BioOne COMPLETE

Fifty-Second Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds

Authors: Chesser, R. Terry, Banks, Richard C., Barker, F. Keith, Cicero, Carla, Dunn, Jon L., et al.

Source: The Auk, 128(3) : 600-613

Published By: American Ornithological Society

URL: https://doi.org/10.1525/auk.2011.128.3.600

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

The Auk 128(3):600–613, 2011
© The American Ornithologists' Union, 2011.
Printed in USA.

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

R. Terry Chesser,[1,12,13] Richard C. Banks,[1] F. Keith Barker,[2] Carla Cicero,[3] Jon L. Dunn,[4] Andrew W. Kratter,[5] Irby J. Lovette,[6] Pamela C. Rasmussen,[7] J. V. Remsen, Jr.,[8] James D. Rising,[9] Douglas F. Stotz,[10] and Kevin Winker[11]

[1]*U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, National Museum of Natural History, MRC-111, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA;*
[2]*Bell Museum of Natural History, 10 Church Street, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA;*
[3]*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA;*
[4]*52 Nevada Street, Bishop, California 93514, USA;*
[5]*Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;*
[6]*Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA;*
[7]*Michigan State University Museum and Department of Zoology, West Circle Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA;*
[8]*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Foster Hall 119, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA;*
[9]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Ramsay Wright Zoological Labs, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G5, Canada;*
[10]*Environment, Culture and Conservation, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605, USA; and*
[11]*University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, USA*

This is the 11th supplement since publication of the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between 1 April 2010 and 15 April 2011 by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). There were no changes to committee membership in 2010.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) six species (*Pterodroma rostrata*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Circus buffoni*, *Accipiter poliogaster*, *Gallinago solitaria*, and *Oryzoborus crassirostris*) are added to the main list (including three species transferred from the Appendix) on the basis of new distributional information; (2) two species (*Aphelocoma wollweberi* and *Setophaga flavescens*) are added as a result of splits from species already on the list; (3) three species' names are changed (to *Gallinula galeata*, *Charadrius nivosus*, and *Chaetura meridionalis*) because of splits from extralimital species; (4) two species are changed (to *Amazilia brevirostris* and *Ramphastos ambiguus*) by being lumped with extralimital species; (5) the authority for one genus (*Peucedramus*) is changed; (6) the type localities of two species (*Aethia pygmaea* and *Spizella breweri*) are revised; (7) the distributional status of one species (*Puffinus nativitatis*) is changed; (8) the category of occurrence of one species (*Chrysomus icterocephalus*) is changed; (9) the English name of one species (*Aphelocoma ultramarina*) is modified as a result of a taxonomic change, and the English name of another species (*Turdus nudigenis*) is modified to distinguish it from an Old World species; and (10) seven species (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Tigrisoma mexicanum*, *Heliornis fulica*, *Chloroceryle amazona*, *Pachyramphus major*, *Myadestes occidentalis*, and *Turdus plumbeus*) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

More sweeping changes derive from adoption of a new classification of the Parulidae, which results in the following: (1) 40 species (*Geothlypis tolmiei*, *G. philadelphia*, *G. formosa*, *Setophaga plumbea*, *S. angelae*, *S. pharetra*, *S. citrina*, *S. kirtlandii*, *S. tigrina*, *S. cerulea*, *S. americana*, *S. pitiayumi*, *S. magnolia*, *S. castanea*, *S. fusca*, *S. petechia*, *S. pensylvanica*, *S. striata*, *S. caerulescens*, *S. palmarum*, *S. pityophila*, *S. pinus*, *S. coronata*, *S. dominica*, *S. vitellina*, *S. discolor*, *S. adelaidae*, *S. subita*, *S. delicata*, *S. graciae*, *S. nigrescens*, *S. townsendi*, *S. occidentalis*, *S. chrysoparia*, *S. virens*, *Basileuterus lachrymosus*, *Cardellina canadensis*, *C. pusilla*, *C. rubra*, and *C. versicolor*) are transferred to currently recognized genera; (2) one genus (*Myiothlypis*) is added because of a split from another genus; (3) six genera (*Parula*, *Dendroica*, *Wilsonia*, *Ergaticus*, *Euthlypis*, and *Phaeothlypis*) are deleted by being lumped with other genera; and (4) a new linear sequence is adopted for genera and species in this family.

[12]The authors are members of the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North and Middle America, listed alphabetically after the Chairman.
[13]E-mail: chessert@si.edu

The Auk, Vol. 128, Number 3, pages 600–613. ISSN 0004-8038, electronic ISSN 1938-4254. © 2011 by The American Ornithologists' Union. All rights reserved. Please direct all requests for permission to photocopy or reproduce article content through the University of California Press's Rights and Permissions website, http://www.ucpressjournals.com/reprintInfo.asp. DOI: 10.1525/auk.2011.128.3.600

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

One newly recognized order (Pteroclidiformes) is added to the main list because of a split from an existing order, two newly recognized families (Sapayoidae and Tityridae) are added to the main list by splits from existing families, and one family (Eurylaimidae) is removed because of one of these splits. A new linear sequence is adopted for families in the furnarioid suboscines. Four genera (*Schiffornis*, *Laniocera*, *Tityra*, and *Pachyramphus*) are moved from *incertae sedis* to the new family Tityridae, and one species (*Sapayoa aenigma*) is moved to the new family Sapayoidae. The genus *Chlorospingus* is moved from the family Thraupidae to the family Emberizidae. Five genera (*Luscinia*, *Tarsiger*, *Copsychus*, *Oenanthe*, and *Saxicola*) are moved from the family Turdidae to the family Muscicapidae, and a new linear sequence is adopted for species in the family Muscicapidae.

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 seventh edition (with supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU *Check-list* area is available at www.aou.org/checklist/north/index.php.

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

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,078. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Pterodroma rostrata Tahiti Petrel. (A)
Procellaria aequinoctialis White-chinned Petrel. (A)
Circus buffoni Long-winged Harrier. (A)
Accipiter poliogaster Gray-bellied Hawk. (A)
Gallinula galeata Common Gallinule.
Charadrius nivosus Snowy Plover.
Gallinago solitaria Solitary Snipe. (A)
PTEROCLIDIFORMES
Chaetura meridionalis Sick's Swift. (A)
Ramphastos ambiguus Black-mandibled Toucan.
SAPAYOIDAE
TITYRIDAE
Aphelocoma ultramarina Transvolcanic Jay.
Aphelocoma wollweberi Mexican Jay.
Turdus nudigenis Spectacled Thrush.
Oryzoborus crassirostris* Large-billed Seed-Finch.

Delete the following names:
Gallinula chloropus Common Moorhen.
Charadrius alexandrinus Snowy Plover.
Chaetura andrei Ashy-tailed Swift.
Ramphastos swainsonii Chestnut-mandibled Toucan.
EURYLAIMIDAE
Aphelocoma ultramarina Mexican Jay.
Turdus nudigenis Bare-eyed Thrush.

Delete the "(H)" that follows ***Puffinus nativitatis*** Christmas Shearwater.

Move **PTEROCLIDIDAE** and its included species to the newly inserted order **PTEROCLIDIFORMES**, to follow ***Fratercula cirrhata***.

Transfer ***Sapayoa aenigma*** to the newly inserted family **SAPAYOIDAE**, to follow ***Campephilus imperialis***.

Change the sequence of families in the furnarioid suboscines (**FURNARIIDAE** through **RHINOCRYPTIDAE**) to:

THAMNOPHILIDAE
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
RHINOCRYPTIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE
FURNARIIDAE

Transfer ***Schiffornis turdina***, ***Laniocera rufescens***, the two species of ***Tityra***, and the nine species of ***Pachyramphus***, in this sequence, to the newly inserted family **TITYRIDAE**, to precede **COTINGIDAE**. Leave ***Piprites griseiceps*** as Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** within the Tyrannidae, following ***Tyrannus savana***.

Move the four species of ***Luscinia*, *Tarsiger cyanurus*, *Copsychus malabaricus*, *Oenanthe oenanthe***, and ***Saxicola torquatus*** to **MUSCICAPIDAE**, and rearrange the species in this family in the following sequence:

Muscicapa griseisticta Gray-streaked Flycatcher.
Muscicapa dauurica Asian Brown Flycatcher.
Muscicapa striata Spotted Flycatcher.
Muscicapa sibirica Dark-sided Flycatcher.
Copsychus malabaricus White-rumped Shama.
Luscinia sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin.
Luscinia calliope Siberian Rubythroat.
Luscinia svecica Bluethroat.
Luscinia cyane Siberian Blue Robin.
Tarsiger cyanurus Red-flanked Bluetail.
Ficedula narcissina Narcissus Flycatcher.
Ficedula mugimaki Mugimaki Flycatcher.
Ficedula albicilla Taiga Flycatcher.
Oenanthe oenanthe Northern Wheatear.
Saxicola torquatus Stonechat.

Rearrange the generic placements and sequence of species in **PARULIDAE** to the following:

Seiurus aurocapilla Ovenbird.
Helmitheros vermivorum Worm-eating Warbler.
Parkesia motacilla Louisiana Waterthrush.
Parkesia noveboracensis Northern Waterthrush.
† ***Vermivora bachmanii*** Bachman's Warbler.
Vermivora chrysoptera Golden-winged Warbler.
Vermivora cyanoptera Blue-winged Warbler.
Mniotilta varia Black-and-white Warbler.
Protonotaria citrea Prothonotary Warbler.
Limnothlypis swainsonii Swainson's Warbler.
Oreothlypis superciliosa Crescent-chested Warbler.

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

Oreothlypis gutturalis Flame-throated Warbler.
Oreothlypis peregrina Tennessee Warbler.
Oreothlypis celata Orange-crowned Warbler.
Oreothlypis crissalis Colima Warbler.
Oreothlypis luciae Lucy's Warbler.
Oreothlypis ruficapilla Nashville Warbler.
Oreothlypis virginiae Virginia's Warbler.
Leucopeza semperi Semper's Warbler.
Oporornis agilis Connecticut Warbler.
Geothlypis poliocephala Gray-crowned Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis aequinoctialis Masked Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis tolmiei MacGillivray's Warbler.
Geothlypis philadelphia Mourning Warbler.
Geothlypis formosa Kentucky Warbler.
Geothlypis semiflava Olive-crowned Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis speciosa Black-polled Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis beldingi Belding's Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis rostrata Bahama Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis flavovelata Altamira Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis trichas Common Yellowthroat.
Geothlypis nelsoni Hooded Yellowthroat.
Catharopeza bishopi Whistling Warbler.
Setophaga plumbea Plumbeous Warbler.
Setophaga angelae Elfin-woods Warbler.
Setophaga pharetra Arrowhead Warbler.
Setophaga citrina Hooded Warbler.
Setophaga ruticilla American Redstart.
Setophaga kirtlandii Kirtland's Warbler.
Setophaga tigrina Cape May Warbler.
Setophaga cerulea Cerulean Warbler.
Setophaga americana Northern Parula.
Setophaga pitiayumi Tropical Parula.
Setophaga magnolia Magnolia Warbler.
Setophaga castanea Bay-breasted Warbler.
Setophaga fusca Blackburnian Warbler.
Setophaga petechia Yellow Warbler.
Setophaga pensylvanica Chestnut-sided Warbler.
Setophaga striata Blackpoll Warbler.
Setophaga caerulescens Black-throated Blue Warbler.
Setophaga palmarum Palm Warbler.
Setophaga pityophila Olive-capped Warbler.
Setophaga pinus Pine Warbler.
Setophaga coronata Yellow-rumped Warbler.
Setophaga dominica Yellow-throated Warbler.
Setophaga flavescens Bahama Warbler.
Setophaga vitellina Vitelline Warbler.
Setophaga discolor Prairie Warbler.
Setophaga adelaidae Adelaide's Warbler.
Setophaga subita Barbuda Warbler.
Setophaga delicata St. Lucia Warbler.
Setophaga graciae Grace's Warbler.
Setophaga nigrescens Black-throated Gray Warbler.
Setophaga townsendi Townsend's Warbler.
Setophaga occidentalis Hermit Warbler.
Setophaga chrysoparia Golden-cheeked Warbler.
Setophaga virens Black-throated Green Warbler.
Myiothlypis fulvicauda Buff-rumped Warbler.
Basileuterus lachrymosus Fan-tailed Warbler.
Basileuterus rufifrons Rufous-capped Warbler.
Basileuterus melanogenys Black-cheeked Warbler.
Basileuterus ignotus Pirre Warbler.
Basileuterus belli Golden-browed Warbler.
Basileuterus culicivorus Golden-crowned Warbler.
Basileuterus tristriatus Three-striped Warbler.
Cardellina canadensis Canada Warbler.
Cardellina pusilla Wilson's Warbler.
Cardellina rubrifrons Red-faced Warbler.
Cardellina rubra Red Warbler.
Cardellina versicolor Pink-headed Warbler.
Myioborus pictus Painted Redstart.
Myioborus miniatus Slate-throated Redstart.
Myioborus torquatus Collared Redstart.
****Zeledonia coronata*** Wrenthrush.
****Icteria virens*** Yellow-breasted Chat.
****Xenoligea montana*** White-winged Warbler.
****Microligea palustris*** Green-tailed Warbler.
****Teretistris fernandinae*** Yellow-headed Warbler.
****Teretistris fornsi*** Oriente Warbler.

Move the six species of ***Chlorospingus*** to **EMBERIZIDAE** to follow ***Junco phaeonotus***.

Delete the "(A)" that follows ***Chrysomus icterocephalus*** Yellow-hooded Blackbird.

p. 16. Before the account for *Bulweria bulwerii*, insert the following new account:

Pterodroma rostrata (Peale). Tahiti Petrel.

Procellaria rostrata Peale, 1848, U.S. Explor. Exped. 8: 296. (Mountains about 600 feet on Tahiti, Society Islands.)

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests in burrows or rock crevices on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on New Caledonia and in the Society and Marquesas islands.

Ranges at sea in the tropical and subtropical Pacific, west to off the coasts of Australia and New Guinea and east as far as the eastern Pacific (e.g., off Peruvian coast).

Rare off the coast of Costa Rica (south and southwest of Nicoya Peninsula; Obando-Calderón et al. 2010). Sight reports near Clipperton and the Revillagigedo Islands. Sight reports from Hawaiian waters are inconclusive because of failure to distinguish this species from *P. alba* (Pyle 1988).

Notes.—Sometimes included in the genus *Pseudobulweria* (Bretagnolle et al. 1998).

p. 17. Before the account for *Procellaria parkinsoni*, insert the following new account:

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus. White-chinned Petrel.

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1: 132. Based on "The Great Peteril" Edwards, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 89, pl. 89 ("Cape of Good Hope" = South Georgia.)

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests in burrows on islands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* on the Falkland, South Georgia, Prince Edward, Marion, Crozet, Kerguelen, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, and Inaccessible (Tristan da Cunha) islands.

Ranges at sea, mostly in the South Atlantic and southern Indian oceans.

Accidental in Texas (Rollover Pass, Galveston County, 27 April 1986; Amer. Birds 44: 1158), California (west of Pigeon Point, San Mateo County, 18 October 2009; North Amer. Birds 64:119), and Maine (off Bar Harbor, 24 August 2010; North Amer. Birds *in press*). A report from North Carolina (Nat. Aud. Soc. Field Notes 51:39) has not been substantiated.

p. 20. Change the final paragraph of the Distribution statement for *Puffinus nativitatis* to read: *Ranges* at sea in the tropical Pacific Ocean east to waters off southern Mexico (between Nayarit and Oaxaca) and Costa Rica (50 km west of Cabo Blanco, Nicoya Peninsula, Puntarenas; Obando-Calderón et al. 2009).

p. 39. A record of the Bare-throated Tiger-Heron, *Tigrisoma mexicanum*, in the United States is recognized. After the last sentence in the Distribution statement, add the following new paragraph: Accidental in southern Texas (Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo County, 21 December 2009–20 January 2010; Nirschl and Snider 2010).

p. 92. After the account for *Circus cyaneus*, insert the following new account:

Circus buffoni (Gmelin). Long-winged Harrier.

Falco buffoni Gmelin, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 277. Based on "Cayenne Ringtail" Latham, 1781, Gen. Synop. Birds 1, p. 91. (Cayenne = French Guiana.)

Habitat.—Low Seasonally Wet Grassland, Campo Grassland, Second-growth Scrub, Freshwater Marshes (0–900 m; Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Guianas south through Brazil, eastern Bolivia, and Paraguay to northern Argentina and northern Chile. Southernmost populations are migratory.

Casual in Panama (El Real, Darién Province, 5 November 2009; and Tocumens Marsh, Panamá Province, 11 April 2010; Angehr 2011); several additional unsubstantiated sight records from Panama.

p. 93. Before the account for *Accipiter soloensis*, insert the following new account:

Accipiter poliogaster (Temminck). Gray-bellied Hawk.

Falco poliogaster Natterer = Temminck, 1824, Planches Color., livr. 45, pl. 264. (Brazil. Type from Ypanema, São Paulo.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas south, east of the Andes, to Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.

Accidental in Costa Rica (Puerto Viejo River, La Selva Biological Station, Heredia, Puerto Viejo de Sarapiqui, 26 June 2008 and 24 March 2009; Obando-Calderón et al. 2009).

p. 137. *Gallinula galeata* is treated as a species separate from the allopatric *G. chloropus*. Change the scientific name, English name, and citation to:

Gallinula galeata (Lichtenstein). Common Gallinule.

Crex galeata Lichtenstein, 1818, Verz. Säugeth. und Vög. Berliner Mus., p. 36. (Paraguay, *ex* Azara.)

Change the Distribution statement by removing the Old World portions of the breeding and winter distributions, and "Accidental in Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, Spitsbergen, and the Commander Islands." from the paragraph on casual and accidental occurrence.

Change the Notes to: Formerly treated as conspecific with *G. chloropus* (Linnaeus 1758) [Common Moorhen] of Eurasia (AOU 1983, 1998), but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations and bill and shield morphology (Constantine and The Sound Approach 2006) and mitochondrial DNA (Groenenberg et al. 2008). Formerly known as Florida Gallinule.

p. 139. A record of the Sungrebe, *Heliornis fulica*, in the United States is recognized. Change the last paragraph of the Distribution statement to: Accidental in central New Mexico (Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, Socorro County, 13 and 18 November 2008; Williams et al. 2009) and Trinidad.

pp. 145–146. *Charadrius nivosus* is treated as a species separate from the allopatric *C. alexandrinus*. Change the scientific name and citation to:

Charadrius nivosus (Cassin). Snowy Plover.

Aegialitis nivosa Cassin, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., vol. 9, pp. xlvi, 696. (Presidio [near San Francisco], California.)

Change the Distribution statement by removing all mention of the *alexandrinus* group. Change the Notes to:

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with *C. alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758, [Kentish Plover] of Eurasia (AOU 1983, 1998), but separated on the basis of differences in male advertisement calls, morphology, and mitochondrial and nuclear DNA, which indicate that the African *C. marginatus* Vieillot, 1818 [White-fronted Plover] is more closely related to *C. alexandrinus* or *C. nivosus* than these two species are to each other (Küpper et al. 2009). Groups: *C. nivosus* and *C. occidentalis* (Cabanis, 1872) [Peruvian Plover]. Some sources consider *Charadrius nivosus*, *C. alexandrinus*, *C. marginatus*, and the Australian *C. ruficapillus* Temminck, 1822 [Red-capped Plover] to constitute a superspecies (Vaurie 1965, Mayr and Short 1970, Sibley and Monroe 1990), whereas

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

others include *C. javanicus* Chasen, 1938 [Javan Plover] in this superspecies (Rittinghaus 1961, Wiersma 1996).

p. 177. After the account for *Gallinago stenura*, insert the following new account:

Gallinago solitaria Hodgson. Solitary Snipe.

Gallinago solitaria Hodgson, 1831, Gleanings in Science 3:238. (Nepal.)

Habitat.—Alpine areas above tree line in valleys and bogs and around springs and vegetation patches; winters at lower elevations along unfrozen streams.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in mountains from south of Lake Baikal and northwestern Mongolia south and west at least to northwestern China and east as far as Chukotka in the Russian Far East (Tomkovich 2008).

Winters from northeastern Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan east through the Himalayas at least as far as Arunachal Pradesh, India, and to eastern China, Korea, and Japan.

Accidental in Alaska (Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 24 May 2010; Withrow and Sonneborn 2011). A report of this species from St. Paul Island, Alaska (Bieber and Schuette 2009), although substantiated by photos, is considered inconclusive because of uncertainty as to the identification.

p. 215. Change the type locality of *Aethia pygmaea* to "(Bird Island, between Asia and America = Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska; Gibson and Banks 2010, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 123: 193-195.)".

p. 217. After the account for *Fratercula cirrhata*, insert the heading:

Order **PTEROCLIDIFORMES**: Sandgrouse

After this heading insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences (Ericson et al. 2006, Baker et al. 2007, Fain and Houde 2007, Hackett et al. 2008) have shown that the sandgrouse are an old group of uncertain affinities, not closely related to the Charadriiformes (cf. Maclean 1967, 1969; Fjeldså 1976; Sibley and Ahlquist 1990) or to the Columbiformes (cf. Olson 1970, Strauch 1978), although they may form part of an old radiation that includes the Columbiformes.

Remove the heading "Family **Incertae Sedis**" that currently precedes "Family **PTEROCLIDIDAE**: Sandgrouse" and the Notes that follow this family heading.

p. 278. *Chaetura meridionalis* is treated as a species separate from *C. andrei.* Delete the species account for *C. andrei* and substitute the following new species account:

Chaetura meridionalis Hellmayr. Sick's Swift.

Chaetura andrei meridionalis Hellmayr, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 19: 63. (state of Santiago del Estero, Argentina.)

Distribution.—*Breeds* from eastern Brazil south to Paraguay, northern Argentina, and southern Brazil, *ranging* in winter from the breeding range north, at least casually, to Venezuela and Colombia.

Accidental in Panama (Juan Díaz, western Panamá province, 4 August 1923; Rogers 1939).

Notes.—Formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Pinto 1938, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983, 1998) considered a subspecies of *C. andrei* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902 [Ashy-tailed Swift]. Elevation to species status follows Marín (1997).

p. 323. A record of the Amazon Kingfisher, *Chloroceryle amazona*, in the United States is recognized. Add the following paragraph to the end of the Distribution statement: Accidental in southern Texas (Laredo, Webb County, 24 January–3 February 2010; Wormington and Epstein 2010).

p. 331. *Ramphastos swainsonii* is treated as a subspecies of *R. ambiguus*, following Remsen et al. (2011). Delete the account for *Ramphastos swainsonii* and insert the following new account:

Ramphastos ambiguus Swainson. Black-mandibled Toucan.

Ramphastos ambiguus Swainson, 1823, Zool. Illustr. 3, pl. 168 and text. (No locality = Buenavista, Colombia, by designation of Chapman, 1917, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 34:328.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest (0–2,400 m; Tropical and Lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*swainsonii* group] in eastern Honduras (Olancho, Mosquitia), Nicaragua (Caribbean slope), Costa Rica (absent from dry northwest and most of central plateau), Panama (absent from Pacific slope from eastern Chiriquí east to western Panamá province), western and northern Colombia, and western Ecuador; and [*ambiguus* group] on the east slope of the Andes from northern Colombia and Venezuela south to central Peru.

Notes.—*Ramphastos swainsonii* Gould, 1833 [Chestnut-mandibled Toucan], was formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered a distinct species, but was merged with *R. ambiguus* because of the lack of vocal differences and because of hints of intergradation where parapatric (Haffer 1974, Stiles et al. 1999). *Ramphastos ambiguus* and the South American *R. tucanus* Linnaeus, 1758, may constitute a superspecies (Haffer 1974).

p. 347. Delete the heading "Family **EURYLAIMIDAE**: Broadbills" and the Notes that follow this heading and insert the heading "Family **SAPAYOIDAE**: Sapayoa" to precede the species account for *Sapayoa aenigma*. After the new family heading, insert the following:

Notes: This monotypic family was formerly included in the Eurylaimidae *sensu lato* (e.g., Banks et al. 2008), but is here given familial status based on its long isolation from the other broadbills, as reflected in its phylogenetic, morphological, and biogeographical distinctness (Fjeldså et al. 2003, Chesser 2004, Irestedt et al. 2006, Moyle et al. 2006).

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

pp. 347–372. Recent genetic studies (e.g., Moyle et al. 2009) indicate that the evolutionary relationships of the furnarioid families are not accurately reflected in the current linear sequence. Change the sequence of furnarioid families, with no changes in species sequence, to:

THAMNOPHILIDAE
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
RHINOCRYPTIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE
FURNARIIDAE

Under the heading Suborder TYRANNI: Suboscines, insert the following:

Notes.—The sequence of furnarioid families (Thamnophilidae through Furnariidae) is derived from the phylogenetic analysis of Moyle et al. (2009).

pp. 416–420. After the account for *Tyrannus savana*, change the heading Genera ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** to Genus ***INCERTAE SEDIS*** and delete the Notes under this heading. Insert the following Notes under Genus ***PIPRITES*** Cabanis:

Notes.—The genus *Piprites* has presented a taxonomic challenge for more than a century. Recent genetic studies indicate that it is either the sister group to the Tyrannidae (Ericson et al. 2006, Ohlson et al. 2008) or an isolated lineage near the base of the Tyrannidae (Tello et al. 2009).

After the account for *Piprites griseiceps*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Family **TITYRIDAE**: Becards, Tityras, and Allies

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA indicate that species in the genera *Schiffornis*, *Laniocera*, *Pachyramphus*, and *Tityra*, together with three extralimital genera, form a monophyletic group distinct from other tyrannoid suboscines (Chesser 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Barber and Rice 2007, Tello et al. 2009). The sequence of genera follows Tello et al. (2009).

Move Genus ***SCHIFFORNIS*** Bonaparte, Genus ***LANIOCERA*** Boie, Genus ***PACHYRAMPHUS*** Gray, and Genus ***TITYRA*** Vieillot, their citations, and their included species, in this sequence, to follow this new family heading.

p. 419. A record of the Gray-collared Becard, *Pachyramphus major*, in the United States is recognized. Add the following paragraph to the end of the Distribution statement: Accidental in southeastern Arizona (Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, 5 June 2009; Johnston et al. 2010).

p. 446-447. *Aphelocoma wollweberi* is treated as a species separate from the allopatric *A. ultramarina*. In the synonymy under *Aphelocoma*, change the last sentence of the citation for *Sieberocitta* to the following: Type, by original designation, *Cyanocitta ultramarina arizonae* Ridgway = *Aphelocoma wollweberi* Kaup.

Remove the current species account for *A. ultramarina* and insert the following new species accounts:

Aphelocoma ultramarina (Bonaparte). Transvolcanic Jay.

Corvus ultramarinus Bonaparte, 1825, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 4: 387. (Mexico; restricted to Temascáltepec, México, by van Rossem 1942, Auk 59: 573.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (900–3,400 m; Subtropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Transvolcanic Belt of Mexico from Colima east through southern Jalisco, northern Michoacán, México, northern Morelos, Puebla, and west-central Veracruz.

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

Aphelocoma wollweberi Kaup. Mexican Jay.

Aphelocoma wollweberi Kaup, 1854, J. für Ornith. 2: suppl., xlvii–lvi. (Zaccatekas [sic], México, restricted to Valparaíso Mountains, Zacatecas, by Pitelka 1951, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 50: 330.)

Habitat.—Pine-Oak Forest, Gallery Forest, Pine Forest (1,200–3,400 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—Resident [*wollweberi* group] from central Arizona and isolated mountain ranges of southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and northern Sonora south throughout Sierra Madre Occidental in Sonora, western Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, and northern Jalisco, and west to Nayarit; [*couchii* group] from southwestern Texas (Chisos Mountains) and isolated mountains of northern Coahuila south throughout Sierra Madre Oriental in southeastern Coahuila and northwestern Nuevo León, south to western Veracruz, east to western Tamaulipas, and west to the central Mexican Plateau in San Luis Potosí, Querétaro, Guanajuato, and eastern Jalisco.

Notes.—Groups: *A wollweberi* [Mexican Jay] and *A. couchii* Baird, 1858 [Couch's Jay]. Formerly treated as conspecific with *A. ultramarina* under the English name Mexican Jay, but separated on the basis of differences in nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (McCormack et al. 2008, 2011), morphology, plumage, and voice (Pitelka 1951, Brown and Horvath 1989, McCormack et al. 2008). Consists of at least three distinct mitochondrial DNA lineages, but nuclear markers indicate some gene flow between *couchii* and *potosina* mtDNA lineages (McCormack et al. 2008, 2011).

pp. 494–498. Recent phylogenetic studies indicate that the affinities of several genera currently included in the Turdidae lie instead with the Muscicapidae, and that the current sequence of species in the Muscicapidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Move Genus ***LUSCINIA*** Forster, Genus ***TARSIGER*** Hodgson, Genus ***COPSYCHUS*** Wagler, Genus ***OENANTHE*** Vieillot, and Genus ***SAXICOLA*** Bechstein, their citations, and their included species to the family Muscicapidae. Insert the following Notes after the citations for *Copsychus*, *Oenanthe*, and *Saxicola*, and after the first sentence in the Notes for *Luscinia* and *Tarsiger*:

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

Formerly included in the family Turdidae, but analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Sangster et al. 2010, Zuccon and Ericson 2010) indicate that this genus forms part of the Muscicapidae. Delete the Notes under the heading Family **MUSCICAPIDAE**: Old World Flycatchers.

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Muscicapidae as follows:

Genus *Muscicapa* Brisson
Muscicapa griseisticta (Swinhoe)
Muscicapa dauurica Pallas
Muscicapa striata (Pallas)
Muscicapa sibirica Gmelin
Genus *Copsychus* Wagler
Copsychus malabaricus (Scopoli)
Genus *Luscinia* Forster
Luscinia sibilans Swinhoe
Luscinia calliope (Pallas)
Luscinia svecica (Linnaeus)
Luscinia cyane (Pallas)
Genus *Tarsiger* Hodgson
Tarsiger cyanurus (Pallas)
Genus *Ficedula* Brisson
Ficedula narcissina (Temminck)
Ficedula mugimaki (Temminck)
Ficedula albicilla (Pallas)
Genus *Oenanthe* Vieillot
Oenanthe oenanthe (Linnaeus)
Genus *Saxicola* Bechstein
Saxicola torquatus (Linnaeus)

p. 500. Records of the Brown-backed Solitaire, *Myadestes occidentalis*, in the United States are recognized. Add the following paragraph to the end of the Distribution statement: Accidental in southeastern Arizona (Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mountains, 4–7 October 1996; Miller and Ramsey canyons, 16 July–1 August 2009; Doren 2010).

p. 510. Change the English name for *Turdus nudigenis* to Spectacled Thrush, following the AOU South American Check-list Committee (Remsen et al. 2011). Change the first and second sentences of the Notes to: Also known as Bare-eyed Thrush, American Bare-eyed Thrush, Naked-eyed Thrush, Yellow-eyed Thrush, and Bare-eyed Robin. The English name was changed from Bare-eyed Thrush (AOU 1983, Banks et al. 2008) to avoid confusion with the African species *Turdus tephronotus*, also called Bare-eyed Thrush.

p. 512. A record of the Red-legged Thrush, *Turdus plumbeus*, in the United States is recognized. Add the following paragraph to the end of the Distribution statement: Accidental in east-central Florida (Melbourne Beach, Brevard County, 31 May 2010; Anderson and Ponce 2010).

p. 532. The generic name *Peucedramus* should be attributed to Coues, rather than Henshaw, in accordance with Article 50.1.1 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). Change the heading and citation for *Peucedramus* to:

Genus ***PEUCEDRAMUS*** Coues

Peucedramus Coues, 1875, in Henshaw, Ann. Rep. Geogr. Explor. West 100th Merid., p. 201. Type, by original designation, *Sylvia olivacea* Giraud = *Sylvia taeniata* Du Bus de Gisignies.

pp. 532–567. Phylogenetic analysis of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Lovette et al. 2010) has shown that the current generic limits and linear sequence of species within the family Parulidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. We retain the current taxonomy for *Leucopeza semperi*, *Oporornis agilis*, and *Catharopeza bishopi* (see below), but otherwise adopt a new classification based on their conclusions. This new classification results in the following changes:

Under the heading Family **PARULIDAE**: Wood-Warblers, insert the following:

Notes: Although the genus *Parula* is no longer recognized, the family name Parulidae is retained under Article 40.1 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). Sequence of species follows Lovette et al. (2010).

Transfer *Wilsonia citrina* and all species in the genera *Parula* and *Dendroica* to the genus *Setophaga*, and move the citations for *Wilsonia*, *Parula*, and *Dendroica* into the synonymy of *Setophaga*. Transfer *Oporornis tolmiei*, *Oporornis philadelphia*, and *Oporornis formosus*, changing the species name of the latter to *formosa*, to the genus *Geothlypis*. Transfer *Euthlypis lachrymosa* to the genus *Basileuterus*, changing the species name to *lachrymosus*, and move the citation for *Euthlypis* into the synonymy of *Basileuterus*. Transfer *Wilsonia pusilla*, *Wilsonia canadensis*, and both species in the genus *Ergaticus* to the genus *Cardellina*, changing the species name of *E. ruber* to *C. rubra*, and move the citation for *Ergaticus* into the synonymy of *Cardellina*. Delete the genus headings and Notes for *Wilsonia*, *Parula*, *Dendroica*, *Euthlypis*, and *Ergaticus*. For each species formerly in these genera, make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes, and add/amend the Notes as detailed below.

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Parulidae as follows, adding parentheses to the author names for *Setophaga plumbea*, *angelae*, *vitellina*, *adelaidae*, *subita*, *delicata*, *graciae*, and *chrysoparia*, and removing parentheses from the author names for *Basileuterus lachrymosus* and *Cardellina versicolor*:

Genus *Seiurus* Swainson
Seiurus aurocapilla (Linnaeus)
Genus *Helmitheros* Rafinesque
Helmitheros vermivorum (Gmelin)
Genus *Parkesia* Sangster
Parkesia motacilla (Vieillot)
Parkesia noveboracensis (Gmelin)
Genus *Vermivora* Swainson
†*Vermivora bachmanii* (Audubon)
Vermivora chrysoptera (Linnaeus)
Vermivora cyanoptera Olson and Reveal

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

Genus *Mniotilta* Vieillot
Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus)
Genus *Protonotaria* Baird
Protonotaria citrea (Boddaert)
Genus *Limnothlypis* Stone
Limnothlypis swainsonii (Audubon)
Genus *Oreothlypis* Ridgway
Oreothlypis superciliosa (Hartlaub)
Oreothlypis gutturalis (Cabanis)
Oreothlypis peregrina (Wilson)
Oreothlypis celata (Say)
Oreothlypis crissalis (Salvin and Godman)
Oreothlypis luciae (Cooper)
Oreothlypis ruficapilla (Wilson)
Oreothlypis virginiae (Baird)
Genus *Leucopeza* Sclater
Leucopeza semperi (Sclater)
Genus *Oporornis* Baird
Oporornis agilis (Wilson)
Genus *Geothlypis* Cabanis
Geothlypis poliocephala Baird
Geothlypis aequinoctialis (Gmelin)
Geothlypis tolmiei (Townsend)
Geothlypis philadelphia (Wilson)
Geothlypis formosa (Wilson)
Geothlypis semiflava Sclater
Geothlypis speciosa Sclater
Geothlypis beldingi Ridgway
Geothlypis rostrata Bryant
Geothlypis flavovelata Ridgway
Geothlypis trichas (Linnaeus)
Geothlypis nelsoni Richmond
Genus *Catharopeza* Sclater
Catharopeza bishopi (Lawrence)
Genus *Setophaga* Swainson
Setophaga plumbea (Lawrence)
Setophaga angelae (Kepler and Parkes)
Setophaga pharetra (Gosse)
Setophaga citrina (Boddaert)
Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus)
Setophaga kirtlandii (Baird)
Setophaga tigrina (Gmelin)
Setophaga cerulea (Wilson)
Setophaga americana (Linnaeus)
Setophaga pitiayumi (Vieillot)
Setophaga magnolia (Wilson)
Setophaga castanea (Wilson)
Setophaga fusca (Müller)
Setophaga petechia (Linnaeus)
Setophaga pensylvanica (Linnaeus)
Setophaga striata (Forster)
Setophaga caerulescens (Gmelin)
Setophaga palmarum (Gmelin)
Setophaga pityophila (Gundlach)
Setophaga pinus (Wilson)
Setophaga coronata (Linnaeus)
Setophaga dominica (Linnaeus)
Setophaga flavescens (Todd)
Setophaga vitellina (Cory)
Setophaga discolor (Vieillot)
Setophaga adelaidae (Baird)
Setophaga subita (Riley)
Setophaga delicata (Ridgway)
Setophaga graciae (Baird)
Setophaga nigrescens (Townsend)
Setophaga townsendi (Townsend)
Setophaga occidentalis (Townsend)
Setophaga chrysoparia (Sclater and Salvin)
Setophaga virens (Gmelin)
Genus *Myiothlypis* Cabanis
Myiothlypis fulvicauda (Spix)
Genus *Basileuterus* Cabanis
Basileuterus lachrymosus Bonaparte
Basileuterus rufifrons (Swainson)
Basileuterus melanogenys Baird
Basileuterus ignotus Nelson
Basileuterus belli (Giraud)
Basileuterus culicivorus (Deppe)
Basileuterus tristriatus (Tschudi)
Genus *Cardellina* Bonaparte
Cardellina canadensis (Linnaeus)
Cardellina pusilla (Wilson)
Cardellina rubrifrons (Giraud)
Cardellina rubra (Swainson)
Cardellina versicolor Salvin
Genus *Myioborus* Baird
Myioborus pictus (Swainson)
Myioborus miniatus (Swainson)
Myioborus torquatus (Baird)
Genus *Zeledonia* Ridgway
Zeledonia coronata Ridgway
Genus *Icteria* Vieillot
Icteria virens (Linnaeus)
Genus *Xenoligea* Bond
Xenoligea montana (Chapman)
Genus *Microligea* Cory
Microligea palustris (Cory)
Genus *Teretistris* Cabanis
Teretistris fernandinae (Lembeye)
Teretistris fornsi Gundlach

Under the heading Genus ***VERMIVORA*** Swainson, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly included six species (*peregrina*, *celata*, *ruficapilla*, *virginiae*, *crissalis*, and *luciae*) now placed in *Oreothlypis*. See comments under *Oreothlypis*.

Under the heading Genus ***OREOTHLYPIS*** Ridgway, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Genetic studies (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006, Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* are not closely related to two species formerly placed in *Parula* (*Setophaga americana* and *pitiayumi*), that the six species formerly placed in *Vermivora* are not closely related to true *Vermivora* (*bachmanii*, *chrysoptera*, and *cyanoptera*), and that *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* and the six former *Vermivora* species form sister groups.

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

Under the heading Genus ***OPORORNIS*** Baird, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Formerly included three species (*formosus*, *philadelphia*, and *tolmiei*) now placed in *Geothlypis*, from which *Oporornis sensu stricto* (= *O. agilis*) differs in locomotion, song, and general behavior (Bent 1953, Dunn and Garrett 1997). Analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Escalante et al. 2009, Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that the phylogenetic placement of *O. agilis* is likely outside of the expanded *Geothlypis* clade. An analysis of sequences of all *Geothlypis* and *Oporornis* species indicated that *O. agilis* is sister to *Geothlypis sensu lato* (Escalante et al. 2009), whereas an analysis that also included *Leucopeza semperi* indicated that *O. agilis* may be sister to this species (Lovette et al. 2010). See comments under *Geothlypis*.

Under the heading Genus ***GEOTHLYPIS*** Cabanis, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Escalante et al. 2009, Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that several species often placed in *Oporornis* (*tolmiei*, *philadelphia*, and *formosa*) are more closely related to *Geothlypis* species than to *Oporornis sensu stricto* (cf. Lowery and Monroe 1968).

In the species accounts for *Geothlypis tolmiei* and *G. philadelphia*, add the following sentence to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Oporornis.* See comments under *Geothlypis.*

In the species account for *Geothlypis formosa*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Oporornis.* See comments under *Geothlypis.*

Under the heading Genus ***CATHAROPEZA*** Sclater, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that the monotypic genus *Catharopeza* is sister to *Setophaga*. Although sometimes merged with the former *Dendroica* (Bond 1967, Kepler and Parkes 1972), now *Setophaga*, *C. bishopi* is here maintained in a separate genus based on its genetic and phenotypic distinctness, including differences in voice, behavior, and morphology (Bond 1972, Andrle and Andrle 1976, Robbins and Parker 1997).

Under the heading Genus ***SETOPHAGA*** Swainson, insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that all species formerly placed in *Dendroica*, one species formerly placed in *Wilsonia* (*citrina*), and two species formerly placed in *Parula* (*americana* and *pitiayumi*) form a clade with the single species traditionally placed in *Setophaga* (*ruticilla*). The generic name *Setophaga* has priority for this clade.

In the species accounts for *Setophaga plumbea*, *angelae*, *pharetra*, *pityophila*, *vitellina*, *graciae*, and *nigrescens*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga*.

In the species account for *Setophaga citrina,* insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia*. See comments under *Setophaga.*

In the species accounts for *Setophaga kirtlandii*, *tigrina*, *cerulea*, *magnolia*, *castanea*, *fusca*, *petechia*, *pensylvanica*, *striata*, *caerulescens*, *palmarum*, *pinus*, *coronata*, and *discolor*, insert the following Notes, if Notes are not present, or add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga.*

In the species account for *Setophaga americana*, add the following to the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Parula*. See comments under *Setophaga.*

In the species account for *Setophaga pitiayumi*, replace the existing Notes with: Also known as Olive-backed Warbler. Groups: *S. pitiayumi* [Tropical Parula] and *S. graysoni* (Ridgway, 1887) [Socorro Warbler]. Formerly placed in the genus *Parula*. See comments under *Setophaga* and *S. americana.*

For changes to the species account for *Setophaga dominica*, and for a new species account for *S. flavescens*, see the next entry below (p. 546).

In the species account for *Setophaga adelaidae*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly included *S. subita* and *S. delicata*, now considered distinct species (Lovette et al. 1998, Lovette and Bermingham 1999). Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga*.

In the species accounts for *Setophaga subita* and *delicata*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *D. adelaidae* and *Setophaga*.

In the species account for *Setophaga townsendi*, replace the existing Notes with: *Setophaga townsendi*, *S. occidentalis*, *S. virens*, and *S. chrysoparia* constitute a superspecies (Mengel 1964). *Setophaga townsendi* and *S. occidentalis* hybridize extensively in Washington, where *S. townsendi* appears to be expanding its range at the expense of *S. occidentalis* (Rohwer et al. 2001, Krosby and Rohwer 2009). Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga.*

In the species accounts for *Setophaga occidentalis*, *chrysoparia*, and *virens*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga* and *S. townsendi*.

Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Setophaga virens*:

Genus ***MYIOTHLYPIS*** Cabanis

Myiothlypis Cabanis, 1850, Mus. Hein. 1:17. Type, by original designation, *Trichas nigrocristatus* Lafresnaye.

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

Transfer *Phaeothlypis fulvicauda* (p. 567) to the genus *Myiothlypis*, delete the genus heading and Notes for *Phaeothlypis*, and move the citation for *Phaeothlypis* into the synonymy of *Myiothlypis*. In the species account for *M. fulvicauda*, insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Phaeothlypis*.

Under the heading Genus ***BASILEUTERUS*** Cabanis, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that true *Basileuterus* consists of *lachrymosus*, formerly placed in *Euthlypis*, *rufifrons*, *melanogenys*, *ignotus*, *belli*, *culicivorus*, *tristriatus*, and the extralimital species *hypoleucus* and *trifasciatus*. Formerly included many, mostly extralimital, species now placed in the genus *Myiothlypis*.

In the species account for *Basileuterus lachrymosus*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Euthlypis*. See comments under *Basileuterus*.

Under the heading Genus ***CARDELLINA*** Bonaparte, insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA (Lovette et al. 2010) indicate that two species formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia* (*canadensis* and *pusilla*) and both species formerly placed in the genus *Ergaticus* (*rubra* and *versicolor*) form a clade with *Cardellina rubrifrons*. The generic name *Cardellina* has priority for this clade.

In the species account for *Cardellina canadensis*, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia*. See comments under *Cardellina*.

In the species account for *Cardellina pusilla*, insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Wilsonia*. See comments under *Cardellina*.

In the species accounts for *Cardellina rubra* and *C. versicolor*, insert the following at the end of the Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Ergaticus*. See comments under *Cardellina*.

Under the heading Genus ***ZELEDONIA*** Ridgway, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that the genus *Zeledonia* represents an old lineage of uncertain affinities, one that may be sister to the "core Parulidae" *sensu* Lovette et al. (2010).

Under the heading Genus ***ICTERIA*** Vieillot, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Yuri and Mindell 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that the genus *Icteria* represents an old lineage of uncertain affinities, probably related to the Parulidae, Icteridae, or Emberizidae.

Under the heading Genus ***XENOLIGEA*** Bond, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that the genera *Xenoligea* and *Microligea* are sister taxa of uncertain affinities, likely allied to a small group of non-parulid passerines endemic to the West Indies.

Under the heading Genus ***MICROLIGEA*** Cory, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—See comments under *Xenoligea*.

Under the heading Genus ***TERETISTRIS*** Cabanis, replace the existing Notes with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of sequences of mitochondrial DNA (Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that *Teretistris* is a genus of uncertain affinities, likely allied to a small group of non-parulid passerines endemic to the West Indies.

p. 546. *Setophaga flavescens* is treated as a species separate from *S. dominica*. Delete ", and also in the northern Bahama Islands (Grand Bahama, Abaco)." from the end of the breeding distribution of *S. dominica*. Change the Notes for *S. dominica* to:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Dendroica*. See comments under *Setophaga* and *S. flavescens*.

After the species account for *S. dominica*, insert the following new species account:

Setophaga flavescens (Todd). Bahama Warbler.

Dendroica flavescens Todd, 1909, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 22:171. (Spencer's Point, Abaco, Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest (Lower Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Grand Bahama, Little Abaco, and Great Abaco islands, Bahamas.

Notes.—Formerly treated as conspecific with *Setophaga dominica* (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but separated on the basis of song playback trials and differences in morphology, ecology, and mitochondrial DNA (McKay et al. 2010). See comments under *S. dominica*.

pp. 570–571. Remove the genus *Chlorospingus*, its citation, and its included species from *incertae sedis* within the Thraupidae and position them following the species account for *Junco phaeonotus* (p. 626) in the Emberizidae. After the citation for the genus, insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly included in the family Thraupidae. Recent analyses of mitochondrial DNA (Klicka et al. 2007, DaCosta et al. 2009) indicate that *Chlorospingus* forms part of the New World radiation of the Emberizidae, although its exact placement remains to be determined.

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

p. 594. After the account for *Oryzoborus funereus*, insert the following new species account:

Oryzoborus crassirostris (Gmelin). Large-billed Seed-Finch.

Loxia crassirostris Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2):862. (Based on "Thickbilled Grosbeak" of Latham, 1783, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1): 148 – no locality; Cayenne designated by Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, Novit. Zool. 9:25).

Habitat.—Riparian Thickets, Freshwater Marshes, Second-growth Scrub (0–700 m; Lower Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* in eastern Panama (El Real and Yaviza, Darién, and as far west as Tortí, eastern Panama) and northern and eastern Colombia east through Venezuela to the Guianas, Trinidad (at least formerly), and northern Brazil, south to the Amazon River and northeastern Peru.

p. 611. Change the type locality of *Spizella breweri* to "(Western North America, California, New Mexico = Black Hills, Dak[ota Territory] = Laramie Range, Albany County, Wyoming; Banks and Gibson 2007, Auk 124: 1083–1085.)".

p. 642. *Chrysomus icterocephalus*, added to the main list on the basis of an old specimen record from Barbados (Chesser et al. 2010), appears to be well established and breeding in extreme eastern Panama (Angehr 2011). Change the first sentence of the Distribution statement to: *Breeds* and resident with local seasonal movements in lowlands of eastern Panama (El Real, Darién), northwestern Colombia (also an isolated population near Bogotá) east through Venezuela, the Guianas, and Trinidad south to the mouth of the Amazon, Brazil, and west up the Amazon to northeastern Peru.

p. 686. Delete the account for *Pterodroma rostrata* from the Appendix.

p. 687. Delete the account for *Procellaria aequinoctialis* from the Appendix.

p. 690. Delete the account for *Circus buffoni* from the Appendix (Chesser et al. 2009).

p. 695. *Amazilia chionopectus* is treated as a junior synonym of *A. brevirostris*, following Schuchmann (1999) and Weller and Schuchmann (2009). Change ***Amazilia chionopectus*** (Gould) to ***Amazilia brevirostris*** (Lesson) and change the citation for this species to:

Ornismya brevirostris Lesson, 1829, Hist. Nat. Ois.-Mouches, p. xxv, pl. 77. (Guiana.)

After the last sentence of the text of this species account, insert the following: Formerly listed as *Amazilia chionopectus* (Gould). Some authors place the species in the genus *Agyrtria*.

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:

Pterodroma rostrata	Pétrel de Tahiti
Procellaria aequinoctialis	Puffin à menton blanc
Circus buffoni	Busard de Buffon
Accipiter poliogaster	Autour à ventre gris
Gallinula galeata	Gallinule d'Amérique
Charadrius nivosus	Pluvier neigeux
Gallinago solitaria	Bécassine solitaire
Chaetura meridionalis	Martinet de Sick
Ramphastos ambiguus	Toucan tocard
SAPAYOIDAE	
TITYRIDAE	
Aphelocoma ultramarina	Geai des volcans
Aphelocoma wollweberi	Geai du Mexique
Dendroica flavescens	Paruline de Todd
Oryzoborus crassirostris	Sporophile crassirostre
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus	Chlorospin des buissons
Chlorospingus tacarcunae	Chlorospin du Tacarcuna
Chlorospingus inornatus	Chlorospin du Pirré
Chlorospingus pileatus	Chlorospin à sourcils brisés
Chlorospingus flavigularis	Chlorospin à gorge jaune
Chlorospingus canigularis	Chlorospin à gorge grise

Delete the following names:

Gallinula chloropus	Gallinule poule-d'eau
Charadrius alexandrinus	Pluvier à collier interrompu
Chaetura andrei	Martinet d'André
Ramphastos swainsonii	Toucan de Swainson
EURYLAIMIDAE	
Aphelocoma ultramarina	Geai du Mexique
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus	Tangara des buissons
Chlorospingus tacarcunae	Tangara du Tacarcuna
Chlorospingus inornatus	Tangara du Pirré
Chlorospingus pileatus	Tangara à sourcils brisés
Chlorospingus flavigularis	Tangara à gorge jaune
Chlorospingus canigularis	Tangara à gorge grise

Transfer *Schiffornis turdina*, *Laniocera rufescens,* the two species of *Tityra*, and the nine species of *Pachyramphus*, in this sequence, to the newly inserted TITYRIDAE, with no change in French names.

Change the sequence of families in the furnarioid suboscines (FURNARIIDAE through RHINOCRYPTIDAE) to the following sequence, with no change in French names:

THAMNOPHILIDAE
CONOPOPHAGIDAE
GRALLARIIDAE
RHINOCRYPTIDAE
FORMICARIIDAE
FURNARIIDAE

Move the four species of *Luscinia*, *Tarsiger cyanurus*, *Copsychus malabaricus*, *Oenanthe oenanthe*, and *Saxicola torquatus* to

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

MUSCICAPIDAE, and rearrange the species in this family in the following sequence, with no change in French names:

Muscicapa griseisticta
Muscicapa dauurica
Muscicapa striata
Muscicapa sibirica
Copsychus malabaricus
Luscinia sibilans
Luscinia calliope
Luscinia svecica
Luscinia cyane
Tarsiger cyanurus
Ficedula narcissina
Ficedula mugimaki
Ficedula albicilla
Oenanthe oenanthe
Saxicola torquatus

Rearrange the generic placements and sequence of species in PARULIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement, with no change in French names.

Change *Amazilia chionopectus* to *Amazilia brevirostris* in APPENDIX (Part 1), with no change to the French name.

Delete the following names from the APPENDIX (Part 1):

Pterodroma rostrata	Pétrel de Tahiti
Procellaria aequinoctialis	Puffin à menton blanc
Circus buffoni	Busard de Buffon

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included division of *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard), *Poecile gambeli* (Mountain Chickadee), and *Geothlypis aequinoctialis* (Masked Yellowthroat) into two species each; division of *Setophaga coronata* (Yellow-rumped Warbler) into two, three, or four species; transfer of *Luscinia sibilans* (Rufous-tailed Robin), *L. cyane* (Siberian Blue Robin), and *L. calliope* (Siberian Rubythroat) to different genera; modification of the type locality of *Poecile gambeli* (Mountain Chickadee); and modification of the English names of wrens in the genus *Troglodytes*.

Acknowledgments

Normand David serves as the committee's advisor for classical languages in relation to scientific names, and Michel Gosselin is the authority for French names. We thank G. R. Angehr, S. Billerman, A. Brelsford, M. R. Browning, T. Burke, T. Donegan, D. D. Gibson, S. N. G. Howell, T. R. Jervis, C. Küpper, J. E. McCormack, G. Obando-Calderón, A. P. Peterson, A. T. Peterson, G. M. Spellman, and T. Székely for assistance, suggestions, and comments.

Literature Cited

American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.

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

American Ornithologists' Union. 2000. Forty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 117:847–858.

Anderson, B. H., and M. S. Ponce. 2010. First record of Red-legged Thrush (*Turdus plumbeus*) for Florida and the North American mainland. North American Birds 64:364–367.

Andrle, R. F., and P. R. Andrle. 1976. The Whistling Warbler of St. Vincent, West Indies. Condor 78:236–243.

Angehr, G. R. 2011. First North American records of Long-winged Harrier (*Circus buffoni*), Large-billed Seed-Finch (*Oryzoborus crassirostris*), and Yellow-hooded Blackbird (*Chrysomus icterocephalus*) from Panama. North American Birds 64:540–547.

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

Baker, A. J., S. L. Pereira, and T. A. Paton. 2007. Phylogenetic relationships and divergence times of Charadriiformes genera: Multigene evidence for the Cretaceous origin of at least 14 clades of shorebirds. Biology Letters 3:205–209.

Banks, R. C., R. T. Chesser, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2008. Forty-ninth supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 125:756–766.

Barber, B. R., and N. H. Rice. 2007. Systematics and evolution in the Tityrinae (Passeriformes: Tyrannoidea). Auk 124:1317–1329.

Bent, A. C. 1953. Life histories of North American wood warblers. U.S. National Museum Bulletin 203.

Bieber, G., and S. Schuette. 2009. First record of Solitary Snipe (*Gallinago solitaria*) for North America on Saint Paul Island, Alaska. North American Birds 63:178–181.

Bond, J. 1967. Twelfth supplement to the check-list of birds of the West Indies. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Bond, J. 1972. Seventeenth supplement to the check-list of birds of the West Indies. Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Bretagnolle, V., C. Attié, and E. Pasquet. 1998. Cytochrome-*b* evidence for validity and phylogenetic relationships of *Pseudobulweria* and *Bulweria* (Procellariidae). Auk 115:188–195.

Brown, J. L., and E. G. Horvath. 1989. Geographic variation of group size, ontogeny, rattle calls, and body size in *Aphelocoma ultramarina*. Auk 106:124–128.

Chesser, R. T. 2004. Molecular systematics of New World suboscine birds. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 32:11–24.

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

Chesser, R. T., R. C. Banks, F. K. Barker, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., J. D. Rising, D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2010. Fifty-first supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds*. Auk 127:726–744.

Constantine, M., and The Sound Approach. 2006. The Sound Approach to Birding: A Guide to Understanding Bird Sound. Sound Approach, Dorset, United Kingdom.

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

Cory, C. B. 1918. Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Museum of Natural History Publications in Zoology Series, vol. 13, part 2, no. 1.

DaCosta, J. M., G. M. Spellman, P. Escalante, and J. Klicka. 2009. A molecular systematic revision of two historically problematic songbird clades: *Aimophila* and *Pipilo*. Journal of Avian Biology 40:206–216.

Doren, B. V. 2010. A Brown-backed Solitaire (*Myadestes occidentalis*) in Arizona. North American Birds 64:176–179.

Dunn, J. L., and K. L. Garrett. 1997. A Field Guide to Warblers of North America. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.

Ericson, P. G. P., C. L. Anderson, T. Britton, A. Elzanowski, U. S. Johansson, M. Källersjö, J. I. Ohlson, T. J. Parsons, D. Zuccon, and G. Mayr. 2006. Diversification of Neoaves: Integration of molecular sequence data and fossils. Biology Letters 2:543–547.

Escalante, P., L. Márquez-Valdelamar, P. de la Torre, J. P. Laclette, and J. Klicka. 2009. Evolutionary history of a prominent North American warbler clade: The *Oporornis–Geothlypis* complex. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 53:668–678.

Fain, M. G., and P. Houde. 2007. Multilocus perspectives on the monophyly and phylogeny of the order Charadriiformes (Aves). BMC Evolutionary Biology 7:35.

Fjeldså, J. 1976. The systematic affinities of the sandgrouse, Pteroclididae. Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening 139:179–243.

Fjeldså, J., D. Zuccon, M. Irestedt, U. Johansson, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2003. *Sapayoa aenigma*: A New World representative of 'Old World suboscines'. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B (Supplement) 270:S238–S241.

Groenenberg, D. S. J., A. J. Beintema, R. W. R. J. Dekker, and E. Gittenberger. 2008. Ancient DNA elucidates the controversy about the flightless island hens (*Gallinula* sp.) of Tristan da Cunha. PLoS ONE 3(3):e1835.

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

Haffer, J. 1974. Avian Speciation in Tropical South America. Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 14.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th ed. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Irestedt, M., J. I. Ohlson, D. Zuccon, M. Kallersjo, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2006. Nuclear DNA from old collections of avian study skins reveals the evolutionary history of the Old World suboscines (Aves, Passeriformes). Zoologica Scripta 35:567–580.

Johnston, J., A. Pellegrini, and R. Davis. 2010. First record of Gray-collared Becard (*Pachyramphus major*) for the United States. North American Birds 64:180–182.

Kepler, C. B., and K. C. Parkes. 1972. A new species of warbler (Parulidae) from Puerto Rico. Auk 89:1–18.

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

Klicka, J., K. J. Burns, and G. M. Spellman. 2007. Defining a monophyletic Cardinalini: A molecular perspective. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 45:1014–1032.

Krosby, M., and S. Rohwer. 2009. A 2000 km genetic wake yields evidence for northern glacial refugia and hybrid zone movement in a pair of songbirds. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B 276:615–621.

Küpper, C., J. Augustin, A. Kosztolányi, J. Figuerola, T. Burke, and T. Székely. 2009. Kentish versus Snowy Plover: Phenotypic and genetic analyses of *Charadrius alexandrinus* reveal divergence of Eurasian and American subspecies. Auk 126:839–852.

Lovette, I. J., and E. Bermingham. 1999. Explosive speciation in the New World *Dendroica* warblers. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B 266:1629–1636.

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

Lovette, I. J., E. Bermingham, G. Seutin, and R. E. Ricklefs. 1998. Range disjunction and evolutionary differentiation in West Indian *Dendroica* warblers. Auk 115:890–903.

Lovette, I. J., and W. M. Hochachka. 2006. Simultaneous effects of phylogenetic niche conservatism and competition on avian community structure. Ecology 87:S14–S28.

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

Lowery, G. H., Jr., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1968. Family Parulidae. Pages 3–93 *in* Check-list of Birds of the World, vol. 14 (R. A. Paynter, Jr., Ed.). Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Maclean, G. L. 1967. Die Systematische Stellung der Flughühner (Pteroclididae). Journal für Ornithologie 108:203–217.

Maclean, G. L. 1969. A study of seedsnipe in southern South America. Living Bird 8:33–80.

Marín, M. 1997. Species limits and distribution of some New World spine-tailed swifts (*Chaetura* spp.). Pages 431–443 *in* Studies in Neotropical Ornithology Honoring Ted Parker (J. V. Remsen, Jr., Ed.). Ornithological Monographs, no. 48.

Mayr, E., and L. L. Short. 1970. Species Taxa of North American Birds. Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 9.

McCormack, J. E., J. Heled, K. S. Delaney, A. T. Peterson, and L. L. Knowles. 2011. Calibrating divergence times on species tree versus gene trees: Implications for speciation history of *Aphelocoma* jays. Evolution 65:184–202.

McCormack, J. E., A. T. Peterson, E. Bonaccorso, and T. B. Smith. 2008. Speciation in the highlands of Mexico: Genetic and phenotypic divergence in the Mexican Jay (*Aphelocoma ultramarina*). Molecular Ecology 17:2505–2521.

McKay, B. D., M. B. J. Reynolds, W. K. Hayes, and D. S. Lee. 2010. Evidence for the species status of the Bahama Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica* "*dominica*" *flavescens*). Auk 127:932–939.

Mengel, R. M. 1964. The probable history of species formation in some northern wood warblers (Parulidae). Living Bird 3:9–43.

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use

Meyer de Schauensee, R. 1970. A Guide to the Birds of South America. Livingston, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.

Moyle, R. G., R. T. Chesser, R. O. Prum, P. Schikler, and J. Cracraft. 2006. Phylogeny and evolutionary history of Old World suboscine birds (Aves: Eurylaimides). American Museum Novitates 3544:1–22.

Moyle, R. G., R. T. Chesser, R. T. Brumfield, J. G. Tello, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the antbirds, ovenbirds, woodcreepers, and allies (Aves: Passeriformes: Furnariides). Cladistics 25:386–405.

Nirschl, R., and R. Snider. 2010. First record of Bare-throated Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma mexicanum*) for the United States. North American Birds 64:347–349.

Obando-Calderón, G., J. Chaves-Campos, R. Garrigues, A. Martinez-Salinas, M. Montoya, O. Ramirez, and J. Zook. 2010. Actualización de la Lista Oficial de las Aves de Costa Rica 2010. Zeledonia 14-2. Boletín de la Asociación Ornitológica de Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica. [Online.] Available at www.avesdecostarica.org/?q=content/revista-zeledonia.

Obando-Calderón, G., J. Chaves-Campos, R. Garrigues, M. Montoya, O. Ramirez, L. Sandoval, and J. Zook. 2009. Actualización de la Lista Oficial de las Aves de Costa Rica 2009. Zeledonia 13-2. Boletín de la Asociación Ornitológica de Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica. [Online.] Available at www.avesdecostarica.org/?q=content/revista-zeledonia.

Ohlson, J. I., J. Fjeldså, and P. G. P. Ericson. 2008. Tyrant flycatchers coming out in the open: Phylogeny and ecological radiation of Tyrannidae (Aves, Passeriformes). Zoologica Scripta 37:315–335.

Olson, S. L. 1970. A study of seedsnipe in southern South America by G. L. Maclean [a review]. Bird-Banding 41:258–259.

Pinto, O. M. de O. 1938. Catálogo das aves do Brasil. Parte 1. Revista Museu Paulista 22:1–566.

Pitelka, F. A. 1951. Speciation and ecologic distribution in American jays of the genus *Aphelocoma*. University of California Publications in Zoology 50:195–474.

Pyle, R. L. 1988. Checklist of the birds of Hawaii—1988. 'Elepaio 48:95–106.

Remsen, J. V., Jr., C. D. Cadena, A. Jaramillo, M. Nores, J. F. Pacheco, M. B. Robbins, T. S. Schulenberg, F. G. Stiles, D. F. Stotz, and K. J. Zimmer. 2011. A classification of the bird species of South America. American Ornithologists' Union. [Online.] Available at www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html.

Rittinghaus, H. 1961. Der Seeregenpfeifer (*Charadrius alexandrinus* L.). A. Ziemsen Verlag, Wittenberg, East Germany.

Robbins, M. B., and T. A. Parker III. 1997. What is the closest living relative of *Catharopeza* (Parulinae)? Pages 601–607 *in* Studies in Neotropical Ornithology Honoring Ted Parker (J. V. Remsen, Jr., Ed.). Ornithological Monographs, no. 48.

Rogers, C. H. 1939. The swifts of Panamá. Auk 56:82.

Rohwer, S., E. Bermingham, and C. Wood. 2001. Plumage and mitochondrial DNA haplotype variation across a moving hybrid zone. Evolution 55:405–422.

Sangster, G., P. Alström, E. Forsmark, and U. Olsson. 2010. Multi-locus phylogenetic analysis of Old World chats and flycatchers reveals extensive paraphyly at family, subfamily and genus level (Aves: Muscicapidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 57:380–392.

Schuchmann, K.-L. 1999. Family Trochilidae (hummingbirds). Pages 468–680 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 5: Barn-owls to Hummingbirds (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Sibley, C. G., and J. E. Ahlquist. 1990. Phylogeny and Classification of Birds. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Sibley, C. G., and B. L. Monroe, Jr. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Stiles, F. G., L. Rosselli, and C. I. Bohórquez. 1999. New and noteworthy records of birds from the middle Magdalena valley of Colombia. Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club 119:113–128.

Strauch, J. G., Jr. 1978. The phylogeny of the Charadriiformes (Aves): A new estimate using the method of character compatibility analysis. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London 34:263–345.

Tello, J. G., R. G. Moyle, D. J. Marchese, and J. Cracraft. 2009. Phylogeny and phylogenetic classification of the tyrant flycatchers, cotingas, manakins, and their allies (Aves: Tyrannides). Cladistics 25:429–467.

Tomkovich, P. S. 2008. Птицы верхнего течения реки Анадырь Анадырь (Чукотка) [Birds of the upper Anadyr River (Chukotka Autonomous Area)]. Archives of the Zool. Museum of Moscow State University 49:101–158.

Vaurie, C. 1965. The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna, vol. 1: Non-Passeriformes. Witherby, London.

Weller, A.-A., and K.-L. Schuchmann. 2009. Re-evaluation of *Agyrtria brevirostris* Lesson (Aves, Trochilidae), with notes on its taxonomic status and relationships to *A. chionopectus* Gould and *A. versicolor* Vieillot. Zoosystematics and Evolution 85:143–149.

Wiersma, P. 1996. Family Charadriidae (plovers: species accounts). Pages 411–442 *in* Handbook of the Birds of the World, vol. 3: Hoatzin to Auks (J. del Hoyo, A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds.). Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Williams, S. O., III, S. A. King, S. M. Fettig, J. O. Oldenettel, and J. E. Parmeter. 2009. A Sungrebe (*Heliornis fulica*) in New Mexico: A first for the United States. North American Birds 63:4–9.

Withrow, J. J., and D. W. Sonneborn. 2011. Important recent bird records from Attu Island, Alaska. Western Birds 42: in press.

Wormington, A., and R.M. Epstein. 2010. Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*): New to Texas and to North America north of Mexico. North American Birds 64:208–210.

Yuri, T., and D. P. Mindell. 2002. Molecular phylogenetic analysis of Fringillidae, "New World nine-primaried oscines" (Aves: Passeriformes). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 23:229–243.

Zuccon, D. and P. G. P. Ericson. 2010. A multi-gene phylogeny disentangles the chat-flycatcher complex (Aves: Muscicapidae). Zoologica Scripta 39:213–224.

Downloaded From: https://complete.bioone.org/journals/The-Auk on 29 Mar 2024
Terms of Use: https://complete.bioone.org/terms-of-use