

CHECK-LIST SUPPLEMENT

Sixty-third supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

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This is the 22nd 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 25 April 2021 and 25 April 2022 by the American Ornithological Society's (formerly American Ornithologists' Union) 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). During the past year, Rosa Alicia Jiménez was added to the committee, and Irby J. Lovette left the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 4 species (*Grus monacha*, *Macronectes halli*, *Elaenia parvirostris*, and *Turdus naumanni*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including one transferred from the Appendix and one that replaces a species removed from the Appendix; (2) 6 species (*Anthracothonax aurulentus*, *Cyananthus lawrencei*, *C. doubledayi*, *Trochilus scitulus*, *Chondrohierax wilsonii*, and *Sturnella lilianae*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 3 species names are changed (to *Herpsilochmus frater*, *Saxicola maurus*, and *Saltator grandis*) because of splits from extralimital species; (4) the distributional statements of

6 species (*Haplophaedia aureliae*, *Leptodon cayanensis*, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*, *Sipia laemosticta*, *Pseudocolaptes lawrencii*, and *Turdus nudigenis*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (5) 1 species (*Pampa excellens*) is lost by merger with a species already on the list; (6) 2 genera (*Philohydor* and *Hafferia*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 2 scientific names (*Philohydor lictor* and *Hafferia zeledoni*); (7) 1 genus (*Ramosomyia*) is added for nomenclatural reasons, resulting in the loss of a genus (*Leucolia*) and changes to 2 scientific names (*Ramosomyia viridifrons* and *R. violiceps*); (8) 1 genus (*Ciccaba*) is lost by merger with a genus already on the list, resulting in changes to two scientific names (*Strix virgata* and *S. nigrolineata*); (9) the scientific name of 1 species is changed (to *Anthus chii*) based on nomenclatural priority; (10) 1 species (*Riccordia elegans*) is added to the Appendix; and (11) 2 species (*Larosterna inca* and *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

A new placement in the linear sequence is adopted for *Camptorhynchus labradorius*, and a new linear sequence is adopted for genera in the family Troglodytidae, 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.americanornithology.org/taxa>, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at <https://americanornithology.org/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2022-proposals/>.

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 2,178. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Anthracothorax dominicus Hispaniolan Mango.
Anthracothorax aurulentus Puerto Rican Mango.
Cynanthus lawrencei Tres Marias Hummingbird.
Cynanthus doubledayi Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird.
Trochilus polytmus Red-billed Streamertail.
Trochilus scitulus Black-billed Streamertail.
Ramosomyia violiceps Violet-crowned Hummingbird.
Ramosomyia viridifrons Green-fronted Hummingbird.
Grus monacha Hooded Crane. (A)
Macronectes halli Northern Giant-Petrel. (A)
Chondrohierax wilsonii Cuban Kite.
Strix virgata Mottled Owl.
Strix nigrolineata Black-and-white Owl.
Elaenia parvirostris Small-billed Elaenia. (A)
Philohydor lictor Lesser Kiskadee.
Herpsilochmus frater Rusty-winged Antwren.
Hafferia zeledoni Zeledon's Antbird.
Turdus naumanni Naumann's Thrush. (A)
Saxicola maurus Asian Stonechat. (A)
Anthus chii Yellowish Pipit.
Sturnella lilianae Chihuahuan Meadowlark.
Saltator grandis Cinnamon-bellied Saltator.

Delete the following names:

Anthracothorax dominicus Antillean Mango.
Pampa excellens Long-tailed Sabrewing.
Trochilus polytmus Streamertail.
Leucolia violiceps Violet-crowned Hummingbird.
Leucolia viridifrons Green-fronted Hummingbird.
Ciccaba virgata Mottled Owl.
Ciccaba nigrolineata Black-and-white Owl.
Pitangus lictor Lesser Kiskadee.
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus Rufous-winged Antwren.
Myrmeciza zeledoni Zeledon's Antbird.
Saxicola torquatus Stonechat. (A)
Anthus lutescens Yellowish Pipit.
Saltator coerulescens Grayish Saltator.

Move †*Camptorhynchus labradorius* to follow *Polysticta stelleri* in the linear sequence.

Adopt the following linear sequence for genera in the family Troglodytidae:

Salpinctes
Microcerculus
Catherpes
Hylorchilus
Pheugopedius
Cantorchilus
Henicorhina
Cyphorhinus
Uropsila
Thryophilus
Campylorhynchus
Thryomanes
Thryothorus
Troglodytes
Ferminia
Cistothorus
Thryorchilus

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. 79] Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial genomes (Buckner et al. 2018) has shown that the current placement of *Camptorhynchus labradorius* in the linear sequence of the Anatidae does not reflect its evolutionary relationships. This finding results in the following changes:

Move the heading and citation for genus *Camptorhynchus* and the species account for *Camptorhynchus labradorius* to follow the species account for *Polysticta stelleri* and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *C. labradorius*:

Notes.—Placement of *C. labradorius* in the linear sequence follows Buckner et al. (2018).

2. [p. 288] *Anthracothorax aurulentus* is treated as a species separate from *A. dominicus*. In the species account for *A. dominicus*, change the English name to Hispaniolan Mango, replace the current distributional statement with “Resident on Hispaniola (including Gonâve, Tortue, and Beata islands, and île-à-Vache).”, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. aurulentus*, but separated based on differences in plumage commensurate with those between other species in this genus.

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

Anthracothorax aurulentus (Audebert and Vieillot).
Puerto Rican Mango.

Trochilus aurulentus Audebert and Vieillot, 1801,
Oiseaux dorés, ou à reflets métalliques 1, p. 34, pl. 12,
13. (Porto Rico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–500 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* in lowlands of Puerto Rico (including Culebra and Culebrita islands and formerly Vieques; Kirwan et al. 2019), and locally in the Virgin Islands (Virgin Gorda, Beef Island, Anegada, and St. John, formerly St. Thomas; Raffaele 1989, Kirwan et al. 2019), where recent reports are few.

Notes.—See comments under *A. dominicus*.

3. [p. 306] Extralimital species *Haplophaedia assimilis* is treated as a species separate from *H. aureliae*. In the species account for *H. aureliae*, replace “northern Bolivia” with “far northern Peru (Alto Mayo region)” in the distributional statement, and insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., Peters 1945; Meyer de Schauensee 1970; AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *H. assimilis* (Elliot, 1876) [Buff-thighed Puffleg], but subsequently separated based on interpretation of plumage characters by Schuchmann et al. (2000); this was followed by Dickinson (2003), Gill and Wright (2006), Dickinson and Remsen (2013), and other classifications. *Contra* the interpretation of their respective distributions in Schuchmann et al. (2000), plumage turnover between the two taxa occurs in northern Peru (MUSM and LSUMZ specimens; Schulenberg et al. 2010); the two are considered separate species here due to abrupt turnover in plumage where no obvious geographical barriers occur and where they are likely parapatric. See details at <https://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCprop923.htm>.

4. [p. 293] *Cynanthus lawrencei* and *C. doubledayi* are treated as species separate from *C. latirostris*. In the species account for *C. latirostris*, replace the distributional statement and existing Notes with the following:

Distribution.—*Breeds* from southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico (Guadalupe Canyon), northwestern Sonora, northeastern Chihuahua, western Texas (Brewster County, casually), and east to Tamaulipas south through northern Mexico to Colima and northern Michoacán in the west and central Veracruz in the east.

Winters from central Sonora, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas south through the breeding range and into

northern Guerrero, rarely to Baja California, and in small numbers at feeders in the Tucson region of southeastern Arizona; a few individuals winter occasionally at feeders in southern California, southern Arizona, New Mexico, southern Texas, and southern Louisiana.

Casual, mainly in fall and winter, north to northern California, southern Nevada, southern Utah, northern Texas, and east along the Gulf coast from Mississippi to Georgia and Florida.

Accidental to Oregon, Idaho, southern Alberta, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, New Brunswick, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Notes.—See comments under *C. lawrencei* and *C. doubledayi*.

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

Cynanthus lawrencei (Berlepsch). Tres Marias Hummingbird.

Iache lawrencei Berlepsch, 1887, Ibis, p. 292. (Tres Marias Islands.)

Habitat.—Tropical Semideciduous Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub, and coastal dunes (0–400 m; Tropical zone).

Distribution.—Tres Marias Islands.

Notes.—Formerly, together with *C. doubledayi*, considered conspecific with *C. latirostris*, as in most classifications since Peters (1945), who provided no rationale for that taxonomic treatment. Separated from *C. latirostris* based on plumage differences comparable to those between other species in the genus (Hernández-Baños et al. 2020).

Cynanthus doubledayi (Bourcier.) Turquoise-crowned Hummingbird.

Trochilus Doubledayi Bourcier, 1847, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 46. (presumably from Rio Negro, error = Guerrero.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–2100 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the Pacific lowlands of southern Guerrero, southern Oaxaca, and western Chiapas.

Notes.—Also known as Doubleday’s Hummingbird. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. latirostris*, but genetic data (McGuire et al. 2014, Hernández-Baños et al. 2020) indicate that *C. latirostris*

sensu lato is paraphyletic with respect to *C. auriceps*, *C. canivetii*, and *C. forficatus*. See comments under *C. lawrencei*.

5. [pp. 285–286] *Pampa excellens* is treated as a subspecies of *P. curvipennis*. Remove the species account for *P. excellens*. In the distributional statement for *P. curvipennis*, insert the following after the distribution of the *curvipennis* group: “[*excellens* group] in southern Veracruz (Sierra de los Tuxtlas and Jesús Carranza), eastern Oaxaca, and northwestern Chiapas;”. Change the Notes under *P. curvipennis* to:

Notes.—Also known as Curve-winged Sabrewing. Groups: *P. curvipennis* [Curve-winged Sabrewing], *P. excellens* (Wetmore, 1941) [Long-tailed Sabrewing], and *P. pampa* (Lesson, 1832) [Wedge-tailed Sabrewing]. Subspecies *excellens* formerly considered a separate species due to morphological differentiation, but treated as conspecific with *P. curvipennis* based on only slight vocal differentiation, similar response to playback of songs of *excellens*, and evidence of gene flow (González et al. 2011, González and Ornelas 2014, Cruz-Yepez et al. 2020). See comments under *Pampa*.

6. [p. 297] *Trochilus scitulus* is treated as a species separate from *T. polytmus*. In the species account for *T. polytmus*, change the English name to Red-billed Streamertail, replace the current distributional statement with “Resident in western and central Jamaica (east to the Rio Grande and Morant River valleys);”, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. scitulus*, but separated based on the extremely narrow and stable hybrid zone between them (Gill et al. 1973, Graves 2015), indicative of strong selection; coincident exceptionally steep clines in bill color and genetics (Judy 2018); and apparent vocal and display differences (Schuchmann 1977, 1979).

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

Trochilus scitulus (Brewster and Bangs). Black-billed Streamertail.

Aithurus scitulus Brewster and Bangs, 1901, Proceedings of the New England Zoölogical Club 2: 49. (Priestman’s River, Portland Parish, Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1500 m).

Distribution.—Resident in eastern Jamaica (west to the Rio Grande and Morant River valleys).

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

7. [pp. 300–301] The name *Leucolia* is not available for the genus consisting of the two species *Cyanomyia violiceps* and *C. viridifrons* (Bruce and Stiles 2021). Replace the heading, citation, and Notes for Genus **LEUCOLIA** with the following:

Genus **RAMOSOMYIA** Stiles and Bruce

Ramosomyia Stiles and Bruce, 2021, Zootaxa 4950: 379. Type, by original designation, *Cyanomyia viridifrons* Elliot.

Notes.—Species placed in *Ramosomyia* were formerly placed in *Amazilia* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) and then in *Leucolia* (e.g., Stiles et al. 2017, Chesser et al. 2021), but the type species of the latter is *Leucippus fallax* (Bourcier 1843) [Buffy Hummingbird]; thus, *Leucolia* is not available for the genus consisting of *violiceps* and *viridifrons* (Bruce and Stiles 2021).

Change *Leucolia violiceps* to *Ramosomyia violiceps* and *Leucolia viridifrons* to *Ramosomyia viridifrons*, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and citation for *Ramosomyia*, and make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes. Change the last sentence of the Notes for *R. violiceps* to: See comments under *Ramosomyia*. Change the last sentence of the Notes for *R. viridifrons* to: See comments under *Ramosomyia* and *R. violiceps*.

8. [p. 141] After the account for *Grus grus*, insert the following new species account:

Grus monacha Temminck. Hooded Crane.

Grus monacha Temminck, 1835, Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d’oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux planches enluminées de Buffon, livraison 94, pl. 555. (Hokkaido and Korea.)

Habitat.—Breeds in extensive mossy swamps in taiga regions, partly wooded swamps, upland bogs, lakes and along large rivers. In migration and winter in wetlands and grasslands, including farmlands and around lakes.

Distribution.—Breeds in southeastern Russia from southern Yakutia, the middle and lower Amur River, and east to the Bikin River basin of southeastern Khabarovsk Krai and northwestern Primorsky Krai, and northern Heilongjiang, northeastern China; present in summer and perhaps breeding in Darkhad Depression, Hövsgöl, and Hentii (north-central and northeastern Mongolia; Sundev and Leahy 2019).

Winters mainly (80% of population) at Izumi, southern Kyushu, southern Japan; small numbers winter elsewhere in southern Japan, South Korea, and northeastern and east-central China.

Casual in Taiwan; accidental in Siargao, southeastern Philippines, and Malakhand Division, northern Pakistan.

Accidental in Alaska, Nebraska, Indiana, and Tennessee (Pranty et al. 2014, Kendall et al. 2015, Pranty 2015, Withrow and Lenze 2021).

9. [p. 206] Records of *Larosterna inca* in the United States are recognized. Replace the last paragraph at the end of the distributional statement with:

Casual off the Pacific coasts of Panama (first North American records 31 May–27 June 1983; Reed 1988) and Costa Rica (<https://ebird.org/checklist/S82667914>).

Accidental in Guatemala (Escuintla: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S55489205>) and Hawaii (South Point, Hawaii, 12 March–3 June and 10–15 November 2021; near Halona Point, Oahu, 24 June–30 October 2021 and 26 November 2021–6 January 2022; and south of Lanai, 4 November 2021; Pyle et al. 2021, VanderWerf in press; all Hawaiian records believed to pertain to the same individual *contra* Pyle et al. 2021).

10. [p. 12] Before the account for *Fulmarus glacialis*, insert the following new genus heading, citation, and species account:

Genus *MACRONECTES* Richmond

Macronectes Richmond, 1905, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 18: 76. Type, by original designation, *Procellaria gigantea* Gmelin. New name for *Ossifraga* Hombron and Jacquinot, 1844, Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences 18: 356, preoccupied by Wood, 1835, Analyst 2: 305.

Macronectes halli Mathews. Northern Giant-Petrel.

Macronectes giganteus halli Mathews, 1912, The Birds of Australia, vol. 2, p. 187. (Kerguelen.)

Habitat.—Pelagic and inshore waters; nests on the ground on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands north of the Antarctic Convergence from South Georgia to Macquarie, Stewart, Chatham, Antipodes, Auckland, and Campbell islands. Ranges at sea and along coasts of all southern oceans, mostly north of the Antarctic Convergence.

Accidental in the northern Pacific Ocean (1,000 nautical miles northeast of Honolulu, Hawaii) and in the North Sea (off counties Durham and Northumberland, England).

Accidental off Washington (off Ocean Park; 8 December 2019; Pyle et al. 2021).

Notes.—Earlier reports of this species or *M. giganteus* (Gmelin 1789) [Southern Giant-Petrel] (when considered conspecific) include an immature specimen (USNM 2743) from the “coast of Oregon” collected by Townsend, generally regarded as an erroneous locality (see Stone 1930). Sight reports from Monterey Bay (summer 1861; Grinnell and Miller 1944) and from near Midway, Hawaiian Islands (9 December 1962, and others from December 1959 and December 1961; Fisher 1965), have not been accepted.

11. [pp. 87–88] *Chondrohierax wilsonii* is treated as a species separate from *C. uncinatus*. In the species account for *C. uncinatus*, delete the habitat and distributional statements for the *wilsonii* group and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *C. wilsonii*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *C. uncinatus*:

Chondrohierax wilsonii (Cassin). Cuban Kite.

Cymindis Wilsonii Cassin, 1847, Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, new series, vol. 1, p. 21, pl. 7. (near Gibara, Cuba.)

Habitat.—Evergreen Montane Forest, Gallery Forest, formerly also Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–500 m; Tropical to lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—Formerly widespread in Cuba; recent records restricted to mountains of extreme eastern Cuba in Guantanamo and Holguin. Critically endangered or possibly extinct, with very few sightings in recent decades despite focused surveys (Garrido and Kirkconnell 2000, Gallardo and Thorstrom 2019, BirdLife International 2021).

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *C. uncinatus*, but separated based on pronounced differences in bill color and plumage pattern (Friedmann 1934, 1950) compared to the relative lack of geographic variation in continental populations of *C. uncinatus*; *C. wilsonii* also forms a mitochondrial genetic lineage sister to all other populations of *C. uncinatus* (Johnson et al. 2007). See Johnson (2022).

12. [p. 87] Extralimital species *Leptodon forbesi* is treated as a species separate from *L. cayanensis*. In the species account for *L. cayanensis*, replace “east of the Andes to Paraguay, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil” at the end of the distributional statement with “east of the Andes to Paraguay, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil, except for the range of *L. forbesi* in northeastern Brazil.” and insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *L. forbesi* (Swann,

1922) [White-collared Kite], but separated based on pronounced differences in plumage (Denés et al. 2011), following Remsen et al. (2022).

13. [p. 262] Phylogenetic analyses of genomic nuclear data (Salter et al. 2020) have shown that *Strix* is paraphyletic with respect to *Ciccaba*. This finding results in the following changes:

Delete the heading Genus *CICCABA* Wagler and the Notes under this heading, move the citation for *Ciccaba* into the synonymy of *Strix*, and change the Notes under *Strix* to the following:

Notes.—See comments under *S. virgata*.

Change *Ciccaba virgata* to *Strix virgata* and *Ciccaba nigrolineata* to *Strix nigrolineata*, move the accounts for these species to follow the species account for *Strix fulvescens*, add parentheses around the author name for *S. nigrolineata*, and replace the existing Notes under *S. virgata* with the following:

Notes.—Formerly, together with *S. nigrolineata*, placed in *Ciccaba* (Peters 1938, AOU 1983, 1998, Banks et al. 2003), but genetic data (Salter et al. 2020) indicate that *Strix* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Ciccaba*; the two genera had previously been merged on morphological grounds (Voous 1964, Norberg 1977) by many authors (e.g., Sibley and Monroe 1990, Marks et al. 1999, Remsen et al. 2022). Also known as Mottled Wood-Owl.

Replace the existing Notes for *S. nigrolineata* with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *S. virgata*.

14. [p. 377] After the account for *Elaenia albiceps*, insert the following new species account:

Elaenia parvirostris Pelzeln. Small-billed Elaenia.

Elainea [sic] *parvirostris* Pelzeln, 1868, Zur Ornithologie Brasiliens, part 2, pp. 107, 178. (Curitiba, Borba, and Barcelos, Brazil; type from Curitiba, Paraná, fide Hellmayr, 1927, Field Museum of Natural History, Zoological Series, 13, part 5, p. 415.)

Habitat.—Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest. (0–2000m; Tropical and Subtropical zones)

Distribution.—Breeds from eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, south to Uruguay and northeastern Argentina (south to Buenos Aires and La Pampa).

Winters in South America from breeding range and east of Andes to northern Venezuela (except for northeastern Brazil), Aruba, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Accidental in northern Illinois (Douglass Park, Chicago, 17–22 April 2012, and Waukegan, 26 November to 4 December 2021; both photographed; Pyle et al. 2021), eastern Quebec (Tadoussac, 26 October 2021; captured, photographed, and measured in hand; <https://www.aba.org/quebec-fall-2021/>), and coastal Texas (Mustang Island, 17 May 2021; photographs, e.g., <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88403963>).

15. [p. 407] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (Harvey et al. 2020) have shown that *Pitangus* as currently constituted is polyphyletic. This finding results in the following changes:

Remove the citation for *Philohydor* from the synonymy of *Pitangus* and insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Ramphotrigon flammulatum*:

Genus *PHILOHYDOR* Lanyon

Philohydor Lanyon, 1984, American Museum Novitates 2797: 23. Type, by original designation, *Lanius lictor* Lichtenstein.

Notes.—The only species in this genus, *P. lictor*, was formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Pitangus*, but genetic data (Harvey et al. 2020) indicate that *Pitangus* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that *P. lictor* is not sister to the other species in the genus, *P. sulphuratus*. Separate generic status is supported by differences in syringeal morphology, osteology, and nest structure (Warter 1965 in Lanyon 1984, Lanyon 1984).

Change *Pitangus lictor* to *Philohydor lictor*, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Philohydor*, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Philohydor*.

Insert the following Notes after the heading and citation for *Pitangus*:

Notes.—See comments under *Philohydor*.

16. [pp. 400–401] Extralimital species *Pyrocephalus nanus* is treated as a species separate from *P. rubinus*. In the species account for *P. rubinus*, delete the *nanus* group from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with extralimital species *P. nanus* Gould, 1839 [Brujo Flycatcher] but separated, following Remsen et al. (2022), based on differences in vocalizations, plumage, and morphology (Ridgway 1907, DeBenedictis 1966, Steadman 1986); Galapagos endemic *P. nanus* also forms

a mitochondrial genetic lineage sister to all continental populations of *P. rubinus* (Carmi et al. 2016).

17. [p. 365] *Herpsilochmus frater* is treated as a species separate from *H. rufimarginatus*. Remove the species account for *H. rufimarginatus* and replace it with the following new account:

Herpsilochmus frater Sclater and Salvin. Rusty-winged Antwren.

Herpsilochmus frater Sclater and Salvin, 1887, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 159. (Sarayacu, Ecuador.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus* in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—*Resident* locally in eastern Panama (eastern Panamá province and Darién), and in South America, west of the Andes from northern Colombia to northwestern Ecuador, in foothills of the Eastern Andes from Venezuela to central Bolivia, and in lowlands east of the Andes, locally in Amazonia and from southern Venezuela and eastern Bolivia to central Brazil from Mato Grosso to Maranhão, and disjunctly in northeastern Brazil from Rio Grande do Norte to Alagoas.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *H. rufimarginatus* (Temminck 1822) [Rufous-margined Antwren] but separated based on differences in vocalizations (da Silva 2013, Boesman 2016a), following Remsen et al. (2022).

18. [p. 368] Extralimital species *Sipia palliata* is treated as a species separate from *S. laemosticta*. In the species account for *S. laemosticta*, delete “,” and in South America from northern Colombia east to northwestern Venezuela” from the distributional statement and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. palliata* (Todd, 1917) [Magdalena Antbird], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Álvarez et al. 2007, Chaves et al. 2010), following Remsen et al. (2022).

19. [p. 368] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bravo et al. 2012) have shown that *Myrmeciza* as currently constituted is polyphyletic. This finding results in the following changes:

Insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes after the species account for *Gymnocichla nudiceps*:

Genus **HAFFERIA** Isler, Bravo, and Brumfield

Hafferia Isler, Bravo, and Brumfield, 2013, Zootaxa 3717: 491. Type, by original designation, *Thamnophilus immaculatus* Lafresnaye.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) included in *Myrmeciza*, but genetic data (Bravo et al. 2012) indicate that *Myrmeciza* as previously constituted was polyphyletic and that species of *Hafferia* are not closely related to *Myrmeciza sensu stricto*.

Change *Myrmeciza zeledoni* to *Hafferia zeledoni*, add parentheses around the author name in the heading for this species, move the account for this species to follow the heading, citation, and Notes for *Hafferia*, and insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *Hafferia*.

Replace the existing Notes under *Myrmeciza* with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Poliocrania*, *Sipia*, and *Hafferia*.

20. [p. 350] Extralimital species *Pseudocolaptes johnsoni* is treated as a species separate from *P. lawrencii*. In the species account for *P. lawrencii*, change the distributional statement to “*Resident* in the highlands of Costa Rica (from the central highlands southward) and western Panama (Chiriquí, western Bocas del Toro, and Veraguas).” and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *P. johnsoni* Lönnberg and Rendahl, 1922 [Pacific Tuftedcheek], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Spencer 2011, Boesman 2016b) and differential response to playback (Freeman and Montgomery 2017).

21. [pp. 458–459] A record of *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* in the United States is recognized. Insert the following new paragraph at the end of the distributional statement:

Accidental [*patagonica* group] in Texas (Progreso Lakes, Hidalgo County, 20–21 July 2020; Pyle et al. 2021).

22. [pp. 471–486] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker 2017) have shown that the current linear sequence of genera in the family Troglodytidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **TROGLODYTIDAE**: Wrens, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera follows Barker (2017).

Rearrange the sequence of genera in the Troglodytidae to:

Salpinctes
Microcerculus
Catherpes

Hylorchilus
Pheugopedius
Cantorchilus
Henicorhina
Cyphorhinus
Uropsila
Thryophilus
Campylorhynchus
Thryomanes
Thryothorus
Troglodytes
Ferminia
Cistothorus
Thryorchilus

23. [p. 507] After the account for *Turdus eunomus*, insert the following new species account:

Turdus naumanni Temminck. Naumann's Thrush.

Turdus naumanni Temminck, 1820, Manuel d'ornithologie, ed. 2, vol. 1, p. 170. (Silesia and Austria....Hungary.)

Habitat.—Deciduous and mixed woodlands with dense undergrowth and forest edges; open taiga forest. In migration and winter more open habitats, including parks and gardens.

Distribution.—Breeds in south-central and south-eastern Siberia between the middle Lena and middle Yenisei rivers, north to about 65°N and south to the tributaries of the Angara River, Lake Baikal, far north-central Mongolia in Zelter River Valley, Selenge Province (Sundev and Leahy 2019), Transbaikalia, and the Stanovoi Range, Sakha Republic. Breeding range mostly south of and at lower elevations than that of *T. eunomus*, but isolated populations are found in the lower Lena and lower Olenek river areas, north of the breeding range of *T. eunomus*.

Winters from extreme southeastern Russian Far East and North Korea to eastern and east-central China south to about the Yangtze River; small numbers to South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and southern China west to southeastern Tibet.

Migrates through Mongolia, north-central China, and southeastern Russian Far East.

Casual to northern southeast Asia and to Europe. Accidental to Israel, Kuwait, northern Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

Accidental to Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 5 June 2015; Lehman 2018, Pyle et al. 2021). Previous sight reports, some likely hybrids with *T. eunomus*, from the central and western Aleutians (Adak I., 22 October 1982, and Attu I., 20–21 May 2000; Gibson and Byrd 2007, Howell et al. 2014).

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

Delete the last sentence of the existing Notes under *T. eunomus*.

24. [p. 510] Extralimital species *Turdus maculirostris* is treated as a species separate from *T. nudigenis*. In the species account for *T. nudigenis*, delete the group names and “western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru” from the distributional statement and replace the third sentence of the existing Notes with the following: Formerly considered conspecific with *T. maculirostris* Berlepsch and Taczanowski, 1883 [Ecuadorian Thrush], but separated based on plumage, morphological, and habitat differences (Ridgely and Tudor 1989), following Remsen et al. (2022).

25. [p. 498] *Saxicola maurus* is treated as a species separate from extralimital species *S. torquatus* and *S. rubicola*. Remove the species account for *S. torquatus* and replace it with the following new account:

Saxicola maurus (Pallas). Asian Stonechat.

Muscicapa maura Pallas, 1773, Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs, vol. 2, p. 428. (Karassum [Ishim River, western Siberia].)

Habitat.—Breeds in open areas with bushes in lowlands and mountains. During migration and winter in open areas in lowlands (e.g., farmlands, including paddies).

Distribution.—Breeds from European Russia, the west side of the Caspian Sea and eastern Turkey east to the northeastern Russian Far East (vicinity of Anadyr) and south to northern Iran, northern Pakistan, northern India, northern Myanmar, extreme northwestern Thailand, northern Vietnam, South Korea, and central Honshu, Japan. Has bred in northeastern Finland.

Winters from eastern Iran and the Indian Subcontinent to mainland Southeast Asia and eastern China.

Rare in winter to the Middle East, the Arabian Peninsula and northeast Africa. Rare (mainly fall) to Western Europe. Casual to Sumatra and northern Borneo.

Casual migrant to western Alaska (St. Lawrence Island; Lehman 2018). Accidental in fall to interior and south-coastal Alaska (Galena, found dead 19 April 1986 but likely died the previous fall, specimen; Osborne and Osborne 1987; Middleton Island, 28 September 1990, specimen; DeCicco et al. 2017; and Anchorage, 24 September 2013, photos; Tobish 2014). Also accidental to California (San Clemente Island, 20–21 October 1995, photos; Sullivan and Patton 2006), and New Brunswick (Grand Manan Island, 1 October 1983, photos; Wilson 1986).

Notes.—Also known as Siberian Stonechat or Eastern Stonechat. Formerly considered conspecific with *S. torquatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) [African Stonechat] and *S. rubicola* (Linnaeus, 1766) [European Stonechat], but

separated due to genomic data (Van Doren et al. 2017) that indicate paraphyly of *S. torquatus sensu lato* with respect to *S. dacotiae* (Meade-Waldo, 1889) [Fuerteventura Stonechat]; *S. maurus* also separated from *S. rubicola* based on differences in vocalizations (Opaev et al. 2018) and sympatry without interbreeding in the Western Palearctic (Shirihai and Svensson 2018, Loskot and Bakhtadze 2020). As circumscribed here, *S. maurus* includes subspecies *stejnegeri*, which differs in genetics (e.g., Zink et al. 2009, Van Doren et al. 2017) and vocalizations (Opaev et al. 2018); however, the affinities of subspecies *przewalskii* and *indicus* are undetermined, and these names have priority over *stejnegeri*.

26. [p. 529] *Anthus chii* has been shown to be a synonym of *A. lutescens*, as proposed by Zimmer (1952, 1953), and to have priority over that name (Smith and Clay 2021). Change *Anthus lutescens* Pucheran to *Anthus chii* Vieillot and replace the current citation with the following:

Anthus chii Vieillot, 1818, Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, à l'Agriculture, à l'Économie rurale et domestique, à la Médecine, etc. par une Société de Naturalistes et d'Agriculteurs, Tome 26, Nouvelle Édition, p. 490. (Paraguay.)

Insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly known as *Anthus lutescens*, but *chii* has priority over that name (Smith and Clay 2021).

27. [pp. 642–643] *Sturnella lilianae* is treated as a species separate from *S. magna*. In the species account for *S. magna*, delete “[*magna* group]” from the *Breeds*, *Winters*, and *Casual* paragraphs of the distributional statements, replace “Middle America (except Baja California and northwestern Mexico) to central Panama” with “eastern and southern Mexico, and Central America south to central Panama”, delete the *Resident* paragraph in its entirety, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—*Sturnella magna* and *S. neglecta* rarely interbreed (Lanyon 1957, 1966; Rohwer 1972, 1973) and their hybrids are nearly sterile (Lanyon 1979). See comments under *S. lilianae*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *S. magna*:

Sturnella lilianae Oberholser. Chihuahuan Meadowlark.

Sturnella magna lilianae Oberholser, 1930, Scientific Publications of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History 1: p. 103, pl. 18. (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Xeric grasslands [subspecies *lilianae*] and humid grasslands [subspecies *auropectoralis*].

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and western Texas (possibly also

in southeastern Colorado) south to northern Sonora and northern Chihuahua, and disjunctly from southern Sinaloa and Durango south along the coast to Nayarit and in the interior to Michoacán and México.

Winters from central Arizona and southern New Mexico through the remainder of the breeding range.

Casual or accidental in winter west to the Colorado River (Arizona) and east to Kinney and Val Verde counties, Texas.

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1957, 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. magna* due to similarities in voice and plumage (Lanyon 1962), but separated based on genomic data that indicate that *S. magna sensu lato* is paraphyletic with respect to *S. neglecta*, and quantitative differences in vocalizations (Beam et al. 2021); morphological and ecological differences are also considerable (Rohwer 1976). As circumscribed here, *S. lilianae* consists of subspecies *lilianae* and *auropectoralis* (Barker et al. 2008, Beam et al. 2021).

28. [p. 631] *Saltator grandis* is treated as a species separate from extralimital species *S. coerulescens* and *S. olivascens*. Remove the species account for *S. coerulescens* and replace it with the following new account:

Saltator grandis (W. Deppe). Cinnamon-bellied Saltator.

Tanagra grandis W. Deppe (ex Lichtenstein MS), 1830, Preis-Verzeichniss der Säugethiere, Vögel, Amphibien, Fische und Krebse, welche von den Herren Deppe und Scheide in Mexico gesammelt worden, und bei dem unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten in Berlin gegen baare Zahlung in Preuss, p. 2. (Mexico; type from Jalapa, Veracruz, *vide* Stresemann, 1954, Condor 56: 91.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *S. coerulescens* in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—[same as for the *grandis* group]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *S. coerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 [Bluish-gray Saltator] and *S. olivascens* Cabanis, 1849 [Olive-gray Saltator], but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Boesman 2016c) and apparent paraphyly of *S. coerulescens sensu lato* with respect to *S. striatipictus* Lafresnaye, 1847 [Streaked Saltator] (Chaves et al. 2013).

29. [p. 685] Delete the account for *Macronectes giganteus* from the Appendix, Part 1.

30. [p. 691] Delete the account for *Grus monacha* from the Appendix, Part 1.

31. [p. 701] *Riccordia elegans* is added to the *Check-list* as a taxon of doubtful status. Insert the following new species account after the account for *Selasphorus floresii* in the Appendix, Part 2:

Riccordia elegans Gould. [Elegant Emerald]

Erythronota (?) *elegans* Gould, 1860, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 307. (Origin unknown.)

Known only from the unique type specimen. Although perhaps a valid taxon rather than a hybrid (Weller 1999), considerable uncertainty surrounds the provenance and identity of this bird.

32. [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:

Anthracothonax aurulentus Mango de Porto Rico
Cynanthus lawrencei Colibri des Marias
Cynanthus doubledayi Colibri de Doubleday
Trochilus scitulus Colibri à bec noir
Ramosomyia violiceps Ariane à couronne violette
Ramosomyia viridifrons Ariane à front vert
Grus monacha Grue moine
Macronectes halli Pétrel de Hall
Chondrohierax wilsonii Bec-en-croc de Cuba
Strix virgata Chouette mouchetée
Strix nigrolineata Chouette à lignes noires
Elaenia parvirostris Élénie à bec court
Philohydor lictor Tyran licteur
Herpsilochmus frater Grisin de Sclater
Hafferia zeledoni Alapi de Zeledon
Turdus naumanni Grive de Naumann
Saxicola maurus Tarier de Sibérie
Anthus chii Pipit jaunâtre
Sturnella lilianae Sturnelle de Lilian
Saltator grandis Saltator du Mexique
 in APPENDIX (Part 2)
Riccordia elegans Émeraude de Gould

For standardization purposes, remove the superfluous “la” from the following names:

Patagioenas caribaea Pigeon de la Jamaïque
Leptotila jamaicensis Colombe de la Jamaïque
Coccyzus vetula Tacco de la Jamaïque
Siphonorhis americana Engoulevent de la Jamaïque
Anthracothonax mango Mango de la Jamaïque
Todus todus Todier de la Jamaïque
Melanerpes herminieri Pic de la Guadeloupe
Melanerpes radiolatus Pic de la Jamaïque
Pachyramphus niger Bécarde de la Jamaïque
Vireo modestus Viréo de la Jamaïque
Corvus jamaicensis Corneille de la Jamaïque
Euphonia jamaica Organiste de la Jamaïque

Icterus bonana Oriole de la Martinique
Icterus leucopteryx Oriole de la Jamaïque
Nesopsar nigerrimus Carouge de la Jamaïque
Setophaga pharetra Paruline de la Jamaïque
Euneornis campestris Pique-orange de la Jamaïque

Delete the following names:

Pampa excellens Campyloptère de Wetmore
Leucolia violiceps Ariane à couronne violette
Leucolia viridifrons Ariane à front vert
Ciccaba virgata Chouette mouchetée
Ciccaba nigrolineata Chouette à lignes noires
Pitangus lictor Tyran licteur
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus Grisin à ailes rousses
Myrmeciza zeledoni Alapi de Zeledon
Saxicola torquatus Tarier pâte
Anthus lutescens Pipit jaunâtre
Saltator coerulescens Saltator gris
 in APPENDIX (Part 1)
Grus monacha Grue moine
Macronectes giganteus Pétrel géant

Change the sequence of genera in the families ANATIDAE and TROGLODYTIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include the separation of *Canachites franklinii* from Spruce Grouse *C. canadensis*; separation of *Patagioenas albilinea* from Band-tailed Pigeon *P. fasciata*; separation of *Piaya mexicana* from Squirrel Cuckoo *P. cayana*; separation of *Lampornis cinereicauda* from White-throated Mountain-gem *L. castaneiventris*; separation of *Pampa pampa* from Wedge-tailed Sabrewing *P. curvipennis*; separation of *Leucolia wagneri* from Green-fronted Hummingbird *L. viridifrons*; merger of Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus bachmani* with Blackish Oystercatcher *H. ater*; separation of *Numenius hudsonicus* from Whimbrel *N. phaeopus*; reversion to Mew Gull for the recently split Short-billed Gull *Larus brachyrhynchus*; separation of *Accipiter chionogaster* from Sharp-shinned Hawk *A. striatus*; separation of Barn Owl subspecies *Tyto alba insularis* and *T. a. nigrescens* as *T. insularis* or transfer to Ashy-faced Owl *T. glaucops*; separation of *Trogon ambiguus* from Elegant Trogon *T. elegans*; separation of *Pharomachrus costaricensis* from Resplendent Quetzal *P. mocinno*; separation of *Mionectes galbinus* from Olive-striped Flycatcher *M. olivaceus*; separation of *Elaenia cherriei* from Greater Antillean Elaenia *E. fallax*; separation of *Lepidocolaptes neglectus* from Spot-crowned Woodcreeper *L. affinis*; reinstatement of Northwestern Crow *Corvus caurinus* as a species; separation of Caribbean island populations of House Wren *Troglodytes aedon* into as many as seven species; separation of *Thryothorus*

albinucha from Carolina Wren *T. ludovicianus*; separation of *Turdus daguae* from White-throated Thrush *T. assimilis*; separation of *Turdus confinis* from American Robin *T. migratorius*; separation of Red-legged Thrush *Turdus plumbeus* into two or three species; and merger of Cassia Crossbill *Loxia sinesciuris* with Red Crossbill *L. curvirostra*.

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