

**Fifty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's *Check-list of North American Birds***

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

## Fifty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithological Society's Check-list of North American Birds

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This is the 17th supplement since publication of the 7th edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 1998). It summarizes decisions made between April 15, 2016, and April 15, 2017, by the AOS'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).

Changes in this supplement include the following: (1) four species (*Melanitta nigra*, *Rallus longirostris*, *Thalassarche eremita*, and *Acrocephalus dumetorum*) are added to the main list on the basis of new distributional information, including one species transferred from the Appendix; (2) nine species (*Tadorna ferruginea*, *Rallus aquaticus*, *Charadrius veredus*, *Corvus frugilegus*, *C. cornix*, *Sylvia atricapilla*, *Zoothera aurea*, *Anthus pratensis*, and *Acanthis cabaret*) are added to the main list because of a change in the geographical coverage of the *Check-list* (inclusion of Greenland), including six species transferred from the Appendix, and the status codes for four species (*Anser brachyrhynchus*, *Pluvialis apricaria*, *Turdus pilaris*, and *T. iliacus*) are changed for the same reason; (3) four species (*Eugenes spectabilis*, *Loxia sinesciurus*, *Melospiza cabanisi*, and *Junco bairdi*) are added to the main list due to splits from species already on the list; (4) the distributional statement and English name of one species (*Aulacorhynchus prasinus*) are changed because of a split from an extralimital species; (5) two species names are changed (to *Circus hudsonius*

and *Lanius borealis*) because of splits from extralimital species; (6) one species (*Larus thayeri*) is lost by merger into a species already on the list; (7) six genera (*Sibirionetta*, *Spatula*, *Mareca*, *Crithagra*, *Leistes*, and *Ptiloxena*) are added as a result of splits from other genera, resulting in changes to 12 scientific names (*Sibirionetta formosa*, *Spatula querquedula*, *S. discors*, *S. cyanoptera*, *S. clypeata*, *Mareca strepera*, *M. falcata*, *M. penelope*, *M. americana*, *Crithagra mozambica*, *Leistes militaris*, and *Ptiloxena atroviolacea*); (8) one genus (*Juliamyia*) is added and another (*Damophila*) lost due to reasons of priority, resulting in a change to one scientific name (*Juliamyia julie*); (9) three genera (*Chen*, *Procelsterna*, and *Mesophox*) are lost by merger (into *Anser*, *Anous*, and *Ardea*), resulting in changes to five scientific names (*Anser canagicus*, *A. caeruleus*, *A. rossii*, *Anous ceruleus*, and *Ardea intermedia*); (10) the English names of two species (*Toxostoma lecontei* and *Ammodramus leconteii*) are changed to correct the spelling of a proper name; and (11) one species (*Cyanerpes cyaneus*) is added to the list of species known to occur in the United States.

Ten new families of nine-primaried oscines (Rhodinocichlidae, Passerellidae, Calyptophilidae, Phaenicophilidae, Nesospingidae, Spindalidae, Zeledoniidae, Teretistridae, Icteriidae, and Mitrospingidae) are added, and a subfamily classification is adopted for the Icteriidae. New linear sequences are adopted for species in the genus *Anser*, for species currently or formerly in the genus *Anas*, for species in the Scolopacidae, for genera in the Fringillidae and

Icteridae, and for families of nine-primaried oscines, all due to new phylogenetic data; and the relative positions of *Saxicola* and *Oenanthe* in the linear sequence are reversed, correcting an error from a previous supplement.

Literature that provides the basis for the Committee's decisions is cited at the end of this supplement, and citations not already in the Literature Cited of the 7th edition (with supplements) become additions to it. A list of the bird species known from the AOS *Check-list* area may be found at <http://checklist.aou.org/taxa>.

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

p. xii. The exclusion of Greenland from the AOS geographical area is reversed. Under the section Geographic Coverage, change reference to the eastern boundary of the AOS geographical area from "the boundary between Canada and Greenland" to "Greenland." Greenland is geographically, physiographically, and tectonically part of North America, and was considered part of the area of coverage from the first (AOU 1886) through the fifth editions of the *Check-list* (AOU 1957). In the 6th edition (AOU 1983), however, Greenland was removed from the area, and seven species included only on the basis of records from Greenland were transferred to the hypothetical list (Appendix B in that edition). We return six of these species (*Tadorna ferruginea*, *Rallus aquaticus*, *Charadrius veredus*, *Corvus frugilegus*, *C. cornix*, and *Anthus pratensis*; the seventh species, *Platalea leucorodia*, was returned in Chesser et al. 2010) from the Appendix to the main list, some with updated taxonomy, and add three new species (*Sylvia atricapilla*, *Zoothera aurea*, and *Acanthis cabaret*) on the basis of additional records from Greenland (Boertmann 1994) in the appropriate sequence in the taxonomic section below. In addition, four species already on the main list (*Anser brachyrhynchus*, *Pluvialis apricaria*, *Turdus pilaris*, and *T. iliacus*) are no longer considered accidental, due to breeding in Greenland, and the code "A" is removed from their names.

pp. xvii–liv. Change the number in the title of the list of species to 2,143. Insert the following names in the proper position as indicated by the text of this supplement:

*Anser canagicus* Emperor Goose.  
*Anser caerulescens* Snow Goose.  
*Anser rossii* Ross's Goose.  
*Anser brachyrhynchus* Pink-footed Goose.  
*Tadorna ferruginea* Ruddy Shelduck. (A)  
*Sibirionetta formosa* Baikal Teal. (A)  
*Spatula querquedula* Garganey. (N)  
*Spatula discors* Blue-winged Teal.  
*Spatula cyanoptera* Cinnamon Teal.

*Spatula clypeata* Northern Shoveler.  
*Mareca strepera* Gadwall.  
*Mareca falcata* Falcated Duck. (A)  
*Mareca penelope* Eurasian Wigeon. (N)  
*Mareca americana* American Wigeon.  
*Melanitta nigra* Common Scoter. (A)  
*Eugenes fulgens* Rivoli's Hummingbird.  
*Eugenes spectabilis* Talamanca Hummingbird.  
*Juliamyia julie* Violet-bellied Hummingbird.  
*Rallus longirostris* Mangrove Rail.  
*Rallus aquaticus* Western Water-Rail. (A)  
*Pluvialis apricaria* European Golden-Plover.  
*Charadrius veredus* Oriental Plover. (A)  
*Anous ceruleus* Blue-gray Noddy. (H)  
*Thalassarche eremita* Chatham Albatross. (A)  
*Ardea intermedia* Intermediate Egret. (A)  
*Circus hudsonius* Northern Harrier.  
*Aulacorhynchus prasinus* Northern Emerald-Toucanet.  
*Lanius borealis* Northern Shrike.  
*Corvus frugilegus* Rook. (A)  
*Corvus cornix* Hooded Crow. (A)  
*Sylvia atricapilla* Eurasian Blackcap. (A)  
*Acrocephalus dumetorum* Blyth's Reed Warbler. (A)  
*Zoothera aurea* White's Thrush. (A)  
*Turdus pilaris* Fieldfare.  
*Turdus iliacus* Redwing.  
*Toxostoma lecontei* LeConte's Thrasher.  
*Anthus pratensis* Meadow Pipit.  
*Crithagra mozambica* Yellow-fronted Canary. (I)  
*Acanthis cabaret* Lesser Redpoll. (A)  
*Loxia sinesciurus* Cassia Crossbill.  
**RHODINOCICHLIDAE**  
**PASSERELLIDAE**  
*Melospiza biarcuata* White-faced Ground-Sparrow.  
*Melospiza cabanisi* Cabanis's Ground-Sparrow.  
*Ammodramus lecontei* LeConte's Sparrow.  
*Junco bairdi* Baird's Junco.  
**CALYPTOPHILIDAE**  
**PHAENICOPHILIDAE**  
**NESOSPINGIDAE**  
**SPINDALIDAE**  
**ZELEDONIIDAE**  
**TERETISTRIDAE**  
**ICTERIIDAE**  
**Xanthocephalinae**  
**Dolichonychinae**  
**Sturnellinae**  
*Leistes militaris* Red-breasted Blackbird.  
**Amblycercinae**  
**Cacicinae**  
**Icterinae**  
**Agelaiinae**  
*Ptiloxena atroviolacea* Cuban Blackbird.  
**MITROSPINGIDAE**

Delete the following names:

*Anser brachyrhynchus* Pink-footed Goose. (A)  
*Chen canagica* Emperor Goose.  
*Chen caerulescens* Snow Goose.  
*Chen rossii* Ross's Goose.  
*Anas formosa* Baikal Teal. (A)  
*Anas querquedula* Garganey. (N)  
*Anas discors* Blue-winged Teal.  
*Anas cyanoptera* Cinnamon Teal.  
*Anas clypeata* Northern Shoveler.  
*Anas strepera* Gadwall.  
*Anas falcata* Falcated Duck. (A)  
*Anas penelope* Eurasian Wigeon. (N)  
*Anas americana* American Wigeon.  
*Eugenes fulgens* Magnificent Hummingbird.  
*Damophila julie* Violet-bellied Hummingbird.  
*Pluvialis apricaria* European Golden-Plover. (A)  
*Larus thayeri* Thayer's Gull.  
*Procelsterna cerulea* Blue-gray Noddy. (H)  
*Mesophoyx intermedia* Intermediate Egret. (A)  
*Circus cyaneus* Northern Harrier.  
*Aulacorhynchus prasinus* Emerald Toucanet.  
*Lanius excubitor* Northern Shrike.  
*Turdus pilaris* Fieldfare. (A)  
*Turdus iliacus* Redwing. (A)  
*Toxostoma lecontei* Le Conte's Thrasher.  
*Serinus mozambicus* Yellow-fronted Canary. (I)  
*Melospiza biarcuata* Prevost's Ground-Sparrow.  
*Ammodramus leconteii* Le Conte's Sparrow.  
*Sturnella militaris* Red-breasted Blackbird.  
*Dives atrovioleaceus* Cuban Blackbird.

Change the sequence of species in the genus *Anser* (including those formerly in *Chen*) to:

*Anser canagicus*  
*Anser caerulescens*  
*Anser rossii*  
*Anser anser*  
*Anser albifrons*  
*Anser erythropus*  
*Anser fabalis*  
*Anser serrirostris*  
*Anser brachyrhynchus*

Change the sequence of species currently and formerly in the genus *Anas* to:

*Sibirionetta formosa*  
*Spatula querquedula*  
*Spatula discors*  
*Spatula cyanoptera*  
*Spatula clypeata*  
*Mareca strepera*  
*Mareca falcata*

*Mareca penelope*  
*Mareca americana*  
*Anas laysanensis*  
*Anas wyvilliana*  
*Anas zonorhyncha*  
*Anas platyrhynchos*  
*Anas rubripes*  
*Anas fulvigula*  
*Anas bahamensis*  
*Anas acuta*  
*Anas crecca*

Change the sequence of species in family SCOLOPACIDAE to:

*Bartramia longicauda*  
*Numenius tahitiensis*  
*Numenius phaeopus*  
*Numenius minutus*  
*Numenius borealis*  
*Numenius americanus*  
*Numenius madagascariensis*  
*Numenius tenuirostris*  
*Numenius arquata*  
*Limosa lapponica*  
*Limosa limosa*  
*Limosa haemastica*  
*Limosa fedoa*  
*Arenaria interpres*  
*Arenaria melanocephala*  
*Calidris tenuirostris*  
*Calidris canutus*  
*Calidris virgata*  
*Calidris pugnax*  
*Calidris falcinellus*  
*Calidris acuminata*  
*Calidris himantopus*  
*Calidris ferruginea*  
*Calidris temminckii*  
*Calidris subminuta*  
*Calidris pygmaea*  
*Calidris ruficollis*  
*Calidris alba*  
*Calidris alpina*  
*Calidris ptilocnemis*  
*Calidris maritima*  
*Calidris bairdii*  
*Calidris minuta*  
*Calidris minutilla*  
*Calidris fuscicollis*  
*Calidris subruficollis*  
*Calidris melanotos*  
*Calidris pusilla*  
*Calidris mauri*

*Limnodromus griseus*  
*Limnodromus scolopaceus*  
*Lymnocyptes minimus*  
*Scolopax rusticola*  
*Scolopax minor*  
*Gallinago solitaria*  
*Gallinago stenura*  
*Gallinago gallinago*  
*Gallinago delicata*  
*Xenus cinereus*  
*Actitis hypoleucos*  
*Actitis macularius*  
*Tringa ochropus*  
*Tringa solitaria*  
*Tringa brevipes*  
*Tringa incana*  
*Tringa flavipes*  
*Tringa semipalmata*  
*Tringa erythropus*  
*Tringa nebularia*  
*Tringa melanoleuca*  
*Tringa totanus*  
*Tringa glareola*  
*Tringa stagnatilis*  
*Phalaropus tricolor*  
*Phalaropus lobatus*  
*Phalaropus fulicarius*

Change the sequence of genera *Oenanthe* and *Saxicola* to:

*Saxicola*  
*Oenanthe*

Change the sequence of genera in family FRINGILLIDAE to:

*Fringilla*  
*Chlorophonia*  
*Euphonia*  
*Coccothraustes*  
*Carpodacus*  
*Melamprosops*  
*Oreomystis*  
*Paroreomyza*  
*Loxioides*  
*Telespiza*  
*Chloridops*  
*Rhodacanthis*  
*Ciridops*  
*Palmeria*  
*Himatione*  
*Drepanis*  
*Psittirostra*  
*Dysmorodrepanis*

*Pseudonestor*  
*Hemignathus*  
*Akialoa*  
*Magumma*  
*Chlorodrepanis*  
*Viridonia*  
*Loxops*  
*Pinicola*  
*Pyrrhula*  
*Leucosticte*  
*Haemorhous*  
*Chloris*  
*Crithagra*  
*Acanthis*  
*Loxia*  
*Carduelis*  
*Spinus*  
*Serinus*

Recognize new families RHODINOCICHLIDAE, PASSERELLIDAE, CALYPTOPHILIDAE, PHAENICOPHILIDAE, NESOSPINGIDAE, SPINDALIDAE, ZELEDONIIDAE, TERETISTRIDAE, ICTERIIDAE, and MITROSPINGIDAE, and change the sequence of families following CALCARIIDAE to:

RHODINOCICHLIDAE  
 EMBERIZIDAE  
 PASSERELLIDAE  
 CALYPTOPHILIDAE  
 PHAENICOPHILIDAE  
 NESOSPINGIDAE  
 SPINDALIDAE  
 ZELEDONIIDAE  
 TERETISTRIDAE  
 ICTERIIDAE  
 ICTERIDAE  
 PARULIDAE  
 MITROSPINGIDAE  
 CARDINALIDAE  
 THRAUPIDAE

Change the sequence of genera in family ICTERIDAE to:

*Xanthocephalus*  
*Dolichonyx*  
*Sturnella*  
*Leistes*  
*Amblycercus*  
*Cassiculus*  
*Psarocolius*  
*Cacicus*  
*Icterus*  
*Nesopsar*  
*Agelaius*

*Molothrus*  
*Dives*  
*Ptiloxena*  
*Euphagus*  
*Quiscalus*  
*Chrysomus*

**Note:** The entries below follow the current linear sequence as established in this and previous supplements, although entries continue to be cross-referenced to page numbers in AOU (1998).

1. [pp. 58–59] Analyses of phylogenomic DNA sequence data (Ottenburghs et al. 2016) have shown that the genus *Anser* is paraphyletic if species currently included in *Chen* are excluded, and that the linear sequence of species in *Anser* does not reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change *Chen canagica* to *Anser canagicus*, change the generic names of *C. caerulescens* and *C. rossii* to *Anser*, remove the parentheses around the authority name for *A. rossii*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, replace *C. hyperboreus* with *A. hyperborea* in the notes for *A. caerulescens*, delete the heading Genus **CHEN** Boie and the Notes under this heading, place the citations for *Chen*, *Exanthemops*, and *Philacte* in the synonymy for Genus **ANSER** Brisson, delete the Notes under Genus **ANSER** Brisson, and move the accounts for *A. canagicus*, *A. caerulescens*, and *A. rossii* in this sequence to precede the account for *Anser anser*. Replace the existing Notes, add to the end of the existing Notes, or insert the following new Notes for each species as appropriate: Formerly placed in the genus *Chen*, but phylogenomic data indicate that *Anser* is paraphyletic if *Chen* is treated as a separate genus (Ottenburghs et al. 2016).

Rearrange the species in *Anser* in the following new sequence:

*Anser canagicus*  
*Anser caerulescens*  
*Anser rossii*  
*Anser anser*  
*Anser albifrons*  
*Anser erythropus*  
*Anser fabalis*  
*Anser serrirostris*  
*Anser brachyrhynchus*

2. [p. 64] After the account for *Alopochen aegyptiaca*, insert the following heading and new species account:

Genus **TADORNA** Boie

*Tadorna* Boie, 1822, Isis von Oken, col. 564. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas tadorna* Linnaeus.

*Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas). Ruddy Shelduck.

*Anas ferrugineus* Pallas, 1764, in Vroeg, Cat. Raisonné Coll. Oiseaux, Adumbr., p. 5. (no locality = Tartary.)

**Habitat.**—Open country (grasslands) near river systems and saline lakes; avoids coastal areas.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from northwestern Africa, the highlands of Ethiopia, southeastern Europe (Balkans, scarce), and Turkey eastward across central Asia to western China, Mongolia, and southeastern Siberia, and south to northern Iraq, northern Iran, northern Afghanistan and probably northwestern Pakistan, and the Tibetan Plateau.

*Winters* from Turkey eastward to western Iran, Afghanistan, the Indian Subcontinent, and southern and eastern China, rarely west to Greece, and formerly the Nile River Valley south to Sudan and Ethiopia.

Casual in Kenya, Oman, Sri Lanka, and east to Japan. Casual also to Western Europe but most recent records, and even recent records from Iceland, regarded as suspect (origin).

Accidental in western Greenland (Upernavik, two specimens; Illuissat/Jakobshavn, specimen; and an unknown locality in the southwest, specimen; Winge 1898, Boertmann 1994). All specimens from summer 1892, a massive invasion year in northwestern Europe. Six photographed at East Bay, Southampton Island, Nunavut, on 23 July 2000 (Allard et al. 2001) seem likely to have been wild but were not accepted (origin) by the ABA Checklist Committee. Reports from California and eastern North America probably mostly or entirely pertain to escapes from captivity.

3. [pp. 65–73] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial DNA sequences (Gonzalez et al. 2009) have shown that the genus *Anas* as currently constituted is not monophyletic. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Aix sponsa*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus **SIBIRIONETTA** Boetticher

*Sibirionetta* Boetticher, 1929, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern 2: 11. Type, by original designation, *Anas formosa* Georgi.

**Notes.**—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Anas*, but now treated as separate on the basis of genetic data (Gonzalez et al. 2009), which indicate that *Anas* as previously constituted was paraphyletic, and further that it consisted of four deeply divergent clades, now recognized as the separate genera *Sibirionetta*, *Spatula*, *Mareca*, and *Anas* (cf. Livezey 1991). Linear sequence of genera and species follows Gonzalez et al. (2009).

Change the generic name of *Anas formosa* to *Sibirionetta*, add parentheses around the authority name, and place the account for this species under the heading and Notes for *Sibirionetta*.

After the species account for *Sibirionetta formosa*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus *SPATULA* Boie

*Spatula* Boie, 1822, *Isis von Oken*, col. 564. Type, by monotypy, *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus.

*Querquedula* Stephens, 1824, in Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* 12(2): 142. Type, by tautonymy, *Anas circia* Linnaeus = *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus.

**Notes.**—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Anas*. See comments under *Sibirionetta*.

Change the generic names of *Anas querquedula*, *A. discors*, *A. cyanoptera*, and *A. clypeata* to *Spatula*, add parentheses around the authority name for each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Spatula*.

After the species account for *Spatula clypeata*, insert the following heading, citation, and Notes:

Genus *MARECA* Stephens

*Mareca* Stephens, 1824, in Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* 12(2): 130. Type, by subsequent designation (Eyton, 1838), *Mareca fistularis* Stephens = *Anas penelope* Linnaeus.

*Chaulelasmus* “G. R. Gray” Bonaparte, 1838, *Geogr. Comp. List*, p. 56. Type, by monotypy, *Anas strepera* Linnaeus.

*Eunetta* Bonaparte, 1856, *Compte Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris* 43: 650. Type, by monotypy, *Anas falcata* Georgi.

**Notes.**—Formerly (AOU 1983, 1998) considered part of *Anas*. See comments under *Sibirionetta*.

Change the generic names of *Anas strepera*, *A. falcata*, *A. penelope*, and *A. americana* to *Mareca*, add parentheses around the authority name for each species, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, delete the last sentences of the Notes under *M. strepera*, *M. falcata*, and *M. americana*, and place the accounts for these species in this sequence under the heading and Notes for *Mareca*.

Remove the citations for *Spatula*, *Querquedula*, *Mareca*, *Chaulelasmus*, and *Eunetta* from the synonymy of *Anas*.

Replace the Notes under *Anas* with the following: See comments under *Sibirionetta*. Rearrange the species currently and formerly in *Anas* in the following new sequence:

*Sibirionetta formosa*  
*Spatula querquedula*  
*Spatula discors*  
*Spatula cyanoptera*  
*Spatula clypeata*  
*Mareca strepera*  
*Mareca falcata*  
*Mareca penelope*  
*Mareca americana*  
*Anas laysanensis*  
*Anas wyvilliana*  
*Anas zonorhyncha*  
*Anas platyrhynchos*  
*Anas rubripes*  
*Anas fulvigula*  
*Anas bahamensis*  
*Anas acuta*  
*Anas crecca*

4. [p. 81] Before the account for *Melanitta americana*, insert the following new species account:

***Melanitta nigra*** (Linnaeus). Common Scoter.

*Anas nigra* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 10, 1, p. 123. (in Lapponia, Anglia = Lapland and England.)

**Habitat.**—Lakes, bogs, and slow-moving streams during breeding season; coastal bays and inshore marine waters in winter.

**Distribution.**—Breeds in Iceland, Svalbard, Ireland, Scotland, and Fennoscandia east across Russia to Russian Far East, to about the Olenek River.

*Winters* in coastal regions of Fennoscandia, the Baltic, the North Sea, and the United Kingdom and south in the North Atlantic to northwest Africa to the Río de Oro. Uncommon in the northwestern Mediterranean. Rare in the Black Sea and interior Europe. Casual in the Middle East.

*Migrates* along coasts of northern Russia and Europe, uncommonly inland.

Casual in Greenland (one at Qaqortoq/Julianehåb: Nanortalik, February 1902; and pair at Alluitsoq Fjord, 9 May 1950; specimen; sight reports from Germania Land and Ammassalik-area; Boertmann 1994).

Accidental in California (Crescent City, Del Norte County, 25 January–13 February 2015; photos; Bouton and Fowler 2015) and in Oregon (near Lincoln City, Lincoln County, 13 November–6 December 2016; photos; Hertzell 2017).

**Notes.**—See comments under *M. americana*.

Replace the Notes under *M. americana* with the following: Formerly treated as conspecific with *M. nigra*, 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).

5. [p. 305] *Eugenes spectabilis* is treated as a species separate from *E. fulgens*. Revise the account for *E. fulgens* as follows: Change the English name to Rivoli's Hummingbird, remove the *Resident* paragraph and “[*fulgens* group]” from the distributional statement, and replace the existing Notes with the following:

**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific with *E. spectabilis*, but treated as separate on the basis of differences in plumage commensurate with those between other sister species of hummingbirds (Renner and Schuchmann 2004) and a lack of explicit rationale by Peters (1945) for originally merging the two; they had been treated as separate species by Ridgway (1911) and Cory (1918); also see Zamudio-Beltrán and Hernández-Baños (2015).

After the account for *E. fulgens*, insert the following new species account:

***Eugenes spectabilis*** (Lawrence). Talamanca Hummingbird.

*Heliomaster spectabilis* Lawrence, 1867, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y. 8: 472. (Costa Rica.)

**Habitat.**—Montane Evergreen Forest, Secondary Forest (1600–3000 m; Subtropical and Temperate zones).

**Distribution.**—*Resident* in the mountains from central Costa Rica to western Panama.

**Notes.**—The English name refers to the prominent mountain range that forms a major portion of this species' range; this name was considered preferable to Admirable Hummingbird, a name previously used for this species (Ridgway 1911). See comments under *E. fulgens*.

6. [p. 295] After the species account for *Lepidopyga coeruleogularis*, insert the following heading and citations:

Genus **JULIAMYIA** Bonaparte

*Damophila* Reichenbach, 1854, J. Ornithol. 1 (Beil. zu Extrah.): 7. Type, by subsequent designation (Elliot, 1879), *Trochilus julia* [sic] Bourcier = *Ornismyia* [sic] *julie* Bourcier. Preoccupied by *Damophila* Curtis, 1832. Brit. Entom., 9 (98), no. 391.

*Juliamyia* Bonaparte, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2) 6: 255. Type, by original designation, *Trochilus julia* [sic] Bourcier = *Ornismyia* [sic] *julie* Bourcier.

*Neodamophila* Özdikmen, 2008, Munis Entom. Zool. 3: 171. Type, by original designation, *Trochilus julia* [sic] Bourcier = *Ornismyia* [sic] *julie* Bourcier.

Remove the heading Genus **DAMOPHILA** Reichenbach

and move its citation (amended as above) to the synonymy of *Juliamyia*, change *Damophila julie* to *Juliamyia julie*, place the account for this species under the heading for *Juliamyia*, and insert the following:

**Notes.**—Previously placed in the genus *Damophila* Reichenbach, 1854, but this name is preoccupied by *Damophila* Curtis, 1832, a genus of Lepidoptera (Özdikmen 2008).

7. [p. 131] After the account for *Rallus tenuirostris*, insert the following new species account:

***Rallus longirostris*** Boddaert. Mangrove Rail.

*Rallus longirostris* Boddaert, 1783, Table Planches Enlum., p. 52. Based on “Râle à long bec, de Cayenne” Daubenton, Planches Enlum., pl. 849. (Cayenne.)

**Habitat.**—Mangroves.

**Distribution.**—*Resident* on the Pacific coast along the Gulf of Fonseca in El Salvador (La Unión), Honduras (Valle, Choluteca), and Nicaragua (Chinandega), and along the Gulf of Nicoya in Costa Rica (Guanacaste, Puntarenas); and locally along both coasts of South America (including Margarita Island and Trinidad) from northeastern Colombia (Guajira) to southeastern Brazil and from southwestern Colombia (Nariño) south to northwestern Peru.

**Notes.**—Recently discovered populations along the Gulf of Fonseca were described as new subspecies *R. l. berryorum*; the subspecific identification of populations along the Gulf of Nicoya is unknown (Maley et al. 2016). See comments under *R. crepitans*.

In the Notes for *R. crepitans*, change “South American *R. longirostris* Boddaert, 1783 [Mangrove Rail]” to “*R. longirostris*”.

8. [p. 132] After the species account for *Rallus limicola*, insert the following new species account:

***Rallus aquaticus*** Linnaeus. Western Water-Rail.

*Rallus aquaticus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 153. (Europe, restricted type locality, Great Britain.)

**Habitat.**—Dense aquatic vegetation in fresh or brackish water.

**Distribution.**—*Breeds* from Iceland, British Isles, southern Fennoscandia, and Russia east to western Siberia and south to southwestern Portugal and the Mediterranean, including the Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, northern Morocco, northern Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, northern Egypt, Saudi Gulf wetlands, Turkey, Black Sea, Caucasus, Azerbaijan, north Caspian Sea, southern and eastern Iran, western Kazakhstan, southeastern Turkmenistan, Tajikistan,



Afghanistan, Kashmir, and east and north to northeastern Tibet and central China.

*Winters* in much of breeding range in Western Europe, Scandinavia, and south and south-central Asia and from the Black and Caspian Sea regions south to northern Sahara, central Egypt, Oman, and Pakistan. Rare to western India.

Casual on Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the Azores.

Casual (subspecies *hibernans*) in fall in western and southeastern Greenland (four records, three extant specimens; Salomonsen 1963, Boertmann 1994).

**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific (e.g., AOU 1957, 1998) with *R. indicus* Blyth, 1849 [Eastern Water-Rail] under the English name Water Rail, but now generally separated (e.g., Sangster et al. 2011) on the basis of differences in vocalizations (Rasmussen and Anderton 2005, de Kroon et al. 2008) and genetics (Tavares et al. 2010). Some sources retain the English name Water Rail for *R. aquaticus sensu stricto*, in which case *R. indicus* is known as Brown-cheeked Rail.

9. [p. 148] Before the account for *Charadrius montanus*, insert the following new species account:

***Charadrius veredus*** Gould. Oriental Plover.

*Charadrius veredus* Gould, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 38. (Northern Australia.)

**Habitat.**—Dry grassland on plains. In winter and migration similar habitats, but also found on dry mud near water.

**Distribution.**—Breeds in interior northern China, Mongolia, and extreme southeast Siberia.

*Winters* mainly in northwestern and north-central Australia, but also elsewhere on the continent, apparently moving with changes in rainfall and temperature.

*Migrates* through eastern China and Indonesia, rarely Korea, Japan, mainland Southeast Asia, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea.

Casual on Christmas Island, Lord Howe Island, and New Zealand.

Accidental in Kermadec Islands (Raoul Island), Andaman Islands, Kazakhstan, and Finland.

Accidental in western Greenland (Qaqortoq/Julianehåb: Narsaq, 23 May 1948, specimen; Salomonsen 1963, Boertmann 1994).

10. [pp. 152–180] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Gibson and Baker 2012) have shown that the current linear sequence of genera and species in the Scolopacidae does not reflect their evolutionary relationships.

After the heading Family **SCOLOPACIDAE**: Sandpipers, Phalaropes, and Allies, insert the following:

**Notes.**—Linear sequence of genera and species follows Gibson and Baker (2012), except for the poorly resolved *Xenus-Actitis-Tringa-Phalaropus* clade, which we retain in our current linear sequence.

Rearrange the sequence of genera and species in the Scolopacidae to:

Genus *Bartramia* Lesson

*Bartramia longicauda*

Genus *Numenius* Brisson

*Numenius tahitiensis*

*Numenius phaeopus*

*Numenius minutus*

*Numenius borealis*

*Numenius americanus*

*Numenius madagascariensis*

*Numenius tenuirostris*

*Numenius arquata*

Genus *Limosa* Brisson

*Limosa lapponica*

*Limosa limosa*

*Limosa haemastica*

*Limosa fedoa*

Genus *Arenaria* Brisson

*Arenaria interpres*

*Arenaria melanocephala*

Genus *Calidris* Merrem

*Calidris tenuirostris*

*Calidris canutus*

*Calidris virgata*

*Calidris pugnax*

*Calidris falcinellus*

*Calidris acuminata*

*Calidris himantopus*

*Calidris ferruginea*

*Calidris temminckii*

*Calidris subminuta*

*Calidris pygmaea*

*Calidris ruficollis*

*Calidris alba*

*Calidris alpina*

*Calidris ptilocnemis*

*Calidris maritima*

*Calidris bairdii*

*Calidris minuta*

*Calidris minutilla*

*Calidris fuscicollis*

*Calidris subruficollis*

*Calidris melanotos*

*Calidris pusilla*

*Calidris mauri*

Genus *Limnodromus* Wied  
*Limnodromus griseus*  
*Limnodromus scolopaceus*  
 Genus *Lymnocyptes* Kaup  
*Lymnocyptes minimus*  
 Genus *Scolopax* Linnaeus  
*Scolopax rusticola*  
*Scolopax minor*  
 Genus *Gallinago* Brisson  
*Gallinago solitaria*  
*Gallinago stenura*  
*Gallinago gallinago*  
*Gallinago delicata*  
 Genus *Xenus* Kaup  
*Xenus cinereus*  
 Genus *Actitis* Illiger  
*Actitis hypoleucos*  
*Actitis macularius*  
 Genus *Tringa* Linnaeus  
*Tringa ochropus*  
*Tringa solitaria*  
*Tringa brevipes*  
*Tringa incana*  
*Tringa flavipes*  
*Tringa semipalmata*  
*Tringa erythropus*  
*Tringa nebularia*  
*Tringa melanoleuca*  
*Tringa totanus*  
*Tringa glareola*  
*Tringa stagnatilis*  
 Genus *Phalaropus* Brisson  
*Phalaropus tricolor*  
*Phalaropus lobatus*  
*Phalaropus fulicarius*

11. [p. 190] *Larus thayeri* is treated as a subspecies of *L. glaucooides*, following Macpherson (1961), Weber (1981), Godfrey (1986), Snell (1989, 2002), and Weir et al. (2000). Remove the species account for *L. thayeri* and modify the existing distributional statement and Notes in the account for *L. glaucooides* as follows:

In the *Breeds* paragraph, before “[*kumlieni* group]” insert: “[*thayeri* group] from Banks, southern Melville, Cornwallis, Axel Heiberg, and central Ellesmere islands south to southern Victoria Island, northern Kivalliq, northern Southampton and northern Baffin islands, and on northwestern Greenland”; and insert the following at the end of the *Breeds* paragraph: “Nonbreeding *thayeri* sometimes summer in the wintering range.” Under the *glaucooides* group, delete “in the Palaearctic.”

In the *Winters* paragraph, before “[*kumlieni* group]” insert the *Winters* paragraph from the current account for

*L. thayeri*, and change “south to Virginia and Bermuda” to “south to North Carolina and Bermuda, rarely to Florida.”

Change the Casual paragraph to the following two paragraphs: Casual [*thayeri* group] in western Europe (Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, England, the Netherlands, and Spain), Japan, and Korea; [*kumlieni* group] in interior and northwestern North America; and [*glaucooides* group] in northeastern North America.

Accidental [*thayeri* group] in Kamchatka; and [*glaucooides* group] in Ontario, Alaska, California, Florida, and Novaya Zemlya, although extralimital records of individuals are often difficult to identify to group with certainty.

Replace the existing Notes with the following:

**Notes.**—Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) treated as two species *L. glaucooides* and *L. thayeri* Brooks, 1915 [Thayer’s Gull], but merged based on evidence of non-assortative mating between *thayeri* and *kumlieni* on Baffin and Southampton islands (Weber 1981, Gaston and Decker 1985, Snell 1989), and doubts concerning the validity of the study (Smith 1966) cited by AOU (1973) for treating *thayeri* as separate from *glaucooides* (Snell 1989, 1991). The status of *kumlieni*, the variable form intermediate between *thayeri* and *glaucooides*, is poorly known due to the relative inaccessibility of its breeding areas; we retain it here as a separate group within *L. glaucooides* pending further research.

12. [p. 207] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Cibois et al. 2016) have shown that the genus *Anous* is paraphyletic if species currently included in *Procelsterna* are excluded. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change *Procelsterna cerulea* to *Anous ceruleus*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing Notes, delete the heading Genus **PROCELSTERNA** Lafresnaye, place the citations for *Procelsterna* in the synonymy for Genus **ANOUS** Stephens, and move the species account for *A. ceruleus* to follow the account for *A. minutus*. Add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Procelsterna*, but genetic data indicate that *Anous* is paraphyletic if *Procelsterna* is treated as a separate genus (Cibois et al. 2016).

13. [p. 10] After the account for *Thalassarche cauta*, insert the following new species account:

*Thalassarche eremita* Murphy. Chatham Albatross.

*Thalassarche cauta eremita* Murphy, 1930, Amer. Mus. Novit. 419: 4. (Pyramid Rock off Pitt Island, Chatham Islands.)

**Habitat.**—Pelagic Waters; breeds on one islet.

**Distribution.**—Breeds only on Pyramid Islet ('The Pyramid'), Chatham Islands, off New Zealand.

Ranges at sea in the southern Pacific Ocean as far east as the west coast of South America and west to off southeastern Australia.

Accidental off central California (Bodega Canyon, 31 km west-northwest of Point Reyes, Marin County, 27 July 2001; photos; Garrett and Wilson 2003; diagnostic color photo in Pranty et al. 2016). This probable second-cycle bird was identified as this species by Howell (2012), and the record was accepted by the California Bird Records Committee (Singer et al. 2016) and the ABA Checklist Committee (Pranty et al. 2016). A probable first-cycle bird recorded on several dates the previous year from the same general area has been considered as likely the same individual (Howell 2012), but the CBRC treated these records as only possibly the same bird and accepted the bird only as *T. salvini/eremita* (Singer et al. 2016).

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

14. [p. 41] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (e.g., Sheldon 1987, Chang et al. 2003, Zhou et al. 2014) have shown that the genus *Ardea* is paraphyletic if *Mesophoyx intermedia* is excluded. Their findings result in the following changes:

Change *Mesophoyx intermedia* to *Ardea intermedia*, remove the parentheses around the authority name for *A. intermedia*, make the appropriate changes in generic names or abbreviations within the existing distributional statement, delete the heading and Notes for Genus *MESOPHOYX* Sharpe, place the citation for *Mesophoyx* in the synonymy for Genus *ARDEA* Linnaeus, move the species account for *A. intermedia* to follow the account for *A. alba*. Add the following to the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Mesophoyx*, but genetic data indicate that *Ardea* is paraphyletic if *Mesophoyx* is treated as a separate genus (e.g., Sheldon 1987, Chang et al. 2003, Zhou et al. 2014).

15. [p. 92] *Circus hudsonius* is treated as a species separate from *C. cyaneus*. Remove the species account for *C. cyaneus* and replace it with the following new account:

*Circus hudsonius* (Linnaeus). Northern Harrier.

*Falco hudsonius* Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 128; based on "The Ring-tail'd Hawk" of Edwards, 1750, Nat. Hist. Birds, p. 107, pl. 107.) (Hudson Bay.)

**Habitat.**—Primarily grassy marshes and wet prairie with tall grass (breeding); marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields (nonbreeding).

**Distribution.**—[same as *hudsonius* group in current account for *Circus cyaneus*]

**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific with *C. cyaneus* Linnaeus, 1766 [Hen Harrier], but treated as separate on the basis of differences in morphology, plumage, and breeding habitat (Grant 1983, Thorpe 1988, Dobson and Clarke 2011, Etherington and Mobley 2016) commensurate with differences between other recognized species of *Circus* (also see Wink et al. 1998, Wink and Sauer-Gürth 2004, Oatley et al. 2015). A partial salvaged specimen (distal right wing only) from Attu, June 1999, identified by wing chord length as a juvenile male *C. cyaneus* (Gibson et al. 2013), requires confirmation.

16. [p. 329] Extralimital species *Aulacorhynchus albivitta* is separated from *A. prasinus*. In the species account for *A. prasinus*, change the English name to Northern Emerald-Toucanet and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

**Distribution.**—Resident in the highlands of Middle America, [*wagleri* group] in Guerrero and Oaxaca, [*prasinus* group] from San Luis Potosí, Hidalgo, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Quintana Roo south through Central America to north-central Nicaragua; and [*caeruleogularis* group] in Costa Rica and Panama (east to Darién).

**Notes.**—Groups: *A. wagleri* (Sturm in Gould, 1841) [Wagler's Toucanet], *A. prasinus* [Northern Emerald-Toucanet], *A. caeruleogularis* (Gould, 1854) [Blue-throated Toucanet]. Formerly considered conspecific with *A. albivitta* but treated as separate on the basis of species-level differences in phenotype and genetic results consistent with those differences (Puebla-Olivares et al. 2008, Bonaccorso et al. 2011, Winker 2016).

17. [p. 429] *Lanius borealis* is treated as a species separate from *L. excubitor*. Remove the species account for *L. excubitor* and replace it with the following new account:

*Lanius borealis* Vieillot. Northern Shrike.

*Lanius borealis* Vieillot, 1808, Ois. Amér. Sept., 1 (1807), p. 80, pl. 50. (North America: restricted to New York by AOU, 1931, "Check-list.")

**Habitat.**—Open deciduous or coniferous woodland, taiga, thickets, bogs, and scrub; in migration and winter, also open situations with scattered trees and cultivated lands.

**Distribution.**—Breeds in North America from western and northern Alaska, northern Yukon, northwestern and southern Northwest Territories, and southwestern Kivalliq south to southern Alaska (west to the Alaska Peninsula), northwestern British Columbia, northern Alberta, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario, northern and central Quebec, and southern Labrador, and in the Old World west to western Siberia and south to extreme northwestern

China, the Russian Altai, the Russian Tien Shan, northern Mongolia, and Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands.

*Winters* in North America from central Alaska and the southern portions of the breeding range in Canada, Minnesota, and northwestern Wisconsin south (irregularly) to northern California, central Nevada, northern Arizona, central New Mexico, northern Texas, northwestern Oklahoma, Kansas, central Missouri, northern Illinois, central Indiana, northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, casually to the central Aleutians, south to the southern parts of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, to northern Texas, Arkansas, northern Tennessee, North Carolina, and Bermuda, and in Eurasia in the southern parts of the breeding range, northeastern China, uncommonly through Japan to Kyushu, and casually to eastern Europe and Norway.

**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific with *L. excubitor* Linnaeus, 1758 [Great Gray Shrike], but treated as separate on the basis of differences in plumage and mtDNA (Johnsen et al. 2010, Olsson et al. 2010, Peer et al. 2011). *Lanius borealis* is more closely related to *L. ludovicianus*, *L. meridionalis* (Temminck, 1820) [Southern Gray Shrike], and *L. sphenocercus* (Cabanis, 1873) [Chinese Gray Shrike] than to the nominate *excubitor* group (Olsson et al. 2010).

18. [p. 449] After the account for *Corvus monedula*, insert the following new species account:

***Corvus frugilegus*** Linnaeus. Rook.

*Corvus frugilegus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 105. ("Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903; Vög. Pal. Fauna 1, p. 13).)

**Habitat.**—Agricultural land, wooded steppe, fragmented woodland, and riverine plains; in winter often also seashores.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from Great Britain, Ireland, and continental Europe south to central France (isolated population in Leon, Spain), and from Fennoscandia south to the Alps, southern Bulgaria, and east through Turkey to western Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, across northern Mongolia to the Yakutia Valley, and south in China to the Yangtze Valley. Introduced and established in New Zealand. European populations largely resident, Russian and Asian populations mainly migratory.

*Winters* south to the Mediterranean region, Egypt, Israel, Iraq, southern Afghanistan, Pakistan, northwestern India (Ladakh), southern China, South Korea, and southern Japan, rarely to the Ryukyu Islands, Hainan, and Taiwan.

Casual in Iceland, the Faeroes, northern Sweden, the Azores, Madeira, North Africa, and Novaya Zemlya.

Accidental (subspecies *frugilegus*) in southeastern Greenland (Ammassalik-area: Kulusuk/Kap Dan, 20 March 1901; specimen; Helms 1926, Salomonsen 1963, Boertmann 1994).

19. [p. 451] After the account for *Corvus leucognathus*, insert the following new species account:

***Corvus cornix*** Linnaeus. Hooded Crow.

*Corvus cornix* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 105. ("Europa;" restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1903; Vög. Pal. Fauna 1, p. 9).)

**Habitat.**—A variety of habitats from open woodland and clearings, farmland, and parks to coastal cliffs and moorlands.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from the Faeroes and northern and western British Isles, continental Europe east of France to Fennoscandia, and western Russia east to the Yenisei and south to Italy, the Mediterranean, including the offshore islands (Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily), northern Egypt (up the Nile to Aswan), the Middle East, Aral Sea, and Lake Balkash, Iraq, Turkmenistan, western Uzbekistan, and extreme northwest Afghanistan. Resident over most of range, but withdraws from northern Fennoscandia and northern Russia in winter. Hybridizes with *C. corone* along two narrow zones, one across Europe (Scotland, Denmark, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, northern Italy) and the other in central Siberia.

*Winters* south to southern Iran, southern Afghanistan, western Pakistan, and western China.

Casual in Iceland, Bear Island, Svalbard, Novaya Zemlya, Tunisia, and Libya.

Casual or accidental (subspecies *cornix*) in southeastern Greenland (Kulusuk/Kap Dan, Ammassalik-area, 19 March 1897; specimen; and Sermilik Fjord, late May 1907; specimen; Helms 1926, Boertmann 1994).

Other sightings from North America (Staten Island, New York, July 2011; Chicago, Illinois, 2000; New Braunfels, Texas, 2002; Salton Sea, California, 1973; and Whitecourt, Alberta, 2006) are of questionable origin.

**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific (e.g., AOU 1983, 1998) with *Corvus corone* Linnaeus, 1758 [Carrion Crow], under the English name Carrion Crow. Most global references now separate the two on the basis of assortative mating and differences in plumage, vocalizations, and ecology (Parkin et al. 2003), despite genome-wide introgression that extends beyond the hybrid zone (Poelstra et al. 2014).

20. [p. 491] Before the account for *Sylvia curruca*, insert the following new species account:

***Sylvia atricapilla*** Linnaeus. Eurasian Blackcap.

*Sylvia atricapilla* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 187. (Europe; restricted to Sweden by Hartert (1909; Vögel Pal. Fauna 1, p. 583).)

**Habitat.**—Open forest with a lush understory; in southern part of range also tall tamarisk thickets and laurel forest (Atlantic Islands). Favors broad-leaved deciduous over coniferous forest. Winters in brushy habitats.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from the British Isles and continental Europe east to Scandinavia to southwest Siberia and south to the Mediterranean, including the Balearic Islands, and North Africa, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the Cape Verde Islands.

Winters in southern Europe, northwestern Africa, and in central Africa, south of the Sahara. In recent years winters increasingly farther north to the British Isles, even southern Scandinavia.

Migrates in complex patterns. In migration found widely in North Africa and farther south to the wintering range. Rare migrant to the Persian Gulf and to Iceland.

Accidental in Svalbard, Jan Mayen, and Mongolia.

Accidental (subspecies *atricapilla*) in southeastern Greenland (Ammassalik town, Ammassalik-area, 15 November 1916; specimen; Salomonsen 1963).

21. [p. 490] After the account for *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, insert the following new species account:

*Acrocephalus dumetorum* Blyth. Blyth's Reed Warbler.

*Acrocephalus dumetorum* Blyth, 1849, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 18, p. 815. (India.) New name for *Sylvia montana* or *Acrocephalus montanus* of various Indian authors, preoccupied by *Sylvia montana* Wilson, 1812 = *Motacilla virens* Gmelin, 1789, and by *Sylvia montana* Horsfield, 1821.

**Habitat.**—Dry or slightly damp, open brushy habitats with dense undergrowth and a scattering of trees or tall bushes; not associated with marsh edges. Winters in dry scrub (often favors acacia); also found in town parks and gardens.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from Sweden and Poland east to eastern Siberia (Lake Baikal and south in the Transcaspien region), Kazakhstan, and northwestern Mongolia; a separate population breeds in the foothills of the western and northern Tian Shan Mountains west to eastern Uzbekistan and south to northern Afghanistan and eastern Iran.

Winters widely on the Indian Subcontinent, from the foothills of the Himalayas south to Sri Lanka and east to western Myanmar.

Casual or accidental in migration to western Europe, including Iceland, the Middle East, Japan, eastern China, and Thailand.

Accidental in western Alaska (Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 9 September 2010; photos; Lehman and Ake 2011; and 18–21 September 2015; photos; Pranty et al. 2016).

22. [pp. 497–498] Move the heading Genus *OENANTHE* Vieillot, its citation, and the species account for *Oenanthe oenanthe* to follow the species account for *Saxicola torquatus*. This corrects an error in linear sequencing from a previous supplement (Chesser et al. 2011).

23. [p. 490] After the account for *Myadestes palmeri*, insert the following new heading and species account:

#### Genus *ZOOTHERA* Vigors

*Zoothera* Vigors, 1832, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 172.  
Type, by monotypy, *Zoothera monticola* Vigors.

*Zoothera aurea* (Holandre) White's Thrush.

*Turdus varius* Pallas, 1811, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1, p. 449. (Krasnoyarsk; nec *Turdus varius* Vieillot, 1803.)  
*Turdus aureus* Holandre, 1825, Ann. Moselle, p. 60. (Metz, eastern France.)

**Habitat.**—Dense spruce forests, also mixed fir and broad-leaved deciduous forests. Winters in well-vegetated areas, but also more open areas.

**Distribution.**—Breeds from western Siberia (Urals) east across Russia and northern Mongolia and northeastern China to Russian Far East, Korea, and Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu).

Winters from southern China (from the Yangtze River and west to Yunnan) south to the Philippines, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and northern and eastern Myanmar.

Migrates through eastern China and southern Japan.

Casual in Iceland, the Faeroes, the British Isles, Europe, Fennoscandia, peninsular Malaysia, and islets off northern Borneo.

Accidental (subspecies *aurea*) in northeastern Greenland (Danborg, Wollaston Forland, October 1954; specimen; Salomonsen 1963).

**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific with *Z. dau- ma* Latham, 1790 [Scaly Thrush] under the English name White's Thrush, which consisted of what are now generally treated as 4–7 species. Circumscription here includes only subspecies *aurea* and *toratugumi*, following Dickinson and Christidis (2014).

24. [p. 521] The English name of *Toxostoma lecontei* is changed to LeConte's Thrasher to conform to the generally accepted spelling of the name of entomologist John Lawrence LeConte, for whom the species was named (Mearns and Mearns 1992, Jobling 2010). Add the

following sentence to the beginning of the Notes: Formerly known as Le Conte's Thrasher.

25. [p. 529] After the account for *Anthus rubescens*, insert the following new species account:

*Anthus pratensis* Linnaeus. Meadow Pipit.

*Anthus pratensis* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 166. (in Europae pratis = Sweden.)

**Habitat.**—Mainly open grassy areas (tundra, heathland, meadows, fields, marshes). In winter, in similar habitats including also seashores and lakeshores.

**Distribution.**—Breeds in eastern Greenland (uncommon), Iceland, the Faeroes, Europe, and northwestern Asia east to River Ob and south to southern (very local) and central Italy, and central Romania.

**Winters** in western and southern Europe, including the British Isles, and south to North Africa (south to southern Mauritania), northern Arabia, and southwestern Asia east to Iran, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Rare to northeastern Afghanistan and northwestern Pakistan.

Casual in western Greenland, Spitsbergen, Bear Island, Jan Mayen, the Azores, Madeira, and Japan.

26. [p. 669] Phylogenetic analyses of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, 2008; Nguembock et al. 2009; Lerner et al. 2011; Zuccon et al. 2012) have shown that the limits and linear sequence of genera in the family Fringillidae do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Their findings result in the following changes:

Replace the Notes under the heading Family **FRINGILLIDAE**: Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies with the following:

**Notes.**—Linear sequence of genera follows Arnaiz-Villena et al. (2007, 2008), Nguembock et al. (2009), Lerner et al. (2011), and Zuccon et al. (2012). See comments under Peucedramidae.

After the species account for *Chloris sinica*, insert the following new heading:

Genus **CRITHAGRA** Swainson

*Crithagra* Swainson, 1827, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 348. Type, by subsequent designation (Sharpe, 1888, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 12, p. 348), *Loxia sulphurata* Linnaeus.

Change *Serinus mozambicus* (Müller) to *Crithagra mozambica* (Müller), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Crithagra*, and insert the following at the beginning of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the genus *Serinus*, but genetic data (Arnaiz-Villena et al. 2007, 2008; Nguembock et al. 2009;

Lerner et al. 2011; Zuccon et al. 2012) indicate that *Serinus* is polyphyletic and that *C. mozambica* is not closely related to true *Serinus*.

Rearrange the sequence of genera in the Fringillidae to:

*Fringilla*  
*Chlorophonia*  
*Euphonia*  
*Coccothraustes*  
*Carpodacus*  
*Melamprosops*  
*Oreomystis*  
*Paroreomyza*  
*Loxioides*  
*Telespiza*  
*Chloridops*  
*Rhodacanthis*  
*Ciridops*  
*Palmeria*  
*Himatione*  
*Drepanis*  
*Psittirostra*  
*Dysmorodrepanis*  
*Pseudonestor*  
*Hemignathus*  
*Akialoa*  
*Magnumma*  
*Chlorodrepanis*  
*Viridonia*  
*Loxops*  
*Pinicola*  
*Pyrrhula*  
*Leucosticte*  
*Haemorhous*  
*Chloris*  
*Crithagra*  
*Acanthis*  
*Loxia*  
*Carduelis*  
*Spinus*  
*Serinus*

27. [p. 664] After the account for *Acanthis flammea*, insert the following new species account:

*Acanthis cabaret* (Müller.) Lesser Redpoll.

*Fringilla cabaret* Müller, 1776, Natursyst., suppl., p. 165. (Europe.)

**Habitat.**—In the Alps, favors subalpine larch-dominated conifer forests, and edges of alpine meadows and pastures. In the United Kingdom, found in open scrub woodland, often heaths and on hillsides, in hedgerows, streamside woodlands, and young conifer plantations.

**Distribution.**—Resident in the British Isles and discontinuously east through northern France, Belgium, Germany, southern Scandinavia, east to Slovakia; also the Alps southeast to Slovenia. Although largely resident, populations from the British Isles sometimes move to continental Europe and birds in the Alps move to lower elevations in winter.

Introduced and established in New Zealand.

Casual or accidental in Spain.

Accidental in southeastern Greenland (Kuummitt, Ammassalik-area, 6 September 1933; specimen; Boertmann 1994; identification confirmed by Lars Svensson).

28. [p. 663] *Loxia sinesciurus* is treated as a species separate from *L. curvirostra*, following Benkman et al. (2009). After the account for *L. curvirostra*, insert the following new species account:

*Loxia sinesciurus* Benkman et al. Cassia Crossbill.

*Loxia sinesciurus* Benkman, Smith, Keenan, Parchman, and Santisteban, 2009, Condor 111: 171. (Sawtooth National Forest at Porcupine Springs, Cassia County, Idaho; lat. 42°10'4.4"N., long. 114°15'55.3"W.)

**Habitat.**—Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta latifolia*) forest.

**Distribution.**—Resident in the South Hills and Albion Mountains, southern Idaho.

**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific with *L. curvirostra*, but treated as a separate species on the basis of high levels of premating reproductive isolation (Smith and Benkman 2007, Benkman et al. 2009), despite regular and likely long-term sympatric breeding of multiple call types of Red Crossbill, and genomic differences (Parchman et al. 2016). Although the English name South Hills Crossbill was used in the description, Cassia Crossbill more accurately describes the distribution of this species, which is endemic to Cassia County, Idaho, and is more succinct and less confusing (C. W. Benkman, in litt.).

29. [pp. 532–658] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Barker et al. 2013, 2015) have shown that the limits and linear sequence of families of nine-primaried oscines do not accurately reflect their evolutionary relationships. Because relationships of some lineages remain unresolved and because the ages of the lineages are roughly equivalent to those of other family-level avian groups, we follow Barker et al. (2013) in recognizing 10 new families in this radiation. Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Saltator striatipectus*, remove the heading Genera *INCERTAE SEDIS* and the Notes under this heading, and place the genera and species

formerly under this heading in the appropriate positions as listed below.

After the species account for *Plectrophenax hyperboreus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **RHODINOCICHLIDAE**: Thrush-Tanagers

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Rhodinocichla rosea* is not a member of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead forms a group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus **RHODINOCICHLA** Hartlaub, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the existing Notes for *Rhodinocichla* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Rhodinocichlidae above.

Change Family **EMBERIZIDAE**: Sparrows and Buntings to Family **EMBERIZIDAE**: Old World Buntings, move this heading to follow the species account for *Rhodinocichla rosea*, and insert the following:

**Notes.**—See comments under Passerellidae.

Move the heading Genus **EMBERIZA** Linnaeus, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow Family **EMBERIZIDAE**: Old World Buntings.

After the species account for *Emberiza schoeniclus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **PASSERELLIDAE**: New World Sparrows

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that genera placed in this family form a monophyletic group of uncertain relationship to the Emberizidae (Barker et al. 2013), in which they were formerly included (e.g., as in AOU 1998). The family name Arremonidae Lafresnaye, 1842, although published prior to Passerellidae Cabanis, 1851, is here considered a *nomen oblitum* under Articles 23.9 and 35.5 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999).

Move the headings and citations for Genus **PSELLIOPHORUS** Ridgway, Genus **PEZOPETES** Cabanis, Genus **ARREMON** Vieillot, Genus **ARREMONOPS** Ridgway, Genus **ATLAPETES** Wagler, Genus **PIPILO** Vieillot, Genus **AIMOPHILA** Swainson, Genus **MELOZONE** Reichenbach, Genus **PEUCAEA** Audubon, Genus **ORITURUS** Bonaparte, Genus **TORREORNIS** Barbour and Peters, Genus **SPIZELLOIDES** Klicka and Slager, Genus **SPIZELLA** Bonaparte, Genus **POOECETES** Baird, Genus **CHONDESTES** Swainson, Genus **AMPHISPIZA** Coues, Genus **ARTEMISIOSPIZA** Klicka and Banks, Genus

**CALAMOSPIZA** Bonaparte, Genus **PASSERCULUS** Bonaparte, Genus **AMMODRAMUS** Swainson, Genus **XENOSPIZA** Bangs, Genus **PASSERELLA** Swainson, Genus **MELOSPIZA** Baird, Genus **ZONOTRICHIA** Swainson, Genus **JUNCO** Wagler, and Genus **CHLOROSPINGUS** Cabanis, and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this new family heading.

Under the headings for *Oriturus*, *Torreornis*, *Spizelloides*, *Spizella*, *Pooecetes*, and *Chondestes*, insert the following Notes: Formerly placed in the Emberizidae; see comments under Passerellidae.

Under the heading for *Chlorospingus*, replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae and, briefly, the Emberizidae; see comments under Passerellidae.

For all other genera listed above, insert the following at the end of the existing Notes: Formerly placed in the Emberizidae; see comments under Passerellidae.

After the species account for *Chlorospingus canigularis*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **CALYPTOPHILIDAE**: Chat-Tanagers

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that species in the genus *Calyptophilus* are not members of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus **CALYPTOPHILUS** Cory, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under this heading with the following: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Calyptophilidae above.

After the species account for *Calyptophilus frugivorus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **PHAENICOPHILIDAE**: Hispaniolan Tanagers

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Phaenicophilus*, *Xenoligea*, and *Microligea* form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015); *Phaenicophilus* was formerly placed in the Thraupidae, and *Xenoligea* and *Microligea* in the Parulidae (e.g., AOU 1998).

Move the headings Genus **PHAENICOPHILUS** Strickland, Genus **XENOLIGEIA** Bond, and Genus **MICROLIGEIA** Cory, their citations, and included species accounts to follow this new family heading. Replace the Notes under *Phaenicophilus* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae;

see comments under Phaenicophilidae above. Replace the Notes under *Xenoligea* and *Microligea* with: Formerly placed in the Parulidae; see comments under Phaenicophilidae above.

After the species account for *Microligea palustris*, insert the following new heading:

Family **NESOSPINGIDAE**: Puerto Rican Tanagers

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Nesospingus speculiferus* is not a member of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead represents a lineage distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus **NESOSPINGUS** Sclater, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Nesospingus* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Nesospingidae above.

After the species account for *Nesospingus speculiferus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **SPINDALIDAE**: Spindalises

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that species in the genus *Spindalis* are not members of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus **SPINDALIS** Jardine and Selby, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Spindalis* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Spindalidae above.

After the species account for *Spindalis portoricensis*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **ZELEDONIIDAE**: Wrenthrushes

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Zeledonia coronata* is not a member of the Parulidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead forms a lineage distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015). This species, originally described as a species of unknown affinities (Ridgway 1889) and later placed in the Turdidae (Ridgway 1907), was removed from that family in an addendum and placed in the monotypic family Zeledoniidae (Ridgway 1907) as a nine-primaried oscine (Pycraft 1905) of uncertain placement. However, the species was later



merged into Parulidae on the basis of affinities with the wood-warblers in egg-white proteins and hind-limb myology (Sibley 1968, Raikow 1978).

Move the heading Genus *ZELEDONIA* Ridgway, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Zeledonia* with: Formerly placed in the Parulidae; see comments under Zeledoniidae above.

After the species account for *Zeledonia coronata*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **TERETISTRIDAE**: Cuban Warblers

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that species in the genus *Teretistris* are not members of the Parulidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus *TERETISTRIS* Cabanis, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Teretistris* with: Formerly placed in the Parulidae; see comments under Teretistridae above.

After the species account for *Teretistris fornsi*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **ICTERIIDAE**: Yellow-breasted Chats

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Icteria virens* is not a member of the Parulidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead represents a lineage distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus *ICTERIA* Vieillot, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Icteria* with: Formerly placed in the Parulidae; see comments under Icteriidae above.

After the species account for *Myioborus torquatus*, insert the following new heading and Notes:

Family **MITROSPINGIDAE**: Mitrospingid Tanagers

**Notes.**—Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences indicate that *Mitrospingus* and extralimital genera *Lamprospiza* and *Orthogonys* form a monophyletic group that are not members of the Thraupidae (e.g., as in AOU 1998) but instead form a monophyletic group distinct from other nine-primaried oscines (Barker et al. 2013, 2015).

Move the heading Genus *MITROSPINGUS* Ridgway, its citation, and its included species account to follow this new family heading, and replace the Notes under *Mitrospingus* with: Formerly placed in the Thraupidae; see comments under Mitrospingidae above.

Rearrange the linear sequence of families following Calcariidae to the following:

**RHODINOCICHLIDAE**  
**EMBERIZIDAE**  
**PASSERELLIDAE**  
**CALYPTOPHILIDAE**  
**PHAENICOPHILIDAE**  
**NESOSPINGIDAE**  
**SPINDALIDAE**  
**ZELEDONIIDAE**  
**TERETISTRIDAE**  
**ICTERIIDAE**  
**ICTERIDAE**  
**PARULIDAE**  
**MITROSPINGIDAE**  
**CARDINALIDAE**  
**THRAUPIDAE**

**30.** [p. 604] *Melozone cabanisi* is treated as a species separate from *M. biarcuata*, following Sandoval et al. (2014). In the species account for *M. biarcuata*, change the English name to White-faced Ground-Sparrow and change the distributional statement and Notes to:

**Habitat.**—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest (250–1800 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

**Distribution.**—*Resident* in the highlands of Chiapas, Guatemala, El Salvador, and western Honduras (east to the Sula and Comayagua valleys).

**Notes.**—Formerly considered conspecific with *M. cabanisi* (as Prevost's Ground-Sparrow), but treated as separate on the basis of differences in plumage and vocalizations (Sandoval et al. 2014) commensurate with those between other closely related species of New World sparrows.

After the account for *M. biarcuata*, insert the following new species account:

*Melozone cabanisi* (Sclater and Salvin). Cabanis's Ground-Sparrow.

*Pyrgisoma cabanisi* Sclater and Salvin, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 324. (San José, Costa Rica.)

**Habitat.**—Tropical Deciduous Forest, Montane Evergreen Forest Edge, Secondary Forest, Second-growth Scrub (600–1600 m; Subtropical and lower Temperate zones).

**Distribution.**—*Resident* in the highlands of central Costa Rica (Aguacate Mountains east to Turrialba).

**Notes.**—See comments under *M. biarcuata*.

**31.** [p. 618] The English name of *Ammodramus leconteii* is changed to LeConte's Sparrow to conform to the generally accepted spelling of the name of entomologist John Lawrence LeConte, for whom the species was named (Mearns and Mearns 1992, Jobling 2010). Add the following sentence to the beginning of the Notes: Formerly known as Le Conte's Sparrow.

**32.** [p. 626] *Junco bairdi* is treated as a species separate from *J. phaeonotus*. In the species account for *J. phaeonotus*, change the distributional statement and Notes to:

**Distribution.**—[Same except delete mention of *bairdi* group.]

**Notes.**—Groups: *J. phaeonotus* [Mexican Junco], *J. fulvescens* Nelson, 1897 [Chiapas Junco], and *J. alticola* Salvin, 1863 [Guatemala Junco]. Formerly considered conspecific with *J. bairdi*, but treated as separate on the basis of differences in morphology (Miller 1941), vocalizations (Howell and Webb 1995, Pieplow and Francis 2011), and genomics (McCormack et al. 2012, Friis et al. 2016, Milá et al. 2016).

After the account for *J. phaeonotus*, insert the following new species account:

***Junco bairdi*** Ridgway. Baird's Junco.

*Junco bairdi* Ridgway (ex Belding MS), 1883, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 6: 155. (Laguna, Baja California.)

**Habitat.**—Pine Forest, Pine-Oak Forest (1200–1900 m; Temperate Zone).

**Distribution.**—*Resident* in the Cape district of Baja California Sur (Sierra Victoria).

**Notes.**—See comments under *J. phaeonotus*.

**33.** [pp. 639–658] Phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Powell et al. 2014) have shown that the limits and linear sequence of genera in the family Icteridae do not reflect their evolutionary relationships, and these findings were implemented in the classification proposed by Remsen et al. (2016). Their findings result in the following changes:

After the species account for *Sturnella neglecta*, insert the following new heading:

Genus **LEISTES** Vigors

*Leistes* Vigors, 1825, Zool. Journ. 2: 191. Type, by original designation, *Oriolus americanus* Gmelin = *Emberiza militaris* Linnaeus.

Remove the citation for *Leistes* from the synonymy of *Sturnella*. Under the heading Genus **STURNELLA** Vieillot,

insert the following Notes: Formerly included *Leistes*, but genetic data (Powell et al. 2014) indicate that *Sturnella* and *Leistes* form two deeply divergent groups.

Change *Sturnella militaris* (Linnaeus) to *Leistes militaris* (Linnaeus), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Leistes*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Sturnella*; see comments under *Sturnella*.

After the species account for *Dives dives*, insert the following new heading:

Genus **PTILOXENA** Chapman

*Ptiloxena* Chapman, 1892, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 4: 307. Type, by original designation, *Quiscalus atroviolaceus* d'Orbigny.

Remove the citation for *Ptiloxena* from the synonymy of *Dives*. Under the heading Genus **DIVES** Deppe, replace the existing Notes with: See comments under *Ptiloxena atroviolacea*.

Change *Dives atroviolaceus* (d'Orbigny) to *Ptiloxena atroviolacea* (d'Orbigny), place the account for this species under the heading and citation for *Ptiloxena*, and replace the existing Notes with: Formerly placed in the genus *Dives*, but genetic data (Powell et al. 2013) indicate that *Ptiloxena atroviolacea* is sister to the *Euphagus-Quiscalus* clade rather than to *Dives*.

Rearrange the sequence of genera in Family **ICTERIDAE**: Blackbirds to:

*Xanthocephalus*  
*Dolichonyx*  
*Sturnella*  
*Leistes*  
*Amblycercus*  
*Cassiculus*  
*Psarocolius*  
*Cacicus*  
*Icterus*  
*Nesopsar*  
*Agelaius*  
*Molothrus*  
*Dives*  
*Ptiloxena*  
*Euphagus*  
*Quiscalus*  
*Chrysomus*

**34.** [pp. 639–658] A subfamily classification is adopted for family Icteridae, following Powell et al. (2013):

Under the heading Family **ICTERIDAE**: Blackbirds, add the following:

**Notes.**—Subfamily classification and linear sequence of genera follow Remsen et al. (2016).

After the heading and Notes for Family **ICTERIDAE**: Blackbirds, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily XANTHOCEPHALINAE: Yellow-headed  
Blackbirds

Move the heading Genus **XANTHOCEPHALUS** Bonaparte, its citation, and its included species account to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily DOLICHONYCHINAE: Bobolinks

Move the heading Genus **DOLICHONYX** Swainson, its citation, and its included species account to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily STURNELLINAE: Meadowlarks

Move the headings Genus **STURNELLA** Vieillot and Genus **LEISTES** Vigors, their citations and Notes, and their included species accounts to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Leistes militaris*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily AMBLYCERCINAE: Yellow-billed Caciques

Move the heading Genus **AMBLYCERCUS** Cabanis, its citation, and its included species account to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Amblycercus holosericeus*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily CACICINAE: Oropendolas and Caciques

Move the headings Genus **CASSICULUS** Swainson, Genus **PSAROCOLIUS** Wagler, and Genus **CACICUS** Lacépède, their citations and Notes, and their included species accounts to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Cacicus cela*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily ICTERINAE: Orioles

Move the heading Genus **ICTERUS** Brisson, its citation, and its included species accounts to follow this heading.

After the species account for *Icterus parisorum*, insert the following new heading:

Subfamily AGELAIINAE: Blackbirds

Move the headings Genus **NESOPSAR** Sclater, Genus **AGELAIUS** Vieillot, Genus **MOLOTHRUS** Swainson, Genus **DIVES** Deppe, Genus **PTILOXENA** Chapman, Genus **EUPHAGUS** Cassin, Genus **QUISCALUS** Vieillot, and Genus **CHRYSOMUS** Swainson, their citations and Notes, and their included species accounts, in this sequence, to follow this heading.

**35.** [p. 590] A record of *Cyanerpes cyaneus* (Red-legged Honeycreeper) in the United States is recognized. Add the following new paragraph to the end of the section on Distribution:

Accidental in south Texas (Estero Llano Grande State Park, Hidalgo County, 27–29 November 2014; photos; Gustafson et al. 2015, Pranty et al. 2016). Seven photographed birds from south Florida have not been accepted because of questionable provenance (Greenlaw et al. 2014).

**36.** [pp. 685–698] Delete the accounts for *Thalassarche eremita*, *Tadorna ferruginea*, *Rallus aquaticus*, *Charadrius veredus*, *Corvus frugilegus*, *Corvus corone*, and *Anthus pratensis* from the Appendix.

**37.** [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:

*Anser canagicus* Oie empereur  
*Anser caerulescens* Oie des neiges  
*Anser rossii* Oie de Ross  
*Tadorna ferruginea* Tadorne casarca  
*Sibirionetta formosa* Sarcelle élégante  
*Spatula querquedula* Sarcelle d'été  
*Spatula discors* Sarcelle à ailes bleues  
*Spatula cyanoptera* Sarcelle cannelle  
*Spatula clypeata* Canard souchet  
*Mareca strepera* Canard chipeau  
*Mareca falcata* Canard à faucilles  
*Mareca penelope* Canard siffleur  
*Mareca americana* Canard d'Amérique  
*Melanitta nigra* Macreuse noire  
*Eugenes spectabilis* Colibri de la Talamanca  
*Juliamyia julie* Colibri de Julie  
*Rallus longirostris* Râle gris  
*Rallus aquaticus* Râle d'eau  
*Charadrius veredus* Pluvier oriental  
*Anous ceruleus* Noddi bleu  
*Thalassarche eremita* Albatros des Chatham  
*Ardea intermedia* Héron intermédiaire  
*Circus hudsonius* Busard des marais  
*Lanius borealis* Pie-grièche boréale  
*Corvus frugilegus* Corbeau freux

*Corvus cornix* Corneille mantelée  
*Sylvia atricapilla* Fauvette à tête noire  
*Acrocephalus dumetorum* Rousserolle des buissons  
*Zoothera aurea* Grive dorée  
*Toxostoma lecontei* Moqueur de LeConte  
*Anthus pratensis* Pipit farlouse  
*Crithagra mozambica* Serin du Mozambique  
*Acanthis cabaret* Sizerin cabaret  
*Loxia sinesciurus* Bec-croisé de l'Idaho  
*Spinus notatus* Tarin à tête noire  
*Spinus xanthogastrus* Tarin à ventre jaune  
*Spinus cucullatus* Tarin rouge  
*Spinus dominicensis* Tarin des Antilles  
RHODINOCICHLIDAE  
*Rhodinocichla rosea* Quéo rosablin  
PASSERELLIDAE  
*Melospiza cabanisi* Tohi de Cabanis  
*Ammodramus leconteii* Bruant de LeConte  
*Junco bairdi* Junco de Baird  
CALYPTOPHILIDAE  
*Calyptophilus tertius* Konichon d'Haïti  
*Calyptophilus frugivorus* Konichon dominicain  
PHAENICOPHILIDAE  
*Phaenicophilus palmarum* Katje à couronne noire  
*Phaenicophilus poliocephalus* Katje à couronne grise  
*Xenoligea montana* Petit Quatre-yeux  
*Microligea palustris* Ligéa aux yeux rouges  
NESOSPINGIDAE  
*Nesospingus speculiferus* Pleureur de Porto Rico  
SPINDALIDAE  
ZELEDONIIDAE  
*Zeledonia coronata* Zélédonie couronnée  
TERETISTRIDAE  
*Teretistris fernandinae* Chillina de Fernandina  
*Teretistris fornsi* Chillina d'Orient  
ICTERIIDAE  
*Icteria virens* Ictérie polyglotte  
*Leistes militaris* Sturnelle militaire  
*Ptiloxena atroviolacea* Quiscale violet  
MITROSPINGIDAE  
*Mitrospingus cassinii* Mitrospin obscur  
in APPENDIX (Part 1)  
*Spinus magellanicus* Tarin de Magellan

Delete the following names:

*Chen canagica* Oie empereur  
*Chen caerulescens* Oie des neiges  
*Chen rossii* Oie de Ross  
*Anas formosa* Sarcelle élégante  
*Anas querquedula* Sarcelle d'été  
*Anas discors* Sarcelle à ailes bleues  
*Anas cyanoptera* Sarcelle cannelle  
*Anas clypeata* Canard souchet

*Anas strepera* Canard chipeau  
*Anas falcata* Canard à faucilles  
*Anas penelope* Canard siffleur  
*Anas americana* Canard d'Amérique  
*Damophila julie* Colibri julie  
*Larus thayeri* Goéland de Thayer  
*Procelsterna cerulea* Noddi bleu  
*Mesophoyx intermedia* Héron intermédiaire  
*Circus cyaneus* Busard Saint-Martin  
*Lanius excubitor* Pie-grièche grise  
*Toxostoma lecontei* Moqueur de Le Conte  
*Spinus notatus* Chardonneret à tête noire  
*Spinus xanthogastrus* Chardonneret à ventre jaune  
*Spinus cucullatus* Chardonneret rouge  
*Spinus dominicensis* Chardonneret des Antilles  
*Serinus mozambicus* Serin du Mozambique  
*Zeledonia coronata* Paruline de Zeledon  
*Icteria virens* Paruline polyglotte  
*Xenoligea montana* Paruline quatre-yeux  
*Microligea palustris* Paruline aux yeux rouges  
*Teretistris fernandinae* Paruline de Fernandina  
*Teretistris fornsi* Paruline d'Orient  
*Nesospingus speculiferus* Tangara de Porto Rico  
*Phaenicophilus palmarum* Tangara à couronne noire  
*Phaenicophilus poliocephalus* Tangara quatre-yeux  
*Calyptophilus tertius* Tangara d'Haïti  
*Calyptophilus frugivorus* Tangara cornichon  
*Rhodinocichla rosea* Tangara quéo  
*Mitrospingus cassinii* Tangara obscur  
*Ammodramus leconteii* Bruant de Le Conte  
*Sturnella militaris* Sturnelle militaire  
*Dives atroviolacea* Quiscale violet  
in APPENDIX (Part 1)  
*Thalassarche eremita* Albatros des Chatham  
*Tadorna ferruginea* Tadorne casarca  
*Rallus aquaticus* Râle d'eau  
*Charadrius veredus* Pluvier oriental  
*Corvus frugilegus* Corbeau freux  
*Corvus corone* Corneille noire  
*Anthus pratensis* Pipit farlouse  
*Spinus magellanicus* Chardonneret de Magellan

Change the sequence of species currently and formerly in the genus *Anser* and the genus *Anas* as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of species in family SCOLOPACIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Change the sequence of genera in family MUSCICAPIDAE, family FRINGILLIDAE, and family ICTERIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Recognize new families RHODINOCICHLIDAE, PASSERELLIDAE, CALYPTOPHILIDAE, PHAENICOPHILIDAE,

NESOSPINGIDAE, SPINDALIDAE, ZELEDONIIDAE, TERETISTRIDAE, ICTERIIDAE, and MITROSPINGIDAE, and change the sequence of families following CALCARIIDAE as indicated by the text of this supplement.

Proposals considered but not accepted by the committee included recognition of *Eugenes viridiceps* as a species distinct from the newly circumscribed *E. fulgens* (Rivoli's Hummingbird), *Tringa inornata* as a species distinct from *T. semipalmata* (Willet), *Aulacorhynchus wagleri* and *A. caeruleogularis* as species distinct from the newly circumscribed *A. prasinus* (Northern Emerald-Toucanet), *Colaptes mexicanoides* as a species distinct from *C. auratus* (Northern Flicker), *Vireo pusillus* as a species distinct from *V. bellii* (Bell's Vireo), *Certhia albescens* as a species distinct from *C. americana* (Brown Creeper), *Turdus graysoni* as a species distinct from *T. rufopalliatus* (Rufous-backed Robin), *Arremon kuehnerii* as a species distinct from *A. brunneinucha* (Chestnut-capped Brush-finch), *Junco alticola* as a species distinct from *J. phaeonotus* (Yellow-eyed Junco), *Oreothlypis ridgwayi* as a species distinct from *O. ruficapilla* (Nashville Warbler), and *S. auduboni* and *S. goldmani* as species distinct from *S. coronata* (Yellow-rumped Warbler); merger of *Junco hyemalis* (Dark-eyed Junco) with *J. phaeonotus*, and merger of *Acanthis flammea* (Common Redpoll) with *A. hornemanni* (Hoary Redpoll); resurrection of the genus *Steganopus* for *Phalaropus tricolor* (Wilson's Phalarope); transfer of *Bubulcus ibis* (Cattle Egret) to *Ardea*; and modification of the English name of *Aythya collaris* (Ring-necked Duck).

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