

KANWISHER. 1972. Tracking radar studies of bird migration. Pp. 115-128 in *Animal orientation and navigation* (S. Galler et al., Eds.). NASA sp-262. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.

———, P. BERKELEY, & V. HARRIS. 1977. Autumnal bird migration over Miami studied by radar: a possible test of the wind drift hypothesis. *Bird-Banding* 48: 1-10.

Report of Meeting of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature
Louisville, Kentucky, 24-26 February 1984

The Committee on Classification and Nomenclature takes the opportunity of reporting on its annual winter meeting to note several taxonomic changes that have an immediate effect, and to solicit information from the ornithological community.

The scientific name of the Crissal Thrasher (p. 573, A.O.U. Check-list, 6th edition) is now *Toxostoma crissale* Henry, which replaces *T. dorsale*, suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1983, Opinion No. 1249). The names of the tribe Gallinagoini (p. 204) and Subfamily Cyclarhinae (p. 600) become Gallinaginini and Cyclarhininae, respectively, because incorrect roots have been used in the past for formation of these names. American Black Oystercatcher (p. 173) reverts to Black Oystercatcher; an extralimital (African) species with the same color modifier and group name is now considered to have a different, nonconflicting English name (Blackish Oystercatcher), and the additional modifier "American" is no longer necessary. Fernandina's Woodpecker (p. 396) is changed to Fernandina's Flicker to promote uniformity with closely related species; Bare-eyed Thrush (p. 561) becomes Bare-eyed Robin, to avoid confusion with the English name of an extralimital thrush. Note also the correction of "Turquoise-browed Motmot" (p. 371, typographical error) to "Turquoise-browed Motmot."

The preferred citation for the 6th edition (p. ii) is incomplete for bibliographic purposes; it should also list as publisher "American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C." (Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas, is the printer).

Recently published papers proposing taxonomic changes (e.g. recognition of *Pluvialis fulva*; recognition of *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*; merging of *Phaeornis* in *Myadestes* and splitting of "*Phaeornis*" *obscurus* into several species; splitting of *Microcerculus marginatus* into several species) as well as other taxonomic issues will be deliberated at Committee meetings in August 1984 and February 1985, with decisions to be published in the next supplement to the A.O.U. Check-list (scheduled for July 1985). Additional data affecting these decisions, as well as other data that are pertinent to potential taxonomic changes, are solicited by the Committee (please send to **Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Chairman, Department of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292**).

Preparation of a companion volume to the 6th edition dealing with geographic variation and subspecies is well underway, with a schedule for publication in about 5 years. The Committee is seeking data on geographic variation (especially data that may not be published in the near future) and volunteers for review of accounts of various taxonomic groups.

It has been pointed out that ornithology seems to be the only discipline in which English names of species are capitalized. The Committee strongly supports continuation of this policy. The advantages in the designation of a bird species by capitalization greatly outweigh the disadvantages, particularly with the large number of descriptive modifiers that form part of the English names. Confusion is easily avoided; e.g. the phrases "a White Tern" and "a white tern" have distinctly discrete meanings. The use of lower case initial letters in English names in other disciplines seems to be a matter of tradition, but we encourage capitalization for English names of species not only in birds but in other groups as well.

As of the end of the February 1984 meeting, Committee membership consists of Chairman Monroe, Secretary Richard C. Banks, John W. Fitzpatrick, Thomas R. Howell, Ned K. Johnson, Henri Ouellet, James V. Remsen, Jr., and Robert W. Storer.