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

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This is the 10th 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 January 2009 and 31 March 2010 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 2009.

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) one genus (Chrysomus) and eight species (Oceanodroma monorhis, Ixobrychus minutus, Ardea purpurea, Platalea leucorodia, Glareola pratincola, Elaenia albiceps, Luscinia sibilans, and Chrysomus icterocephalus) are added to the main list (including three species transferred from the Appendix) on the basis of new distributional information; (2) the distributional statement of one species (Trogon melanurus) is changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (3) three species are changed (to Melanitta americana, Trogon caligatus, and T. chionurus) by being split from extralimital species; (4) six species (Caprimulgus arizonae, Chasiempis sclateri, C. ibidis, Icterus northropi, I. melanopsis, and I. portoricensis) are added as a result of splits from species already on the list; (5) two species (Troglodytes hiemalis and T. pacificus) are added by being split both from an extralimital taxon

(T. troglodytes) and from each other; (6) five species (Melozone fusca, M. albicollis, M. crissalis, M. aberti, and Amphispiza quinquestriata) are transferred to currently recognized genera; (7) five genera (Psilorhinus, Peucaea, Oreothlypis, Parkesia, and Rhynchophanes) are added because of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 20 scientific names; (8) a new scientific name (Vermivora cyanoptera) is adopted for one species because of a nomenclatural problem with the previous scientific name (V. pinus); (9) the citation for one species (Dendroica pinus) is changed; (10) the endings of the specific or subspecific names of two taxa (Acanthidops bairdi and Vireo gilvus swainsoni) are corrected; (11) the English names of three species (Caprimulgus vociferus, Chasiempis sandwichensis, and Icterus dominicensis) are modified as a result of taxonomic changes, the English name of one species (Puffinus gravis) is modified for global conformity, and the hyphen is removed from the English name of one species (Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus); and (12) two species (Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus and Thryothorus sinaloa) are added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

Numerous changes are made at higher levels of the classification on the basis of new genetic data. Four newly recognized orders (Phaethontiformes, Suliformes, Accipitriformes, and Eurypygiformes) are added to the main list by being split from existing

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orders, and 11 newly recognized or restored families (Pandionidae, Capitonidae, Semnornithidae, Polioptilidae, Cettiidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Donacobiidae, Megaluridae, Calcariidae, and Viduidae) are added to the main list by splits from existing families. Two families (Ardeidae and Threskiornithidae) are transferred from the order Ciconiiformes to the order Pelecaniformes. New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genera Cyanolyca, Aimophila, and Pipilo, and the sequences of genera within the Cotingidae and portions of the Corvidae and Emberizidae are rearranged to reflect new findings on relationships. One genus (Lipaugus) is moved from Incertae Sedis to the Cotingidae. The family placement of one species (Chamaea fasciata) is changed on the basis of new information on its phylogenetic relationships. The English group names of three orders (Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes, and Falconiformes), one suborder (Pelecani), and three families (Ramphastidae, Sylviidae, and Cardinalidae) are modified because of changes to the composition of these groups.

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 2,070. Insert the following names in the proper positions as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Melanitta americana American Scoter Puffinus gravis Great Shearwater

Oceanodroma monorhis Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel (A)

PHAETHONTIFORMES

SULIFORMES

Ixobrychus minutus Little Bittern (A) *Ardea purpurea* Purple Heron (A)

Platalea leucorodia Eurasian Spoonbill (A)

ACCIPITRIFORMES

PANDIONIDAE

EURYPYGIFORMES

Glareola pratincola Collared Pratincole (A)

Caprimulgus vociferus Eastern Whip-poor-will

Caprimulgus arizonae Mexican Whip-poor-will

 ${\it Trogon\ chionurus}\ {\rm White-tailed\ Trogon}$

Trogon caligatus Gartered Trogon

CAPITONIDAE

SEMNORNITHIDAE

Elaenia albiceps White-crested Elaenia (A)

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus Crowned

Slaty Flycatcher (A)

Psilorhinus morio Brown Jay

Chasiempis sclateri Kauai Elepaio (H)

Chasiempis ibidis Oahu Elepaio (H)

Chasiempis sandwichensis Hawaii Elepaio (H)

Troglodytes pacificus Pacific Wren *Troglodytes hiemalis* Winter Wren

POLIOPTILIDAE

CETTIIDAE

PHYLLOSCOPIDAE

ACROCEPHALIDAE

DONACOBIIDAE

MEGALURIDAE

Luscinia sibilans Rufous-tailed Robin (A)

Vermivora cyanoptera Blue-winged Warbler

Oreothlypis peregrina Tennessee Warbler

Oreothlypis celata Orange-crowned Warbler

Oreothlypis ruficapilla Nashville Warbler

Oreothlypis virginiae Virginia's Warbler

Oreothlypis crissalis Colima Warbler

Oreothlypis luciae Lucy's Warbler

Oreothlypis gutturalis Flame-throated Warbler

Oreothlypis superciliosa Crescent-chested Warbler

Parkesia noveboracensis Northern Waterthrush

Parkesia motacilla Louisiana Waterthrush

*Acanthidops bairdi Peg-billed Finch

Melozone fusca Canyon Towhee

Melozone albicollis White-throated Towhee

Melozone crissalis California Towhee

Melozone aberti Abert's Towhee

Peucaea sumichrasti Cinnamon-tailed Sparrow

Peucaea carpalis Rufous-winged Sparrow

Peucaea ruficauda Stripe-headed Sparrow

Peucaea humeralis Black-chested Sparrow

Peucaea mystacalis Bridled Sparrow

Peucaea botterii Botteri's Sparrow Peucaea cassinii Cassin's Sparrow

Peucaea aestivalis Bachman's Sparrow

Amphispiza quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow

CALCARIIDAE

Rhynchophanes mccownii McCown's Longspur

Chrysomus icterocephalus Yellow-hooded Blackbird (A)

Icterus northropi Bahama Oriole

Icterus melanopsis Cuban Oriole

Icterus dominicensis Hispaniolan Oriole

Icterus portoricensis Puerto Rican Oriole

VIDUIDAE

Delete the following names:

Melanitta nigra Black Scoter

Puffinus gravis Greater Shearwater

Pandioninae

Accipitrinae

Caprimulgus vociferus Whip-poor-will

Trogon viridis White-tailed Trogon

Trogon violaceus Violaceous Trogon

Capitoninae

Semnornithinae

Ramphastinae

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus Crowned

Slaty-Flycatcher (A)

Cyanocorax morio Brown Jay

Chasiempis sandwichensis Elepaio (H)

Troglodytes troglodytes Winter Wren Sylviinae

Polioptilinae

Vermivora pinus Blue-winged Warbler Vermivora peregrina Tennessee Warbler Vermivora celata Orange-crowned Warbler Vermivora ruficapilla Nashville Warbler Vermivora virginiae Virginia's Warbler Vermivora crissalis Colima Warbler Vermivora luciae Lucy's Warbler Parula gutturalis Flame-throated Warbler Parula superciliosa Crescent-chested Warbler Seiurus noveboracensis Northern Waterthrush Seiurus motacilla Louisiana Waterthrush *Acanthidops bairdii Peg-billed Finch Pipilo albicollis White-throated Towhee Pipilo fuscus Canyon Towhee Pipilo crissalis California Towhee Pipilo aberti Abert's Towhee Aimophila ruficauda Stripe-headed Sparrow Aimophila humeralis Black-chested Sparrow Aimophila mystacalis Bridled Sparrow

Aimophila sumichrasti Cinnamon-tailed Sparrow Aimophila carpalis Rufous-winged Sparrow Aimophila cassinii Cassin's Sparrow Aimophila aestivalis Bachman's Sparrow Aimophila botterii Botteri's Sparrow Aimophila quinquestriata Five-striped Sparrow *Calcarius mccownii McCown's Longspur Icterus dominicensis Greater Antillean Oriole

Estrildinae Viduinae

Recognize new orders PHAETHONTIFORMES, SULIFORMES, and ACCIPITRIFORMES, elevate Pandioninae to PANDIONIDAE, and move several families between orders, rearranging and reconstituting the orders between PROCELLARIIFORMES and GRUIFORMES as follows, with PHAETHONTIFORMES immediately following *Oceanodroma microsoma*:

PHAETHONTIFORMES

PHAETHONTIDAE

CICONIIFORMES

CICONIIDAE

SULIFORMES

FREGATIDAE

SULIDAE

PHALACROCORACIDAE

ANHINGIDAE

PELECANIFORMES

PELECANIDAE

ARDEIDAE

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

ACCIPITRIFORMES

CATHARTIDAE

PANDIONIDAE

ACCIPITRIDAE

FALCONIFORMES FALCONIDAE

Other than the elevation of **Pandioninae** and the transfer of **Pandion haliaetus** from **ACCIPITRIDAE** to **PANDIONIDAE**, all subfamilies and species in these families remain in the current sequence within their current family.

Move **EURYPYGIDAE** and its included species to the newly inserted **EURYPYGIFORMES**, to follow *Falco mexicanus*.

Move *Lipaugus unirufus* to COTINGIDAE to precede *Procnias tricarunculatus*.

Change the sequence of genera of COTINGIDAE to:

Querula

Cephalopterus

Cotinga

Lipaugus

Procnias

Carpodectes

Change the sequence of genera from Cyanocitta to Gym-

norhinus to:

Cyanolyca

Calocitta

Psilorhinus

Cyanocorax

Gymnorhinus

Cyanocitta

Aphelocoma

Rearrange the species in Cyanolyca to the following

sequence:

Cyanolyca mirabilis

Cyanolyca nana

Cyanolyca pumilo

Cyanolyca argentigula

Cyanolyca cucullata

Move newly inserted family **POLIOPTILIDAE** and its included species to follow *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus*.

Change the sequence of families from SYLVIIDAE to ZOS-TEROPIDAE, including newly inserted families CETTIIDAE, PHYLLOSCOPIDAE, ACROCEPHALIDAE, DONACOBIIDAE, and MEGALURIDAE, to:

CETTIIDAE

PHYLLOSCOPIDAE

SYLVIIDAE

ZOSTEROPIDAE

TIMALIIDAE

ACROCEPHALIDAE

DONACOBIIDAE

MEGALURIDAE

MUSCICAPIDAE

TURDIDAE

Move *Cettia diphone* to follow the newly inserted **CETTIIDAE**.

Move the six species of *Phylloscopus* to follow the newly inserted **PHYLLOSCOPIDAE**.

Move Chamaea fasciata to SYLVIIDAE, following Sylvia curruca.

Move the two species of *Acrocephalus* to follow the newly inserted **ACROCEPHALIDAE**.

Move *Donacobius atricapilla* to follow the newly inserted **DONACOBIIDAE**, and delete the asterisk in front of the name.

Move the two species of *Locustella* to follow the newly inserted MEGALURIDAE.

Rearrange the species remaining in $\ensuremath{\textit{Pipilo}}$ to the following sequence:

Pipilo ocai
Pipilo chlorurus
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo erythrophthalmus

Rearrange the species remaining in *Aimophila* to the following sequence:

Aimophila rufescens Aimophila ruficeps Aimophila notosticta

Change the sequence of genera from Atlapetes to Aimophila

to:

Arremon
Arremonops
Atlapetes
Pipilo
Aimophila
Melozone
Peucaea

Move Amphispiza quinquestriata to precede Amphispiza bilineata.

Move the three species of *Calcarius*, *Rhynchophanes mccownii*, and the two species of *Plectrophenax* to follow the newly inserted *CALCARIIDAE*. Remove the asterisks in front of the three species of *Calcarius*, *Rhynchophanes mccownii*, and the two species of *Plectrophenax*.

- p. 18. Change the English name for *Puffinus gravis* to Great Shearwater (as in Marchant and Higgins 1990a, Sibley and Monroe 1990, Carboneras 1992, Dudley et al. 2006). Change Notes to read: Formerly known as Greater Shearwater (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998), but name modified to conform to general worldwide usage.
- p. 24. Before the account for *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, insert the following new account:

Oceanodroma monorhis (Swinhoe). Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel.

Thalassidroma monorhis Swinhoe, 1867, Ibis, p. 386. (near Amoy, China.)

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

Distribution.—*Breeds* on islands of the North Pacific from the Verhovsky Islands off southern Kamchatka, Russian Far East, south on islands close to the Asian continent including those in the Yellow and South China seas and around the Sea of Japan south to islands off China (Shandong) and Taiwan.

 $\it Winters$ in the northern Indian Ocean and possibly the western Pacific.

Rare or casual (mainly in summer) at sea and on islands in the North Atlantic, the North Sea, the western Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Casual off Hatteras, North Carolina, where photographed on 8 August 1998 (O'Brien et al. 1999) and on 2 June 2008 (Howell and Patteson 2008, Patteson et al. 2009). Another was seen off Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, on 20 August 1993 (Brinkley 1995). Video of a "dark-rumped" storm-petrel thought to be this species was obtained off Kodiak, Alaska, on 5 August 2003; after review by the Alaska Checklist Committee it was added to their unsubstantiated list (D. D. Gibson in litt.).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Appendix (AOU 2000) on the basis of the 1998 record. Clarification of the status of this species in the eastern North Atlantic (Flood 2009) and the excellent photographic documentation of the 2008 individual warrant adding the species to the main list; see also Pranty et al. (2009). The relationship of *O. monorhis* to other "dark-rumped" storm-petrels is uncertain (Dawson 1992). Palmer (1962) treated it as a subspecies of *O. leucorhoa*, whereas Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered the two species to probably constitute a superspecies.

In the Notes for *O. leucorhoa*, change the first sentence to: *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* and *O. monorhis* probably constitute a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990), although Mayr and Short (1970) considered *O. leucorhoa* and *O. castro* to constitute a superspecies. Replace the last sentence in these Notes with the following: See comments under *O. monorhis*.

p. 26. After the account for *Oceanodroma microsoma*, insert the heading:

Order PHAETHONTIFORMES: Tropicbirds

After this heading insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the tropicbirds are distantly related to the other families in the traditional order Pelecaniformes (Kennedy and Spencer 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008).

Delete the heading Suborder PHAETHONTES: Tropic-birds and move the heading Family **PHAETHONTIDAE**: Tropicbirds and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from pp. 26–27 to a position following this newly inserted order.

p. 26. Change the heading Order PELECANIFORMES: Totipalmate Birds to Order PELECANIFORMES: Pelicans, Herons, Ibises, and Allies and insert the new heading in a position following the account for Mycteria americana on p. 51. Change the heading Suborder PELECANI: Boobies, Pelicans, Cormorants, and Darters to Suborder PELECANI: Pelicans, and insert this heading under the newly inserted order. Move the heading Family PELE-CANIDAE: Pelicans and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from pp. 30-31 to a position following the newly changed suborder. Move the headings Suborder ARDEAE: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies, and Family ARDEIDAE: Herons, Bitterns, and Allies, and the genera and species accounts included under these headings, from pp. 36-47 to a position following the account for Pelecanus occidentalis. Move the headings Suborder THRESKIORNITHES: Ibises and Spoonbills, Family THRESKI-ORNITHIDAE: Ibises and Spoonbills, Subfamily THRESKIOR-NITHINAE: Ibises, and Subfamily PLATALEINAE: Spoonbills, and the genera and species accounts included under these headings, from pp. 47-50 to a position following the account for Cochlearius cochlearius.

Replace the Notes under the heading Order **PELECANI-FORMES** with the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Pelecaniformes is not a monophyletic group, even when the family Phaethontidae is removed (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Families Balaenicipitidae, Scopidae (both outside of the AOU area), Ardeidae, and Threskiornithidae, all traditionally placed in the Ciconiiformes, are more closely related to the Pelecanidae than are other groups traditionally placed in the Pelecaniformes.

p. 38. After the account for *Ixobrychus exilis*, insert the following new account:

Ixobrychus minutus (Linnaeus). Little Bittern.

Ardea minuta Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), 1:240. ("Helvetia, Aleppo"; restricted to Switzerland by Vaurie, 1965, Birds Pal. Fauna, Non-Pass., p. 57.)

Habitat.—Primarily freshwater marshes; also mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in much of Europe and locally in northern Africa east across Russia to south-central Siberia, Iran, northwestern India, and Madagascar. *Resident* or locally nomadic in sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar (possibly), southern and eastern Australia, and formerly on South Island, New Zealand. Small numbers also found annually in southern New Guinea.

Winters mainly in Africa south of the Sahara.

Rare or casual in the United Kingdom (has bred), the Faeroes, Scandinavia, the Azores, Madeira, and western China. Accidental in Iceland and the Cape Verde Islands.

Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; 10–31 December 1995, photograph; Buckley et al. 2009).

Notes.—The isolated subspecies in Australia (*dubius*) differs vocally from the European and African subspecies (Rasmussen and Anderton 2005) and may be a separate species. The New Zealand subspecies, *novaezelandiae*, now considered extinct, has

been treated as a separate species (Marchant and Higgins 1990b). See comments under *I. exilis*.

p. 40. After the account for *Ardea cocoi*, insert the following new account:

Ardea purpurea Linnaeus. Purple Heron.

Ardea purpurea Linnaeus, 1766. Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), 1:236. ("in Oriente"; restricted to France by Stresemann, 1920, Avifauna Macedonica, p. 226.)

Habitat.—Shallow freshwater marshes with extensive bordering vegetation, especially *Phragmites*; also mangroves.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from western and southern Europe east through central Asia, very locally in northwestern Africa, and in the Russian Far East and Japan south to eastern China. *Resident* in eastern and southern Africa, Mauritania, the Cape Verde Islands, Madagascar, the Indian Subcontinent, southeastern Asia and Taiwan, the Philippines, and eastern Indonesia.

Winters in sub-Saharan Africa, rarely north to northern Africa, Israel, and the Arabian Peninsula.

Casual or accidental north to Iceland, the Faeroes, Scandinavia, and Hokkaido; also the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Brazil, and Trinidad.

Casual in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; 21 November 1998–28 April 1999, photograph; 4 December 2005–11 January 2006, photograph; ca. 7–28 September 2008, sight report; Buckley et al. 2009).

p. 50. Before the account for *Platalea ajaja*, known as *Ajaia ajaja* until the 43rd Supplement (Banks et al. 2002), insert the following new account:

Platalea leucorodia Linnaeus. Eurasian Spoonbill.

Platalea Leucorodia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10), p. 139; based on "The Spoonbill" of Albin, 1734, Nat. Hist. Birds 2:61, pl. 66. (Europe; restricted to Sweden by Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica, ed. 2, p. 57.)

Habitat.—Open shallow marshes; nests in dense reedbeds or other similar vegetation, often with some shrubs or trees.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from the Netherlands and southern Europe east across southern Russia to the Russian Far East and northern China. *Resident* in Mauritania, Iran, the Red Sea region, and the Indian Subcontinent.

Winters around the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf, northern Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, southeast China, and Taiwan.

Rare or casual in Iceland, the Faeroes, Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, northeastern Europe, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, Japan, and southeastern Asia.

Casual in the Lesser Antilles (Antigua, St. Lucia, Barbados). Accidental in western Greenland (specimen, 4 October 1936; Boertmann 1994).

Notes.—Also known by the English names European Spoonbill, White Spoonbill, Common Spoonbill, and Spoonbill.

p. 50. Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Ciconiiformes is not a monophyletic group (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Following removal of families more closely related to the Pelecanidae than to the Ciconiidae (see above), the Ciconiiformes consists of the single family Ciconiidae.

Change the heading Order CICONIIFORMES: Herons, Ibises, Storks, and Allies to Order CICONIIFORMES: Storks. Change the Notes under the new heading to: See comments under Order PELECANIFORMES. Delete the heading Suborder CICONIAE: Storks.

p. 51. After the account for *Mycteria americana*, and preceding the newly positioned Pelecaniformes (see above), insert the heading:

Order **SULIFORMES**: Frigatebirds, Boobies, Cormorants, Darters, and Allies

Under this heading insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that several families traditionally placed in the order Pelecaniformes (Fregatidae, Sulidae, Phalacrocoracidae, and Anhingidae) form the sister taxon to a group consisting of the Pelecanidae and several families traditionally placed in the Ciconiiformes (Van Tuinen et al. 2001, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008).

Move the headings Suborder FREGATAE: Frigatebirds and Family **FREGATIDAE**: Frigatebirds and the included genera and species from pp. 35–36 to a position following the newly inserted order.

After the account for *Fregata ariel*, insert the heading Suborder SULAE: Boobies, Cormorants, and Darters. Move the headings Family **SULIDAE**: Boobies and Gannets, Family **PHALACRO-CORACIDAE**: Cormorants, and Family **ANHINGIDAE**: Darters and the included genera and species from pp. 28–30 and 32–34 to a position following the newly inserted suborder.

p. 81. *Melanitta americana* is treated as a separate species from the allopatric *Melanitta nigra*. Change the scientific name, English name, and citation to:

Melanitta americana (Swainson). American Scoter.

Oidemia Americana Swainson, 1832, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana, 2 (1831):450. (Hudson Bay.)

Change the Distribution by removing the term "[americana group]" and all mention of the *nigra* group. Change the Notes to: Formerly treated as conspecific with *M. nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Black Scoter] of Eurasia, but separated on the basis of courtship calls (Sangster 2009) and color, form, and feathering of the bill in adult males and most adult females (Collinson et al. 2006).

p. 86. Before the heading **FALCONIFORMES**, insert the heading:

$Order\ \boldsymbol{ACCIPITRIFORMES}: Hawks,$

Kites, Eagles, and Allies

After this heading, insert the following:

Notes.—Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences have shown that the traditional order Falconiformes is not a monophyletic group and that the Falconidae is not closely related to the Cathartidae, Pandionidae, and Accipitridae (Ericson et al. 2006, Griffiths et al. 2007, Hackett et al. 2008). Some morphological data (Jollie 1976–1977) also provide support for this view.

Delete the heading Suborder ACCIPITRES: Kites, Eagles, Hawks, Secretarybirds, and Allies. Move the headings Family CATHARTIDAE: New World Vultures and Family ACCIPITRIDAE: Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies and the genera and species accounts included under these headings from pp. 51–53 and 86–105 to a position following the newly inserted order. Change the heading Order FALCONIFORMES: Diurnal Birds of Prey to Order FALCONIFORMES: Caracaras and Falcons. After this heading, insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under Accipitriformes.

Delete the heading Subfamily ACCIPITRINAE: Kites, Eagles, and Hawks from p. 87, and delete the heading Suborder FALCONES: Caracaras and Falcons from p. 105.

pp. 86–87. Change the heading Subfamily PANDIONINAE: Ospreys to Family: **PANDIONIDAE**: Ospreys. After the new heading, insert the following:

Notes.—Previously considered a subfamily of the Accipitridae (AOU 1998), the Osprey is returned to family status because of its genetic and morphological distinctiveness (Helbig et al. 2005, Lerner and Mindell 2005, Ericson et al. 2006, Griffiths et al. 2007, Hackett et al. 2008).

Move the new family and its included genus and species accounts from pp. 86–87 to a position following the account for *Sarcoramphus papa*.

pp. 111–112. After the account for *Falco mexicanus*, insert the heading:

Order EURYPYGIFORMES: Sunbittern and Kagu

After this heading, insert the following:

Notes.—Genetic data indicate that the Sunbittern and Kagu, previously considered part of the Gruiformes, form a relatively ancient lineage not closely related to any other group of extant birds (Fain and Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Morphological data (Livezey and Zusi 2007) also provide support for a sister relationship between these species.

Move the heading Family **EURYPYGIDAE**: Sunbitterns and the genus and species accounts included under this heading from p. 139 to a position following the newly inserted order.

p. 181. Before the account for *Glareola maldivarum*, insert the following new account:

Glareola pratincola (Linnaeus). Collared Pratincole.

Hirundo Pratincola Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., (ed. 12) 1:345. (Shores of southern Europe and in Austria; restricted to Austria, B.O.U. 1915.)

Habitat.—Nests on extensive flat, dry terrain with low or no vegetation; outside breeding season, also salt pans, moist meadows, fallow fields, lagoons.

Distribution.—*Breeds* locally from southwestern Europe east to Moldavia, southern Ukraine, eastern Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, and in northern Africa and the Middle East. *Resident* locally in Africa south of the Sahara.

Migratory Eurasian populations *winter* mainly in Africa north of the Equator.

Rare or casual in central and northern Europe, including the United Kingdom and Scandinavia, and in Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, southwestern India, and southern Sri Lanka

Accidental in Iceland and possibly Brazil.

Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; 3 November 1996–24 June 1997, photograph; Buckley et al. 2009).

p. 272. Caprimulgus arizonae is separated from C. vociferus. Revise the account for C. vociferus as follows: Change English name to Eastern Whip-poor-will. Change Habitat to: Mainly deciduous and mixed forest with open understory; in migration and winter in mixed and evergreen forests and woodland (Tropical to Temperate zones). Distribution is as for vociferus group, except: in winter distribution change "from northern Mexico (Sonora eastward)" to "from northeastern Mexico," deleting mention of Sonora, and add "and in Arizona" to the end of the sentence on accidental occurrence. Change Notes to: Formerly included C. arizonae under the English name Whip-poor-will, but now separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Hardy et al. 1988, Cink 2002) and mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Han et al. 2010); the two species also differ in morphology (Phillips et al. 1964, Cink 2002) and egg pigmentation (Phillips et al. 1964).

Following the account for *C. vociferus*, insert the following:

Caprimulgus arizonae Brewster. Mexican Whip-poor-will.

Caprimulgus vociferus arizonae Brewster, 1881, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club 6:69. (Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.)

Habitat.—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest; in winter also Montane Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (1,400–3,000 m; locally to 500 m in winter; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Breeds* in the mountains of southern California (probably in San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Clark mountains) and from southern Nevada (Sheep Mountains and possibly Spring Mountains), northern Arizona, central New Mexico, and extreme western Texas south through the highlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador to Honduras, also (probably) in southern Baja California.

Winters from central Mexico south through the breeding range to Honduras; northern and southern limits of wintering range of migratory population poorly known.

Reports from northwestern California, northwestern Montana, and central Colorado may represent this species but require confirmation.

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

p. 315. *Trogon chionurus* is recognized as distinct from *T. viridis*, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). Replace the account for *T. viridis* with the following:

Trogon chionurus Sclater and Salvin. White-tailed Trogon.

Trogon chionurus Sclater and Salvin, 1871, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1870), p. 843. (Lion Hill, Canal Zone, Panama.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest (0–1,300 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Panama, on the Caribbean slope from near the Costa Rican border east through San Blas, and on the Pacific slope east from the Tuira Valley to Colombia (west of the Eastern Andes) and Ecuador west of the Andes.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. viridis* Linnaeus, 1766 [Green-backed Trogon] but considered a separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that *chionurus* is more closely related to *T. bairdii* than to *T. viridis* (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

pp. 315–316. *Trogon caligatus* is recognized as distinct from *T. violaceus*, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). Replace the account for *T. violaceus* with the following:

Trogon caligatus Gould. Gartered Trogon.

Trogon caligatus Gould, 1838, Monogr. Trogonidae, pt. 3, pl. [1] and text [= pl. 7 of volume]. (No type locality, but plate agrees with specimens from the Magdalena Valley, Colombia.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1,800 m; Tropical and lower Subtropical zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* in Mexico from San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca south along both slopes of Middle America (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Panama and northern Colombia, east to northwestern Venezuela, and south to northwestern Peru.

Notes.—Formerly considered conspecific with *T. violaceus* Gmelin, 1788 [Violaceous Trogon] but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that *T. caligatus* and *T. violaceus* are not sister taxa (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

p. 317. The extralimital species *Trogon mesurus* is recognized as distinct from *T. melanurus*, following the AOU South American Classification Committee (Remsen et al. 2010). In the account for *T. melanurus*, remove "and west of the Andes in western Ecuador and northwestern Peru" from the Distribution of

the *melanurus* group, and add the following sentence to the end of the Notes: Formerly included *T. mesurus* Cabanis and Heine, 1863 [Ecuadorian Trogon] of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru but separated on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Ridgely and Greenfield 2001) and mitochondrial DNA, which suggests that *T. mesurus* and *T. melanurus* are not sister species (DaCosta and Klicka 2008).

p. 328. Change the heading Family RAMPHASTIDAE: New World Barbets and Toucans to Family RAMPHASTIDAE: Toucans, and move the new heading to p. 329 to replace the heading Subfamily RAMPHASTINAE: Toucans. Change the Notes under this heading to read: See comments under Semnornithidae. Change the heading Subfamily CAPITONINAE: New World Barbets to Family CAPITONIDAE: New World Barbets to Family SEMNORNITHINAE: Toucan-Barbets to Family SEMNORNITHIDAE: Toucan-Barbets, insert the following:

Notes.—Genetic data (Barker and Lanyon 2000, Moyle 2004) indicate that *Semnornis* cannot be placed reliably in either the Capitonidae or Ramphastidae, is roughly as old as either group, and may even be the sister to both.

Under the heading Family **CAPITONIDAE**: Toucan-Barbets, insert the following:

Notes.—See comments under Semnornithidae.

p. 377. After the account for *Elaenia flavogaster*, insert the following new account:

Elaenia albiceps (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). White-crested Elaenia.

M[uscipeta] albiceps d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool. [Paris], 7, cl. 2, p. 47. (part, Yungas, Bolivia; types from Yungas, Bolivia, *fide* Hellmayr, 1925, Novit. Zool. 32:28.)

Habitat.—Southern Temperate Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Semihumid/Humid Montane Scrub (0–3,500 m; Tropical to Temperate zones).

Distribution.—*Resident* [*albiceps* group] in the Andes from southern Colombia to western Bolivia.

Breeds [modesta group] in western Peru and northern Chile; [chilensis group] from central and southern Chile and central Argentina south to Tierra del Fuego.

Winters [modesta group] mostly in Andean foothills and base of the Andes in eastern Peru, some also resident in northern Chile; [chilensis group] lower Andean slopes from western Bolivia north to Ecuador, a few to Amazonia and eastern Brazil, possibly eastern Colombia; chilensis group is highly migratory.

Casual [chilensis group] to the Falkland Islands; recorded at sea in the Drake Channel.

Accidental [chilensis group] at South Padre Island, Cameron County, Texas (9–10 February 2008; photos, spectrograms of calls; Reid and Jones 2009).

Notes.—Vocalizations indicate that multiple species are likely involved, as do the genetic data of Rheindt et al. (2009), who

recommended that the *albiceps* and *chilensis* groups be treated as separate species.

p. 411. A record of the Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, *Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*, in the United States is recognized, and the hyphen is removed from the name, following Remsen et al. (2010). This species was added to the list in the 50th supplement (Chesser et al. 2009). After the paragraph detailing the Panama record add the following new paragraph: Accidental in southwestern Louisiana (Peveto Beach Woods, near Johnsons Bayou, Cameron Parish, 3 June 2008; Conover and Myers 2009).

pp. 420–423. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Ohlson et al. 2007) has shown that relationships among North American genera of the family Cotingidae are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications, and that the genus *Lipaugus*, previously considered *incertae sedis*, is a member of the Cotingidae. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of genera, as follows:

Querula Cephalopterus Cotinga Lipaugus Procnias Carpodectes

Under the heading Family **COTINGIDAE**: Cotingas, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of genera follows Ohlson et al. (2007).

p. 436. Throughout the account for *Vireo gilvus*, change the spelling of *swainsonii* to *swainsoni*. This follows the finding of David et al. (2009) that the latter is the correct spelling under Article 24.2.4 of the Code (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

pp. 443–444. The genus *Psilorhinus*, now in the synonymy of *Cyanocorax*, is restored for the species *morio*. Remove the citation for *Psilorhinus* from *Cyanocorax* and insert the following after the account for *Calocitta formosa*:

Genus PSILORHINUS Rüppell

Psilorhinus Rüppell, 1837, Mus. Senckenb. 2(2):188. Type, by monotypy, *Psilorhinus mexicanus* Rüppell = *Pica morio* Wagler.

Notes.—Formerly merged with the genus *Cyanocorax* (Hardy 1969; AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic (Saunders and Edwards 2000, Bonaccorso and Peterson 2007) and morphological (Sutton and Gilbert 1942) data.

Change *Cyanocorax morio* (Wagler) to *Psilorhinus morio* (Wagler) and move the account to follow the heading Genus *PSILORHINUS* Rüppell and its citation and Notes.

pp. 442–448. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Bonaccorso and Peterson 2007) has shown

that relationships among New World genera of jays (family Corvidae) are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Their phylogenetic conclusions result in a new sequence of genera, as follows:

Cyanolyca Calocitta Psilorhinus Cyanocorax Gymnorhinus Cyanocitta Aphelocoma

Under the heading Family **CORVIDAE**: Crows and Jays on p. 441, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of New World genera of jays follows Bonaccorso and Peterson (2007).

pp. 445–446. Phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Bonaccorso 2009) has shown that relationships among members of the genus *Cyanolyca* are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Her conclusions result in a new sequence of species, as follows:

Cyanolyca pumilo Cyanolyca argentigula Cyanolyca mirabilis Cyanolyca nana Cyanolyca cucullata

Under the heading Genus $\it CYANOLYCA$ Cabanis, insert the following:

Notes.—Sequence of species derived from phylogenetic data in Bonaccorso (2009).

pp. 452–453. *Chasiempis sclateri* and *C. ibidis* are separated from *C. sandwichensis*. Insert new accounts for *C. sclateri* and *C. ibidis* and revise the account for *C. sandwichensis* as follows:

Chasiempis sclateri Ridgway. Kauai Elepaio.

Chasiempis sclateri Ridgway, 1882, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 4:337–338. (Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.)

Habitat.—Montane wet and mesic forest, primarily in areas dominated by native vegetation.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the island of Kauai in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—See comments under C. sandwichensis.

Chasiempis ibidis Stejneger. Oahu Elepaio.

Chasiempis ibidis Stejneger, 1887, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 10:75–102. (Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.)

Chasiempis gayi Wilson, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 164–166.

Habitat.—Lowland and montane wet and mesic forest, often in areas dominated by alien vegetation.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the island of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—See comments under *C. sandwichensis*. Formerly known as *C. gayi* Wilson.

Chasiempis sandwichensis (Gmelin). Hawaii Elepaio.

Muscicapa sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2):945. Based on the "Sandwich Fly-catcher" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1):344. (in insulis Sandwich = Hawaii.)

Turdus sandwichensis Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. 1(2):813. Based on the "Sandwich Thrush" Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds 2(1):39. Subjective synonym of *Muscicapa sandwichensis* Gmelin, 1789; see Olson, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102:555–558.

Habitat.—Lowland and montane wet, mesic, and dry forest, primarily in areas dominated by native vegetation.

Distribution.—*Resident* on the island of Hawaii in the Hawaiian Islands.

Notes.—Formerly included *C. sclateri* and *C. ibidis*, now treated as separate species on the basis of differences in vocalizations (VanderWerf 2007); morphology, ecology, and behavior (Pratt et al. 1987, Conant et al. 1998, VanderWerf 1998); and mtDNA (VanderWerf et al. 2010).

p. 477. Records of the Sinaloa Wren, *Thryothorus sinaloa*, in the United States are recognized. After the last sentence in the Distribution account, add the following new paragraph: Casual in southeastern Arizona (near Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, 25 August 2008 through August 2009, Brown and Baxter 2009, photo; near Fort Huachuca, Cochise County, 14–18 April 2009 [North American Birds 63:479, photo]).

p. 482. *Troglodytes pacificus* and *T. hiemalis* are separated from *T. troglodytes*. Delete the account for *T. troglodytes* and replace it with new accounts for *T. pacificus* and *T. hiemalis* as follows:

Troglodytes pacificus Baird. Pacific Wren.

Troglodytes hyemalis, var. pacificus Baird, 1864, Rev. Amer. Birds 1:145. (Simiahmoo, Puget Sound, Washington.)

Habitat.—Coniferous (including spruce, Douglas-fir, hemlock, and redwood) and mixed forests, primarily with dense understory, often near water, and maritime heath near seaside cliffs in southwestern Alaska.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from the Alaska Pacific coast (from the Aleutians east, including the Pribilof Islands) and coastal and central British Columbia (including Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands) south to central California (San Luis Obispo County, and the western slope of the central Sierra Nevada), northeastern Oregon, central Idaho, northern Utah, western Montana, and southwestern Alberta. Reports of singing birds in northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains of Colorado are presumed to refer to this species, but confirmation is required.

Winters in breeding area and south to southern California, southern Arizona, and southern New Mexico (rare). Sight reports

from Sonora probably represent *pacificus* rather than *hiemalis*, but confirmation is required.

Accidental in northern Alaska (Point Barrow).

Notes.—Formerly included in *T. troglodytes* (Linnaeus 1758) [Eurasian Wren], but here considered specifically distinct on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Kroodsma 1980, Hejl et al. 2002) and mitochondrial DNA (Drovetski et al. 2004). Formerly considered conspecific with *T. hiemalis* but separated on the basis of the absence of free interbreeding and maintenance of genetic integrity in their contact zone (Toews and Irwin 2008).

Troglodytes hiemalis Vieillot. Winter Wren.

Troglodytes hiemalis Vieillot, 1819, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34:514. (Nova Scotia and New York; restricted to Nova Scotia by Oberholser, 1902, Auk 19:178.)

Habitat.—Coniferous forest (especially spruce and fir) and mixed forests, primarily with dense understory; in migration and winter also in deciduous forest and woodland with dense undergrowth and tree-falls, dense hedgerows, and brushy fields.

Distribution.—*Breeds* from northeastern British Columbia, northern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, northern Ontario, central Quebec, extreme southern Labrador, and Newfoundland south to southeastern Manitoba, northcentral and northeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, central Michigan, southern Ontario, northeastern Ohio, in the Appalachians through eastern West Virginia, western Maryland, western Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina to northeastern Georgia, and to northern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southeastern New York.

Winters from eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, eastern Iowa, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, central New York, and Massachusetts (casually farther north to southern Quebec and Newfoundland) south to California (casual), Arizona (casual) and southern New Mexico, Nuevo Leon (casual in Coahuila), southern Texas, the Gulf coast, and central (perhaps casually southern) Florida.

Notes.—See comments under T. pacificus.

p. 489. The Sylviidae as currently classified is not a monophyletic group (Cibois 2003, Barker 2004, Barker et al. 2004, Alström et al. 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Fregin et al. 2009, Gelang et al. 2009). Below we follow Alström et al. (2006) in recognizing several new families primarily composed of species formerly considered sylviid. These actions result in the addition of five families (Cettiidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Donacobiidae, Megaluridae) to the check-list, the elevation of one subfamily to family (Polioptilidae), and changes to the composition of two existing families (Sylviidae, Timaliidae):

After the account for $Regulus\ calendula$ on p. 488, insert the heading:

Family CETTIIDAE: Bush Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:
Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move the heading Genus *CETTIA* Bonaparte, its citation, and its included species from p. 489 to follow this newly inserted family.

After the account for Cettia diphone, insert the heading:

Family PHYLLOSCOPIDAE: Leaf Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus *PHYLLOSCOPUS* Boie, its citation, and its included species from pp. 490–491 to follow this newly inserted family.

Change the heading Family **SYLVIIDAE**: Old World Warblers and Gnatcatchers to Family **SYLVIIDAE**: Sylviid Warblers, delete the heading Subfamily SYLVIINAE: Old World Warblers, and move the modified heading from p. 489 to a position following the account for *Phylloscopus borealis*. Change the Notes under this family heading to:

Notes.—The family Sylviidae formerly included members of the Cettiidae, Phylloscopidae, Acrocephalidae, Megaluridae, and Polioptilidae (AOU 1998). Results of several genetic studies (Cibois 2003, Barker 2004, Barker et al. 2004, Alström et al. 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Fregin et al. 2009, Gelang et al. 2009) indicated that the former Sylviidae is not a monophyletic group. The well-sampled phylogeny of Alström et al. (2006) showed that many taxa formerly classified as sylviid are more closely related to species from other families (e.g., Timaliidae) than to other groups in the former Sylviidae.

Move Genus *SYLVIA* Scopoli, its citation, and its included species from p. 491 to follow this newly modified family. Move Genus *CHAMAEA* Gambel, its citation, and its included species from p. 514 to a position following the account for *Sylvia curruca*. Change Notes for Genus *CHAMAEA* Gambel to the following: Formerly placed in the monotypic family Chamaeidae (AOU 1957) and in the Timaliidae (AOU 1998); see Alström et al. (2006) for placement in the Sylviidae.

Move the heading Family **ZOSTEROPIDAE**: White-eyes and the genus and species included under this heading from p. 515 to a position following the account for *Chamaea fasciata*.

Move the heading Family **TIMALIIDAE**: Babblers and the genera and species included under this heading (except for *Chamaea*) from pp. 513–514 to a position following the account for *Zosterops japonicus*. Delete Notes under this family heading.

After the account for *Leiothrix lutea*, insert the heading:

Family ACROCEPHALIDAE: Reed Warblers

Insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus *ACROCEPHALUS* Naumann and Naumann, its citation, and its included species from p. 490 to follow this newly inserted family.

After the account for *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, insert the heading:

Family DONACOBIIDAE: Donacobius

Move Genus *DONACOBIUS* Swainson, its citation, and its included species from Genus *INCERTAE SEDIS* to follow this newly inserted family. Insert the following at the end of the account for *Donacobius atricapilla*:

Notes.—Formerly placed in the Mimidae (Mayr and Greenway 1960) or Troglodytidae (AOU 1983, 1998) or considered *incertae sedis*, this New World endemic forms part of the sylvioid radiation (Alström et al. 2006, Johansson et al. 2008, Gelang et al. 2009). We follow Aleixo and Pacheco (2006) and Remsen et al. (2010) in placing this biogeographically and biologically distinctive species in the monotypic family Donacobiidae.

After the account for *Donacobius atricapilla*, insert the heading:

Family MEGALURIDAE: Grassbirds

Insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move Genus *LOCUSTELLA* Kaup, its citation, and its included species from p. 489 to follow this newly inserted family.

Change the heading Subfamily POLIOPTILINAE: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens to Family **POLIOPTILIDAE**: Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens, and delete Notes under the subfamily heading. Insert the following under the new heading:

Notes.—See comments under Family Sylviidae.

Move this newly inserted family and its included genera and species from pp. 491–494 to a position following the account for *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus*.

p. 495. Before the account for *Luscinia calliope*, insert the following new account:

Luscinia sibilans (Swinhoe). Rufous-tailed Robin.

Larvivora sibilans Swinhoe, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 292. (Macao, southeastern China.)

Habitat.—Breeds in mesic deciduous and coniferous woods with dense undergrowth. Winters in undergrowth of forest and dense secondary growth.

Distribution.—*Breeds* in eastern Asia as far west as the upper Yenisey River and the Altai Mountains and east across Siberia and Russian Far East to the Amur River basin, Khabarovsk Kray, Sakhalin, and central eastern Kamchatka, and south to Transbaikalia and northern Manchuria.

Winters primarily in southeastern China, mainly from the Yangtze valley south, and rarely or uncommonly south to Vietnam, Laos, and eastern Thailand.

Migrates primarily in continental eastern Asia in Mongolia, eastern China, and Korea; rarely to Japan and Taiwan.

Accidental in the United Kingdom and Poland.

Casual in western Alaska (Attu Island, western Aleutians, 4 June 2008, specimen; and St. Paul Island, Pribilofs, 8–9 June 2008, photos; DeCicco et al. 2009). An earlier record from Attu Island on 4 June 2000 is now deemed acceptable, given the well-documented 2008 records (DeCicco et al. 2009).

Notes.—Also known as Swinhoe's Robin or Swinhoe's Pseudorobin.

pp. 532–534, 547. The name *Vermivora pinus* is changed to *V. cyanoptera*, following Olson and Reveal (2009). The following actions result from this information:

Modify the citation for Genus $\it VERMIVORA$ Swainson on p. 532 to:

Vermivora Swainson, 1827, Philos. Mag. (n.s.) 1:434. Type, by monotypy, *Sylvia solitaria* Wilson = *Vermivora cyanoptera* Olson and Reveal.

pp. 533–534. Change *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus) to *Vermivora cyanoptera* Olson and Reveal, and change the citation for the species to:

Vermivora cyanoptera Olson and Reveal, 2009. Wilson Journ. Ornithol. 121:620. (eastern Pennsylvania.)

Insert the following at the end of the Notes for this account: Formerly *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus), but see Olson and Reveal (2009), who showed that the 1766 Linnaean name *Certhia pinus* is a composite name based on illustrations of birds of two species, the Pine Warbler, now known as *Dendroica pinus*, and the Blue-winged Warbler, until now *Vermivora pinus*. They concluded that the name *Certhia pinus* applies to the Pine Warbler, and that the name *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus) is not available for the Blue-winged Warbler, nor is *Sylvia solitaria* (Wilson) or any other name. They proposed the new name *Vermivora cyanoptera* for this species.

p. 547. Change *Dendroica pinus* (Wilson) to *Dendroica pinus* (Linnaeus) and change the citation for this species to:

Certhia Pinus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1:187. Based largely on "The Pine Creeper" of Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, vol. 1, part 4, pl. and text 61. (in America septentrionali = South Carolina; see Olson and Reveal 2009.)

pp. 534–538. The genus *Oreothlypis*, now in the synonymy of *Parula*, is restored for the species *gutturalis* and *superciliosa* and newly used for the following species formerly placed in *Vermivora*: *peregrina*, *celata*, *ruficapilla*, *virginiae*, *crissalis*, and *luciae*. Remove the citation for *Oreothlypis* from *Parula* and insert the following after the account for *Vermivora chrysoptera* under the heading:

Genus OREOTHLYPIS Ridgway

Oreothlypis Ridgway, 1884, Auk 1:169. Type, by original designation, *Compsothlypis gutturalis* Cabanis.

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

Change the generic names of *Vermivora peregrina*, *Vermivora celata*, *Vermivora ruficapilla*, *Vermivora virginiae*, *Vermivora crissalis*, *Vermivora luciae*, *Parula gutturalis*, and *Parula superciliosa* to *Oreothlypis* and place those accounts in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Oreothlypis*. For *O. peregrina*, *O. celata*, and *O. luciae*, add the following:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Vermivora*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*.

In the Notes for *O. ruficapilla*, *O. virginiae*, and *O. crissalis*, make the appropriate changes in the generic abbreviations and add the following sentence at the end: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Vermivora*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*.

Change the Notes for *O. gutturalis* to: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Parula*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*. Change the Notes for *O. superciliosa* to: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Parula*; see comments under *Oreothlypis*. Also known as Hartlaub's Warbler or Spot-breasted Warbler.

pp. 555–556. Two species formerly placed in *Seiurus*, *noveboracensis* and *motacilla*, are transferred to the new genus *Parkesia*.

After the account for *Seiurus aurocapilla*, insert the following heading and Notes:

Genus PARKESIA Sangster

Parkesia Sangster, 2008, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club 128:213. Type, by original designation, *Motacilla noveboracensis* Gmelin.

Notes.—Genetic data (Avise et al. 1980, Lovette and Bermingham 2002, Klein et al. 2004, Lovette and Hochachka 2006) indicate that *P. noveboracensis* and *P. motacilla*, formerly (e.g., AOU 1998) placed in *Seiurus*, are not closely related to and do not form a monophyletic group with the type species of the genus, *S. aurocapilla*.

Change *Seiurus noveboracensis* to *Parkesia noveboracensis* and *Seiurus motacilla* to *Parkesia motacilla* and place those accounts in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Parkesia*. Add the following to the accounts for both species:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus Seiurus.

p. 597. Change the spelling *Acanthidops bairdii* to *Acanthidops bairdi*, in the citation for the genus, the heading for the species, and the citation for the species. Add the following to the end of the species account:

Notes.—The original spelling of the species name was *bairdi* (Ridgway 1882). The spelling *bairdii* (Paynter 1970) was an

incorrect subsequent spelling (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999, Article 33.4) followed by most subsequent authors.

p. 603. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) have shown that relationships among a portion of the North American genera of the family Emberizidae are not properly reflected in the linear sequences of previous classifications. Remove the genera *Atlapetes, Pipilo, Aimophila*, and *Melozone*, their citations, and the following species accounts from their current placement on pp. 601, 603–606, and 608–609, and insert them in the following sequence after the account for *Arremonops conirostris*:

Atlapetes albinucha
Atlapetes pileatus
Pipilo ocai
Pipilo chlorurus
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Aimophila rufescens
Aimophila ruficeps
Aimophila notosticta
Melozone leucotis
Melozone biarcuata
Melozone kieneri

Under the heading for the genus *Atlapetes*, insert the following: **Notes**.—The sequence of species from *Atlapetes* through *Melozone* is derived from the phylogenetic analysis of DaCosta et al. (2009).

Add the following sentence to the Notes under the genus *Pipilo*: See comments under *Atlapetes* and *Melozone*.

p. 606. Transfer four species of *Pipilo* (*fuscus*, *albicollis*, *crissalis*, and *aberti*) to the genus *Melozone* and insert them in the following sequence after the account for *Melozone kieneri*:

Melozone fusca Melozone albicollis Melozone crissalis Melozone aberti

Under the heading for the genus *Melozone*, add the following:

Notes.—Mitochondrial genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) have shown that the genus *Pipilo* comprised two unrelated groups, one consisting of *ocai*, *chlorurus*, *maculatus*, and *erythrophthalmus*, the other of the "brown towhee" group: *fuscus*, *albicollis*, *crissalis*, and *aberti*. The same study revealed that *Melozone kieneri* forms a monophyletic group with the brown towhees, and that *M. leucotis* and *M. biarcuata* are closely related to this group. Although DaCosta et al. (2009) suggested that *kieneri*, *fuscus*, *albicollis*, *crissalis*, and *aberti* be transferred to the genus *Pyrgisoma*, thereby splitting *Melozone kieneri* from its congeners, we have taken a more conservative approach, consistent with phenotypic similarities between *M. kieneri* and *M. biarcuata* (e.g., they were treated as conspecific by Hellmayr [1938]), and merged the brown towhees into *Melozone*.

Insert the following sentence at the beginning of the Notes for *M. albicollis*, *M. crissalis*, and *M. fusca*: Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Pipilo*. Insert the following at the end of the account for *M. aberti*:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus Pipilo.

pp. 606. Recent mitochondrial genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) have shown that the North American species of the broadly defined genus Aimophila belong to four distinct lineages: (1) notosticta, ruficeps, and rufescens; (2) aestivalis, cassinii, botterii, humeralis, mystacalis, and ruficauda; (3) carpalis and sumichrasti; and (4) quinquestriata. This arrangement is generally consistent with previous work on morphology and vocalizations (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977).

The type species of *Aimophila* is *rufescens*, so the name *Aimophila* stays with lineage 1 above. Some analyses of DaCosta et al. (2009) placed lineages 2 and 3 above as sisters, and the authors suggested that they remain congeneric pending further data. The genus name *Peucaea* has priority for this clade. Genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) indicate that *Aimophila quinquestriata* forms a clade with *Amphispiza bilineata*, and DaCosta et al. (2009) proposed that this species be returned to *Amphispiza*.

The genus *Peucaea* is resurrected for the species *aestivalis*, *cassinii*, *botterii*, *humeralis*, *mystacalis*, *ruficauda*, *carpalis*, and *sumichrasti*. Insert the following heading in a position following the account for *Melozone aberti*:

Genus PEUCAEA Audubon

Peucaea Audubon, 1839, Syn. Bds. N. Amer., p. 112. Type, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1841, List Gen. Bds., p. 60), *Peucaea bachmanii* Audubon = *Fringilla aestivalis* Lichtenstein.

Notes.—Formerly merged with *Aimophila* (AOU 1983, 1998), but now treated as a separate genus on the basis of genetic (DaCosta et al. 2009) and morphological and vocal (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977) data. The sequence of species in *Peucaea* is derived from DaCosta et al. (2009).

Transfer Aimophila aestivalis, cassinii, botterii, humeralis, mystacalis, ruficauda, carpalis, and sumichrasti (pp. 607–608) to the genus *Peucaea*, and insert them in the following sequence:

Peucaea sumichrasti Peucaea carpalis Peucaea ruficauda Peucaea humeralis Peucaea mystacalis Peucaea botterii Peucaea cassinii Peucaea aestivalis

For each species, make the appropriate changes in generic abbreviations within the existing Notes and add the following sentence to the end of the Notes: Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) placed in the genus *Aimophila*; see comments under *Peucaea*. Under the genus *Aimophila* replace the Notes with the following: See comments under *Peucaea*, *Atlapetes*, and *Amphispiza quinquestriata*.

Move Aimophila quinquestriata (p. 609) to the genus Amphispiza, and move the account for this species to a position preceding the account for Amphispiza bilineata. Replace the Notes with: Formerly merged with Aimophila (e.g., AOU 1998), but now separated on the basis of genetic (DaCosta et al. 2009) and morphological and vocal (e.g., Ridgway 1901, Storer 1955, Wolf 1977) data. Genetic data (DaCosta et al. 2009) indicate that this species forms a clade with Amphispiza bilineata.

pp. 626–627. Return *Calcarius mccownii* to the monotypic genus *Rhynchophanes*, delete the Notes under *Calcarius* and under the account for this species, remove the citation for *Rhynchophanes* from *Calcarius*, and insert the following heading and Notes prior to the account for *R. mccownii*:

Genus RHYNCHOPHANES Baird

Rhynchophanes Baird, 1858, in Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence, Rep. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pac., 9: xx, xxxviii, 432. Type, by monotypy, Plectrophanes maccowni [sic] Lawrence.

Notes.—Through the fifth edition of the check-list, the AOU (1957) recognized the monotypic genus *Rhynchophanes* for *Calcarius mccownii*. Subsequently (Paynter 1970; AOU 1983, 1998), *Rhynchophanes* was merged with *Calcarius*, evidently on the basis of a hybrid *R. mccownii* × *C. ornatus* (Sibley and Pettingill 1955). Klicka et al. (2003), using mitochondrial data, found *Calcarius* as presently recognized to be paraphyletic: *mccownii* is more closely related to the *Plectrophenax* buntings than to the other species in *Calcarius*, consistent with some evidence of morphological differences among these three groups (Baird 1858).

pp. 626–628, 630. After the account for *Peucedramus taeniatus* on p. 532, insert the following heading and Notes:

Family CALCARIIDAE: Longspurs and Snow Buntings

Notes.—Analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA (Yuri and Mindell 2002, Klicka et al. 2003, Alström et al. 2008) have shown that *Calcarius*, *Rhynchophanes*, and *Plectrophenax* are not closely allied to buntings in the genus *Emberiza*, nor to other members of the Emberizidae, where they were formerly placed (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998). Instead, species in these genera were found to form a well-supported clade that diverged early in the radiation of the New World nine-primaried oscines.

Move Genus *CALCARIUS* Bechstein, Genus *RHYNCHO-PHANES* Baird, and Genus *PLECTROPHENAX* Stejneger, and their included species, from pp. 626–628 and 630 to follow this newly inserted family, in the following sequence:

Calcarius lapponicus
Calcarius ornatus
Calcarius pictus
Rhynchophanes mccownii
Plectrophenax nivalis
Plectrophenax hyperboreus

p. 631. Change Family **CARDINALIDAE**: Cardinals, Saltators, and Allies to Family **CARDINALIDAE**: Cardinals and Allies. A modified English group name is needed because of the removal of the saltators (genus *Saltator*) from this family (Chesser et al. 2009).

p. 642. After the account for *Nesopsar nigerrimus*, insert the following genus heading and species account:

Genus CHRYSOMUS Swainson

Chrysomus Swainson, 1837, Nat. Hist. Classif. Bds. 2:274. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus icterocephalus* Linnaeus.

Chrysomus icterocephalus (Linnaeus). Yellow-hooded Blackbird.

Oriolus icterocephalus Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), 1:163; based on "le Carouge à teste jaune de Cayenne" of Brisson, 1760, Ornithologie, 2:124, pl. 12, fig. 5. (Cayenne, French Guiana.)

Habitat.—Freshwater Marshes.

Distribution.—*Breeds* and resident with local seasonal movements in lowlands of northwestern Colombia, where recorded nearly to border with Panama (also an isolated highland population near Bogotá), east through Venezuela, the Guianas, and Trinidad south to the mouth of the Amazon, Brazil, then west up the Amazon to its headwaters in northeastern Peru. A small introduced population has become established south of Lima, Peru.

Casual in the Netherlands Antilles, where recorded on Bonaire and Curacao.

Accidental in the Lesser Antilles (Barbados; September 1887, specimen; Feilden 1889).

Notes.—Formerly placed in the genus *Agelaius*, but Lanyon and Omland (1999) showed that *Agelaius* as formerly constituted was not monophyletic and resurrected *Chrysomus* for the South American taxa. The Barbados specimen was correctly reported by Feilden (1889) but was inexplicably changed to *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* by Clark (1905) and subsequent authors. The specimen was believed lost but was relocated at the Cambridge University Museum, where its original identification was confirmed (Massiah and Frost 1997, Buckley et al. 2009).

In the Casual section for the account of *Xanthocephalus xan-thocephalus* on p. 644, remove mention of Barbados. Insert the following at the end of this account:

Notes.—Formerly considered casual in Barbados (AOU 1998), but the identification of the voucher specimen has been confirmed as *Chrysomus icterocephalus* (Massiah and Frost 1997, Buckley et al. 2009).

pp. 649–650. *Icterus northropi, I. melanopsis*, and *I. portoricensis* are treated as separate species from *I. dominicensis*. Revise the account of *I. dominicensis* and add new accounts for *I. northropi, I. melanopsis*, and *I. portoricensis* as follows:

Icterus northropi Allen. Bahama Oriole.

Icterus northropi Allen, 1890, Auk 7:344. (Andros Island, Bahamas.)

Habitat.—Pine woodland.

Distribution.—Resident on northern Bahama Islands of Andros, Great Abaco, and Little Abaco (believed extirpated on the latter two islands; White 1998).

Notes.—See comments under I. dominicensis.

Icterus melanopsis (Wagler). Cuban Oriole.

Icterus virescens (not of Daudin, 1800), Vigors, 1827, Zool. Journ. 3:441. (near Havana, Cuba.)

Ps.[arocolius] melanopsis Wagler, 1929, Isis von Oken 22, col. 759.

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–1,300 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Cuba, Isla de Pinos, and some northern keys (cayos Guillermo, Coco, Paredon Grande).

Notes.—See comments under *I. dominicensis*.

Icterus dominicensis (Linnaeus). Hispaniolan Oriole.

Oriolus dominicensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1: 163. (Based on "Le Carouge de S. Domingue" Brisson, Ornithologie 2: 121, pl. 12, fig. 3. (in Dominica = Hispaniola.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest (0–1,100 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—*Resident* on Hispaniola, including Île de la Gonâve, Île de la Tortue, Île à Vache, and Isla Saona.

Notes.—Formerly included *I. northropi, I. melanopsis*, and *I. portoricensis* (AOU 1983, 1998), now treated as separate species because phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences suggest that they do not form a monophyletic group (Omland et al. 1999, Sturge et al. 2009); vocalizations also evidently differ strongly (Garrido et al. 2005:455).

Icterus portoricensis Bryant. Puerto Rican Oriole.

Icterus dominicensis, var. portoricensis Bryant, 1866, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 10:254. (Porto Rico.)

Habitat.—Tropical Lowland Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (0–850 m; Tropical Zone).

Distribution.—Resident in Puerto Rico.

Notes.—See comments under *I. dominicensis*.

p. 684. Replace the heading Subfamily VIDUINAE: Whydahs with Family **VIDUIDAE**: Whydahs, and insert the following under the heading:

Notes.—Formerly (AOU 1998) considered a subfamily of Estrildidae, but forms a distinct mtDNA clade and differs dramatically in behavioral and ecological traits, especially those related to breeding biology (Sorenson and Payne 2001). Family status follows their treatment in most recent worldwide lists (e.g., Dickinson 2003).

Remove the heading Subfamily ESTRILDINAE: Estrildine Finches from p. 680. Insert the following under the heading Family **ESTRILDIDAE**: Estrildid Finches on p. 680:

Notes.—See comments under Family Viduidae.

p. 688. Delete the account for *Oceanodroma monorhis* from the Appendix (AOU 2000).

p. 689. Delete the account for *Platalea leucorodia* from the Appendix.

p. 696. Delete the account for *Luscinia sibilans* from the Appendix (Banks et al. 2004).

pp. 705 ff. Make the following changes to the list of French names of North American birds:

Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

Melanitta americana Macreuse à bec jaune Oceanodroma monorhis Océanite de Swinhoe Ixobrychus minutus Blongios nain Ardea purpurea Héron pourpré Platalea leucorodia Spatule blanche **PANDIONIDAE** Glaréole à collier Glareola pratincola Engoulevent d'Arizona Caprimulgus arizonae Trogon chionurus Trogon de Sclater Trogon caligatus Trogon pattu **CAPITONIDAE SEMNORNITHIDAE** Elaenia albiceps Élénie à cimier blanc Chasiempis sclateri Monarque de Kauai Chasiempis ibidis Monarque d'Oahu Chasiempis sandwichensis Monarque d'Hawaï Troglodytes pacificus Troglodyte de Baird

Troglodyte des forêts

CETTIIDAE
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE
ACROCEPHALIDAE
DONACOBIIDAE
MEGALURIDAE
Luscinia sibilans

Troglodytes hiemalis

POLIOPTILIDAE

VIDUIDAE

Luscinia sibilans Rossignol siffleur CALCARIIDAE

Calcarius lapponicus Plectrophane lapon Calcarius ornatus Plectrophane à ventre noir Calcarius pictus Plectrophane de Smith Rhynchophanes mccownii Plectrophane de McCown Plectrophane des neiges Plectrophenax nivalis Plectrophenax hyperboreus Plectrophane blanc Aimophila rufescens Tohi roussâtre Aimophila ruficeps Tohi à calotte fauve Aimophila notosticta Tohi d'Oaxaca Chrysomus icterocephalus Carouge à capuchon Icterus northropi Oriole des Bahamas Icterus melanopsis Oriole de Cuba Icterus dominicensis Oriole d'Hispaniola Oriole de Porto Rico Icterus portoricensis

Delete the following names:

Melanitta nigra Macreuse noire Trogon viridis Trogon à queue blanche Trogon violaceus Trogon violacé Chasiempis sandwichensis Monarque élépaïo Troglodyte mignon Troglodytes troglodytes Aimophila rufescens Bruant roussâtre Aimophila ruficeps Bruant à calotte fauve Aimophila notosticta Bruant d'Oaxaca Calcarius mccownii Bruant de McCown Calcarius lapponicus Bruant lapon Calcarius pictus Bruant de Smith Calcarius ornatus Bruant à ventre noir Plectrophenax nivalis Bruant des neiges Plectrophenax hyperboreus Bruant blanc Icterus dominicensis Oriole à capuchon

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

Oceanodroma monorhis Platalea leucorodia Luscinia sibilans

Change the following scientific names, retaining the French names: Cyanocorax morio to Psilorhinus morio

Vermivora pinus to Vermivora cyanoptera
Vermivora peregrina to Oreothlypis peregrina
Vermivora celata to Oreothlypis celata
Vermivora ruficapilla to Oreothlypis ruficapilla
Vermivora virginiae to Oreothlypis virginiae
Vermivora crissalis to Oreothlypis crissalis
Vermivora luciae to Oreothlypis luciae
Parula gutturalis to Oreothlypis gutturalis
Parula superciliosa to Oreothlypis superciliosa
Seiurus noveboracensis to Parkesia noveboracensis

Seiurus motacilla to Parkesia motacilla Acanthidops bairdii to Acanthidops bairdi Pipilo albicollis to Melozone albicollis Pipilo fuscus to Melozone fusca Pipilo crissalis to Melozone crissalis Pipilo aberti to Melozone aberti

Aimophila sumichrasti to Peucaea sumichrasti Aimophila carpalis to Peucaea carpalis Aimophila ruficauda to Peucaea ruficauda Aimophila humeralis to Peucaea humeralis Aimophila mystacalis to Peucaea mystacalis Aimophila botterii to Peucaea botterii Aimophila cassinii to Peucaea cassinii

Aimophila quinquestriata to Amphispiza quinquestriata

Change the sequence of families from PHAETHONTIDAE to CICONIIDAE (including in APPENDIX [Part 1]) to the following

sequence, with no change in French names:

Aimophila aestivalis to Peucaea aestivalis

PHAETHONTIDAE CICONIIDAE FREGATIDAE SULIDAE

PHALACROCORACIDAE

ANHINGIDAE PELECANIDAE ARDEIDAE THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Move *Pandion haliaetus* to the newly inserted family PANDIONIDAE.

Move family EURYPYGIDAE and its included species, to follow *Falco mexicanus*.

Move *Lipaugus unirufus* to COTINGIDAE to precede *Procnias tricarunculatus*.

Change the sequence of genera of COTINGIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera from *Cyanocitta* to *Gymnorhinus* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in *Cyanolyca* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Move newly inserted family POLIOPTILIDAE and its included species to follow *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus*.

Change the sequence of families from SYLVIIDAE to ZOSTER-OPIDAE, including newly inserted families CETTIIDAE, PHYLLOSCOPIDAE, ACROCEPHALIDAE, DONACOBIIDAE, and MEGALURIDAE, to:

CETTIIDAE

PHYLLOSCOPIDAE

SYLVIIDAE

ZOSTEROPIDAE

TIMALIIDAE

ACROCEPHALIDAE

DONACOBIIDAE

MEGALURIDAE

MUSCICAPIDAE

TURDIDAE

and insert the species in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species remaining in *Pipilo* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera from *Atlapetes* to *Aimophila* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Move *Amphispiza quinquestriata* to a position before *Amphispiza bilineata*.

Move the three species of *Calcarius, Rhynchophanes mccownii,* and the two species of *Plectrophenax* to follow the newly inserted CALCARIIDAE.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included: recognition of multiple orders within the existing order Caprimulgiformes, division of *Aphelocoma californica* (Western

Scrub-Jay) into three species, division of *Toxostoma curvirostre* (Curve-billed Thrasher) into two species, recognition of a new genus of warbler (*Leiothlypis*) for six species now included in *Oreothlypis*, and recognition of a new species of Red Crossbill, *Loxia sinesciurus* (South Hills Crossbill).

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