*** (Linnaeus). Whinchat.

***Spodiopsar cineraceus*** (Temminck). White-cheeked Starling.
***Acridotheres cristatellus*** (Linnaeus). Crested Myna.
***Acridotheres javanicus*** Cabanis. Javan Myna.
***Gracula religiosa*** Linnaeus. Common Hill-Myna.
***Lagonosticta rubricata*** (Lichtenstein). African Firefinch.
***Montifringilla nivalis*** (Linnaeus). White-winged Snowfinch.
***Euphonia mesochrysa*** Salvadori. Bronze-green Euphonia.
***Chloris chloris*** (Linnaeus). European Greenfinch.
***Spinus magellanicus*** (Vieillot). Hooded Siskin.
***Icterus nigrogularis*** (Hahn). Yellow Oriole.
***Piranga rubriceps*** Gray. Red-hooded Tanager.
***Sporophila angolensis*** (Linnaeus). Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch.
***Sporophila bouvronides*** (Lesson). Lesson's Seedeater.

**Part 2. Forms of doubtful status or of hybrid origin that have been given a formal scientific name.**

***Anas breweri*** Audubon. Brewer's Duck.
***Lophortyx leucoprosopon*** Reichenow. Reichenow's Quail.
***Oenoenas chiriquensis*** Ridgway. Chiriqui Pigeon.
***Zenaida plumbea*** Gosse. Plumbeous Dove.
***Phasmornis mystica*** Oberholser. Chisos Hummingbird.
***Trochilus violajugulum*** Jeffries. Violet-throated Hummingbird.
***Selasphorus floresii*** Gould. Floresi's Hummingbird.
***Cyanomyia salvini*** Brewster. Salvin's Hummingbird.
***Amazilia bangsi*** Ridgway. Bangs's Hummingbird.
***Amazilia alfaroana*** Underwood. Alfaro's Hummingbird.
***Amazilia ocai*** Gould. d'Oca's Hummingbird.
***Thaumatias lerdi*** d'Oca. Lerdo's Hummingbird.
***Saucerottia florenceae*** van Rossem and Hachisuka. Florence's Hummingbird.
***Calidris paramelanotos*** Parker. Cox's Sandpiper.
***Tringa cooperi*** Baird. Cooper's Sandpiper.
***Larus nelsoni*** Henshaw. Nelson's Gull.
***Celeus immaculatus*** Berlepsch. Immaculate Woodpecker.
***Conurus labati*** Rothschild. Guadeloupe Parakeet.
***Anodorhynchus martinicus*** Rothschild. Martinique Macaw.
***Anodorhynchus purpurascens*** Rothschild. Guadeloupe Violet Macaw.
***Ara atwoodi*** Clark. Dominican Macaw.
***Ara erythrocephalus*** Rothschild. Red-headed Green Macaw.
***Ara erythrurus*** Rothschild. Red-tailed Macaw.
***Ara gossei*** Rothschild. Yellow-headed Macaw.
***Ara guadeloupensis*** Clark. Guadeloupe Macaw.
***Vireosylva propinqua*** Baird. Vera Paz Vireo.
***Regulus cuvieri*** Audubon. Cuvier's Kinglet.
***Aegiothus brewsterii*** Ridgway. Brewster's Linnet.
***Vermivora lawrencii*** (Herrick). Lawrence's Warbler.
***Vermivora leucobronchialis*** (Brewster). Brewster's Warbler.
***Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis*** Langdon. Cincinnati Warbler.
***Dendroica potomac*** Haller. Sutton's Warbler.
***Sylvia carbonata*** Audubon. Carbonated Warbler.
***Sylvia montana*** Wilson. Blue Mountain Warbler.
***Sylvania microcephala*** Ridgway. Small-headed Flycatcher.
***Emberiza townsendii*** Audubon. Townsend's Bunting.

**50.** [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 deglandi* Macreuse à ailes blanches
*Melanitta stejnegeri* Macreuse de Sibérie
*Pternistis erckelii* Francolin d'Erckel
*Paraclaravis mondetoura* Colombe mondétour
*Coccycua pumila* Piaye nain
*Coccyzus lansbergi* Coulicou à tête grise
*Nesophlox evelynae* Colibri des Bahamas
*Nesophlox lyrura* Colibri d'Inagua
*Amazilia hoffmanni* Ariane de Hoffmann
*Hydrobates furcatus* Océanite à queue fourchue
*Hydrobates hornbyi* Océanite de Hornby
*Hydrobates monorhis* Océanite de Swinhoe
*Hydrobates leucorhous* Océanite cul-blanc
*Hydrobates socorroensis* Océanite de Townsend
*Hydrobates cheimomnestes* Océanite d'Ainley
*Hydrobates homochroa* Océanite cendré
*Hydrobates castro* Océanite de Castro
*Hydrobates tethys* Océanite téthys
*Hydrobates melania* Océanite noir
*Hydrobates macrodactylus* Océanite de Guadalupe
*Hydrobates markhami* Océanite de Markham
*Hydrobates tristrami* Océanite de Tristram
*Hydrobates microsoma* Océanite minute
*Pterodroma gouldi* Pétrel à face grise
*Megascops centralis* Petit-duc du Choco
*Psittacara brevipes* Conure de Socorro
*Polioptila albiventris* Gobemoucheron du Yucatan
LEIOTHRICHIDAE
*Arundinax aedon* Rousserolle à gros bec
*Locustella fluviatilis* Locustelle fluviatile
*Erithacus rubecula* Rougegorge familier
*Oenanthe pleschanka* Traquet pie
*Turdus viscivorus* Grive draine
*Carpodacus roseus* Roselin rose
*Atlapetes tibialis* Tohi à cuisses jaunes
*Atlapetes luteoviridis* Tohi jaune-vert
*Leiothlypis peregrina* Paruline obscure

*Leiothlypis celata* Paruline verdâtre
*Leiothlypis crissalis* Paruline de Colima
*Leiothlypis luciae* Paruline de Lucy
*Leiothlypis ruficapilla* Paruline à joues grises
*Leiothlypis virginiae* Paruline de Virginia
*Cyanoloxia cyanoides* Évêque bleu-noir
*Ixothraupis guttata* Calliste tiqueté
*Poecilostreptus palmeri* Calliste or-gris
*Poecilostreptus cabanisi* Calliste azuré
*Stilpnia larvata* Calliste à coiffe d'or
*Stilpnia cucullata* Calliste dos-bleu
*Phonipara canora* Sporophile petit-chanteur
*Melanospiza bicolor* Cici verdinère
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
*Apus nipalensis* Martinet malais
*Chaetocercus heliodor* Colibri d'Héliodore
*Vanellus cayanus* Vanneau de Cayenne
*Stercorarius chilensis* Labbe du Chili
*Melopsittacus undulatus* Perruche ondulée
*Sittiparus varius* Mésange variée
*Ianthocincla caerulata* Garrulaxe à flancs gris
*Spodiopsar cineraceus* Étourneau gris
*Acridotheres javanicus* Martin de Java
*Montifringilla nivalis* Niverolle alpine

Delete the following names:

*Francolinus erckelii* Francolin d'Erckel
*Claravis mondetoura* Colombe mondétour
*Calliphlox evelynae* Colibri des Bahamas
*Calliphlox lyrura* Colibri d'Inagua
*Amazilia saucerottei* Ariane de Sophie
*Oceanodroma furcata* Océanite à queue fourchue
*Oceanodroma hornbyi* Océanite de Hornby
*Oceanodroma monorhis* Océanite de Swinhoe
*Oceanodroma leucorhoa* Océanite cul-blanc
*Oceanodroma socorroensis* Océanite de Townsend
*Oceanodroma cheimomnestes* Océanite d'Ainley
*Oceanodroma homochroa* Océanite cendré
*Oceanodroma castro* Océanite de Castro
*Oceanodroma tethys* Océanite téthys
*Oceanodroma melania* Océanite noir
*Oceanodroma macrodactyla* Océanite de Guadalupe
*Oceanodroma markhami* Océanite de Markham
*Oceanodroma tristrami* Océanite de Tristram
*Oceanodroma microsoma* Océanite minute
*Pterodroma macroptera* Pétrel noir
*Trogon aurantiiventris* Trogon à ventre orange
*Melopsittacus undulatus* Perruche ondulée
TIMALIIDAE
*Pselliophorus tibialis* Tohi à cuisses jaunes
*Pselliophorus luteoviridis* Tohi jaune-vert
*Oreothlypis peregrina* Paruline obscure
*Oreothlypis celata* Paruline verdâtre
*Oreothlypis crissalis* Paruline de Colima
*Oreothlypis luciae* Paruline de Lucy
*Oreothlypis ruficapilla* Paruline à joues grises
*Oreothlypis virginiae* Paruline de Virginia
*Cyanocompsa cyanoides* Évêque bleu-noir
*Tangara palmeri* Calliste or-gris
*Tangara cabanisi* Calliste azuré
*Tangara cucullata* Calliste dos-bleu
*Tangara larvata* Calliste à coiffe d'or
*Tangara guttata* Calliste tiqueté
*Tiaris canorus* Sporophile petit-chanteur
*Tiaris bicolor* Sporophile cici
in APPENDIX (Part 1)
*Coccyzus pumilus* Coulicou nain
*Coccyzus lansbergi* Coulicou à tête grise
*Acestrura heliodor* Colibri héliodore
*Hoploxypterus cayanus* Vanneau de Cayenne
*Catharacta chilensis* Labbe du Chili
*Phalacrocorax kenyoni* Cormoran de Kenyon
*Parus varius* Mésange variée
*Garrulax caerulatus* Garrulaxe à flancs gris
*Acridotheres javanicus* Martin à ventre blanc

Correct the spelling of *Phylloscopus examinandus* Pouillot du Kamchatka to Pouillot du Kamtchatka.

Change the sequence of species in the families CUCULIDAE, CHARADRIIDAE, FREGATIDAE, HIRUNDINIDAE, and PASSERELLIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in APPENDIX (Part 1 and Part 2) as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee included transfer of Orinoco Goose *Neochen jubata* to *Oressochen*, transfer of subspecies *cabanidis* from Lesser Violetear *Colibri cyanotus* to Mexican Violetear *C. thalassinus*, deletion of the hyphen in the English group name Mountain-gem, separation of *Fulmarus rodgersii* from Northern Fulmar *F. glacialis*, separation of *Buteo harlani* from Red-tailed Hawk *B. jamaicensis*, separation of *Megascops vermiculatus* from Middle American Screech-Owl *M. guatemalae*, separation of *Pharomachrus costaricensis* from Resplendent Quetzal *P. mocinno*, change of the scientific name of subspecies *cafer* of Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*, separation of *Garrulax taewanus* from Hwamei *G. canorus*, change of the English name of McCown's Longspur *Rhynchophanes mccownii*, change of the English name of Saltmarsh Sparrow *Ammospiza caudacuta*, merger of *Melozone* into *Aimophila*, transfer of Blue Bunting *Cyanocompsa parellina* to *Passerina*, and discontinuation of use of the possessive in patronymic English bird names.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Normand David serves as the Committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. Shawn M. Billerman, Rosa A. Jimenez, and Nicholas A. Mason serve on the Early Professional Systematics Group for the committee. We thank S. M. Aguillon, G. R. Angehr, K. Bardon, C. Blazak, M. Borlé, S. Bourdages, C. J. Clark, W. S. Clark, B. Collette, C. J. Dove, R. J. Dowsett, R. Driver, T. Floyd, A. Geiger, J. Hruska, M. J. Iliff, K. Kerr, M. Kirsch, D. F. Lane, P. E. Lehman, J. Liguori, J. Lish, R. W. McDiarmid, F. Nicoletti, N. Paprocki, J. R. Rigby, B. Robinson, R. Schodde, T. S. Schulenberg, B. L. Sullivan, and P. Unitt for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

## LITERATURE CITED

American Ornithologists' Union. (1895). Check-list of North American Birds, 2nd and revised ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York, New York, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1910). Check-list of North American Birds, 3rd ed. American Ornithologists' Union, New York, New York, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1931). Check-list of North American Birds, 4th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1957). Check-list of North American Birds, 5th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA.

American Ornithologists' Union. (1983). Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Lawrence, Kansas, USA.

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

Audubon, J. J. (1838). Ornithological biography. Vol. 4. Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh, UK.

Avise, J. C., J. C. Patton, and C. F. Aquadro (1980). Evolutionary genetics of birds. Comparative molecular evolution in New World warblers and rodents. The Journal of Heredity 71:303–310.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, H. Ouellet, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2000). Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk 117:847–858.

Banks, R. C., C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen Jr., J. D. Rising, and D. F. Stotz (2005). Forty-sixth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk 122:1026–1031.

Barlow, J. C. (1990). Songs of the Vireos and their Allies. Revised edition [audio cassette]. ARA Records, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Bolton, M. (2007). Playback experiments indicate absence of vocal recognition among temporally and geographically separated populations of Madeiran Storm-petrels *Oceanodroma castro*. Ibis 149:255–263.

Bolton, M., A. L. Smith, E. Gómez-Díaz, V. L. Friesen, R. Medeiros, J. Bried, J. L. Roscales, and R. W. Furness (2008). Monteiro's Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma monteiroi*: A new species from the Azores. Ibis 150:717–727.

Bond, J. (1950). Results of the Catherwood-Chaplin West Indies Expedition, 1948. Part II. Birds of Cayo Largo (Cuba), San Andrés and Providencia. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 102:3–68.

Bond, J. (1961). Birds of the West Indies. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

Braun, M. J., and D. E. Wolf (1987). Recent records of vagrant South American land birds in Panama. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 107:115–117.

Bryson, R. W., J. Chaves, B. T. Smith, M. J. Miller, K. Winker, J. L. Pérez-Emán, and J. Klicka (2014). Diversification across the New World within the 'blue' cardinalids (Aves: Cardinalidae). Journal of Biogeography 41:587–599.

Burleigh, J. G., R. T. Kimball, and E. L. Braun (2015). Building the avian tree of life using a large-scale, sparse supermatrix. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 84:53–63.

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

Cai, T., A. Cibois, P. Alström, R. G. Moyle, J. D. Kennedy, S. Shao, R. Zhang, M. Irestedt, P. G. P. Ericson, M. Gelang, Y. Qu, F. Lei, and J. Fjeldså (2019). Near-complete phylogeny and taxonomic revision of the world's babblers (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 130:346–356.

California Bird Records Committee (R. A. Hamilton, M. A. Patten, and R. A. Erickson, Editors) (2007). Rare Birds of California. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, USA. Retrieved from Rare Birds of California Online: wfopublications.org/Rare_Birds.

Carey, G. J., M. L. Chalmers, D. A. Diskin, P. R. Kennerley, P. R. Leader, M. R. Leven, R. W. Lewthwaite, D. S. Melville, M. Turnbull, and L. Young (2001). The Avifauna of Hong Kong. Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, Hong Kong.

Castaneda, Y. R., J. W. Wiley, and O. H. Garrido (2017). Additional records of Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*) and first records of several wild-caught exotic birds for Cuba. Journal of Caribbean Ornithology 30:134–142.

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2009). Fiftieth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk 126:705–714.

Chesser, R. T., K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker (2016). Fifty-seventh supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 133:544–560.

Collar, N. (2019). Collared Trogon (*Trogon collaris*). In Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, D. A. Christie, and E. de Juana, Editors). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain. https://www.hbw.com/node/55704.

Crowe, T. M., P. Bloomer, E. Randi, V. Lucchini, R. Kimball, E. Braun, and J. G. Groth (2006a). Supra-generic cladistics of landfowl (Order Galliformes). Acta Zoologica Sinica 52:358–361.

Crowe, T. M., R. C. K. Bowie, P. Bloomer, T. G. Mandiwana, T. A. J. Hedderson, E. Randi, S. L. Pereira, and J. Wakeling (2006b). Phylogenetics, biogeography and classification of, and character evolution in, gamebirds (Aves: Galliformes): Effects of character exclusion, data partitioning and missing data. Cladistics 22:495–532.

Crowe, T. M., E. H. Harley, M. B. Jakutowicz, J. Komen, and A. A. Crowe (1992). Phylogenetic, taxonomic and biogeographical implications of genetic, morphological, and behavioral variation in francolins (Phasianidae: *Francolinus*). The Auk 109:24–42.

DaCosta, J. M., and J. Klicka (2008). The Great American Interchange in birds: A phylogenetic perspective with the genus *Trogon*. Molecular Ecology 17:1328–1343.

Davis, L. I. (1972). A Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Central America. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas, USA.

Dickinson, E. C., and J. V. Remsen, Jr. (2013). The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World: Non-passerines. Vol. 1. 4th edn. Aves Press, Eastbourne, UK.

Dos Remedios, N., P. L. Lee, T. Burke, T. Székely, and C. Küpper (2015). North or south? Phylogenetic and biogeographic origins of a globally distributed avian clade. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 89:151–159.

Dunn, J. L., D. G. Gibson, M. J. Iliff, G. H. Rosenberg, and K. J. Zimmer (2012). Alaska records of the Asian White-winged Scoter. Western Birds 43:220–228.

Fregin, S., M. Haase, U. Olsson, and P. Alström (2012). New insights into family relationships within the avian superfamily Sylvioidea (Passeriformes) based on seven molecular markers. BMC Evolutionary Biology 12:157.

Friesen, V. L., E. Gómez-Díaz, M. Bolton, R. W. Furness, J. González-Solís, and L. R. Monteiro (2007). Sympatric speciation by allochrony in a seabird. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA 104:18589–18594.

García, N. C., A. S. Barreira, P. D. Lavinia, and P. L. Tubaro (2016). Congruence of phenotypic and genetic variation at the subspecific level in a Neotropical passerine. Ibis 158:844–856.

Gelang, M., A. Cibois, E. Pasquet, U. Olsson, P. Alström, and P. G. P. Ericson (2009). Phylogeny of babblers (Aves, Passeriformes): Major lineages, family limits and classification. Zoologica Scripta 38:225–236.

Gibson, D. D., L. H. DeCicco, R. E. Gill, Jr., S. C. Heinl, A. J. Lang, T. G. Tobish, Jr., and J. J. Withrow (2018). Fourth report of the Alaska Checklist Committee, 2013–2017. Western Birds 49:174–191.

Haas, M., P.-A. Crochet, G. G. Koerkamp, V. Y. Arkhipov, and V. M. Loskot (2013). Occurrence of Pallas's Rosefinch in the Western Palearctic. Dutch Birding 35:169–179.

Hackett, S. J., R. T. Kimball, S. Reddy, R. C. K. Bowie, E. L. Braun, M. J. Braun, J. L. Chojnowski, W. A. Cox, K.-L. Han, J. Harshman, et al. (2008). A phylogenomic study of birds reveals their evolutionary history. Science 320:1763–1768.

Hartert, E. (1920). Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna: Systematische Übersicht der in Europa, Nord-Asien und der mittelmeerregion vorkommenden Vögel. Heft XI–XII (Bd. II, 5–6). R. Friedländer & Sons, Berlin, Germany.

Hellmayr, C. E. (1935). Catalogue of Birds of the Americas and the Adjacent Islands. Part VIII. Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, volume 13, part 8. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Hentze, N. T. (2018). British Columbia Field Ornithologists Bird Records Committee report for 2016. British Columbia Birds 27:49–51.

Howell, S. N. G. (2012). Petrels, Albatrosses, and Storm-petrels of North America. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

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

Hume, J. (2017). Extinct Birds, 2nd edn. Bloomsbury Natural History, London, UK.

Isler, M. L., and P. R. Isler (1999). The Tanagers. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.

Jiménez, R. A., and J. F. Ornelas (2016). Historical and current introgression in a Mesoamerican hummingbird species complex: A biogeographic perspective. PeerJ 4:e1556.

Kennedy, M., and H. G. Spencer (2004). Phylogenies of the frigatebirds (Fregatidae) and tropicbirds (Phaethontidae), two divergent groups of the traditional order Pelecaniformes, inferred from mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 31:31–38.

Kimball, R. T., C. M. St. Mary, and E. L. Braun (2011). A macroevolutionary perspective on multiple sexual traits in the Phasianidae (Galliformes). International Journal of Evolutionary Biology 2011:423938.

Klein, N. K., K. J. Burns, S. J. Hacket, and C. S. Griffiths (2004). Molecular phylogenetic relationships among the wood warblers (Parulidae) and historical biogeography in the Caribbean basin. Journal of Caribbean Ornithology 17(Special Issue Honoring Nedra Klein):3–17.

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

Krabbe, N. K. (2017). A new species of Megascops (*Strigidae*) from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, with notes on voices of New World screech-owls. Ornitología Colombiana 16:1–27.

Kratter, A. W. (2018). Twenty-sixth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee: 2016. Florida Field Naturalist 46:8–28.

Lehman, P. E. (2018). River Warbler (*Locustella fluviatilis*) at Gambell, Alaska: First record for North America. Western Birds 49:136–141.

Licona-Vera, Y., and J. F. Ornelas (2017). The conquering of North America: Dated phylogenetic and biogeographic inference of migratory behavior in bee hummingbirds. BMC Evolutionary Biology 17:126.

Lovette, I. J., and E. Bermingham (2002). What is a wood-warbler? A molecular characterization of a monophyletic Parulidae. The Auk 119:695–714.

Lovette, I. J., and W. M. Hochachka (2006). Continent-wide surveys demonstrate simultaneous effects of phylogenetic niche conservatism and competition on avian community structure. Ecology 87:S14–S28.

Lovette, I. J., J. I. Pérez-Emán, J. P. Sullivan, R. C. Banks, I. Fiorentino, S. Córdoba-Córdoba, M. Echeverry-Galvis, F. K. Barker, K. J. Burns, J. Klicka, S. M. Lanyon, and E. Bermingham (2010). A comprehensive multilocus phylogeny for the wood-warblers and a revised classification of the Parulidae (Aves). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 57:753–770.

Mandiwana-Neudani, T. G., R. C. K. Bowie, M. Hausberger, L. Henry, and T. M. Crowe (2014). Taxonomic and phylogenetic utility of variation in advertising calls of francolins and spurfowls (Galliformes: Phasianidae). African Zoology 49:54–82.

Mandiwana-Neudani, T. G., C. Kopuchian, G. Louw, and T. M. Crowe (2011). A study of gross morphological and histological syringeal features of true francolins (Galliformes: *Francolinus*, *Scleroptila*, *Peliperdix* and *Dendroperdix* spp.) and spurfowls (*Pternistis* spp.) in a phylogenetic context. Ostrich 82:115–127.

Mandiwana-Neudani, T. G., R. M. Little, T. M. Crowe, and R. C. K. Bowie (2018). Taxonomy, phylogeny and biogeography of African spurfowls (Galliformes, Phasianidae, Coturnicinae, *Pternistis* spp.) (preprint). bioRxiv doi: 10.1101/329243.

Martínez-Gómez, J. E., N. Matías-Ferrer, and P. Escalante-Pliego (2017). Phylogeny and taxonomy of the Socorro Parakeet (*Psittacara holochlorus brevipes*): Recent speciation with minor morphological differentiation. Journal of Ornithology 158:965–978.

McCaskie, G., S. C. Rottenborn, S. B. Terrill, and T. A. Benson (2018). The 42nd annual report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2016 records. Western Birds 49:238–257.

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

McNeil, R., and J. Burton (1971). First authentic North American record of the British Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*). The Auk 88:671–672.

Miller, W. deW. (1926). Structural variations in the scoters. American Museum Novitates 243:1–5.

Moyle, R. G., M. J. Andersen, C. H. Oliveros, F. D. Steinheimer, and S. Reddy (2012). Phylogeny and biogeography of the core babblers (Aves: Timaliidae). Systematic Biology 61:631–651.

Nelson, K. N., S. C. Rottenborn, and S. B. Terrill (2013). The 37th annual report of the California Bird Records Committee: 2011 records. Western Birds 44:206–236.

Patteson, J. B., K. Sutherland, and S. N. G. Howell (2009). Recent records of European Storm-Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*) off North Carolina. North American Birds 62:512–517.

Payne, R. B. (1997). Avian brood parasitism. In Host-parasite Evolution: General Principles and Avian Models (D. H. Clayton and J. Moore, Editors). Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

Paynter Jr., R. A., and R. W. Storer (1970). Check-list of Birds of the World. Vol. 13. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

Penhallurick, J., and M. Wink (2004). Analysis of the taxonomy and nomenclature of the Procellariiformes based on complete nucleotide sequences of the mitochondrial cytochrome *b* gene. Emu 104:125–147.

Phillips, A. R., J. T. Marshall, Jr., and G. Monson (1964). The Birds of Arizona. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

Pranty, B. (2015). Extirpation of the Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) from Florida. Florida Field Naturalist 43:105–138.

Pranty, B., J. Barry, M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, K. L. Garrett, A. Lang, M. W. Lockwood, R. Pittaway, P. Pyle, and D. Sibley (2016). 27th Report of the ABA Checklist Committee. Birding 48:30–36.

Pyle, P., M. Gustafson, T. Johnson, A. W. Kratter, A. Lang, K. Nelson, M. W. Lockwood, and D. Sibley (2018). 29th report of the ABA Checklist Committee, 2018. Birding 50:30–40.

Reeber, S. (2015). Waterfowl of North America, Europe and Asia. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., J. I. Areta, C. D. Cadena, S. Claramunt, A. Jaramillo, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer (2019). A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.htm.

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

Roberson, D., S. F. Bailey, and D. S. Singer (1997). Middle Pacific Coast Region. National Audubon Society Field Notes 51:114–118.

Robertson, B. C., B. M. Stephenson, and S. J. Goldstien (2011). When rediscovery is not enough: Taxonomic uncertainty hinders conservation of a critically endangered bird. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 61:949–952.

Rogers, M. M., and A. Jaramillo (2002). Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1999 records. Western Birds 33:1–33.

Rohwer, S., C. E. Filardi, K. S. Bostwick, and A. T. Peterson (2000). A critical evaluation of Kenyon's Shag (*Phalacrocorax [Stictocarbo] kenyoni*). The Auk 117:308–320.

Rosenberg, G. H., P. E. Lehman, A. J. Lang, V. Stoll, and R. Stoll (2018). Thick-billed Warbler (*Iduna aedon*) at Gambell, Alaska: First record for North America. Western Birds 49:226–230.

Rottenborn, S. C., and J. Morlan (2000). Report of the California Bird Records Committee: 1997 records. Western Birds 31:1–37.

Salvin, O., and F. D. Godman (1896). Biologia Centrali-Americana. Vol. II. Aves, London, UK.

Schweizer, M., S. T. Hertwig, and O. Seehausen (2014). Diversity versus disparity and the role of ecological opportunity in a continental bird radiation. Journal of Biogeography 41:1301–1312.

Sheldon, F. H., L. A. Whittingham, R. G. Moyle, B. Slikas, and D. W. Winkler (2005). Phylogeny of swallows (Aves: Hirundinidae) estimated from nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 35:254–270.

Silva, M. F., A. L. Smith, V. L. Friesen, J. Bried, O. Hasegawa, M. M. Coelho, and M. C. Silva (2016). Mechanisms of global diversification in the marine species Madeiran Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma castro* and Monteiro's Storm-petrel *O. monteiroi*: Insights from a multilocus approach. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 98:314–323.

Slater, M. (2018). Pennsylvania's Black-backed Oriole. Birder's Guide 30:18–24.

Smith, B. T., R. W. Bryson Jr., W. M. Mauck III, J. Chaves, M. B. Robbins, A. Aleixo, and J. Klicka (2018). Species delimitation and biogeography of the gnatcatchers and gnatwrens (Aves: Polioptilidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 126:45–57.

Smith, A. L., L. Monteiro, O. Hasegawa, and V. L. Friesen (2007). Global phylogeography of the Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*; Procellariiformes: Hydrobatidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 43:755–773.

Sorenson, M. D., and R. B. Payne (2005). A molecular genetic analysis of cuckoo phylogeny. In The Cuckoos (R. B. Payne, Editor). Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK. pp. 68–94.

Stiles, F. G., and A. F. Skutch (1989). A Guide to the Birds of Costa Rica. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, USA.

Sweet, A. D., and K. P. Johnson (2015). Patterns of diversification in small New World ground doves are consistent with major geologic events. The Auk: Ornithological Advances 132:300–312.

Sweet, A. D., J. D. Maddox, and K. P. Johnson (2017). A complete molecular phylogeny of *Claravis* confirms its paraphyly within small New World ground-doves (Aves: Peristerinae) and implies multiple plumage state transitions. Journal of Avian Biology 48:459–464.

Szabo, I., K. Walters, J. Rourke, and D. E. Irwin (2017). First record of House Swift (*Apus nipalensis*) in the Americas. The Wilson Journal of Ornithology 129:411–416.

Tobish, T. G., Jr. (2017). Alaska region (fall 2015). North American Birds 70:99–103.

Urantowka, A. D., A. M. Kroczak, and T. Strzała (2014). Complete mitochondrial genome of endangered Socorro Conure (*Aratinga brevipes*)–taxonomic position of the species and its relationship with Green Conure. Mitochondrial DNA 25:365–367.

van Dort, J., and O. Komar (2017). Fall migration: August through November 2015: Central America. North American Birds 70:124–128.

van Dort, J., and O. Komar (2018). The winter season: December 2015 through February 2016: Central America. North American Birds 70:237–240.

Wallace, W. J., J. A. Morris-Pocock, J. González-Solís, P. Quillfeldt, and V. L. Friesen (2017). A phylogenetic test of sympatric speciation in the Hydrobatinae (Aves: Procellariiformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 107:39–47.

Wetmore, A. (1968). The Birds of the Republic of Panamá. Part 2. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA.

Williams, S. M. and J. R. Trimble (2018). Twenty-first reports of the Massachusetts Avian Records Committee. Bird Observer 46:98–109.

Wood, J., H. A. Lawrence, and R. P. Scofield (2017). Morphological, behavioural, and genetic evidence supports reinstatement of full species status for the Grey-faced Petrel, *Pterodroma macroptera gouldi* (Procellariiformes: Procellariidae). Journal of the Linnean Society 179:201–216.