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

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This is the sixth Supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made by the AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature—North America between 1 January and 31 December 2005. The Committee has continued to operate in the manner outlined in the 42nd Supplement (AOU 2000). Changes in this Supplement fall into the following categories: (1) three species are added because of splits from species already on the list (*Calonectris edwardsii*, *Dendragapus fuliginosus*, *Loxigilla barbadensis*); (2) one species is added because of new distributional information (*Fregetta tropica*); (3) two species replace others presently on the list because of splitting of extralimital forms (*Cuculus optatus*, *Ficedula albicilla*); (4) one species name (*Streptopelia risoria*) is changed because of recognition of its status as a feral form of *S. roseogrisea*; (5) one family is merged into another (Dendrocolaptidae into Furnariidae), with no

resultant nomenclatural changes; (6) one subfamily is elevated to status of family (Stercorariidae), with no resultant nomenclatural changes; (7) one genus (*Asturina*) is merged with another (*Buteo*), resulting in a new name combination (*B. nitidus*); (8) one species (*sissonii*) is transferred from one genus (*Thryomanes*) to another (*Troglodytes*); and (9) two species (*Myiozetetes similis*, *Catharus mexicanus*), in addition to three of the four added to the entire list [see (1) and (2) above], are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

More sweeping changes are involved in reclassifications of entire tribes or subfamilies because of new data on relationships, with resultant changes in several well-known scientific names in each group. In the shorebird tribe Tringini, the genera *Heteroscelus* and *Catoptrophorus* are merged into *Tringa*, with resultant new name combinations for their three included species. In the tern subfamily Sterninae, five previously recognized generic names are resurrected for species placed in *Sterna* in the 7th edition (AOU 1998)—*Onychoprion*, *Sternula*, *Gelochelidon*, *Hydroprogne*, and *Thalasseus*—with resultant new name combinations for 13 species on the list. The cuckoo subfamily Coccyzinae is merged with Cuculinae, one old generic

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name (*Coccyua*) is resurrected, and two genera (*Saurothera* and *Hyetornis*) are merged into *Coccyzus*, with resultant new name combinations for seven species. Changes of classification of entire genera, tribes, subfamilies, and even families will become more frequent as DNA evidence continues to provide new or confirm old concepts of relationships.

The addition of four species to the list brings the total known to occur in the Check-list area to 2,041. This Supplement presents new name combinations for 28 species and replacements for three species on the list. Five generic names go out of use, but six others are revived. One new family name is used, and one family name and one subfamily name go out of use.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of the Supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with Supplements) become additions to it. An updated list of the bird species known from the AOU Check-list area may be found at <<http://www.AOU.org/aou/checklist/index.php3>>.

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

pp. xvii–liv. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this Supplement:

Calonectris edwardsii Cape Verde Shearwater (A)
Fregetta tropica Black-bellied Storm-Petrel (A)
Buteo nitidus Gray Hawk
Dendragapus fuliginosus Sooty Grouse
Streptopelia roseogrisea African Collared-Dove (I)
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo (A)
Troglodytes sissonii Socorro Wren
Ficedula albicilla Taiga Flycatcher (A)
Loxigilla barbadensis Barbados Bullfinch

Remove the following names:

Asturina nitida Gray Hawk
Streptopelia risoria Ringed Turtle-Dove (I)
Thryomanes sissonii Socorro Wren
Ficedula parva Red-breasted Flycatcher (A)
Cuculus saturatus Oriental Cuckoo (A)
DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

Change *Dendragapus obscurus* from Blue Grouse to Dusky Grouse

Change **Stercorariinae** to **STERCORARIIDAE** and move the entire family to follow *Rynchops niger*.

Rearrange the first 15 names in the family Scolopacidae to the following sequence:

Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper (N)
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper (N)
Actitis macularius Spotted Sandpiper
Tringa ochropus Green Sandpiper (A)
Tringa solitaria Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa brevipes Gray-tailed Tattler (N)
Tringa incana Wandering Tattler
Tringa erythropus Spotted Redshank (N)
Tringa melanoleuca Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank (N)
Tringa semipalmata Willet
Tringa flavipes Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper (A)
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper
Tringa totanus Common Redshank (A)

Rearrange the names in the subfamily Sterninae to the following sequence:

Anous stolidus Brown Noddy
Anous minutus Black Noddy
Procelsterna cerulea Blue-gray Noddy (H)
Gygis alba White Tern
Onychoprion fuscatus Sooty Tern
Onychoprion lunatus Gray-backed Tern (H)
Onychoprion anaethetus Bridled Tern
Onychoprion aleuticus Aleutian Tern
Sternula albifrons Little Tern (H, A)
Sternula antillarum Least Tern
Sternula superciliaris Yellow-billed Tern (A)
Phaetusa simplex Large-billed Tern (A)
Gelochelidon nilotica Gull-billed Tern
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian Tern
Larosterna inca Inca Tern (A)
Chlidonias niger Black Tern
Chlidonias leucopterus White-winged Tern (A)
Chlidonias hybrida Whiskered Tern (A)
Sterna dougallii Roseate Tern
Sterna hirundo Common Tern
Sterna paradisaea Arctic Tern
Sterna forsteri Forster's Tern
Thalasseus maximus Royal Tern
Thalasseus bergii Great Crested Tern (H, A)
Thalasseus sandwicensis Sandwich Tern
Thalasseus elegans Elegant Tern

Remove the subfamily name **Coccyzinae** and rearrange the species in it to the following sequence:

Coccyzua minuta Little Cuckoo
Piaya cayana Squirrel Cuckoo
Coccyzus melacoryphus Dark-billed Cuckoo (A)
Coccyzus americanus Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus euleri Pearly-breasted Cuckoo (A)
Coccyzus minor Mangrove Cuckoo
Coccyzus ferrugineus Cocos Cuckoo
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus Black-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus pluvialis Chestnut-bellied Cuckoo
Coccyzus ruficularis Bay-breasted Cuckoo
Coccyzus vetula Jamaican Lizard-Cuckoo
Coccyzus vieilloti Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo
Coccyzus merlini Great Lizard-Cuckoo
Coccyzus longirostris Hispaniolan Lizard-Cuckoo

pp. 17–18. *Calonectris edwardsii* is recognized as a species distinct from *C. diomedea* and is added to the list of species known to occur in the geographic limits of this Check-list. No explicit reasons were given for merging *C. edwardsii* into *C. diomedea* by Murphy (1924) and Peters (1931), who have been followed by most later authors. *Calonectris edwardsii* is considerably smaller than *C. diomedea*, has a thinner bill that is basally gray or pinkish rather than yellow or ivory, and is darker and grayer brown on the upperparts; see Patteson and Armistead (2004) for a synopsis of the rationale for treating *edwardsii* as a separate species.

p. 18. After the account for *Calonectris diomedea*, insert the following new account:

Calonectris edwardsii (Oustalet). Cape Verde Shearwater.

Puffinus Edwardsii Oustalet, 1883, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., Paris, ser. 6, art. 5, p. 1. (Branco, Cape Verde Islands.)

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

Distribution.—Breeds in the Cape Verde Islands in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Ranges at sea in the North Atlantic Ocean, mainly near the breeding grounds.

Accidental off the coast of North Carolina (48 km southeast of Hatteras Inlet, 15 August 2004; photos; Patteson and Armistead 2004).

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. diomedea*; see Patteson and Armistead (2004) for a synopsis of the rationale for treatment as separate species.

p. 23. Because of new distributional information, a genus and species are added to the Check-list. After the account for *Hydrobates pelagicus*, insert the following new generic name and species account:

Genus *FREGETTA* Bonaparte

Fregetta Bonaparte, 1855, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, 41:1113. Type, by original designation, *Thalassidroma leucogaster* Gould = *Procellaria grallaria* Vieillot.

Fregetta tropica (Gould). Black-bellied Storm-Petrel.

Thalassidroma tropica Gould, 1844, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 13:366. (equatorial regions of Atlantic Ocean = lat. 6°33'N, long. 18°6'W, from "a" type preserved in the British Museum (Natural History)).

Habitat.—Pelagic waters; nests on islands.

Distribution.—Breeds on islands in the subantarctic zone circumpolarly from South Shetland Islands (Deception, Elephant), South Orkney Islands (Signy, Larsen, and Laurie), South Georgia, Gough, Prince Edward Islands, Iles Crozet, Iles Kerguelen, Auckland Islands, and Antipodes Islands. May breed on South Sandwich Islands, Bouvet, Heard, and the Bounty islands.

Ranges at sea north to subtropical and tropical waters north to Equatorial waters in Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans (recorded north to nearly 18 degrees north).

Accidental off North Carolina (77 km southeast of Oregon Inlet, 31 May 2004; photos; Guris et al. 2004).

Notes.—A previous report from St. Marks, Florida (AOU 1957), was relegated to the Appendix (AOU 1983, AOU 1998:687) under White-bellied Storm-Petrel (*Fregetta grallaria*).

pp. 96–100. Analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Riesing et al. 2003) shows that the genus *Asturina* is embedded within the genus *Buteo*. Remove the entry for the genus

Asturina from p. 96. The citation for *Asturina* should be placed in the synonymy of *Buteo* on p. 99, immediately following the citation for *Buteo*. Add to the Notes under the genus *Buteo*: Includes *Asturina*, formerly (AOU 1998) treated as distinct.

Move the account for *Asturina nitida* from p. 97 and insert it on p. 100 following the account for *Buteo platypterus*, under the name "***Buteo nitidus*** (Latham). Gray Hawk."

Add the following to Notes under *Buteo nitidus*: Riesing et al. (2003) suggested that the groups should be recognized as distinct species, but did not provide supporting data. Formerly (AOU 1998) treated in the genus *Asturina*, but Riesing et al. (2003) showed from mitochondrial DNA sequence data that recognition of the genus *Asturina* renders *Buteo* paraphyletic.

p. 121. The two groups of Blue Grouse are recognized as species on the basis of evidence from mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Barrowclough et al. 2004) that supports the previous separation (AOU 1931, Hellmayr and Conover 1942) based on behavior, plumage, and vocalizations (e.g., Brooks 1929).

Replace the heading for the Blue Grouse with:

Dendragapus obscurus (Say). Dusky Grouse.

The citation remains as it is. Habitat is as for the *obscurus* group. Distribution is as for *obscurus* group with the deletion of "from southeastern Alaska (except coastal areas)," and comma following Yukon. Change Notes to: Previously included *D. fuliginosus* and called Blue Grouse, but now separated on the basis of genetic evidence (Barrowclough et al. 2004) and differences in voice (hooting), behavior, and plumage (Brooks 1929). Barrowclough et al. (2004) also found a lesser genetic difference between northern and southern populations of *D. obscurus* that does not correspond to currently recognized subspecific boundaries.

Following the account for *D. obscurus*, insert the following:

Dendragapus fuliginosus (Ridgway). Sooty Grouse.

Canace obscura var. *fuliginosa* [sic] Ridgeway [sic], 1873, Forest and Stream 1(19):289.

(Cascade Mountains, at foot of Mount Hood, Oregon, and Chiloweyuck Depot, Washington = beneath Mount Hood, Hood River County, Oregon.) See Banks and Browning (1979) for citation and Deignan (1961) and Browning (1979) for type locality.

Habitat and Distribution as for *fuliginosus* group in AOU (1998) account for *D. obscurus*.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *D. obscurus* as Blue Grouse, but separated on the basis of genetic evidence (Barrowclough et al. 2004) and differences in voice (hooting), behavior, and plumage (Brooks 1929).

pp. 152 ff. Analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences in members of the shorebird tribe Tringini (Pereira and Baker 2005) has shown that the species in the genera *Catoptrophorus* and *Heteroscelus* are embedded within *Tringa* and should be merged into it, and that the genera *Xenus* and *Actitis* are basal in the tribe. The resultant phylogeny necessitates a rearrangement of the species accounts in our list, with some new combinations of generic and specific names (but no changes in English names), to the following sequence:

Xenus cinereus (Güldenstädt)
Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus)
A. macularius (Linnaeus)
Tringa ochropus Linnaeus
T. solitaria Wilson
T. brevipes (Vieillot)
T. incana (Gmelin)
T. erythropus (Pallas)
T. melanoleuca (Gmelin)
T. nebularia (Gunnerus)
T. semipalmata (Gmelin)
T. flavipes (Gmelin)
T. stagnatilis (Bechstein)
T. glareola Linnaeus
T. totanus (Linnaeus)

Following the heading "Tribe TRINGINI: Tringine Sandpipers" insert the following:

Notes.—*Tringa incana* and *T. brevipes* were formerly placed in the genus *Heteroscelus* Baird, and *T. semipalmata* was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Catoptrophorus* Gmelin (AOU 1998). Sequence here follows Pereira and Baker (2005).

Remove the headings for the genera *Catoptrophorus* and *Heteroscelus* from p. 156, and

move the citations for these names into the synonymy of the genus *Tringa* on pp. 152–153.

p. 181. The subfamily Stercorariinae is elevated to family status as a result of analyses of DNA sequence data that show the family is sister to the Alcidae and not part of Laridae (Ericson et al. 2003, Paton et al. 2003, Fain and Houde 2004). Replace the subfamily heading with Family **STERCORARIIDAE**: Skuas and Jaegers. Remove the entire new family (pp. 181–183) from the Laridae and place it following the larid subfamily Rynchopinae and before the family Alcidae (p. 208).

Following the heading “Family **STERCORARIIDAE**: Skuas and Jaegers” insert the following:

Notes.—Formerly considered a subfamily of the Laridae (AOU 1998), but analyses of sequence data indicate that it is more closely related to the Alcidae (Ericson et al. 2003, Paton et al. 2003, Fain and Houde 2004).

pp. 196–207. Bridge et al. (2005) analyzed mitochondrial DNA of terns (except *Procelsterna*) and correlated the results with plumage characters. The data show that the genus *Sterna* as currently defined by AOU (1983, 1998) is paraphyletic, and that to keep it monophyletic would require the merger of *Phaetusa*, *Larosterna*, and *Chlidonias* into *Sterna*. Further, members of several distinct genetic clusters share crown patterns that correspond with formerly recognized genera. Because of the new phylogenetic data and because these genera were merged without comment or explanation, a generic revision is warranted. Rather than merge additional genera into *Sterna*, we follow the recommendation by Bridge et al. (2005) to resurrect four generic names currently placed in the synonymy of *Sterna* (p. 196) with the citations given—*Thalasseus* Boie, *Sternula* Boie, *Hydroprogne* Kaup, and *Gelochelidon* C. L. Brehm. One other generic name is revived—Genus *Onychoprion* Wagler, 1832, Isis 25, col. 277. Type, by monotypy, *Sterna serrata* Wagler = *Sterna fuscata* Linnaeus. This revised classification results in a new sequence of genera and species as follows:

Genus *Anous* Stephens
Anous stolidus (Linnaeus)
Anous minutus Boie
 Genus *Procelsterna* Lafresnaye
Procelsterna cerulea (Bennett)

Genus *Gygis* Wagler
Gygis alba (Sparman)
 Genus *Onychoprion* Wagler
Onychoprion fuscatus (Linnaeus)
Onychoprion lunatus (Peale)
Onychoprion anaethetus (Scopoli)
Onychoprion aleuticus (Baird)
 Genus *Sternula* Boie
Sternula albifrons (Pallas)
Sternula antillarum Lesson
Sternula supercilii (Vieillot)
 Genus *Phaetusa* Wagler
Phaetusa simplex (Gmelin)
 Genus *Gelochelidon* C. L. Brehm
Gelochelidon nilotica (Gmelin)
 Genus *Hydroprogne* Kaup
Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas)
 Genus *Larosterna* Blyth
Larosterna inca (Lesson)
 Genus *Chlidonias* Rafinesque
Chlidonias niger (Linnaeus)
Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck)
Chlidonias hybrida (Pallas)
 Genus *Sterna* Linnaeus
Sterna dougallii Montagu
Sterna hirundo Linnaeus
Sterna paradisaea Pontoppidan
Sterna forsteri Nuttall
 Genus *Thalasseus* Boie
Thalasseus maximus (Boddaert)
Thalasseus bergii (Lichtenstein)
Thalasseus sandvicensis (Latham)
Thalasseus elegans (Gambel)

Under the generic headings and citations for the genera *Onychoprion*, *Sternula*, *Gelochelidon*, *Hydroprogne*, and *Thalasseus*, insert the following: **Notes.**—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) included in the genus *Sterna* but separated on the basis of genetic data that correspond to plumage patterns (Bridge et al. 2005).

p. 221. The name *Streptopelia risoria* is applied to a long-domesticated (often feral) form of *S. roseo-grisea* (Goodwin 1983, Sibley and Monroe 1990, Baptista et al. 1997). We follow these authors in using the name of the wild species (*roseo-grisea*) in place of the name based on domesticated birds. This follows the principle set forth in Opinion 2027 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (2003) that conserved the usage of specific names based on wild species of mammals that

are predated by or contemporary with names based on domesticated forms.

In the citation for the generic name *Streptopelia*, add to the designation of the type species “= *Columba roseogrisea* Sundevall.”

Replace the account of *S. risoria* with the following account:

Streptopelia roseogrisea (Sundevall). African Collared-Dove.

Columbam roseogriseam (accusative case) Sundevall, 1857, Kongl. Sv. Vet.-Akad, Handl. (n.s.) no. 1, art. 3, p. 54. (Nubia.)

Habitat.—Arid country with trees and shrubs, often near human habitation. Feral populations occur mainly in urban and suburban parks.

Distribution.—*Resident* in northeastern Africa and southwestern Arabia.

Introduced and established as feral populations of domesticated stock in west-central Florida (Pinellas County), the Bahamas (New Providence), and Puerto Rico. Other introduced populations in North America have failed to become established.

Notes.—Also known as Ringed Turtle-Dove and Barbary Dove. The widely domesticated and locally introduced populations (Goodwin 1983) have been known as *S. risoria* (Linnaeus, 1758). Present North American feral populations may be entirely human-dependent and not self-sustaining.

p. 246. We follow Payne (2005) in separating *Cuculus optatus* and *C. lepidus* from *C. saturatus* on the basis of differences in vocalizations and minor morphological features. Records from our area are of *C. optatus*. The account for *Cuculus saturatus* should be replaced with the following:

Cuculus optatus Gould. Oriental Cuckoo.

Cuculus optatus Gould 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845: 18. (Port Essington, northern Australia.)

Habitat.—Forested regions, in coniferous, mixed, and deciduous woodlands.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from Finland and Komi, western Russia, east through Russia south of the Arctic Circle to Anadyrland and

Kamchatka, and south from Kazakhstan through Mongolia, northern China and South Korea to Japan and the Nansei-shoto Islands.

Winters from the Malay Peninsula and Vietnam to the Philippines, Micronesia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, northern and eastern Australia, and Lord Howe Island.

Wanders casually to the western Aleutian Islands (Attu, Rat Islands), the Pribilof Islands (St. Paul), St. Lawrence Island, and (once) to the western Alaskan mainland (Cape Prince of Wales).

Notes.—Previously considered conspecific with *C. saturatus* Blyth, 1843 [Himalayan Cuckoo] and *C. lepidus* S. Müller, 1845 [Sunda Cuckoo] but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations and morphological characters (Payne 2005). Formerly known as *C. s. horsfieldi* and as Horsfield’s Cuckoo.

pp. 246–250. An analysis of mitochondrial DNA and ribosomal RNA sequences (Sorenson and Payne 2005) produced a phylogeny for the family Cuculidae in which the subfamily Cuculinae is paraphyletic with respect to the Coccyzinae. Therefore, we merge the Coccyzinae into the Cuculinae. Delete the heading Subfamily COCCYZINAE: New World Cuckoos.

The study by Sorenson and Payne (2005) further showed that the species now (AOU 1998) in the genera *Saurothera* and *Hyetornis* are embedded within *Coccyzus*, and that the genus *Piaya* is not monophyletic if *minuta* is included, the latter forming a monophyletic group with two South American species to be recognized as the genus *Coccyca*. The resultant phylogeny necessitates a rearrangement of the species accounts in our list, with some new combinations of generic and specific names (but no changes in English names), to the following sequence:

Coccyca minuta (Vieillot)

Piaya cayana (Linnaeus)

Coccyzus melacoryphus Vieillot

Coccyzus americanus (Linnaeus)

Coccyzus euleri Cabanis

Coccyzus minor (Gmelin)

Coccyzus ferrugineus Gould

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus (Wilson)

Coccyzus pluvialis (Gmelin)

Coccyzus ruficularis Hartlaub

Coccyzus vetula (Linnaeus)

Coccyzus vieilloti (Bonaparte)

Coccyzus merlini (d'Orbigny)
Coccyzus longirostris (Hermann)

January 2004; photo in North American Birds 59:368, 2004).

Following the account for *Cuculus optatus* (see above), before the account for *Coccyzua minuta* (formerly *Piaya minuta*), insert the generic citation:

Genus **COCCYCUA** Lesson

Coccyzua Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.*, livr. 2, p. 142. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus monachus* Lesson = *Coccyzus minutus* Vieillot.

Notes.—Includes two extralimital species usually placed in *Coccyzus* (e.g., Payne 1997) and *minuta*, formerly (AOU 1998) placed in *Piaya*. Analysis of DNA sequence data showed this former arrangement to be paraphyletic (Sorenson and Payne 2005).

Remove the generic headings and notes for *Saurothera* and *Hyetornis*, and place the names and citations in the synonymy of the genus *Coccyzus*. Following the heading and citation for the genus *Coccyzus*, insert the following: **Notes.**—Includes species formerly placed in the genera *Saurothera* (*vetula*, *vieilloti*, *merlini*, and *longirostris*) and *Hyetornis* (*pluvialis* and *rufifigularis*), now included in *Coccyzus* on the basis of DNA sequence data (Sorenson and Payne 2005).

p. 354. Two independent genetic data sets (Irestedt et al. 2002, Chesser 2004) strongly indicate that the Furnariidae is paraphyletic with respect to the Dendrocolaptidae because the furnariid genera *Sclerurus* and *Geositta* (extralimital) are basal to Dendrocolaptidae and the rest of the Furnariidae. This confirms suspicions dating back to at least Ihering (1915), and is consistent with morphological data (e.g., Ames 1971, Feduccia 1973). Therefore, we merge the Family Dendrocolaptidae into the Furnariidae. Remove the heading and Notes for the Family Dendrocolaptidae. There are no changes in sequence or names at this time.

p. 408. A new distributional record adds a species to the list of birds known to occur in the United States. In the account for *Myiozetetes similis*, add to the Distribution:

Accidental in Texas (near Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo County, 7–14

pp. 479, 481. An analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Martinez Gómez et al. 2005) showed that *Thryomanes sissonii* is embedded in the *Troglodytes* clade and is a member of the *Troglodytes aedon* species complex. Remove the species account from its present position and move it to p. 481 following the account for *Troglodytes aedon*, as follows:

Troglodytes sissonii (Grayson). Socorro Wren.

The citation (synonymy), habitat, and distribution remain unchanged. Change the Notes to read as follows:

Notes.—Placed in the genus *Thryomanes* by Oberholser (1898) because of similarities to *Thryomanes bewickii* in bill structure. Phillips (1986) used the specific name *insularis* Lawrence and placed the species in *Troglodytes*; see Banks and Browning (1995) for comments on nomenclature. It is here placed in *Troglodytes* because analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Martinez Gómez et al. 2005) revealed that it is part of the *T. aedon* complex. Howell and Webb (1995) treated the species in *Troglodytes* on the basis of voice, behavior, and plumage.

p. 494. *Ficedula albicilla* is recognized as distinct from *F. parva* (Svensson et al. 2005) on the basis of differences in song, plumage pattern and molt sequence, and divergent mtDNA. Replace the account for *F. parva* with the following:

Ficedula albicilla (Pallas). Taiga Flycatcher.

Muscicapa Albicilla Pallas, 1811, *Zoographia Rosso-Asiat.*, 1, p. 462. (Dauriya, near the Onon [Russia].)

Habitat.—Deciduous and mixed taiga forest.

Distribution.—Breeds from eastern Russia east across Siberia to Anadyrland, the Sea of Okhotsk, and Kamchatka, south to the Altai, northern Mongolia, and Ussuriland.

Winters from west-central India through Bangladesh and south-east Asia to the upper Malay Peninsula.

Casual in Alaska in the western Aleutian Islands (Attu, Shemya) and St. Lawrence Island.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *F. parva* (Bechstein, 1792) [Red-breasted Flycatcher] but recognized as distinct on the basis of differences in voice, plumage pattern, molt sequence, and mitochondrial DNA sequence data (Svensson et al. 2005). Also known as Red-throated Flycatcher.

p 503. A new distributional record adds a species to the list of birds known to occur in the United States. In the account for *Catharus mexicanus*, add to the Distribution:

Accidental in Texas (Pharr, Hidalgo County, 28 May–early August, 19–29 October 2004; photograph in Lockwood and Bates 2005).

p. 596. The Barbados population of *Loxigilla noctis* differs from populations on other islands in the Lesser Antilles by being sexually monochromatic, in several behavioral characters, and genetically (Buckley and Buckley 2004), and is recognized as a species. Insert the following account after that of *L. noctis*:

Loxigilla barbadensis Cory. Barbados Bullfinch.

Loxigilla barbadensis Cory, 1886, Auk 3:382. (Barbados.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–300 m).

Distribution.—Resident on Barbados in the Lesser Antilles.

Notes.—Formerly considered a subspecies of *L. noctis*, but treated here as a separate species because of differences in plumage (sexual monochromatism), behavioral traits (e.g., foraging behavior), and genetics (summarized by Buckley and Buckley 2004) consistent with specific status.

p. 705 ff. In the list of French names of North American Birds, make the following changes:

Insert in the appropriate place in main list:

Calonectris edwardsii Puffin du Cap-Vert
Fregetta tropica Océanite à ventre noir
Dendragapus fuliginosus Tétrás fuligineux
Streptopelia roseogrisea Tourterelle rieuse
Cuculus optatus Coucou oriental
Troglodytes sissonii Troglodyte de Socorro
Ficedula albicilla Gobemouche de la taïga

Loxigilla barbadensis Sporophile de Barbade

Delete the entries for the following:

Streptopelia risoria
Cuculus saturatus
Thryomanes sissonii
Ficedula parva

Move the species from *Stercorarius skua* through *Stercorarius longicaudus* to a position following *Rynchops niger*.

Rearrange, with appropriate changes, the first 15 scientific names in the family Scolopacidae to the following sequence, with no change in French names:

Xenus cinereus
Actitis hypoleucos
Actitis macularius
Tringa ochropus
Tringa solitaria
Tringa brevipes
Tringa incana
Tringa erythropus
Tringa melanoleuca
Tringa nebularia
Tringa semipalmata
Tringa flavipes
Tringa stagnatilis
Tringa glareola
Tringa totanus

Rearrange, with appropriate changes, the scientific names from *Sterna nilotica* through *Gygis alba* to the following sequence, with no change in French names:

Gygis alba
Onychoprion fuscatus
Onychoprion lunatus
Onychoprion anaethetus
Onychoprion aleuticus
Sternula albifrons
Sternula antillarum
Sternula superciliaris
Phaetusa simplex
Gelochelidon nilotica
Hydroprogne caspia
Larosterna inca
Chlidonias niger
Chlidonias leucopterus
Chlidonias hybrida
Sterna dougallii
Sterna hirundo

Sterna paradisaea
Sterna forsteri
Thalasseus maximus
Thalasseus bergii
Thalasseus sandvicensis
Thalasseus elegans

Rearrange, with appropriate changes, the scientific names from *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* through *Piaya minuta* to the following sequence, with no change in French names:

Coccyzua minuta
Piaya cayana
Coccyzus melacoryphus
Coccyzus americanus
Coccyzus euléri
Coccyzus minor
Coccyzus ferrugineus
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus
Coccyzus pluvialis
Coccyzus rufigularis
Coccyzus vetula
Coccyzus vieillotii
Coccyzus merlini
Coccyzus longirostris

The committee considered several other taxonomic changes, but did not make changes because of insufficient or conflicting information. Included were proposals to recognize *Sitta pusilla insularis* of the Bahamas as a species (Hayes et al. 2005), to split the Gray Hawk *Buteo nitidus* into two species (Riesing et al. 2003), to recognize the genus *Rupornis* for the Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris* (Riesing et al. 2003), to move *Calcarius mccownii* to the genus *Plectrophenax* (Klicka et al. 2003), and to elevate *Loxigilla portoricensis grandis* to specific rank (Garrido and Wiley 2003). Action on these proposals awaits further studies that include additional data. Various records committees are still evaluating several distributional reports that would add species to the list

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