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Check List Supplement

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Sixty-fifth Supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds*

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This is the 24th 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 April 25, 2023 and April 30, 2024 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 Oscar Johnson joined the committee, and J. V. Remsen, Jr. and Kevin Winker left the committee.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) 1 species (*Hippolais icterina*) is added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information; (2) 16 species (*Colinus leucopogon*, *Pterodroma caribbaea*, *Sula brewsteri*, *Ardea coromanda*, *Colaptes mexicanoides*, *Automolus cervinigularis*, *Campylorhynchus humilis*, *C. capistratus*, *Troglodytes musculus*, *T. beani*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mesoleucus*, *T. musicus*, *T. grenadensis*, *Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae*, and *Anthus japonicus*) are added to the main list because of splits from species already on the list; (3) 1 species (*Calonectris borealis*) is added to the main list because of a split from a species already on the list, and the English name of that species (*C. diomedea*) is transferred to the new species; (4) 3 species names are changed (to *Tyto furcata*, *Tolmomyias flavotectus*, and *Acrochordopus zeledoni*) because of splits from extralimital species; (5) the English names and distributional statements of 4 species (*Anarhynchus mongolus*, *Puffinus lherminieri*, *Ardea intermedia*, and *Tolmomyias flaviventris*) are changed because of splits from extralimital species; (6) the distributional statements of 2 species (*Gelochelidon nilotica* and *Oenanthe oenanthe*) are changed, with no change in English name, because of splits from extralimital species; (7) 2 species (*Acanthis cabaret* and *A. hornemanni*) are lost by merger with a species already on the list; (8) 6 genera (*Ortygornis*, *Eudromias*, *Anarhynchus*, *Hesperoburhinus*, *Acrochordopus*, and *Driophlox*) are added due to splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 13 scientific names (*Ortygornis pondicerianus*, *Eudromias morinellus*, *Anarhynchus mongolus*, *A. leschenaultii*, *A. veredus*, *A. wilsonia*, *A. collaris*, *A. montanus*, *A. nivosus*, *Hesperoburhinus bistriatus*, *Acrochordopus zeledoni*, *Driophlox fuscicauda*, and *D. atrimaxillaris*) and the loss of 1 genus (*Burhinus*); (9) 4 genera (*Ixobrychus*, *Bubulcus*, *Calocitta*, and *Psilorhinus*) are lost by merger with genera already on the list, resulting in changes to 7 scientific names (*Botaurus exilis*, *B. minutus*, *B. sinensis*, *Ardea ibis*, *Cyanocorax colliei*, *C. formosus*, and *C. morio*); (10) the scientific name of 1 species is changed (to *Chrysuronia boucardi*) due to transfer between genera already

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on the list; (11) the hyphen is removed from the English group name of 3 species (*Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Nyctanassa violacea*, and *Horornis diphone*); (12) the English group name of one genus (*Tolmomyias*) is changed, resulting in changes to the English names of 3 species; and (13) 1 species (*Circus aeruginosus*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

A new placement in the linear sequence is adopted for *Ectopistes migratorius*, a modified subfamily classification and revised linear sequence are adopted for the Charadriidae, a new subfamily classification and revised linear sequence are adopted for the Ardeidae, and revised linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera *Tolmomyias* and *Cyanocorax*, 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.americanornithology.org/taxa, and proposals that form the basis for this supplement can be found at https://americanornithology.org/about/committees/nacc/current-prior-proposals/2024-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 2,201. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Colinus leucopogon Spot-bellied Bobwhite.
Ortygornis pondicerianus Gray Francolin. (H, I)
Chrysuronia boucardi Mangrove Hummingbird.
Pluvialinae
Eudromias morinellus Eurasian Dotterel.
Anarhynchus mongolus Siberian Sand-Plover. (N)
Anarhynchus leschenaultii Greater Sand-Plover. (A)
Anarhynchus veredus Oriental Plover. (A)
Anarhynchus wilsonia Wilson's Plover.
Anarhynchus collaris Collared Plover.
Anarhynchus montanus Mountain Plover.
Anarhynchus nivosus Snowy Plover.
Hesperoburhinus bistriatus Double-striped Thick-knee.
Pterodroma caribbaea Jamaican Petrel.
Calonectris borealis Cory's Shearwater. (N)
Calonectris diomedea Scopoli's Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus lherminieri Sargasso Shearwater.
Sula brewsteri Cocos Booby.
Tigriornithinae
Cochleariinae
Agamiinae
Botaurinae
Botaurus exilis Least Bittern.
Botaurus minutus Little Bittern. (A)
Botaurus sinensis Yellow Bittern. (A)
Ardeinae
Ardea intermedia Medium Egret. (A)
Ardea ibis Western Cattle-Egret.
Ardea coromanda Eastern Cattle-Egret. (A)
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night Heron.
Nyctanassa violacea Yellow-crowned Night Heron.
Tyto furcata American Barn Owl.
Colaptes mexicanoides Guatemalan Flicker.
Automolus cervinigularis Fawn-throated Foliage-gleaner.
Automolus ochrolaemus Ochre-throated Foliage-gleaner.
Tolmomyias flavotectus Yellow-winged Flatbill.
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Yellow-olive Flatbill.
Tolmomyias flaviventris Ochre-lored Flatbill.
Acrochordopus zeledoni White-fronted Tyrannulet.
Cyanocorax colliei Black-throated Magpie-Jay.
Cyanocorax formosus White-throated Magpie-Jay.
Cyanocorax morio Brown Jay.
Hippolais icterina Icterine Warbler. (A)
Horornis diphone Japanese Bush Warbler. (H, I)
Troglodytes aedon Northern House Wren.
Troglodytes musculus Southern House Wren.
Troglodytes beani Cozumel Wren.
Troglodytes martinicensis Kalinago Wren.
Troglodytes mesoleucus St. Lucia Wren.
Troglodytes musicus St. Vincent Wren.
Troglodytes grenadensis Grenada Wren.
Campylorhynchus rufinucha Veracruz Wren.
Campylorhynchus humilis Russet-naped Wren.
Campylorhynchus capistratus Rufous-backed Wren.
Ramphocinclus brachyurus Martinique Thrasher.
Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae St. Lucia Thrasher.
Anthus japonicus Siberian Pipit. (N)
Acanthis flammea Redpoll.
Driophlox fuscicauda Red-throated Ant-Tanager.
Driophlox atrimaxillaris Black-cheeked Ant-Tanager.

Delete the following names:

Francolinus pondicerianus Gray Francolin. (H, I)
****Amazilia boucardi*** Mangrove Hummingbird.
Vanellinae
Charadrius morinellus Eurasian Dotterel.
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand-Plover. (N)
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand-Plover. (A)
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover. (A)
Charadrius wilsonia Wilson's Plover.
Charadrius collaris Collared Plover.
Charadrius montanus Mountain Plover.
Charadrius nivosus Snowy Plover.
Burhinus bistriatus Double-striped Thick-knee.
Calonectris diomedea Cory's Shearwater. (N)
Puffinus lherminieri Audubon's Shearwater.
Ixobrychus sinensis Yellow Bittern. (A)
Ixobrychus exilis Least Bittern.
Ixobrychus minutus Little Bittern. (A)
Bubulcus ibis Cattle Egret.
Ardea intermedia Intermediate Egret. (A)
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night-Heron.
Nyctanassa violacea Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.
Tyto alba Barn Owl.
Automolus ochrolaemus Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner.
Tolmomyias sulphurescens Yellow-olive Flycatcher.
Tolmomyias assimilis Yellow-margined Flycatcher.
Tolmomyias flaviventris Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.
Phyllomyias burmeisteri Rough-legged Tyrannulet.
Calocitta colliei Black-throated Magpie-Jay.
Calocitta formosa White-throated Magpie-Jay.

Psilorhinus morio Brown Jay.
Horornis diphone Japanese Bush-Warbler. (H, I)
Troglodytes aedon House Wren.
Campylorhynchus rufinucha Rufous-naped Wren.
Ramphocinclus brachyurus White-breasted Thrasher.
Acanthis flammea Common Redpoll.
Acanthis cabaret Lesser Redpoll. (A)
Acanthis hornemanni Hoary Redpoll.
Habia fuscicauda Red-throated Ant-Tanager.
Habia atrimaxillaris Black-cheeked Ant-Tanager.

Move †***Ectopistes migratorius*** to follow ***Columba palumbus*** in the linear sequence.

Adopt the following linear sequence for subfamilies and species in the family Charadriidae:

Pluvialinae
Pluvialis squatarola
Pluvialis apricaria
Pluvialis dominica
Pluvialis fulva
Charadriinae
Eudromias morinellus
Charadrius vociferus
Charadrius hiaticula
Charadrius semipalmatus
Charadrius melodus
Charadrius dubius
Vanellus vanellus
Vanellus chilensis
Anarhynchus mongolus
Anarhynchus leschenaultii
Anarhynchus veredus
Anarhynchus wilsonia
Anarhynchus collaris
Anarhynchus montanus
Anarhynchus nivosus

Adopt the following linear sequence for subfamilies and species in the family Ardeidae:

Tigriornithinae
Tigrisoma lineatum
Tigrisoma mexicanum
Tigrisoma fasciatum
Cochleariinae
Cochlearius cochlearius
Agamiinae
Agamia agami
Botaurinae
Botaurus exilis
Botaurus lentiginosus
Botaurus pinnatus
Botaurus minutus
Botaurus sinensis
Ardeinae
Pilherodius pileatus
Syrigma sibilatrix
Egretta caerulea
Egretta tricolor
Egretta rufescens
Egretta eulophotes
Egretta thula
Egretta garzetta
Egretta gularis
Nyctanassa violacea
Nycticorax nycticorax
Butorides striata
Butorides virescens
Ardeola bacchus
Ardea alba
Ardea intermedia
Ardea ibis
Ardea coromanda
Ardea cinerea
Ardea herodias
Ardea cocoi
Ardea purpurea

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Tolmomyias*:

Tolmomyias flavotectus
Tolmomyias sulphurescens
Tolmomyias flaviventris

Adopt the following linear sequence for species in the genus *Cyanocorax*:

Cyanocorax colliei
Cyanocorax formosus
Cyanocorax morio
Cyanocorax yncas
Cyanocorax melanocyaneus
Cyanocorax yucatanicus
Cyanocorax beecheii
Cyanocorax sanblasianus
Cyanocorax dickeyi
Cyanocorax affinis

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. 126] *Colinus leucopogon* is treated as a species separate from *C. cristatus*. In the species account for *C. cristatus*, remove the *leucopogon* group from the distributional statement, change the second paragraph of the distributional statement to "Introduced and formerly established in the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas; Wetmore 1927) and Grenadines (Mustique; Clark 1905), but now extirpated.", and replace the existing Notes with the following: See comments under *C. leucopogon*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *C. cristatus*:

Colinus leucopogon (Lesson). Spot-bellied Bobwhite.

Ortyx leucopogon Lesson, 1842, Revue Zoologique 5: 175. (San Carlos, Central America = La Union, El Salvador.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Second-growth Scrub (0–1800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope from eastern Guatemala (including the upper Motagua Valley on the Caribbean drainage) south through El Salvador, Honduras (including the Sula, Comayagua, and Quimistán valleys on the Caribbean slope), and Nicaragua to central Costa Rica.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. cristatus*, but separated based on differences in plumage (which are especially pronounced between the geographically proximate subspecies of each) and genetics commensurate with those between *C. virginianus* and *C. nigrogularis* (Peters 1934, Ridgway and Friedmann 1946, Salter et al. 2022); there are also apparently differences in egg color (Stiles and Skutch 1989, Carroll 1994). Vocalizations are similar among all species of *Colinus* but are reported to differ more between *C. cristatus* and *C. leucopogon* than between *C. virginianus* and *C. nigrogularis* (Sandoval 2020; also see Stiles and Skutch 1989).

2. [p. 115] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Stein et al. 2015, Cai et al. 2017, Mandiwana-Neudani et al. 2019, Kimball et al. 2021) have shown that species formerly placed in *Francolinus* form two deeply divergent lineages that may not be sister groups. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Pavo cristatus*, insert the following new heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus ***ORTYGORNIS*** Reichenbach

Ortygornis Reichenbach, 1853, Avium Systema Naturale p. XXVIII. Type, by original designation, *Tetrao pondicerianus* Gmelin.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Francolinus*, but genetic data (Stein et al. 2015, Cai et al. 2017, Mandiwana-Neudani et al. 2019, Kimball et al. 2021) indicate that *Francolinus*, even after the removal of *Pternistis* (Chesser et al. 2019), consisted of two deeply divergent lineages that may not be sister groups, and that *pondicerianus* does not group with true *Francolinus*. See comments under *Pternistis*.

Change ***Francolinus pondicerianus*** to ***Ortygornis pondicerianus***, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Ortygornis*, and insert the following Notes for this species:

Notes.—See comments under *Ortygornis*.

Change the existing Notes under *Francolinus* to the following:

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

3. [p. 79] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Johnson et al. 2010, Fulton et al. 2012a, b, Soares et al. 2016, Bruxaux 2018) have shown that the current placement of *Ectopistes migratorius* in the linear sequence of the Columbidae does not reflect its evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Move the heading and citation for genus *Ectopistes* and the species account for *Ectopistes migratorius* to follow the species account for *Columba palumbus*, and insert the following sentence at the end of the existing Notes for *E. migratorius*: Placement of *E. migratorius* in the linear sequence follows Johnson et al. (2010), Fulton et al. (2012a, 2012b), Soares et al. (2016), and Bruxaux (2018), all of whom found *E. migratorius* to be sister to *Patagioenas*.

4. [p. 298] Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Albertazzi et al. 2024) has shown that *Amazilia boucardi* is part of the genus *Chrysuronia* and not closely related to *Amazilia*. This finding results in the following changes:

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

Notes.—See comments under *Leucolia*, *Saucerottia*, *Polyerata*, *Chrysuronia boucardi*, and *Amazilia luciae*.

Change ***Amazilia boucardi*** to ***Chrysuronia boucardi***, move the account for this species to follow the heading and citation for Genus ***CHRYSURONIA*** Bonaparte, and change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—Also known as Boucard's Hummingbird. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Amazilia*, although later considered unlikely to be related to true *Amazilia* (Chesser et al. 2020). Genetic data (Albertazzi et al. 2024) indicate that this species belongs in the genus *Chrysuronia*.

Change the existing Notes under *Amazilia luciae* to the following, removing mention of *A. boucardi* from these Notes:

Notes.—This species was not included in McGuire et al. (2014) and is of uncertain generic placement. It is retained in *Amazilia* until it can be placed confidently based on new data.

5. [p. 141] Phylogenetic analysis of morphological data and nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Černý and Natale 2022) has shown that the genus *Burhinus* is paraphyletic with respect to *Esacus* and that *B. bistriatus* and extralimital species *B. superciliaris* form a deeply divergent clade outside of the main *Burhinus/Esacus* clade. These findings result in the following changes:

Replace the heading and citation for Genus ***BURHINUS*** Illiger with the following:

Genus ***HESPEROBURHINUS*** Černý, van Els, Natale, and Gregory

Hesperoburhinus Černý et al., 2023, Avian Systematics 1: 39. Type, by original designation, *Charadrius bistriatus* Wagler.

Notes.—Genetic and morphological data (Černý and Natale 2022) indicate that the genus *Burhinus sensu lato* is paraphyletic with respect to *Esacus* and that *B. bistriatus* and extralimital species *B. superciliaris* form a deeply divergent clade outside of the main *Burhinus/Esacus* clade.

Change ***Burhinus bistriatus*** to ***Hesperoburhinus bistriatus*** and move the account for this species to follow the heading and Notes for *Hesperoburhinus*.

6. [pp. 142–149] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Baker et al. 2007, Barth et al. 2013, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022) have shown that the subfamily classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of species in the family Charadriidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. We adopt a new classification based on their findings, which results in the following changes:

Rearrange the sequence of subfamilies, genera, and species as follows, in keeping with the changes to the subfamily classification, genus limits, and species limits detailed below, and adding parentheses to the author names for *Eudromias morinellus*, *Anarhynchus mongolus, A. leschenaultii*, *A. veredus*, *A. wilsonia*, *A. collaris*, *A. montanus*, and *A. nivosus*:

Subfamily Pluvialinae: Golden-Plovers
Genus *Pluvialis* Brisson
Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus)
Pluvialis apricaria (Linnaeus)
Pluvialis dominica (Müller)
Pluvialis fulva (Gmelin)
Subfamily Charadriinae: Lapwings and Plovers
Genus *Eudromias* C. L. Brehm
Eudromias morinellus (Linnaeus)
Genus *Charadrius* Linnaeus
Charadrius vociferus Linnaeus
Charadrius hiaticula Linnaeus
Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte
Charadrius melodus Ord
Charadrius dubius Scopoli
Genus *Vanellus* Brisson
Vanellus vanellus (Linnaeus)
Vanellus chilensis (Molina)
Genus *Anarhynchus* Quoy and Gaimard
Anarhynchus mongolus (Pallas)
Anarhynchus leschenaultii (Lesson)
Anarhynchus veredus (Gould)
Anarhynchus wilsonia (Ord)
Anarhynchus collaris (Vieillot)
Anarhynchus montanus (Townsend)
Anarhynchus nivosus (Linnaeus)

Insert the following Notes after the heading Family **CHARADRIIDAE**: Lapwings and Plovers:

Notes.—Linear sequence of genera and species follows Černý and Natale (2022).

After the heading and Notes for Charadriidae, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily PLUVIALINAE: Golden-Plovers

Move the heading Genus ***PLUVIALIS*** Brisson, its citation, and the species accounts for *Pluvialis squatarola*, *P. apricaria*, *P. dominica*, and *P. fulva* to follow the new subfamily heading. After this heading, insert the following Notes:

Notes.—Species of *Pluvialis* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the subfamily Charadriinae, but genetic data (Baker et al. 2007, Barth et al. 2013, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022) indicate that *Pluvialis* forms a deeply diverged sister lineage to the rest of the plovers.

Change the heading Subfamily CHARADRIINAE: Plovers to Subfamily CHARADRIINAE: Lapwings and Plovers, move this heading to follow the species account for *Pluvialis fulva*, and insert the following Notes:

Notes.—*Vanellus vanellus* and *V. chilensis* were formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the subfamily Vanellinae, but genetic data (Baker et al. 2007, Barth et al. 2013, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022) indicate that *Vanellus* is nested within the Charadriinae.

Delete the heading Subfamily VANELLINAE: Lapwings, and the Notes following this heading, and move the genus heading and citations for *Vanellus* and the species accounts for *V. vanellus* and *V. chilensis* to follow the species account for *Charadrius dubius*.

After the heading Subfamily CHARADRIINAE: Lapwings and Plovers, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genus ***EUDROMIAS*** C. L. Brehm

Remove the citation for *Eudromias* from the synonymy of *Charadrius*, place it under the heading for *Eudromias*, and add the following Notes:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in the genus *Charadrius*, but genetic data (Baker et al. 2007, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022) indicate that *Eudromias* forms a separate lineage deeply divergent from *Charadrius*.

Change ***Charadrius morinellus*** to ***Eudromias morinellus***, add parentheses around the authority for *E. morinellus*, place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Eudromias*, and change the existing Notes for this species to the following:

Notes.—Also known as the Dotterel in Old World literature. See comments under *Eudromias*.

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

Notes.—See comments under *Eudromias* and *Anarhynchus*.

After the species account for *Vanellus chilensis*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genus ***ANARHYNCHUS*** Quoy and Gaimard

Anarhynchus Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voyage de découvertes de l'Astrolabe, Zoologie 1, p. 252. Type, by monotypy, *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy and Gaimard.

Notes.—Species in this genus were formerly placed in *Charadrius*, but *Charadrius* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Vanellus* (Baker et al. 2007, Barth et al. 2013, Dos Remedios et al. 2015, Černý and Natale 2022).

Change ***Charadrius mongolus*** to ***Anarhynchus mongolus***, ***Charadrius leschenaultii*** to ***Anarhynchus leschenaultii***, ***Charadrius veredus*** to ***Anarhynchus veredus***, ***Charadrius wilsonia*** to ***Anarhynchus wilsonia***, ***Charadrius collaris*** to ***Anarhynchus collaris***, ***Charadrius montanus*** to ***Anarhynchus montanus***, and ***Charadrius nivosus*** to ***Anarhynchus nivosus***, add parentheses to the authority names for each of these

species, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and Notes for *Anarhynchus*, make the appropriate changes to generic names and abbreviations within the existing Notes, and insert the following at the end of the species accounts for *A. leschenaultii*, *A. veredus*, and *A. collaris*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Charadrius*. See comments under *Anarhynchus*.

Insert the following at the end of the existing Notes for *A. wilsonia* and *A. nivosus*, and replace the second sentence of the existing Notes for *A. montanus* with: Formerly placed in *Charadrius*. See comments under *Anarhynchus*.

7. [p. 145] Extralimital species *Anarhynchus atrifrons* is treated as a species separate from *A. mongolus*. In the species account for *A. mongolus*, change the English name to Siberian Sand-Plover, change the habitat and distributional statements as follows, and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Habitat.—Breeds on flat or slightly slanted areas with lichens in alpine and sub-alpine regions in mountains, and on shingle and sand dunes in coastal areas. Winters in tidal wetlands and on sandy beaches.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the Kolyma Range east to Chukota and discontinuously south and west to the Koryak Highlands south and west to Kamchatka and the northern Kuril Islands, Commander Islands, Magadan, and the Sikhote-Alin and Stanovoy Ranges. In North America, casual or rare breeder to western Alaska where it has nested at Goodnews Bay and at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island.

Winters from southern Japan (Kyushu and the Ryukyu Islands), Taiwan, coastal southeastern China, the Philippines, and the Lesser Sundas, east and south to Australia and Melanesia; rarely, but regularly, west to the Greater Sundas and east to New Zealand.

Migrates coastally in eastern China, Korea, Japan, Sakhalin, and around the Sea of Okhotsk and inland through Manchuria, northern Mongolia, and Trans-Baikalia.

Rare migrant to western and southwestern Alaska. Casual along the Pacific Coast of North America in fall south to southern California. Accidental, mostly in fall, from northern Arizona and in eastern North America in southern Ontario (spring), Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Louisiana (twice), and northern Florida.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *A. atrifrons* (Wagler, 1829) [Tibetan Sand-Plover], but separated based on paraphyly of *A. mongolus sensu lato* with respect to *A. leschenaultii*, as well as differences in morphology and vocalizations (Hirschfeld et al. 2000, Wei et al. 2022). Formerly known as Mongolian Plover. Formerly placed in *Charadrius*. See comments under *Anarhynchus*.

8. [pp. 196–197] Extralimital species *Gelochelidon macrotarsa* is treated as a species separate from *G. nilotica*. In the species account for *G. nilotica*, remove "also in Australia" from the *Breeds* section of the distributional statement, change "also in Australia and Tasmania" in the *Winters* section to "also in northwestern Australia, wandering to coastal southern Australia," and insert the following new paragraph after the *Winters* paragraph:

Accidental in New Zealand.

Insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with extralimital species *G. macrotarsa* (Gould, 1837) [Australian Tern], but separated based on differences in morphology, molt schedule, juvenile begging calls, migration strategies, foraging behavior, and mitochondrial DNA (Rogers et al. 2005, Tavares and Baker 2008).

9. [p. 14] *Pterodroma caribbaea* is treated as a species separate from *P. hasitata*. In the species account for *P. hasitata*, remove "Jamaica (Blue Mountains, formerly)," from the distributional statement, delete the first sentence of the existing Notes, and add the following to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *P. caribbaea*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *P. hasitata*:

Pterodroma caribbaea Carte. Jamaican Petrel.

Pterodroma caribbaea Carte, 1866, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London p. 93, pl. 10. (Blue Mountains, Jamaica.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters; nests in burrows at high elevations on island mountain summits.

Distribution.—Jamaica (Blue Mountains and John Crow Mountains, formerly). Early unconfirmed reports of dark petrels breeding on Guadeloupe (Labat 1742) and in 1905 on Dominica (Douglas 2000) might pertain to this species.

Range at sea unknown.

Probably extinct (Simons et al. 2013); last confirmed record 1879 (Bourne 1965). Searches at suspected breeding grounds in the 1960s–1970s (Douglas 2000), in 1996–2000 (https://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/jamaican-petrel-pterodroma-caribbaea), and at sea in 2009 (Shirihai et al. 2010) failed to detect any birds, although unconfirmed auditory detections in the John Crow Mountains reported in 1971 (Douglas 2000).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *P. hasitata*, but separated based on differences in morphology commensurate with or greater than those between other species of *Pterodroma*, and inconsistent with intraspecific polymorphism (i.e., color morphs; Imber 1991); differences in feather lice also reported (Zonfrillo 1993).

10. [pp. 17–18] *Calonectris borealis* is treated as a species separate from *C. diomedea*. In the species account for *C. diomedea*, change the English name to Scopoli's Shearwater and change the distributional statement to the following:

Breeds in the Mediterranean Sea from Gibraltar, Corsica, and Sardinia locally east to the Adriatic Sea, the Balkans, Turkey, and the Near East; a few pairs have bred along the Bay of Biscay coast in western France.

Ranges at sea in the Atlantic Ocean, primarily in the Canary Current off northwestern Africa and rarely to the Benguela Current off southwestern Africa, with adults moving rapidly between breeding colonies and the wintering grounds (Ramos et al. 2009, González-Solís et al. 2007). Subadults

and immatures winter in the eastern Atlantic and summer in the northwestern Atlantic, where uncommon from New England to Florida, and rare west in the Gulf of Mexico to Texas (Howell 2012).

Casual in the Gulf of Aqaba (Shirihai 1996) and in the northeastern Atlantic (UK). Accidental in Oman (Hirschfeld 1992). Status off eastern Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina is uncertain, given difficulties in separating *C. borealis* and *C. diomedea* at sea.

Accidental in New Brunswick (off Grand Manan Island, 4 July 2015, photos; Mills et al. 2015) and Panama (off Ngäbe-Buglé, 9 September 2023, photos; https://ebird.org/checklist/S149668463).

Insert the following Notes at the end of the species account for *C. diomedea*:

Notes.—See comments under *C. borealis* and *C. edwardsii*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *C. diomedea*:

Calonectris borealis Cory. Cory's Shearwater.

Calonectris borealis Cory, 1881, Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club 6: 84. (off Chatham Island, Massachusetts.)

Habitat.—Pelagic Waters, primarily warm water over continental shelf; nests in burrows or crevices on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands in the eastern North Atlantic Ocean in the Azores, on Berlenga Island off Portugal, and in the Madeira, Salvage, and Canary islands, and on Terreros Island (Almería) and the Chafarinas Islands in the western Mediterranean, where it overlaps with *C. diomedea*.

Ranges at sea primarily in the Atlantic Ocean, mainly off southwestern Africa and the Canary Current, also off southeastern Argentina, and off southern and southeastern Africa (Benguela and Agulhas currents), with adults moving rapidly between breeding colonies and the wintering grounds (González-Solís et al. 2007, Missagia et al. 2015). Subadults and immatures winter in the South Atlantic and summer in the northwestern Atlantic (Missagia et al. 2015, Ramos et al. 2019); fairly common from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia south to Florida, northeast to Ireland and Great Britain, and uncommon west in the Gulf of Mexico to Texas (Howell 2012).

Casual in the Bahamas (Grand Bahama), Cuba (off Gibara), Barbados, and Trinidad; casual inland, especially in connection with hurricanes.

Accidental in the southern and western Caribbean Sea, off northwestern Baja California, off California, and off New Zealand (Oliver 1934) and Australia (https://ebird.org/checklist/S57586873). Identification of vagrant records can be uncertain, given difficulties in separating *C. borealis* and *C. diomedea* at sea, but many with good photos are identifiable to species.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. diomedea* (under the English name Cory's Shearwater), but separated based on sympatric breeding with limited gene flow (Thibault and Bretagnolle 1998, Martínez-Abraín et al. 2002, Gómez-Díaz et al. 2009), paraphyly of *C. diomedea sensu lato* with respect to *C. edwardsii* (Gómez-Díaz et al. 2006, 2009), and differences in foraging ecology (Navarro et al. 2009), morphology (Gómez-Díaz et al. 2009), vocalizations (Bretagnolle and Lequette 1990, Thibault and Bretagnolle 1998), and chemical profiles of uropygial secretions (Zidat et al. 2017).

11. [pp. 21–22] Change the type locality of *Puffinus lherminieri* to "Saint Barthélemy, 'Guadeloupe,' West Indies," following Olson (2013), who designated a neotype for this species.

12. [pp. 21–22] Extralimital species *Puffinus bailloni*, *P. bannermani*, *P. persicus*, and *P. boydi* are treated as species separate from *P. lherminieri*. In the species account for *P. lherminieri*, change the English name to Sargasso Shearwater and change the distributional statement to the following:

Breeds in the Caribbean and western Atlantic region on Crab Cay (off Isla Providencia, in the western Caribbean Sea), on Tiger Rock and other nearby islets (off the Caribbean coast of Bocas del Toro, Panama), on Los Hermanos and Islas Los Roques (off Venezuela), on Bermuda (formerly), in the central and southern Bahamas, near Puerto Rico (Mona Island, and Cayo del Agua, off Culebra), in the Virgin Islands, and widely in the Lesser Antilles (from St. Martin south to islets off Tobago), Fernando de Noronha (off Brazil), and the Itatiaia Archipelago (Mackin 2016, Sangster et al. 2024).

Ranges at sea in the western Atlantic from waters southeast of Massachusetts (rare or casual to Nova Scotia), south to Florida and throughout the West Indies to the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica and Panama, and locally south to southeastern Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico west (casually) to Louisiana and Texas.

Accidental inland in Kentucky, western Massachusetts, and Ontario.

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Previously known as Audubon's Shearwater, when considered conspecific with *P. subalaris*, *P. bailloni* (Bonaparte, 1857) [Tropical Shearwater], *P. bannermani* Mathews and Iredale, 1915 [Bannerman's Shearwater], *P. persicus* Hume, 1873 [Persian Shearwater], and *P. boydi* Mathews, 1912 [Boyd's Shearwater]. Separated from *P. subalaris* (Chesser et al. 2012) based on phylogenetic data (Austin et al. 2004). Separated from *P. bailloni*, *P. bannermani*, and *P. persicus* based on genetic data (Austin et al. 2004, Ferrer-Obiol et al. 2021) that indicate that these species are not closely related to *P. lherminieri*, as well as biogeographic considerations. Separated from *P. boydi* based on genetic data (Ferrer-Obiol et al. 2021) that indicate that *P. boydi* is sister to *P. baroli* rather than to *P. lherminieri*, as well as vocal and morphological differences from both *P. baroli* and *P. lherminieri* (Sangster et al. 2024); *P. boydi* and *P. baroli* also differ in morphology (Flood and van der Vliet 2019).

13. [p. 29] *Sula brewsteri* is treated as a species separate from *S. leucogaster*. In the species account for *S. leucogaster*, change the distributional statement to the following:

Breeds on islands in the Atlantic Ocean, including Fernando de Noronha (Brazil), islands off coastal southeastern Brazil, Boatswain Bird Island (Ascension Islands), Cape Verde Islands, Alcatraz Island (Guinea), and Gulf of Guinea islands; in the Caribbean from the Bahamas and Cayman Islands through the Lesser Antilles, islets off the Yucatán Peninsula and Honduras to Panama, San Andrés and Providencia islands (Colombia), islets off Venezuela, and Tobago; in the Indian Ocean, from islets of Red Sea, off Somalia, Socotra, Cosmoledo (Seychelles), Madagascar, Chagos Archipelago, Cocos (Keeling), Christmas Island, southern Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Malayan Peninsula, Flores and Banda Seas, northern Australia, Melanesia, and throughout the tropical Pacific east to the Gambier Islands (Thibault and Cibois 2017), the Hawaiian Islands, and the Revillagigedo Islands (VanderWerf et al. 2023).

Ranges at sea generally in the breeding range, mostly near breeding islets.

Casual north to northern Japan (Hokkaido) and far eastern Russia.

Casual or accidental inland in eastern and midwestern North America, north as far as Ontario, and west as far as New Mexico and Colorado (Baumann et al. 2023). Accidental in Alaska (central Bering Sea, one landed on a ship 13 and 15 July 2000; specimen), although this record may have been human-assisted (Gibson and Withrow 2015).

Add the following to the end of the existing Notes: See comments under *S. brewsteri*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *S. leucogaster*:

Sula brewsteri Goss. Cocos Booby.

Sula brewsteri Goss, 1888, Auk 5: 242. (San Pedro Mártir Island, Gulf of California.)

Habitat.—Coastal Waters, Pelagic Waters; nests on the ground on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands off southern California (Sutil Rock, Channel Islands), western Mexico from central Baja California and the Gulf of California through the Revillagigedo Islands and Clipperton Island, the Pacific coast of Central America, including Cocos Island (Costa Rica), and Colombia; breeding range has recently expanded to include the Hawaiian Islands, Palmyra (Line Islands), and (rarely) the Mariana Islands and islands off Japan.

Ranges at sea generally in the breeding range, mostly near breeding islets, from Baja California south to northwestern South America, regularly north in small numbers along the Pacific coast as far as Washington; casually inland in southeastern California (Salton Sea, Colorado River), southern Nevada (Lake Mead), and western and southern Arizona. Casual to the Galapagos Islands and south to central Chile.

Accidental off the Caribbean coast of Panama (https://ebird.org/checklist/S166714313), off British Columbia (Roy 2014), Alaska (Gibson and Withrow 2015), Kiribati, Easter Island, and Japan (VanderWerf et al. 2023).

Notes.—Also known as Brewster's Booby. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *S. leucogaster*, although previously treated as a separate species (AOU 1931); separated based on strong, positive, assortative mating with respect to *S. l. plotus*, and plumage differences commensurate with those between other species pairs in the genus *Sula* (Thibault and Cibois 2017, VanderWerf et al. 2023). The English name refers to the Cocos Plate, the tectonic plate that contains a large part of the range of this species (*cf.* Nazca Booby *Sula granti* and the Nazca Plate).

14. [pp. 36–47] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Hruska et al. 2023) have shown that the higher classification, generic limits, and linear sequence of species in the family Ardeidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. We adopt a new classification based on their findings, which results in the following changes:

Replace the existing Notes under Family **ARDEIDAE**: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies with the following: Sequence of taxa and subfamily classification follow Hruska et al. (2023).

Replace the existing tribes with subfamilies as below, rearrange the sequence of genera and species as follows, in keeping with the new subfamily classification and changes to genus limits and species limits detailed below, and removing parentheses from the author names for *Ardea ibis* and *Ardea alba* (the latter correcting an error in AOU 1998):

Subfamily Tigriornithinae: Tiger-Herons
- Genus *Tigrisoma* Swainson
  - *Tigrisoma lineatum* (Boddaert)
  - *Tigrisoma mexicanum* Swainson
  - *Tigrisoma fasciatum* (Such)

Subfamily Cochleariinae: Boat-billed Herons
- Genus *Cochlearius* Brisson
  - *Cochlearius cochlearius* (Linnaeus)

Subfamily Agamiinae: Agami Herons
- Genus *Agamia* Reichenbach
  - *Agamia agami* (Gmelin)

Subfamily Botaurinae: Bitterns
- Genus *Botaurus* Stephens
  - *Botaurus exilis* (Gmelin)
  - *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Rackett)
  - *Botaurus pinnatus* (Wagler)
  - *Botaurus minutus* (Linnaeus)
  - *Botaurus sinensis* (Gmelin)

Subfamily Ardeinae: Typical Herons
- Genus *Pilherodius* Bonaparte
  - *Pilherodius pileatus* (Boddaert)
- Genus *Syrigma* Ridgway
  - *Syrigma sibilatrix* (Temminck)
- Genus *Egretta* Forster
  - *Egretta caerulea* (Linnaeus)
  - *Egretta tricolor* (Müller)
  - *Egretta rufescens* (Gmelin)
  - *Egretta eulophotes* (Swinhoe)
  - *Egretta thula* (Molina)
  - *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus)
  - *Egretta gularis* (Bosc)
- Genus *Nyctanassa* Stejneger
  - *Nyctanassa violacea* (Linnaeus)

Genus *Nycticorax* Forster
Nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus)
Genus *Butorides* Blyth
Butorides striata (Linnaeus)
Butorides virescens (Linnaeus)
Genus *Ardeola* Boie
Ardeola bacchus (Bonaparte)
Genus *Ardea* Linnaeus
Ardea alba Linnaeus
Ardea intermedia Wagler
Ardea ibis Linnaeus
Ardea coromanda (Boddaert)
Ardea cinerea Linnaeus
Ardea herodias Linnaeus
Ardea cocoi Linnaeus
Ardea purpurea Linnaeus

Delete Tribe NYCTICORACINI: Night-Herons, add Subfamily AGAMIINAE: Agami Herons, and replace Tribe TIGRISOMATINI: Tiger-Herons with Subfamily TIGRIORNITHINAE: Tiger-Herons, Tribe COCHLEARIINI: Boat-billed Herons with Subfamily COCHLEARIINAE: Boat-billed Herons, Tribe BOTAURINI: Bitterns with Subfamily BOTAURINAE: Bitterns, and Tribe ARDEINI: Typical Herons with Subfamily ARDEINAE: Typical Herons, all in the linear sequence as listed above.

Insert the following Notes under the heading and citation for *Botaurus*:
Notes.—See comments under *B. exilis*.

Delete the heading Genus ***IXOBRYCHUS*** Billberg and place the citation for *Ixobrychus* in the synonymy of *Botaurus*.

Change ***Ixobrychus exilis*** to ***Botaurus exilis***, ***Ixobrychus minutus*** to ***Botaurus minutus***, and ***Ixobrychus sinensis*** to ***Botaurus sinensis***, move the species account for *B. exilis* to precede the account for *B. lentiginosus*, move the account for *B. minutus* to precede the account for *B. sinensis*, make the appropriate changes to generic abbreviations within the existing Notes, and replace the first sentence of the existing Notes for *B. exilis* with: Formerly, together with *B. minutus* and *B. sinensis*, placed in *Ixobrychus*, but genetic data (Päckert et al. 2014, Hruska et al. 2023) indicate that *Ixobrychus* is paraphyletic with respect to *Botaurus*.

Replace the existing Notes under Genus ***ARDEA*** Linnaeus with the following: See comments under *A. ibis*.

Change ***Bubulcus ibis*** to ***Ardea ibis***, move the species account for *A. ibis* to follow the account for *A. intermedia*, delete the heading Genus ***BUBULCUS*** Bonaparte, place the citation for *Bubulcus* in the synonymy of *Ardea*, delete the existing Notes under *Bubulcus*, and make the additional changes listed under entries 15 and 16 below.

15. [p. 41] Extralimital species *Ardea plumifera* and *A. brachyrhyncha* are treated as species separate from *A. intermedia*. In the species account for *A. intermedia*, change the English name to Medium Egret and change the distributional statement to the following:

Breeds from southeastern Pakistan (Sind), India, and Sri Lanka and from southern and eastern China, north to South Korea and central (Honshu) Japan; local and largely rare breeder in mainland Southeast Asia and also in western Indonesia east to northern Sulawesi.

Winters within the breeding range in southeastern Pakistan and India and throughout Southeast Asia and from southeastern China, central Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, western Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, and western Indonesia. Status in central Indonesia uncertain due to potential confusion with *A. plumifera,* but winters east to at least Sulawesi.

Rare in the Maldives and Hokkaido. Casual in the Daitō, Ogasawara, and Iwo Islands and casual or accidental to the Arabian Peninsula, southern Primorsky Krai, Russian Far East, Truk Islands, and Christmas Island (Australia).

Accidental in the western Aleutians, Alaska (Buldir Island, one found dead 30 May 2006; specimen; and Shemya Island, Aleutians, 28 September 2010; specimen; Gibson and Withrow 2015) and Hawaii (Midway, 24 October 2013, photos; Pyle and Pyle 2017).

Replace the existing Notes with the following:
Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. plumifera* (Gould, 1848) [Plumed Egret] and *A. brachyrhyncha* (Brehm, 1854) [Yellow-billed Egret], but separated from these two species based on differences in breeding soft part colors (Rasmussen and Anderton 2012, del Hoyo and Collar 2014); extralimital species *A. plumifera* and *A. brachyrhyncha* are separated from each other, following Old World and global authorities, based on morphological differences, including measurements, apparently longer breeding plumes in *plumifera*, and apparent differences in display and vocalizations (del Hoyo and Collar 2014).

16. [p. 44] *Ardea coromanda* is treated as a species separate from *A. ibis*. In the species account for *A. ibis*, change the English name to Western Cattle-Egret, remove the *coromandus* group from the distributional statement, and change the existing Notes to:
Notes.—Also known as Buff-backed Heron. This species apparently spread to the New World (northeastern South America) in the late 1870's, reaching Florida by the early 1940's. Formerly placed in *Bubulcus*, but genetic data (Huang et al. 2016, Hruska et al. 2023) indicate that *Ardea* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Bubulcus*. See comments under *A. coromanda*.

Insert the following new species account after the account for *A. ibis*:

Ardea coromanda (Boddaert.) Eastern Cattle-Egret.

Cancroma Coromanda Boddaert, 1783, Table des planches enluminéez d'histoire naturelle de M. D'Aubenton, p. 54; based on "Crabier, de la Côte de Coromandel" of Daubenton, 1765–81, Planches Enluminéez, pl. 910. (Coromandel.)

Habitat.—Primarily pastures, especially where livestock are actively grazing, lawns, and roadsides; in flooded fields and marshes; requires low trees and bushes for nest sites.
Distribution.—*Breeds* from India east to southern and eastern China and central Japan (Honshu), and south throughout the Philippines and Indonesia to New Guinea and Australia (where invaded naturally).

Winters from southern Asia and the Philippines south throughout Indonesia and the Australian region.

Rare (spring) in Hokkaido. Accidental on Sakhalin.

Casual or accidental in Pohnpei, New Caledonia, Marshall Islands, and Johnston Atoll; accidental in Alaska (Agattu Island, Aleutians, 19 June 1988; Gibson and Kessel 1992). A record for Hawaii (Midway, 25 June–31 July 1997) published as *Ardea intermedia* was determined to likely be *A. coromanda* instead (Banks et al. 2004; Pyle and Pyle 2017).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. ibis*, but separated based on differences in color, texture, and extent of coloration of breeding plumage, and differences in morphology, including proportions (Payne and Risley 1976, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, Ahmed 2011).

17. [pp. 46–47] The hyphen is removed from the English group name of Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* and Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*, because the species named "Night Heron" do not form a monophyletic group (Hruska et al. 2023).

18. [p. 93] A record of Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* in the United States is recognized. Insert the following paragraph at the end of the distributional statement for this species:

Accidental in Maine (Knox County, 25–27 August 2022; photos; Bevier et al. 2023) and New Jersey (Morris County, 8–19 November 2022; photos and feather (USNM); Pyle et al. 2023); examination of wing molt indicated that the Maine and New Jersey records almost certainly pertain to the same bird (Pyle et al. 2023).

19. [p. 253] *Tyto furcata* and extralimital species *T. javanica* are treated as species separate from the now extralimital *T. alba*. Remove the species account for *T. alba* and insert the following new account:

Tyto furcata (Temminck.) American Barn Owl.

Strix furcata Temminck, 1827, Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées, livraison 73, pl. 432. (Cuba.)

Habitat.—[same as in the account for *Tyto alba* in AOU 1998]

Distribution.—[same as in the account for *Tyto alba* in AOU 1998, except delete the Old World sections of the distributional statement]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. alba* (Scopoli, 1769) [Western Barn Owl] and *T. javanica* (Gmelin, 1788) [Eastern Barn Owl], but separated based on a unique male display vocalization for this species complex in *T. furcata* (Robb and The Sound Approach 2015, Marti et al. 2020); there are also genetic (Aliabadian et al. 2016, Uva et al. 2018) and morphological differences (Ridgway 1914). Extralimital species *T. alba* and *T. javanica* are separated from each other based on morphological differences, deep genetic divergence, and paraphyly of these species, if considered conspecific, with respect to *T. furcata* (Aliabadian et al. 2016, Uva et al. 2018). *Tyto furcata* and the closely related *T. glaucops* are regarded as species because they occur sympatrically on Hispaniola with no known hybridization.

Change the second sentence of the existing Notes for *T. glaucops* to the following: See comments under *T. furcata*.

20. [p. 344] *Colaptes mexicanoides* is treated as a species separate from *C. auratus*. In the species account for *C. auratus*, remove the *mexicanoides* group from the distributional statement and change the existing Notes to: Also known as Common Flicker. The two northern groups were formerly treated as separate species, *C. auratus* [Yellow-shafted Flicker] and *C. cafer* [Red-shafted Flicker]. See comments under *C. chrysoides* and *C. mexicanoides*.

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

Colaptes mexicanoides Lafresnaye. Guatemalan Flicker.

Colaptes mexicanoides Lafresnaye, 1844, Revue Zoologique 7: 42. (Mexico.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-oak Forest (750–3300 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of Middle America from western Chiapas south through Guatemala, northern El Salvador, and Honduras to north-central Nicaragua.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. auratus*, but separated based on differences in vocalizations (Wetmore 1941, Lausch 2020), including the absence in *C. mexicanoides* of a call note common in *C. auratus* (and *C. chrysoides*), supplemented by genetic differences (Manthey et al. 2017).

21. [p. 352] *Automolus cervinigularis* is treated as a species separate from *A. ochrolaemus*. In the species account for *A. ochrolaemus*, change the English name to Ochre-throated Foliage-gleaner and change the distributional statement to: *Resident* in central and eastern Panama (west to Veraguas) and in South America west of the Andes from northern Colombia to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes from central Colombia, central Venezuela, and the Guianas south to central Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *A. exsertus* and *A. cervinigularis*, but separated from the former based on differences in vocalizations and differential responses to playback of *A. exsertus* and *A. cervinigularis hypophaeus*, respectively, in Central America (Freeman and Montgomery 2017); separated from the latter based on genetic (Smith et al. 2014) and vocal differences comparable to those between *A. exsertus* and *A. ochrolaemus*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *A. ochrolaemus*:

Automolus cervinigularis (Sclater). Fawn-throated Foliage-gleaner.

Anabates cervinigularis Sclater, 1856, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London pt. 24, 1856 (1857): 288. (Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Gulf-Caribbean slope of Mexico (Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas), Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua and on both slopes of Costa Rica and western Panama.

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

22. [p. 385] *Tolmomyias flavotectus* is treated as a species separate from the now extralimital *T. assimilis*. Remove the species account for *T. assimilis* and replace it with the following new account:

Tolmomyias flavotectus (Hartert). Yellow-winged Flatbill.

Rhynchcyclous [sic] *marginatus* Lawrence, 1869 (not Pelzeln 1868), Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 20 (1868): 429. (Lion Hill, near Aspinwall, Panama.)

Rhynchocyclus megacephala flavotectus Hartert, 1902, Novitates Zoologicae 9: 608. (San Javier, [Hacienda] Paramba, [? Imbabura], Ecuador.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (0–700 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident in southern Nicaragua to western Colombia and Ecuador west of the Andes.

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *T. assimilis*, but separated, following Remsen et al. (2024), based on vocal differences (Boesman 2016c) and phylogenetic data that indicate that *T. flavotectus* is not closely related to *T. assimilis* (Harvey et al. 2020).

23. [p. 385] Extralimital species *Tolmomyias viridiceps* is treated as a species separate from *T. flaviventris*. In the species account for *T. flaviventris*, change the English name to Ochre-lored Flatbill and replace the habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes with the following:

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest edge, River-edge Forest, Gallery Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama from the Pacific lowlands of Darién (Angehr et al. 2006, Vallely and Dyer 2018) and eastern Panamá province, and in South America from northern Colombia and Venezuela south through eastern Amazonian Brazil and the Guianas to northern Bolivia, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Rio de Janeiro.

Notes.—Formerly (Chesser et al. 2009) considered conspecific with *T. viridiceps* (Sclater and Salvin, 1883) [Olive-faced Flatbill], but separated, following Remsen et al. (2024), based on differences in vocalizations (Marques Almeida 2017), as well as substantial genetic differences (Marques Almeida 2017, Harvey et al. 2020). Also known as Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.

24. [pp. 384–385] Change the English group name of *Tolmomyias flavotectus*, *T. sulphurescens*, and *T. flaviventris* to Flatbill, following Remsen et al. (2024). Under the heading and citation for *Tolmomyias*, add the following Notes:

Notes.—Species of *Tolmomyias* have wide bills and were known as flatbills or flat-bills (Ridgway 1907, Cory and Hellmayr 1927) before "flycatcher" was introduced as the group name (Eisenmann 1955); the former name has been revived in more recent literature (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003). *Tolmomyias* is the sister genus to *Rhynchocyclus*, species of which are also called flatbills.

In the Notes for *T. sulphurescens*, add the following sentence to the beginning of the existing Notes: Also known as Yellow-olive Flycatcher.

25. [pp. 384–385] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (Harvey et al. 2020) have shown that our current linear sequence of species in the genus *Tolmomyias* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Under the heading and citation for *Tolmomyias*, add the following sentence to the end of the Notes (see entry 24 above): Linear sequence of species follows Harvey et al. (2020).

Rearrange the linear sequence of species in this genus to:

Tolmomyias flavotectus
Tolmomyias sulphurescens
Tolmomyias flaviventris

26. [pp. 379–380] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (Harvey et al. 2020) have shown that *Phyllomyias* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Serpophaga cinerea*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Genus ***ACROCHORDOPUS*** Berlepsch and Hellmayr

Remove the citation for *Acrochordopus* from the synonymy of *Phyllomyias* and place it under the heading for *Acrochordopus*. Add the following Notes:

Notes.—See comments under *Acrochordopus zeledoni*.

Change ***Phyllomyias burmeisteri*** to ***Acrochordopus zeledoni*** and place the new account for this species (see entry below) under the heading and Notes for *Acrochordopus*.

27. [p. 379–380] *Acrochordopus zeledoni* is treated as a species separate from *A. burmeisteri*. Remove the species account for *A.* [*Phyllomyias*] *burmeisteri* and replace it with the following new account:

Acrochordopus zeledoni (Lawrence). White-fronted Tyrannulet.

Pogonotriccus (?) *zeledoni* Lawrence, 1869, Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York 9: 144. (Dota and Barranca, Costa Rica; restricted to Dota (J. T. Z.).)

Habitat.—Montane Evergreen Forest (900–1850 m; upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in the highlands of central Costa Rica (Caribbean slope from Cordillera de Tilarán southward,

and Pacific slope of Cordillera de Talamanca) and western Panama (Chiriquí), and locally in the mountains from eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela south along the eastern slope of the Andes to southeastern Peru.

Notes.—Formerly placed in *Phyllomyias*, but genetic data (Harvey et al. 2020) indicate that *Phyllomyias* is polyphyletic and that *A. zeledoni* is not closely related to true *Phyllomyias*. Formerly considered conspecific with *A. burmeisteri* Cabanis and Heine, 1859 [Rough-legged Tyrannulet] but separated, following Remsen et al. (2024), based on vocal differences and deep genetic divergence (Harvey et al. 2020, Parra-Hernández et al. 2020, Areta et al. 2021).

28. [pp. 442–445] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Bonaccorso et al. 2010, McCullough et al. 2022) have shown that *Cyanocorax* is paraphyletic with respect to *Calocitta* and *Psilorhinus*, and that the linear sequence of species in *Cyanocorax* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. These findings result in the following changes:

Delete the headings Genus ***CALOCITTA*** Gray and Genus ***PSILORHINUS*** Rüppell and the Notes under the latter heading, move the citations for *Calocitta* and *Psilorhinus* into the synonymy of *Cyanocorax*, and insert the following Notes under *Cyanocorax*:

Notes.—See comments under *C. colliei* and *C. morio*. Sequence of species follows Bonaccorso et al. (2010) and McCullough et al. (2022).

Change ***Calocitta colliei*** to ***Cyanocorax colliei***, ***Calocitta formosa*** to ***Cyanocorax formosus***, and ***Psilorhinus morio*** to ***Cyanocorax morio***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading Genus ***CYANOCORAX*** Boie, and change the existing Notes under *C. colliei* to the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in *Calocitta* with sister species *C. formosus*, but genetic data (Bonaccorso et al. 2010, McCullough et al. 2022) indicate that *Cyanocorax* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Calocitta* and *Psilorhinus*. *Cyanocorax colliei* and *C. formosus* have been considered conspecific; if treated as a single species, Magpie Jay is the appropriate English name.

Change the existing Notes under *C. morio* to:

Notes.—Formerly (Chesser et al. 2010) placed in *Psilorhinus* but genetic data (Bonaccorso et al. 2010, McCullough et al. 2022) indicate that *Cyanocorax* as previously constituted was paraphyletic with respect to *Calocitta* and *Psilorhinus*.

Rearrange the sequence of species in *Cyanocorax* to:

Cyanocorax colliei
Cyanocorax formosus
Cyanocorax morio
Cyanocorax yncas
Cyanocorax melanocyaneus
Cyanocorax yucatanicus
Cyanocorax beecheii
Cyanocorax sanblasianus
Cyanocorax dickeyi
Cyanocorax affinis

29. [p. 490] After the species account for *Arundinax aedon*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***HIPPOLAIS*** Conrad

Hippolais Conrad, 1827, Neue Alpina, 2, p. 77. Type by monotypy, *Hippolais italica* Conrad = *Sylvia polyglotta* Vieillot.

After the heading and citation for Genus ***HIPPOLAIS*** Conrad, insert the following new species account:

Hippolais icterina (Vieillot). Icterine Warbler.

Sylvia icterina Vieillot, 1817, Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, nouvelle édition 11, p. 194. (France.)

Habitat.—Breeds in somewhat open woodland, including parkland with an understory, deciduous woodlands in the northern part of the range, mixed (deciduous and coniferous) woods in the southern part of the range. Winters in open woodlands (e.g., acacia woodlands).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in northwestern Europe from northeastern France and southern Fennoscandia south to northern Italy, Serbia, Bulgaria, Ukraine, the Caucasus, northern Iran, and southwestern Siberia east in a narrowing latitudinal belt to Nazorovo, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Russia. Has bred in Scotland and Turkey.

Winters in Africa south of the Sahara and mostly south of the Equator, mainly in south-central Africa from Rwanda, western Uganda, and Zaire south to Namibia and southern Mozambique.

Migrates through the Mediterranean region and much of the northern half of Africa, mostly west of Lake Victoria. Rare but annual (primarily fall) to the United Kingdom and through Kazakhstan. Casual to northwestern and East Africa and southern South Africa. Casual or accidental in Iceland, the Faeroes, Madeira, and Kuwait.

Accidental in Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 22 September 2022; photos; Gibson et al. 2023).

30. [p. 489] The hyphen is removed from the English group name of Japanese Bush Warbler *Horornis diphone*, because the species named "Bush Warbler" do not form a monophyletic group (Alström et al. 2011).

31. [p. 472] *Campylorhynchus humilis* and *C. capistratus* are treated as species separate from *C. rufinucha*. In the species account for *C. rufinucha*, change the English name to Veracruz Wren, change the elevation to 0–300 m, change the distributional statement to "*Resident* in central Veracruz." and change the existing Notes to: See comments under *C. humilis*.

Insert the following new species account before the account for *C. rufinucha*:

Campylorhynchus humilis Sclater. Russet-naped Wren.

Campylorhynchus humilis Sclater, 1856, Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 8: 263. ("Mazatlán," [Sinaloa], error = Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1200 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on the Pacific slope of Mexico from southern Jalisco, Colima, and Michoacán to extreme western Chiapas.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. rufinucha* and *C. capistratus*, but these three species separated based on differences in vocalizations (Sosa-López et al. 2012, Boesman 2016b, Ku-Peralta et al. 2020) and genetics and morphology (Vázquez-Miranda et al. 2009). The hybrid zone between *C. humilis* and *C. capistratus*, studied by Selander (1964, 1965) and a primary reason for the previous single-species treatment, appears to have disappeared or to have diminished greatly between 1954 and 2005 (Vázquez-Miranda et al. 2009).

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

Campylorhynchus capistratus (Lesson). Rufous-backed Wren.

Picolaptes capistrata Lesson, 1842, Revue Zoologique 5: 174. (Realejo, Nicaragua.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Gallery Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* from southwestern Chiapas south in the Pacific lowlands to northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste), and locally in interior valleys on the Gulf-Caribbean drainage in Guatemala (Motagua Valley) and Honduras (Sula Valley).

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

32. [p. 480–481] *Troglodytes musculus*, *T. beani*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mesoleucus*, *T. musicus*, and *T. grenadensis* are treated as species separate from *T. aedon*. In the species account for *T. aedon*, change the English name to Northern House Wren; remove "and *musculus*" and the sections for the *martinicensis* group and the *beani* group from the habitat statement; remove the sections for the *musculus*, *martinicensis*, and *beani* groups from the distributional statement; and change the existing Notes to:

Notes.—The International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature agreed (ICZN 1998) to conserve the widely used specific name *aedon* despite the fact that *T. domesticus* (Wilson, 1808) has priority; also see Banks and Browning (1995). Groups: *T. aedon* [Northern House Wren] and *T. brunneicollis* Sclater, 1858 [Brown-throated Wren]. *Troglodytes aedon* and *T. brunneicollis* intergrade through intermediate breeding populations in southern Arizona (Marshall 1956, Lanyon 1960, Phillips et al. 1964, Klicka et al. 2023). Intergradation between *brunneicollis* and *T. musculus* in an area of close approach in north-central Oaxaca has not been definitively established (Monroe 1968, Binford 1989). Formerly included extralimital species *T. cobbi* Chubb, 1909 [Cobb's Wren], which was separated (Chesser et al. 2013) on the basis of morphological, ecological, genetic, and vocal differences (Woods 1993, Campagna et al. 2012). See comments under *T. musculus*, *T. beani*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mesoleucus*, *T. musicus*, and *T. grenadensis*.

Insert the following new species accounts after the account for *T. aedon*:

Troglodytes musculus Naumann. Southern House Wren.

Troglodytes musculus Naumann, 1823, Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands 3, table facing p. 724. (Bahía, Brazil.)

Habitat.—[same as for the *musculus* group in the account for *Troglodytes aedon* in AOU (1998)]

Distribution.—[same as for the *musculus* group in the account for *Troglodytes aedon* in AOU (1998)]

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on deep genomic divergence (Klicka et al. 2023) and corresponding differences in vocalizations and morphology (Oberholser 1904, Sosa-López and Mennill 2014, Sosa-López et al. 2016). See comments under *T. aedon*.

Troglodytes beani Ridgway. Cozumel Wren.

Troglodytes beani Ridgway, 1885, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 3: 21. (Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Second-growth Scrub, Secondary Forest (Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Isla Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on differences in plumage, vocalizations, and genetics, as well as differential response to playback (Oberholser 1904, Sosa-López and Mennill 2014, Sosa-López et al. 2016, Boesman 2016a, Klicka et al. 2023).

Troglodytes martinicensis (Sclater). Kalinago Wren.

Thryothorus martinicensis Sclater, 1866, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 321. (Martinique, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Secondary Forest (0–1000 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Dominica, Lesser Antilles. Formerly Guadeloupe and Martinique, Lesser Antilles, where likely extirpated. Last recorded on Guadeloupe in 1973 (Barlow 1978). Last observed on Martinique ca. 1900 (Kroodsma and Brewer 2005); last confirmed record 1886 (specimen; Knox and Walters 1994).

Notes.—Groups: *T. guadeloupensis* (Cory, 1886) [Guadeloupe Wren], *T. rufescens* (Lawrence, 1877) [Dominica Wren], and *T. martinicensis* [Martinique Wren]; these groups may have been separate species. Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on differences in plumage and, for birds on Dominica, genetic and vocal differences (Wetten 2021, Klicka et al. 2023). Similarities in morphology (Oberholser 1904), as well as biogeographic proximity, suggest that the presumed extirpated birds on Guadeloupe and Martinique were closely related to the extant birds on Dominica, hence their grouping here.

Troglodytes mesoleucus (Sclater). St. Lucia Wren.

Thryothorus mesoleucus Sclater, 1876, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, p. 14. (Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Arid Lowland Scrub (0–1000 m, primarily below 600 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles, primarily in the southwest (Soufrière) and northeast (Dauphin).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on ecology, behavior, plumage, morphometrics, and vocalizations (Oberholser 1904, Gilardi and John 1998, Wetten 2021).

Troglodytes musicus (Lawrence). St. Vincent Wren.

Thryothorus musicus Lawrence, 1878, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 1: 148. (Saint Vincent, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Savanna, Second-growth Scrub; also in forest edge and small forest remnants around dwellings and fields (0–1100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Saint Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on strong differences in vocalizations, plumage, ecology, and genetics (Oberholser 1904, Klicka et al. 2023).

Troglodytes grenadensis (Lawrence). Grenada Wren.

Thryothorus grenadensis Lawrence, 1878, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 1: 161. (Grenada, Lesser Antilles.)

Habitat.—Arid Lowland Scrub, Second-growth Scrub, Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Montane Forest, Savanna, edge of Pastures/agricultural lands; also in forest edge and residential areas (0–800 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Grenada, Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. aedon*, but separated based on differences in morphology, especially bill size, and coloration (Wetten 2021), and differences in mitochondrial DNA (Klicka et al. 2023).

33. [p. 521] *Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae* is treated as a species separate from *R. brachyurus*. In the species account for *R. brachyurus*, change the English name to Martinique Thrasher, change the distributional statement to "*Resident* on Martinique, Lesser Antilles, mainly on the Caravelle Peninsula." and insert the following Notes at the end of the species account:

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

Insert the following new species account after the account for *R. brachyurus*:

Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae Cory. St. Lucia Thrasher.

Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae Cory, 1887, Auk 4: 94. (St. Lucia, West Indies.)

Habitat.—Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–300 m).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *R. brachyurus*, but separated based on deep genomic divergence combined with plumage and apparent vocal differences (Lesales et al. 2012, del Hoyo and Collar 2016, DaCosta et al. 2019).

34. [p. 497] Extralimital species *Oenanthe seebohmi* is treated as a species separate from *O. oenanthe*. In the species account for *O. oenanthe*, remove the *seebohmi* group from the distributional statement, and replace the "Casual or accidental" section with the following:

Casual along Pacific and Atlantic coasts of North America, accidental inland, especially in eastern United States, south to Baja California, with one record in Durango (Nocedal and Casillas 2013) and one record in Panama (http://www.xenornis.com/2008/10/northern-wheatear-new-species-for.html); recorded from Bermuda, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, and Barbados (Kirwan et al. 2019), Curacao and Bonaire, and French Guiana; and in the Old World in southern India and Sri Lanka, eastern China, southern Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (eBird data).

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Also known as the Wheatear. Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered conspecific with *O. seebohmi* (Dixon, 1882) [Atlas Wheatear], but separated, following Old World and global authorities, based on differences in plumage typical of those between species of *Oenanthe*, as well as apparent vocal differences (Chappuis 1969, Cramp and Perrins 1988, Shirihai and Svensson 2018, Svensson 2023).

35. [pp. 528–529] *Anthus japonicus* is treated as a species separate from *A. rubescens*. In the species account for *A. rubescens*, remove "and in eastern Siberia west to the Taimyr Peninsula and south to northern Trans-Baikalia, northern Ussuriland, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and the Kuril Islands" from the *Breeds* statement; remove "and in eastern Asia south to eastern China, Southeast Asia, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands" from the *Winters* statement; and change the "Casual or accidental" statement to: Casual or accidental in El Salvador, Bermuda, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the British Isles, Germany, and Italy. Records from Hawaii (Kauai) and Clipperton Island were identified as *A. rubescens sensu lato* and could pertain to *A. rubescens* or *A. japonicus*.

Change the existing Notes to:

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

Insert the following new species account before the account for *A. rubescens*:

Anthus japonicus Temminck and Schlegel. Siberian Pipit.

Anthus pratensis japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, 1847, in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 59, pl. 24. (Japan.)

Habitat.—Rocky, barren alpine and subalpine tundra to 2300 m (breeding; Alström and Mild 2003); damp grassland, woodland edges, wetlands, and muddy fields (non-breeding).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in Russia from the Taymyr Peninsula, West Siberian Plain, and Lake Baikal region east to the Chukotski Peninsula, Commander Islands, Sakhalin, and Kuril Islands.

Winters from northern India through northeastern Southeast Asia, eastern China, Korean Peninsula, Japan, and Taiwan.

Casual or accidental west to Norway, the Netherlands, and France (Fokker 2023), Italy (Bonfio 1962), Turkey (Kirwan et al. 2014), Cyprus (https://ebird.org/checklist/S129724180), Israel (Shirihai and Colston 1987), the eastern Arabian Peninsula, and Egypt, and east to the Aleutian and Bering Sea islands and along the Pacific coast of North America from south-central Alaska south to Baja California Sur and Colima, Mexico.

Accidental in the Hawaiian Islands (Kure, 25 October 1963, specimen; Pyle and Pyle 2017) and in inland Sonora, Mexico (Monson and Phillips 1981, Lee and Birch 2002).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *A. rubescens*, but separated based on differences in plumage (especially basic plumage), bare parts coloration, genetics, and flight calls commensurate with those between other sister species in *Anthus* (Doniol-Valcroze et al. 2023; also see Garner et al. 2015).

36. [pp. 664–665] *Acanthis cabaret* and *A. hornemanni* are treated as conspecific with Common Redpoll *A. flammea*. Remove the species accounts for *A. cabaret* and *A. hornemanni*. In the species account for *A. flammea*, change the English name to Redpoll, and change the habitat statement, distributional statement, and Notes to the following:

Habitat.—Forest, scrub and shrubby areas, and open tundra with bushes or dwarf trees; paler individuals prefer, on average, more open areas; in migration and winter in open woodland, weedy fields, fencerows, and cultivated lands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in North America from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northern Mackenzie, southern Victoria Island, Keewatin, Southhampton Island, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, eastern Baffin Island and Greenland south to the eastern Aleutians (has nested Attu Island), south-coastal and southeastern Alaska, northwestern British Columbia, northern Saskatchewan, central and southeastern Quebec and Newfoundland; and in the Palearctic from Iceland, northern Fennoscandia, and northern Russia south to the British Isles, central Europe (Alps), and central and southeastern Russia, including Amurland, Sakhalin and Kamchatka.

Winters in North America from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, northern Saskatchewan, northern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and central Labrador and Newfoundland south to northeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, central Michigan, northern New York, and northern New England; irregularly to Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and northern North Carolina; and in the Old World from the southern part of the breeding range south to southeastern France, the northern Balkans, southern Ukraine, northern Kazakhstan (rare breeder), Turkestan, northern Mongolia, northwestern and northeastern China, and Japan.

Migrates or visitor throughout the Aleutian Islands.

Introduced and established in New Zealand and on Lord Howe Island.

Casual in migration and in winter south to Hawaii (Midway and Kure), southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, northern Alabama, Florida, and Bermuda; and in the western Palearctic to Spain, Morocco, Malta, Albania, Cyprus, and Turkey.

Pale individuals ("Hoary Redpoll") favor more northerly regions year-round.

Notes.—Formerly known as Common Redpoll, when treated as a species separate from *Acanthis cabaret* (Müller, 1876) [Lesser Redpoll] and *A. hornemanni* (Holböll, 1843) [Hoary Redpoll] (AOU 1983, 1998; Banks et al. 2002), although known in Old World literature as Redpoll. *Acanthis cabaret* and *A. hornemanni* are treated as conspecific with *A. flammea* based on genomic homogeneity, continuous phenotypic variation, overlapping suitable habitat, and a lack of evidence supporting prolonged isolation among these three taxa (Mason and Taylor 2015, Funk et al. 2021). Geographic variation in phenotype is linked to a large chromosomal inversion that does not prevent reproduction, but instead maintains variation through a combination of environmental and sexual selection pressures (Funk et al. 2021). Also see Salomonsen (1951), Harris et al. (1965), Troy (1985), and Seutin et al. (1992, 1995). Formerly placed in the genus *Carduelis* (AOU 1983, 1998).

Delete the existing Notes under *Acanthis*.

37. [pp. 576–577] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear DNA sequences (Scott 2022, Scott et al. 2024) have shown that *Habia* is polyphyletic. These findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Piranga erythrocephala*, insert the following new heading and citation:

Genus ***DRIOPHLOX*** Scott, Chesser, Unitt, and Burns

Driophlox Scott et al., 2024, Zootaxa 5406: 498. Type, by original designation, *Phoenicothraupis gutturalis* Sclater.

Notes.—Formerly included in *Habia*, but genetic data (Scott 2022, Scott et al. 2024) indicate that *Habia* is polyphyletic if *D. fuscicauda*, *D. atrimaxillaris*, and extralimital species *D. gutturalis* and *D. cristatus* are included.

Change ***Habia fuscicauda*** to ***Driophlox fuscicauda*** and ***Habia atrimaxillaris*** to ***Driophlox atrimaxillaris***, move the accounts for these species to follow the heading and citation for *Driophlox*, make the appropriate changes to generic abbreviations within the existing Notes, and change the last sentence of the existing Notes for *D. fuscicauda* to: See comments under *Driophlox* and *D. atrimaxillaris*.

Under the heading Genus ***HABIA*** Blyth, insert the following at the end of the Notes: See comments under *Driophlox*.

Add the following to the end of the existing Notes for *D. atrimaxillaris*: See comments under *Driophlox*.

38. [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 and previous supplements:

Colinus leucopogon Colin à face blanche
Ortygornis pondicerianus Francolin gris
Chrysuronia boucardi Ariane de Boucard
Eudromias morinellus Pluvier guignard
Anarhynchus mongolus Pluvier de Mongolie
Anarhynchus leschenaultii Pluvier de Leschenault
Anarhynchus veredus Pluvier oriental
Anarhynchus wilsonia Pluvier de Wilson
Anarhynchus collaris Pluvier d'Azara
Anarhynchus montanus Pluvier montagnard
Anarhynchus nivosus Pluvier neigeux
Hesperoburhinus bistriatus Oedicnème bistrié
Pterodroma caribbaea Pétrel de Jamaïque
Calonectris borealis Puffin cendré
Calonectris diomedea Puffin de Scopoli
Sula brewsteri Fou de Brewster
Botaurus exilis Petit Blongios
Botaurus minutus Blongios nain
Botaurus sinensis Blongios de Chine
Ardea ibis Héron garde-boeufs
Ardea coromanda Héron de Coromandel
Tyto furcata Effraie d'Amérique
Colaptes mexicanoides Pic du Guatemala
Automolus cervinigularis Anabate de Sclater
Tolmomyias flavotectus Tyranneau à ailes jaunes
Acrochordopus zeledoni Tyranneau de Zeledon
Cyanocorax colliei Geai à face noire
Cyanocorax formosus Geai à face blanche
Cyanocorax morio Geai enfumé
Hippolais icterina Hypolaïs ictérine
Troglodytes musculus Troglodyte austral
Troglodytes beani Troglodyte de Cozumel
Troglodytes martinicensis Troglodyte de Martinique
Troglodytes mesoleucus Troglodyte de Sainte-Lucie
Troglodytes musicus Troglodyte de Saint-Vincent
Troglodytes grenadensis Troglodyte de Grenade
Campylorhynchus humilis Troglodyte à bandeau brun
Campylorhynchus capistratus Troglodyte à dos roux
Ramphocinclus sanctaeluciae Moqueur de Sainte-Lucie
Anthus japonicus Pipit de Sibérie
Rhynchophanes mccownii Plectrophane à ventre gris
Driophlox fuscicauda Habia à gorge rouge
Driophlox atrimaxillaris Habia à joues noires

Delete the following names:

Francolinus pondicerianus Francolin gris
Amazilia boucardi Ariane de Boucard
Charadrius morinellus Pluvier guignard
Charadrius mongolus Pluvier de Mongolie
Charadrius leschenaultii Pluvier de Leschenault
Charadrius veredus Pluvier oriental
Charadrius wilsonia Pluvier de Wilson
Charadrius collaris Pluvier d'Azara
Charadrius montanus Pluvier montagnard
Charadrius nivosus Pluvier neigeux
Burhinus bistriatus Oedicnème bistrié
Calonectris diomedea Puffin cendré
Ixobrychus sinensis Blongios de Chine
Ixobrychus exilis Petit Blongios
Ixobrychus minutus Blongios nain
Bubulcus ibis Héron garde-boeufs
Tyto alba Effraie des clochers
Tolmomyias assimilis Tyranneau à miroir
Phyllomyias burmeisteri Tyranneau pattu
Calocitta colliei Geai à face noire
Calocitta formosa Geai à face blanche
Psilorhinus morio Geai enfumé
Acanthis cabaret Sizerin cabaret
Acanthis hornemanni Sizerin blanchâtre
Rhynchophanes mccownii Plectrophane de McCown
Habia fuscicauda Habia à gorge rouge
Habia atrimaxillaris Habia à joues noires

Change the sequence of species in the families COLUMBIDAE, CHARADRIIDAE, ARDEIDAE, TYRANNIDAE, and CORVIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the Committee include separation of *Anas carolinensis* from Green-winged Teal *A. crecca*, reconsideration of our treatment of quail in the genus *Cyrtonyx*, separation of Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana* into two or three species, separation of *Coccyzus bahamensis* from Great Lizard-Cuckoo *C. merlini*, separation of Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* into two or three species, treatment of Vanuatu Petrel *Pterodroma occulta* as a subspecies of White-necked Petrel *P. cervicalis*, separation of *Accipiter velox* from Sharp-shinned Hawk *A. striatus*, separation of *Buteo elegans* from Red-shouldered Hawk *B. lineatus*, separation of *Stelgidopteryx ridgwayi* from Northern Rough-winged Swallow *S. serripennis*, replacement of the family name Cettiidae with Scotocercidae, treatment of Isthmian Wren *Cantorchilus elutus* as conspecific with Cabanis's Wren *C. modestus*, transfer of Hooded Grosbeak *Coccothraustes abeillei* and Evening Grosbeak *C. vespertinus* to the genus *Hesperiphona*, and reconsideration of the generic placements of Slaty Finch *Haplospiza rustica* and Peg-billed Finch *Acanthidops bairdi*.

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